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Special Articles

THE ECONOMIC COMBINE OF THE ALLIES.

By W. W. Swanson, Ph.D.

BANKING AND BUSINESS IN THE U. S.

By Elmer H. Youngman.

CONDITIONS IN THE WEST.

By E. Cora Hind.

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The Railways---Control Without Control

THE ground upon which the nationalization of railways is usually advocated is that such public utilities, instead of being under control of private corporations, should be owned and controlled by the people's government. Public control, as against corporation control, is the essence of the movement which has made so much progress in the country. It is evident that Canada is to have a large measure of this public ownership. Opposition to the principle would be futile. The thing is to be tried on a larger scale than hitherto. Whether experience will justify the change is a question which we must all be content to leave to the future. It is interesting to note that some of those who seem to yield a willing assent to the movement are laying down, as essential to its success, principles which are diametrically opposed to real public control. They hold with much emphasis that the railway must be "kept out of politics," forgetting that in keeping the railway out of politics they will be keeping it out of the public control which the nationalization movement seeks to establish. A lengthy article in our Montreal contemporary, the Financial Times, well illustrates the difficulties of the situation which the nationalization movement is creating. The Canadian Northern proposals, our contemporary remarks, "are regarded without enthusiasm because there exists throughout the business community a very profound distrust of public ownership so far as it involves any risk whatever of political management, and while the Finance Minister has given explicit assurances of his intention to keep the Canadian Northern out of politics, there is a strong feeling that conditions may be too strong for him, and for the 'business men' of the Cabinet, unless adequate precautions are promptly taken." There is much ground for that feeling, and very little ground for believing that any "precautions" that can be taken will be adequate for the purpose. Our contemporary advises that a very eminent railway manager—probably he will have to be from the United States—be placed at the head of the railway and given large powers. "Above all he must be strong and independent enough to kick the most insistent or persistent of politicians off his doorstep." How this railway dictator should carry on business is further stated by our contemporary:

"This executive officer would naturally be responsible to the Board of Directors which it is proposed to retain as the governing body of the Canadian Northern corporation. These directors will be appointed by the Government, as holder of the entire stock of the company. We suggest, as a further guarantee that the

road will be kept out of politics for some years at least, that the new Board be nominated as early as possible, that it consist entirely of business men without any politicians among them, and that it be made permanent and self-perpetuating for a stated period, say ten years. This means that its members will hold office undisturbed for that period, and will co-opt the successors to any vacancies which may arise, thus absolutely eliminating any interference by the Government of the day. By limiting the period to ten years instead of making the system absolutely perpetual, the temptation to subsequent Governments to revoke this arrangement during the crucial period of the railway's lifetime would be lessened, as a strong incentive would be set up for leaving it alone during the specified period. At the end of ten years the legislation could be re-enacted or a new method of dealing with the question could be devised.

"Give Wide Powers.

"The executive head of the railway should be president of the Board of Directors and should be responsible to the Board alone, and his responsibility even to them should be limited by clothing him with very wide personal powers. In the event of his death or resignation the Board should appoint his successor. In certain specific instances, or with the consent of the Supreme Court, the Board might be empowered to demand his resignation.

"And No Tight Purse Strings.

"The position thus outlined would, we believe, offer to any able and ambitious railway executive an opportunity for success and distinction which he would be glad to embrace, and which would call out the best that was in him. We are assuming that sufficient financial resources would be placed at his disposal, on his assuming office, to ensure that he would be genuinely independent, and would not have to crawl to the Government every year or two for the funds to carry out necessary extensions."

We have quoted our contemporary's views at some length, because they are in harmony with much that is now being written as to the conditions which should be attached to Government ownership of the railways. But a little thought on the part of those who understand how public business is done will suffice to show that these conditions, which are held to be essential to the success of the movement, are impossible of attainment. They might be practicable in Berlin or in any other place where Prussian autoocracy prevails; they are quite impracticable in this country, where every day of our lives the principles of democracy are being promulgated.

Let it be remembered that the "politicians" who are to be kept away from the railway

office are the representatives of the people, the members of Parliament and the Cabinet Ministers. An irresponsible dictator is to be particularly authorized to kick them off the doorstep. He is to be independent of Government and of Parliament. He is not only to have plenary powers of administration, but is also to be placed in full control of the people's money for whatever purposes he may desire in connection with the railway. The control of the people's money by the people's Parliament has hitherto been regarded as the very foundation stone of the British constitution. Not even the King is permitted to evade that principle. A Minister of the Crown, responsible to the people, cannot control a penny for the purposes of government until it has been voted from year to year by the people's representatives in Parliament. But this railway dictator would have an unlimited right to draw on the public treasury without coming ("crawling") to Government or Parliament. For ten years at least—and then for another term of ten years—this dictator would be the uncontrolled master of the Canadian people in railway affairs, having no responsibility to Government, to Parliament or to the people.

Of course, nothing of the kind is possible in the Canadian democracy. Since we are to have public ownership of railways, we may as well realize at the beginning that the system is not and cannot be free from the perils that are inherent in all democratic government. If we can imagine our Parliament establishing any such system as our contemporary suggests, it would be doomed to early failure. A new Government would of course be free to abolish the system. But it would not need a change of Government to accomplish such a purpose. The politicians—the members of Government and Parliament—will be held responsible to the people for the management of every piece of the people's property, and being responsible, they will, ere long, insist on having control. The trade union which seeks increased pay for railway workers will not be put off by the railway dictator's refusal; they will go to the members of Parliament and the Ministers, and will insist that these responsible representatives of the people shall deal with the matter. The county M.P., some of whose constituents are inconvenienced by a reduction in the train service, will ignore the dictator and demand relief from the Government which he supports. The member for the adjoining county, who finds that the new fast train is not scheduled to stop at his town, will not wait to be kicked off the doorstep of the dictator; he will go to the Minister and the Government who need his support, and the dictator will be overruled. The widow whose cow strayed through her open gate and was killed on the track will not submit to the decision of the dictator, who says she should have closed the gate; she will go to the county M.P., and to the clergyman, and perhaps to the Bishop, and they will all go to the Government to plead the widow's cause; the cow will probably be an expensive one to the treasury. The dictator might slam the door in the faces of the widow's friends, but the Government will not do so.

The public, in accepting the movement for public ownership of railways, must not deceive itself as to the consequences. A system which is designed to prevent real public control, to evade the essence of public ownership and create a Prussianized dictatorship, cannot succeed. Railways under Government owner-

ship will be managed just as well—or just as badly—as other departments of Government business. When, as may sometimes happen, the work of government is in the hands of strong men, with high ideals of public service, the management will be good, and may perhaps win public approval, though it will at all times have to bear severe and perhaps unjust criticism. Where, as has been known to happen, the politicians are corrupt, or self-seeking, or weak, the railway, like all other business, will be mismanaged. The only remedy will be to turn out the Government and bring in another one, which may do no better.

The Returned Soldier

THERE is no question on which the Canadian people are more cordially united than on recognition of the services of the men who so gallantly volunteered for the military service of the Empire. Every movement designed to minister to the comfort of the men at the front has hearty sympathy and warm support. The memory of the men who have given their lives for the Empire's cause is everywhere honored. That their dependents shall be generously treated by the country for which they made the sacrifice is one of the things beyond question. No less cordial is the feeling that those who have served and suffered and come back disabled shall have the most generous consideration. In appreciation of the service that has been rendered, and in desire that it shall be honored and properly rewarded, there is complete unity in Canada.

There is, however, a danger that this appreciation and desire may be weakened, and this unity broken, through the foolish actions of some of the soldiers, who have been so misguided as to engage in movements that cannot be justified. In several instances men from the training camps invaded and broke up public meetings that were being lawfully held, and thus assailed that freedom of public discussion which lies at the very basis of every democratic system of government. At Winnipeg recently, where a political convention was being held, a body of returned soldiers made a demonstration against some of those present because they were believed to intend to pass resolutions opposing conscription. The Premier of Manitoba was only able to quiet the men by assuring them that there was no such intention. The inference to be drawn is that if the meeting had proposed to pass such resolutions it would have been broken up by the soldiers.

In demonstrations of this kind there is a menace which deserves the serious consideration of all good citizens, and especially of all who particularly desire to promote the interests of the soldiers who have returned, and of those who are yet to come back. If the impression is to become general that the soldiers who have fought for freedom in France are to destroy freedom in Canada—to prevent the holding of lawful meetings of the people, to set aside the authority of the civil power and to establish military mob law, there will inevitably be a change of public opinion in relation to the soldiers. If any meeting is called for an unlawful purpose, it is the duty of the civil power to prevent the holding of it. If any speaker at a public meeting indulges in language of disloyalty, it is the duty of the civil power to call him to account. Cir-

cumstances may arise in which the civil power is unequal to the situation that presents itself, and in such a case the civil power must, in the way provided by law, ask the aid of the military authorities. Military men so called upon, under the direction of their commanding officers, may have an important part to play, in the maintenance of law and order. But military men who, with no such authority, presume to take the law into their own hands and dictate what citizens shall or shall not do, are a menace to the peace and order of the country. The various organizations formed for the promotion of the soldiers' interests should see the gravity of the situation that is produced whenever the soldiers take such a foolish course, and should be foremost in counselling the soldiers to manifest at all times respect for order and for that freedom of discussion which is one of the essentials of good government. He is no friend of the soldiers who counsels, encourages or tolerates interference with the right of all free discussion that is within the law. The militarism which fights in France or Belgium for the world's freedom is something that all Canadians must honor. A militarism which lends itself to disorder of any kind in Canada is a grave menace to the best interests of our country.

A Nation's Recovery

A NATION, like an individual, if it loses its head and plunges into extravagance, must in the end pay the penalty of its folly. The largest and most important of the South American republics has had to learn this lesson. Brazil is territorially a large country, the fifth in size in the world, with a population of about twenty-two million, with rich resources, producing in abundance timber, rubber, sugar, coffee, tobacco, etc. Encouraged by the extent of her resources and the world's demand for her products, Brazil a few years ago entered upon a course of extravagant expenditures on public works, railways, dreadnaughts and other warships, which alarmed the thoughtful men who were interested in her finance. Deficit after deficit occurred. Just before the outbreak of the great war Brazil attempted to raise a loan in Europe to meet her obligations, but before the negotiations made much progress they were terminated by the war which paralyzed the money markets. Unable to raise money by loans the Brazilian Government were compelled to become defaulters. The interest on their securities could not be paid. The Rothschilds came to their relief with a proposed funding scheme to which the bondholders were obliged to submit. The interest on most of the foreign loans was to be funded for a period of three years, and the sinking fund on these loans suspended for ten years. The war has so disturbed Brazilian trade that fears have been entertained that the Government would not be able to comply with the terms of the scheme at the end of the three years, and that an extension of the arrangement would be sought. Happily, however, the Government, by a vigorous policy of retrenchment accompanied by fresh taxation, have been able to overcome the difficulties of their position and have just announced that Brazil will now resume the payment of interest on her national debt.

The Economic Combine of the Allies

Powerful effort to crush Teutons

By W. W. SWANSON, Ph.D.

The great wars of the last hundred years have permanently settled nothing, least of all fundamental economic issues. This is true of the Crimean War, the Franco-Prussian and the Russo-Japanese, all of which have given rise to commercial difficulties and problems of far-reaching importance. The present Great War has a curious habit of getting us back to fundamental issues; and in this respect it has abundantly proved that an appeal to arms, far from clarifying the issues underlying international commerce, has only tended to confuse them. Thus history merely repeats itself. The Franco-Prussian War left a legacy of hate which has disturbed the commercial relations of the whole of Europe from that day to this; for thereafter it became the paramount policy of Germany, particularly, to build up the national State at the expense of its neighbors—a policy held up for approval ever since, not only in Europe but in the United States and Canada as well. The ideal of the "self-contained" nation—an ideal first promulgated in Germany by Friedrich Liszt—has worked untold harm among modern commercial states, both great and small. Wars have merely accentuated the danger underlying a national policy of this nature, as is evidenced not only by the commercial disabilities imposed upon her neighbors by Germany wherever possible, but also by the situation arising in the Far East since the close of the Russo-Japanese War. And now it would appear that the present struggle, fought to make "the world safe for democracy," is about to eventuate, on its commercial side at least, in a further vulgar scramble for trading privileges, at the expense of each other's opponents in the war. From this point of view it may be truly said that the democratic states, as well as the autocracies, have learned nothing, because they have forgotten nothing.

The world needs to forget the outworn argument, so often presented to the people by vested interests, that the powerful modern states have attained their position of industrial eminence through a policy of aggrandisement, whether military, financial or commercial. It needs especial emphasis, just at this time, that trade is based not upon strife and enmity, but upon friendly intercourse and mutual goodwill; that both parties to a bargain gain therefrom; and that it is not in the interests of any state that its neighbors should be weak and poor. A little reflection upon the kind of community which the individual finds the best in which to launch a business enterprise will make it plain that prosperity is essential for the growth and development of business. And yet some of the strongest and most eminent leaders of the allied democracies are endeavoring to prove to their respective peoples that it is good statesmanship to weaken our present opponents, in every possible way, at the conclusion of hostilities. There is one condition, and one only, under which such a policy may be regarded as wise, sound and necessary—namely, that the terms of peace merely cover up well-laid plans for a continuation of the battle for world supremacy within a few years' time. On no other ground is it possible to make out a case for the inauguration of a commercial war against our present opponents.

Nevertheless, it is inevitable that there shall be a recrudescence of protectionism, and of such commercial policies as are based upon trade restrictions and disabilities imposed upon traffic with other countries. For one thing all the belligerents have built up enormous new industries, because of the demands of the war. It will not be possible to refuse protection to those who invested capital in war-born enterprises, simply because the need for such special industries no longer exists. And for a few years, national resentment will no doubt preclude trading with former enemies on the same scale as in pre-bellum days. Such national resentment will be capitalized by the vested interests, and every effort will be made by them to impose still higher customs duties upon foreign goods, especially upon such as are imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. Nevertheless, if the appeal be made to reason alone, it is safe to say that a protectionist policy will not make permanent headway in the United Kingdom. And, since 1911, it is well known that the tariff has received some very hard knocks

in the United States. In fact, the Republic had fairly well abandoned the idea that it was possible to tax itself into prosperity.

On the other hand, Mr. Lloyd George has stated publicly that the United Kingdom will never again be caught in the same predicament into which the present war has driven it; that care will be taken to see that it will become, as far as the necessities of military and economic existence are concerned, a self-sufficient state. This means, for the most part, that British agriculture must be encouraged to bend every effort to produce sufficient foodstuffs to meet the entire domestic need. Without doubt the United Kingdom will insist upon this policy no matter what the outcome of the present struggle may be—whether it lays the foundations of a durable peace or merely eventuates in a truce providing for a breathing spell before the opening of hostilities, within a few years, on a more stupendous scale. Nevertheless, if the tremendous sacrifices of the Great War shall not have been endured in vain, if a real effort is made to establish a durable peace based upon the principles of justice and national honor, Great Britain will scarcely go farther than enlarging her domestic food supply towards freeing herself from dependency for raw materials and other supplies, upon other states. That is the supreme reason why peace should be won now—a permanent and durable peace, no matter what use may be made of the shibboleth "no annexations and no indemnities." It is useless to cry peace, where there is no peace, else the misery and sufferings of the world will have been undergone in vain. No: The war must be continued until the fundamental issues at stake are definitely decided.

It cannot be forgotten, however, that Russia is, for many months to come, practically eliminated from the struggle. Nor must it be forgotten that millions of Americans believe that President Wilson's dictum "peace without victory" is the logical solution of the world crisis. For ourselves we have full faith that the Western Allies have the will and the power to continue to battle until democratic principles have been vindicated, and until the rights of small nations shall be indefeasibly safeguarded. Nevertheless, it is just possible that Russia and Italy may be stampeded into a premature peace by the visionaries, the dreamers and the meddlers of the Old World and the New. In that event the United Kingdom and France would be compelled to sign a treaty of peace which would be virtually a truce, an instrument of future wars.

Under these conditions it would be imperatively necessary for the Western Allies to carry out in full the conditions of the economic conference held at Paris in the spring of 1915. The war has conclusively demonstrated the need of such a programme—under the conditions mentioned. It would then become the part of wise statesmanship to weaken the Central Empires, as potential enemies. France would require to exploit Algeria and to transform Morocco from a protectorate into a crown colony. In these two great African dependencies the French Republic would find the main material resources—iron and other ores, textile products and foodstuffs—necessary for her needs. It goes without saying that Germany would be excluded entirely from this economic sphere. Italy, with practically no mineral supplies of her own and with no coal whatever, would have to rely upon the United Kingdom for coal and upon France for minerals, as well as, perhaps, upon Spain for the latter also. This depends upon whether Spain is controlled, for the future, by the army and the aristocracy on the one hand, or by the king and the democracy on the other. The United Kingdom would seek a closer union with the great British Dominions, as well as with her continental allies. There would be a fierce struggle between Great Britain and Germany for the trade of neutral countries, especially for that of Latin America. At present Great Britain and the United States dominate the South American field, Germany having lost her vast commerce with that continent since the outbreak of war. On the other hand neutral States will be discriminated against by one or both of the hostile groups. It seems clear that

Great Britain, for example, will place obstacles in the way of the development of Swedish commerce, inasmuch as Sweden not only has materially aided Germany during the present war with minerals, foodstuffs, and other supplies, but also because owing to its geographical situation Sweden is likely to be of great service to the Central Powers in any future struggle.

Some of our readers may disagree with the above; but we ask them to keep before themselves two main facts before passing judgment or forming conclusions: First, that it is assumed that the peace terms will be merely in the nature of a truce; and, secondly, that, wonderful as the German military organization is, it would long since have broken down but for the magnificent support given it by German industry. In truth, German industry and German science have done at least as much as the army in defending the Fatherland. Therefore, if there is to be war after the war, the German Junkers will have to reconcile themselves to the importation of Hungarian grain and swine into the Empire, and the so-called "black country," Westphalia and the Rhineland, to the importation of the products of industrial Austria. Those who have followed the economic development of Germany know how strenuously the Junkers and the capitalists have opposed a customs union, based upon free trade, with the Empire's present military allies; but if there is to be a future struggle for world power, the Pan-German dream of a military and economic union of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey must become a reality.

Powerful influences are already at work, not only in Germany and Austria, but in Great Britain as well, to achieve the objects explained above. Lord Milner, Earl Curzon, and a group of distinguished British peers and capitalists have worked out a definite scheme for the exploitation of the Empire, and all its resources, along these lines. In a word, British policy will be modelled upon the colonial system once more—a system common to Europe in the eighteenth century. The great British protectorates and dependencies, the crown colonies, and even the dominions, will be farmed as quasi-public estates. With the wealth and material resources of the vast British dominions, the sinews of war will be secured for the carrying of a second, and unending, contest for world supremacy. Little has been heard of the plans of this powerful British committee outside of Great Britain itself; but already voices are raised in protest. Mr. A. C. Gardiner, of the London Daily News, has bitterly assailed the whole project. By entering upon this path George III. lost the American colonies to the Empire. It is a path fraught with danger; but one that must be trod if the peace to be concluded is no peace at all, but merely the preliminary to another world war.

All of the above, if carried into effect, will profoundly influence the economic prosperity of the United States, inasmuch as it will dislocate its whole foreign trade, and cut off a large part of its export trade in foodstuffs. The same may be said of the future economic position of Canada. Nevertheless, it is inevitable if we are to have a commercial war which will carry with it the seeds of another military struggle.

LIGNITE IN THE WEST.

Acting under orders from Dr. A. B. McCallum, of the Bureau of Scientific Research, Dr. Ruttan of McGill has spent six weeks in the west, and has visited all the important centres with a view to understanding the various problems—industrial, agricultural and educational—which are hindering fuller development. The mission was interested particularly in the development of lignite as fuel for domestic purposes.

Dr. Ruttan declared that lignite, which is found in large quantities in the west, can be made equal to anthracite for seven dollars a ton; the people in the prairie provinces are paying fourteen dollars a ton for hard coal at the present time. The Dominion Government has offered to pay the initial cost of the development of lignite if the provincial government will take up the business for the benefit of the people. It is proposed to keep it out of private exploitation.

Banking and Business Affairs in the U. S.

By ELMER H. YOUNGMAN, Editor Bankers' Magazine, New York.

Efforts looking toward peace in the last week have not been seriously reflected in the markets, although a number of factors have combined to affect prices. The gigantic problems to be worked out in co-ordinating the entire productive forces of the country with military operations have been so absolutely novel to our bankers and business men that they are naturally causing concern. With the Government exercising such wide control over the great basic industries, business men are for the time being more or less perplexed as to how they will fare under these new conditions. That the profits many of them have been accustomed to making will be greatly curtailed directly through a forced lowering of prices, and that the profits they do make will be subject to still further reduction on account of increased taxes, they know. But, on the other hand, in many lines of industry good prices are assured without any interference on the part of the Government, while a steadiness of demand for goods in large volume renders business less uncertain in this respect than it usually is under normal conditions.

The range of activity of the speculative markets, so far as relates to wheat and other grains, has been much narrowed on account of the control of the wheat situation by the Government, and the cessation of "future" trading in other grains. In the stock market, anything like the rampant speculation of former days has been unknown for many months. Only once, in fact, since the war began has there been an outburst of old-time speculation, and that was when the public suddenly awoke to a realization of the immense profits that were being made in the munition industries. Now, when peace rumors are current, these are the shares that are the most sensitive. The recent quietness in Wall Street would seem to indicate that the latest rumors of this kind are not regarded seriously.

This Year's Crop Financing.

One of the problems confronting the bankers in the large cities about this season of the year is to provide funds for crop-moving. The organization of the Federal Grain Corporation, capitalized at \$50,000,000, with headquarters in New York, will simplify this problem very much, as the number of individual dealers to whom the banks have been accustomed to furnish money will be greatly reduced, the Grain Corporation taking their place. Doubtless, the Federal Reserve Banks will to an extent take over the burdens hitherto borne by the banks of the large centres.

In speaking of the Federal Reserve Banks, it must be borne in mind that, strictly considered, they are not competitors of the National banks, since the latter own all their stock. But beyond a modest profit, paid direct to these shareholders, the Government takes for itself a large part of the net earnings.

Conditions for comparing the effectiveness of the Federal Reserve system with the old system are not very favorable, for to judge of the respective merits of the two systems one should have the opportunity of studying their operations under substantially identical conditions. The National Banking System was never put to any such test as has been imposed upon the Federal Reserve Banks. While it is true that the National banks grew out of the Civil War, they really exercised only a limited influence during that conflict, their greatest development coming long after the war closed. Even during the financial disturbance caused by the outbreak of the present war, the Federal Reserve Bank did not have an opportunity of showing what they could do, but a provision of an earlier financial measure (the Aldrich-Vreeland Law) retained in the Federal Reserve Act for a limited time, was of great service in supplying the extraordinary demands for currency which arose here shortly after the war began.

Many serious banking problems have arisen since then, and the Federal Reserve Banks have borne their share in handling them with great skill and effectiveness. They have undoubtedly afforded a strong nucleus about which the more than 7,000 units of the National Banking System could rally.

But, as said above, the conditions under which they operated have been so different from anything heretofore known that it is difficult to make a fair comparison between the old system and the new.

New Bond Issue.

Before many days it is expected that Congress will grant the necessary authority for a fresh issue of United States bonds, probably to the extent of some \$7,500,000,000, and bearing perhaps four per cent in-

terest. This new issue will absorb the recent issue placed at three and one-half per cent. It is proposed that the new bonds, unlike the former ones, be made subject to a tax, although only to the surtax on incomes and not the normal income tax.

One of the attractive features of the first issue of Liberty Bonds was that they were free from income taxes, and indeed were subject to the inheritance tax only. This furnished an incentive to those who, while regarding the bonds as a good investment, looked upon them with additional favor because they afforded an opportunity of placing their funds in an investment where they would draw a fair income, which was untaxable. This privilege will hardly be attached to the new issue.

The policy, or even the legality, of a Government placing a tax upon its own securities has often been called in question. The Government is in a different position from an individual. The latter could not suggest to a bank that he intended applying for a loan, at the same time announcing that he meant to deduct a certain amount from the face of the loan when the time came for payment. It is within the power of the Government to float a loan on the best terms obtainable and then, in addition, to take back part of the interest in the form of taxes.

The subject of taxation of United States bonds has long been a subject of controversy in this country, and has been a matter of peculiar interest to the banks, because they have held large amounts of these securities. Heretofore—until quite recently, in fact—the National banks have been required by law to invest a certain proportion of their capital in the bonds of the United States. Whenever the States attempted to tax the capital stock of National banks, the latter resisted the tax on the ground that their capital was invested in the United States bonds, which were exempt from taxation. But the States set up the claim that the capital tax was virtually a franchise tax, and the banks were taxable, in proportion to the amount of their capital, irrespective of the manner in which it might be invested.

General Business Conditions.

Coal and grain are commodities about which public interest has centred in the last few days. With respect to the latter, the Government has already taken the preliminary steps essential to exercising a large measure of control, but the coal situation is less satisfactory. There are murmurings of discontent among miners over their wages, while consumers of coal complain of advancing prices. The expedient of seizing and operating the mines by the Federal and State Governments has been proposed, and unless the situation clears up soon, a drastic remedy of this character may be resorted to at any time.

Bank clearings in the United States during the week just ended have been \$5,537,826,306, against \$5,735,175,988 for the previous week and \$4,319,094,457 the corresponding week last year.

The prosperity in the textile industry is reflected by reports of earnings of the Fall River Cotton Mills for the third quarter of the year. Stockholders will receive for the present quarter in dividends \$1,176,375—an average of 3.65 per cent. on the invested capital—compared with \$798,425—or 2.63 per cent. on the capital—for the same period a year ago, and less than one per cent. in the corresponding periods of 1915 and 1914.

The decline in building operations, already noted, continues, nor can much general improvement be looked for until there is a decided drop in the cost of labor and materials and a release of capital now required in war industries.

Railroad gross earnings for June of the present year show a gain over last June amounting to \$49,696,242, but only \$10,474,211 in net. Measured in percentages, there has been a gain of 16.49 per cent. in the per cent. in the gross, an increase of 19.82 per cent. in expenditures, and 10.13 per cent. in the net revenues.

General trade conditions continue good, with a slight tendency toward a less feverish demand for goods than has been felt in the past few weeks. Soon the stimulus of fall buying will be in full swing, and as labor has been employed at good wages and crops abundant and at high prices, this influence ought to make for a still further increase of prosperity.

In brief, bank clearings are at a high record for the time of year, the foreign trade is unprecedented, and in almost every branch of industry there is unprecedented activity.

Trade with the West Indies

A well known Trinidad firm opens an office in Canada to handle West Indian trade.

The well known firm of T. Geddes Grant, of Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, have opened a branch in Bedford Chambers, Halifax, with a view to more expeditious handling of Canadian shipments to the British West Indies. Mr. T. Geddes Grant, has been devoting his attention to the development of business between Canada and the British West Indies for nearly seventeen years, and has travelled visiting all the colonies included in the Preferential Trade Agreement with Canada. Mr. T. Geddes Grant has just finished a trip through Canada, and will remain in Halifax for about a month before returning to Trinidad. He is a Canadian by birth, but has lived nearly all his life in the West Indies. His father, Rev. Dr. Grant, was for many years in charge of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission to the East Indies in Trinidad.

In an interview with the Halifax Morning Chronicle, Mr. Grant says: Owing to the proximity of Canada and the British West Indies, and because of the fact that one is the exact opposite of the other in the nature of its products there should be a very extensive trade between the two. The population of the British West Indies is two millions and their annual imports amount to over sixty-five million dollars, their exports being five millions less than that amount. The two countries being under one flag and one supplying what the other needs and cannot produce itself, there is no probability of their business relations being interfered with by a hostile tariff. In fact it is just the reverse, and we look forward to the time when the preferential tariff between Canada and the British West Indies will be considerably more generous than it is now.

"Though the means of communication are not all that we might desire, nevertheless we have a regular fortnightly service between Canada and the British West Indies, a service which is not afforded many other parts of the Empire under present war conditions. Having then these shipping facilities we have the means for Canadian manufacturers securing more of our trade. Because of the impossibility of obtaining manufactured goods in any large quantity from the usual source of supply—the old country—our merchants are looking to the United States and Canada, but when they or their buyers visit New York, it is very seldom that they get any further. The New York commission men see to that.

"The islands just now are enjoying an unusual measure of prosperity owing to the high prices obtained for their chief product, sugar, and therefore, though everything is of higher price than formerly, the West Indian is in a position to meet these higher prices. With reference to the island of Trinidad I would point out that it is situated at the mouth of the River Orinoco, right opposite the coast of the republic of Venezuela. Ocean boats are able to enter very few of the Venezuelan ports and therefore Port-of-Spain, the capital of Trinidad, becomes the point of transshipment, and steamers and vessels are plying regularly between that point and the Venezuelan coast. Thus, through Trinidad there is a large field in Venezuela opened to the enterprising manufacturer.

"Trinidad is not only the largest of the islands, but the most progressive and the richest in natural resources. In addition to our cocoa, coconuts, sugar and asphalt exports, we are now becoming a large factor in the petroleum world, and vessels are calling regularly for supplies of the crude stuff and factories are going up for the refining of kerosene and gasolene.

"As an instance of how the banking institutions regard the West Indies I might mention that the Royal Bank of Canada has established agencies through nearly all the islands, and also in some towns of Venezuela."

Returning to discuss the possibilities of development of trade between Canada and the West Indies, Mr. Grant said that four or five years ago the islands took all of their flour from the United States, but that now four-fifths of it is imported from Canada. "In 1912," said he, "we took about seven per cent. of our manufactured goods from Canada, and now we take fifteen per cent., an increase of over one hundred per cent. in five years.

Mr. Grant is firmly convinced that Canada could secure a considerably larger percentage of the business in manufactured goods.

Conditions in the West

By E. CORA HIND.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 15, 1917.

Have spent the period since my last letter in inspecting crop in Southern and Central Manitoba, in which sections I have motored 225 miles and travelled over 300 by train, and am glad to be able to report conditions very much better than I expected to find them, and with regard to late crops steadily improving. The weather has been ideal for filling, hot sun and light cool breezes during the day; cool at night, with heavy dews and an occasional shower. Even wheat that is very short in the head will yield well because it is filled to the top, and is very generally six-rowed. The sample is almost uniformly plump, and of an excellent color, and a very large percentage of the wheat seen on the route indicated will grade No. 1 Northern.

In Southern Manitoba, around such points as Morden, Plum Coulee, Winkler and Gretna, 50 per cent. of the wheat is in stook, but further westward it is later, and cutting will not be general before the 20th of the month.

There are, of course, plenty of acres that have been ploughed down and some that have been mowed

down for bundle feed only, but when all these allowances are made, Southern and Central Manitoba will have a crop of between 12 and 14 bushels average, and a fine sample. Moreover, it is a cheap crop to handle, owing to the light straw. Oats have improved considerable, and late oats especially, but nothing can make either oats or barley anything but a short crop; but even these grains will yield well in proportion to the straw, barley more especially.

Labor is very short, and practically no one is to be had for less than \$3.00 a day, but it is hoped, with the new labor arrangements, matters will improve with an influx from the south. A few local magistrates have had the courage to threaten the alien labor with 3 months in jail if they jump their contracts, but for the most part they have simply terrorized people into giving them pretty much what they ask.

Conditions in Alberta and Saskatchewan have also improved since last report. Hay will be a short crop, but pasturage is excellent, and cattle never looked better.

Canada's Fall Wheat Yield

The Census and Statistics Office has just issued a preliminary estimate of the yield of fall wheat, hay and clover and alfalfa for 1917, and a report on the condition of other crops based on the return of correspondents at the end of July.

AREA AND YIELD OF FALL WHEAT, HAY AND CLOVER AND ALFALFA.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of fall sown wheat for 1917 is 22 bushels, as compared with 21½ bushels in 1916, 29.41 bushels in 1915 and 31.70 bushels, the average of the seven years 1910 to 1916. The total yield of fall wheat for 1917 is therefore now estimated at 17,816,000 bushels, from 809,250 harvested acres, as compared with 20,060,000 bushels from 932,500 acres in 1916. In Ontario, the chief fall wheat province, the total yield is 14,515,000 bushels from 656,500 acres, as compared with 16,465,000 bushels from 774,800 acres in 1916, the average yields per acre being 22.11 bushels in 1917, and 21¼ bushels in 1916. Saskatchewan now ranks as the second fall wheat province with 2,220,000 bushels from 105,700 acres, and Alberta is third with 836,000 bushels from 38,000 acres. The total yield of hay and clover is placed at 13,379,000 from 7,824,000 acres, as compared with 14,637,000 tons, the record crop from 7,892,900 acres in 1916. This year's total yield of hay and clover has only twice been exceeded, viz., last year and in 1911, when the yield was 13,989,000 tons. The average yield per acre this year is 1.70 tons, as compared with 1.85 tons in 1916, and 1.62 tons in 1911. The yield from alfalfa is 152,200 tons from 86,500 acres, as compared with 260,500 tons from 89,470 acres last year, the average yields per acre being 1.76 tons, as compared with 2.91 tons.

CONDITION OF SPRING-SOWN GRAINS.

The condition of spring wheat for the whole of Canada has receded from 85 per cent. of the standard at the end of June to 77 at the end of July. Oats show 76 compared with 85, barley 78 against 86, rye 81 against 83, and peas 85 against 89. The con-

BIG WESTERN CROP.

Sir John Aird, general manager of the Bank of Commerce, received a wire from the superintendent of the Bank at Winnipeg, in which it is stated that a lower estimate of the western wheat crop than 200,000,000 bushels would not be warranted. This observation was made after three extensive trips through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and is regarded as the most accurate information yet available, as to the total yield in the prairie provinces.

An estimate of the yield of coarse grains can not be given yet.

The text of the message is as follows: "Reports from all districts indicate that grain heads are filling out surprisingly well. On information now available, a lower estimate than two hundred million bushels would not be warranted."

dition of other crops on July 31 was as follows: beans 74, buckwheat 86, mixed grains 90, flax 88, corn for husking 76, potatoes 84, turnips 90, mangolds 86, hay and clover 88, alfalfa 86, corn for fodder 77, sugar beets 88 and pastures 83. Converted into a standard wherein 100 represents the average yield per acre of the nine years 1908 to 1916 the condition of the principal grain crops at July 31, 1917, was as follows: Fall wheat 94, spring wheat 92, all wheat 93, rye 96, barley 93, oats 88, potatoes 99 and flax 107. That is to say the yields per acre of these crops, according to their appearance on July 31, are expected to be below the average yields of the previous nine years by 6 per cent. for fall wheat 8 per cent. for spring wheat, 7 per cent. for all wheat, 4 per cent. for rye, 7 per cent. for barley, 13 per cent. for oats and 1 per cent. for potatoes.

Throughout eastern Canada the condition of the crops generally on July 31 is reported as excellent. In Ontario spring wheat is marked as high as 91, and oats and barley are 93; but in the west excessive heat and drought during July brought the condition down by July 31 to figures below 70 per cent. of the standard, spring wheat being 68 in Manitoba, 63 in Saskatchewan, and 64 in Alberta, whilst oats are 62 in Manitoba, 53 in Saskatchewan and 57 in Alberta. Reports received during the last fortnight are, however, of somewhat more reassuring character. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture telegraphed (August 8) as follows: "Cool weather of past week and local showers generally have done much good to improve crop conditions. Wheat is filling well and cutting will be general in about 10 days. Oats are very short in straw, and from present indications will be very low in yield." The Alberta Department of Agriculture telegraphs (August 11): "Heavy rains and cooler weather prevailed throughout most of province during past week, and greatly benefited late crops. Grain harvesting will be general in several districts next week. Light frost in few districts on August 8 did very little damage excepting to vegetables in one or two places."

NICELY WORDED TRIBUTES.

Several very nicely worded tributes have been paid recently to the man who has been generally credited with the invention of creased trousers. Particular emphasis is laid upon the fact that he was compelled to walk alone in creased trousers, subject to no end of ridicule, a long time before he found imitators and followers, thus establishing his right to be called a true, because a fearless, reformer. There are a few who still persist in wearing trousers that bag at the knees, and when these are not sailors, and therefore ruled by unavoidable circumstances, they are usually regarded as eccentrics.

"Opportunity calls once at every man's door."
"Hard luck is a whole lot more sociable."—Pittsburg Post.

SIXTY MILLION TIRES ANNUALLY AFTER WAR.

(India Rubber World.)

It is not surprising that automobile tire manufacturing has become the principal department of the American rubber industry. Fully 4,000,000 cars are in operation in the United States to-day, a number more than four times the total for the rest of the world, and still the demand for machines keeps well ahead of the 40 per cent. average yearly increase of past years. Time alone can tell what effect, if any, the war may have upon this demand, but once prices regain their normal level the result is certain. The proportion of pleasure cars is large, but motor trucks in ever greater numbers are replacing the shortage of horses caused by the war, both in peaceful occupations and warfare itself. Leading automobile men assert that the point of saturation will not be reached until every family having an income over \$1,000 owns a car. This means not less than 10,000,000 cars, or two and one-half times the present total. Assuming an average life of five years per machine, an annual replacement of 2,000,000 cars, our present production, will be necessary to maintain 10,000,000 in operation.

Translating this prediction into tires, 10,000,000 cars will average five tires annually, or 50,000,000 in all. The 2,000,000 cars constructed every year will require 8,000,000 tires for original equipment, and as each owner soon buys a spare for quick change on the road 2,000,000 more may be added, making a colossal grand total of 60,000,000 tires, and a business amounting to \$1,250,000,000 annually.

COMMANDEERING MACHINERY FOR WAR.

(Iron Age.)

One of the largest machine-tool companies, operating several plants, is placing practically all of its output as the Government directs, and this policy is likely to extend to other plants as the Government necessities become more urgent.

A severe tax has been placed on many machine tool plants by the Government war programme. With calls from munition works, airplane factories and shipyards, in addition to the normal demand from a diversity of industries, the builders of metal working machinery have gradually been obliged to cancel or postpone delivery of many orders for private consumers not engaged on Government work, and turn their output over to concerns which the Washington authorities have designated as entitled to prior consideration.

Fortunately for the country, many companies which have been engaged in making munitions for the Allies have their plants well equipped, and their recent needs have been confined to a comparatively few machines to replace those which had become worn out or defective. New munitions plants have been or are being equipped, and the rapidity with which machine tools have been furnished to them is highly creditable.

ANOTHER BEAT FOR AMERICA.

According to recent despatches from Berlin, German men both on and off the firing line are wearing shirts made of paper and wood pulp, owing to scarcity of cloth. This will probably be hailed as something new and as further showing ingenuity of the Germans under stress of necessity. But, as in many other instances, the Yankee inventor was first in the field. Thomas A. Edison thought of the paper shirt about 25 years ago, and put it on the market. It failed to become popular, and soon passed out of use. There is one difference between the American and the German product. The American paper shirt was intended to be worn until soiled, and then thrown away. The German sends his to the laundry, and, though it generally returns to him a shapeless, sodden mass, he must don it again, for "shirt cards" are extremely scarce.—Wall Street Journal.

SITKA SPRUCE FOR AEROPLANES.

The only kind of wood that has been found to possess all essential qualities for air-craft construction is Sitka spruce, found principally in Oregon and Washington. Prior to the outbreak of war, the price of Sitka spruce was not more than \$100 per thousand; it is now \$200 per thousand.

The Problem of Fuel and War

The perpetual conflict between North and South—Canada's fuel supply the most important question

(Specially written for The Journal of Commerce).

Cardinal Newman, I think that it is, has a theory that there is a perpetual struggle between the nations of the north and the south. The north is forever upon the offensive, and the south on the defensive. The north is perpetually invading and attacking, the south is perpetually resisting and repelling invasion. This goes on from time to time in real open warfare, as when we have a war between north and south, and in times of peace in commercial inter-penetration and competition. Because the north is the native home of human vigor—of great, well-knit physical bodies and strong men; but the south has the natural prizes which tempt strong men upon it. Therefore, the north is the abode of the strong men to grasp, but the south seeks to keep possession.

The farther north that we have gone in Canada, —far away into the Peace River district and north of Edmonton,—the longer and longer, we have found, become the fine days of June in summer. The snow in the northwest is fine, and dry, and powdery, the frost strikes down deep in winter; in the summer it is the surface that thaws first in the long, spring-like days, and the ice deep down gradually oozing up all the summer keeps the roots cool and moist. Thus we solve the problem naturally of dry farming. As a farmer once told me, June is the growing month, "the harvest depends more upon the single month of June, than upon all the other eleven months of the year put together"; the blade is green under the snow and before the snow is gone, under the almost perpetual sunlight of the month of June it grows with magic quickness, and by the first of July the crops are just as well advanced as they are in New York or Pennsylvania. And we can grow very nearly all that can be grown also in the fields of New York and Pennsylvania. The sharp winter weather seems to put the nitrates that the crops need into the soil. Something that the vigor that the north gives to human bodies, it would seem to supply also to its produce. The apple, the potato, the cranberry, the Canadian wild native grape, the Manitoba hard wheat can only properly be produced in the north-land. But a little industry upon our great northern plains in summer, and we have in the fall an abundant harvest; only that it is a hard and bitter fight against the cold all through the winter.

What all along has limited, and what in the future will practically limit, the population of the great north-western plains of Canada, is far more a problem of fuel than it is one of food. So far as the mere problem of feeding a great crowded population is concerned, there is no doubt that the prairies, scientifically farmed, could support a population of fifty or sixty million people. They could so do, and could still supply produce to export. It is not so certain as to whether we could keep warm a population of fifty million people. The prairies are largely bare of trees. The coal-fields of Canada are not extensive, and they are situated in large measure in distant and out-of-the-way corners of the country—in Nova Scotia and along the foot-hills of the Rockies.

This discrepancy between the two respective supplies, that is, of food and fuel, has an important bearing upon the part played by Canada in the war. The two supplies do not dovetail very well with one another. Relatively to the supply of food that there is at hand in the country there is a lack of fuel. The consequence is that relatively to the supply of fuel there is a surplus to be found of food in the country, with which we can equip great bands of young men for service overseas. For we have, in point of fact, the food and clothing for them, and sending them away as soldiers we only ease away a little upon the sharper problem of fuel. If they are in the trenches, then there simply is no problem, in their own case at least, of fuel; and even if they are kept here at home and spend the winter in barracks, still it is a smaller problem to heat them, all boarding closely in together in a great common building, than it is scattered all about the great plains of the northwest on the farms.

Mexico is another North American country, whose population, in a certain rough sense, may be compared with that of Canada. In Mexico the population nearly always is close upon the supplies of food. There is no problem of fuel. The consequence is that, as we have seen these last years with our own eyes,

the Mexicans can, indeed, resist a foreign invasion, because they are brave soldiers, but they cannot, at least without great internal disorganization, fit out a military expedition for foreign service. In Canada the population is continually kept down by lack of fuel far behind its supplies of food. The result is apparent. In Mexico these last few years there has been continual domestic conflict and confusion, but there has been no foreign expedition; in Canada we have so far to be thankful that, indeed, we have no civil conflict—but we have sent away many great and splendidly equipped military expeditions into far-distant countries—into South Africa, to the Euphrates, and to Egypt, into France and to Belgium.

Freeman is a dry, uninteresting, conscientious, pains-taking and industrious historian, but he rises, I think, into heights of real eloquence when he comes to describe the Northmen. Whenever there was a course of adventure in Europe it was led by the Northmen. These famous old mediaeval expeditions of the Vikings were really in many ways not unlike the military expeditions which we have seen go forth under our own eyes these last few years here from Canada. These old expeditions of the Vikings were really splendidly equipped. Their young men were the very pink of bodily and physical manhood. They were full of adventure. And when once the rough, rude tide of the invasion was well over, it must be admitted that they made really splendid administrators of the countries which they conquered. Sicily never had such an administration as by its Norman conquerors. Normandy was the most adventurous, the most progressive, the most prosperous, the most enterprising and the richest jewel in the fair crown of France. They fought the Englishman himself to come to terms, and to share England with them; taking on the language and the outward aspect of the Frenchmen, they actually conquered England in the Norman Conquest. Remaining under their original aspect of the Danish settlers, they supplied the English armies with the most efficient, enterprising officers in the effort to resist that same Norman Conquest.

It is very likely that these old expeditions of the Vikings were driven forth upon the great tide of

their adventures over Europe, not so much under the mere pressure of hunger as by the stress of cold.

There is a good thousand miles of unbroken coastline along the edge of Norway. It is farmed by the best and most skilful farmers that the world in these days contains. It is good farming country. But there is not much fuel. And so Norway in proportion to its sparse and scattered population has more merchant vessels on the sea to-day than any other country in the world—partly, of course, because the deep fiords of Norway, as it was with the days long ago of Greece, are ideal natural harbors, but still more, perhaps, because the long winters are severe in Norway, and fuel there is scarce. And we are familiar with the sight along every harbor front of the Norwegian captain, not because of any special barrenness about the land in Norway, but because of the cold of the climate.

There is probably not a single economical problem more immediate and direct in its bearing upon the whole course of practical politics in Canada than just this one of fuel. Something deeper would appear to be needed than the mere temporary expedient of a Controller of Fuel for the time of the war. There should be some sort of settled commission with a view to sounder and more permanent advice, in peace as well as war, and looking far forward to the future. The country should have some sort of traditional and well-considered policy in regard to its fuel, a policy that would remain consistent and constant through changes of Government and party; and no Government should be left at any time without trained and competent advice on this question of fuel. For there is hardly anything in the whole future of Canada which is not, at least economically speaking, in some sense bound up with fuel. What we are to look forward to our boys as becoming, what we are to train up our boys to become, our whole internal structure and organization, our course of foreign and external politics, our wars and alliances, the part that we are to play with our most immediate neighbors, the welcome that we shall receive from them—all is to be bound up with these same considerations of fuel. Our very existence, to say the word, as an independent country is bound up ultimately with fuel. For we cannot be in any real sense an independent country, however much we may talk and dream and think independence, if we depend all along upon some foreign country for the supplies of fuel. Independence, with our hard, bitter winters, does not mean dependence upon some foreign country year by year for supplies of fuel.

The Rifle Question in the States

How Marshal Joffre solved the problem

WASHINGTON, August 12.

Marshal Joffre, of France, is the man responsible for the decision of the United States army to use the re-chambered Enfield rifle for infantry in the present war. During the visit of the French and British Missions to Washington Marshal Joffre sat at the table at which the problems confronting the organization and equipment of the American army were discussed. It was stated that between 600,000 to 700,000 Springfield rifles, believed by ordnance officers to be the best small arm in the world, were all that was available for the new army, that these guns were made only at Government arsenals, and that there were not gauges enough on hand to turn over to other manufacturers to enable them to enter into the manufacture of the guns within the time necessary. Neither were the plants which could be utilized for the manufacture of ammunition equipped for the additional supply which the American army would need while plenty of plants were ready to turn out ammunition of the American gun calibre—30. How was this problem to be solved?

Marshal Joffre listened. He soon became aware of the fact that the American army did not wish to lay aside its 600,000 or more Springfields, and that the ammunition problem was a real one. Grasping the exact situation, the Marshal moved forward in his seat, brought his fist down on the table with the usual Joffre earnestness, and suggested:

"Why not re-chamber the Enfield guns for American ammunition and use both?"

In discussing this decision Gen. Frank McIntyre, the army censor, said to-day:

"When we entered the war it was apparent that we did not have enough Springfields, which are manufactured only in Government plants. The question promptly arose as to what to do. The British had a great surplus of rifles and they suggested that we adopt their rifle and ammunition. We found that we

could make all the ammunition we wanted of our own. In this predicament we asked Marshal Joffre what to do. He pointed out that the Belgians, the British, and the French are all using individual rifles and said if we had a good rifle we had better keep it. It was pointed out that we needed more rifles than we were manufacturing and that if we adopted the Enfield we would have to re-chamber it or discard our supply of Springfields. Marshal Joffre said the French could not use English ammunition.

"We decided to re-chamber all Enfield rifles so that they would take the Springfield ammunition, and our men can now use either gun. If we had adopted any other plan we would have had to throw away the Springfields, not only those in use, but the plants that made them, as well. When the subject was first taken up with the British and French commissions there was a tendency toward the United States adopting the Enfield, but I believe both missions were agreed before the conferences were concluded that it would be best for the United States to re-chamber the Enfields."

SWEDEN'S WATER-POWER.

One of Canada's chief competitors in industries requiring large amounts of power will be Sweden. That country is estimated to have available water-power equal to 6,000,000 horsepower, of which approximately 15 per cent is in use.

In 1915, timber and pulp industries used 260,000 h.p.; iron, 235,000 h.p.; electro-chemical, 90,000 h.p., and textile, 40,000 h.p. The total power developed from coal and oil for industrial purposes is approximately 400,000. Of the installed water and steam power, about 60 per cent is transformed into electric power.

The Pope's Peace Proposals

LONDON, August 16.

The Foreign Office last night issued the French text of the letter from the Pope to the King enclosing a copy of his appeal to the heads of the belligerent peoples. It follows.

To the leaders of the belligerent peoples:

Since the beginning of our pontificate with the horrors of a terrible war let loose on Europe we had in view above everything three things to preserve: Perfect impartiality towards all belligerents as is suitable for him who is the common father and who loves all his children with equal affection; continually to attempt to do all the good possible, and that without exception of person, without distinction of nationality or religion as is dictated to us by the universal law of charity which the supreme spiritual chargé has confided to us with Christ; finally, as our pacific mission also requires, to omit nothing which might contribute to hasten the end of this calamity by trying to lead people and their leaders to more moderate resolution, to hasten a serene deliberation of a peace just and durable.

Whoever has followed our work during these three painful years which have just passed has been able easily to recognize that if we have always remained faithful to our resolve of absolute impartiality and to our attitude of benevolence. We have not ceased to exhort the belligerent brothers again to become brethren, although publicity has not been given to all that we have done to attain this very noble aim.

Towards the end of the first year of the war we addressed to the nations in conflict most lively exhortations, and more, we indicated the part to be followed to arrive at a stable and honorable peace for all. Unfortunately, our appeal was not heard, and the war continued desperately for another two years with all its horrors.

It became even more cruel and extended over the earth, over the sea and in the air, and one saw desolation and death descend upon the cities without defense, upon peaceful villages and on their innocent people, and now no one can imagine how the suffering will be increased if other months or, worse still, other years are about to be added to this sanguinary triennium.

Is this civilized world to be nothing more than a field of death? Europe, so glorious and so flourishing, is it going, as if stricken by a universal madness, to run to the abyss and to lend its hand to its own suicide?

In such a terrible situation, and in the presence of a menace so serious, we who have no particular political aim, who do not listen to suggestions or to the interests of any of the belligerent parties, but are solely compelled by a sentiment of our supreme duty as the common father of the faithful, by the solicitation of our children who implore our intervention and our pacifying word, through the voice even of humanity, and of reason, we once more emit the cry of peace, and we renew a pressing appeal to those who hold in their hands the destinies of nations. But in order no longer to speak in general terms as the circumstances had counselled us in the past, we now wish to make more concrete and practical proposals and to invite the Governments of the belligerent peoples to an agreement upon the following points, which seem to be a basis of a just and durable peace, leaving to them the task of analyzing and completing them.

First of all the fundamental points must be that the material force of arms be substituted by the moral force of right, from which shall arise a fair agreement by all for the simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armaments, according to the rules and guarantees to be established in a measure sufficient for the maintenance of public order in each state. Then, the substitution for armies the institution or arbitration with its high pacifying function, according to the rules to be laid down and the penalties to be imposed on a state which would refuse either to submit a national question to arbitration or to accept its decision.

Once the supremacy of right has been established, all obstacles to the means of communication of the peoples would disappear by assuring, by rules to be fixed later, the true liberty and community of the seas which would contribute to the numerous causes of conflict and would also open to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

As to the damages to be repaired and as to the war expenses, we see no other means of solving the question than by submitting as a general principle the complete and reciprocal condonation which would be

justified, moreover, by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament so much so that no one will understand the continuation of a similar carnage solely for reasons of an economic order.

If for certain causes there exist particular reasons, they would be deliberated upon with justice and equity, but these pacific agreements with the immense advantages to be derived from them are impossible without a reciprocal restoration of that present territory occupied.

On the part of Germany, the complete evacuation of Belgium, with the guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence towards it, and the evacuation of French territory.

On the part of other belligerent parties, similar restitution of the German colonies.

As regards the territorial questions, as for example, those which have arisen between Italy and Austria and between Germany and France, there is reason to hope that in consideration of the immense advantages of a durable peace, the parties in conflict would wish to examine them with a conciliatory disposition, taking into consideration, as we have said formerly, the aspirations of the peoples and the special interests and of the general welfare of the great human society.

The same spirit of equity and justice ought to be followed in the examination of other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to Armenia and the Balkan states, and territories making a part of the ancient Kingdom of Poland, whose

noble and historical traditions and the sufferings which it has endured, especially during the present war, ought to conciliate the sympathies of nations.

Such are the principal bases whereon we believe the future reorganizations of the peoples ought to be built. They are of a nature to render impossible the return to similar conflicts, and to prepare a solution of the economic question so important for the future and for the material well-being of all belligerent states.

Therefore in presenting to you who direct at this hour the destinies of the belligerent nations, we are animated to see them accepted and to see thus the conclusion at an early date of the terrible struggle, which more and more appears a useless massacre.

The whole world recognize that the honor of the armies of both sides is safe. Incline your ears, therefore, to our prayer. Accept the fraternal invitation which we send you in the name of the Divine Redeemer, the Prince of Peace. Reflect on your very great responsibility before God and before man.

On your decision depend the repose and the joy of innumerable families, the life of thousands of young people for whom it is your absolute duty to obtain their welfare.

May the Lord inspire your decision in conformity to His very holy will. May God grant that while meriting the acceptance of your contemporaries you will also obtain in the future generations a splendid name of pacificators.

As for us, closely united in prayer and in penitence with all those faithful souls which sigh for peace, we implore for you the light and counsel of the Divine Spirit.

(Signed) BENEDICT.

At the Vatican, August 1.

Upon the Necessity of saying "No, I Can't Afford it"

A lesson for Canada as well as for the United States

(Theo. H. Price, in the New York Commerce and Finance).

The Food Control Bill is a law. Mr. Hoover is going to try to reduce the cost of flour by scientific purchases of wheat.

The War Industries Board announces that in fixing prices "we shall allow a reasonable price but shall deny the extortion now exacted for many articles of prime necessity."

The revenue bill levies a heavy tax on swollen incomes and will thereby compel some economy on the part of the rich but none of these instrumentalities provide the American people with the moral courage to say "No, I can't afford it," that is essential to any real reduction in the cost of living. We may pass elaborate laws and devise all sorts of machinery for controlling prices but they will be ineffective and useless until we learn again to refuse buying the things we cannot afford.

In the vast majority of cases it is our pride and not our needs that makes our income insufficient. We are ashamed to admit that we can't afford what others have and this feeling has spread and reacted until it made of us a nation rapidly conventionalized in our expenditure, habits and standards of living.

The time has come when we must be willing to be eccentric in our economy. We must be willing to wear old clothes and make them over. To ignore the periodicity of the seasons in so far as our head gear is concerned. To clean our own shoes instead of paying five or ten cents for a "shine." To drink fewer ice cream sodas. To patronize low priced shops instead of the fashionable establishments whose extravagant rents we pay in the prices demanded for the distinction of dealing with them. To tell the shopkeeper that he is charging too much and leave his wares unbought. To carry our own parcels home and demand a reduction for doing so. To save strings and wrapping paper and make kindling wood out of the boxes and barrels that come to the house instead of throwing them out to be taken away by the garbage man. To use less light and less fuel. To walk when we do not really need to pay a nickel for a ride. To teach our children that they can be happier with a few things than with many.

Those of us who are old enough to have been children fifty years ago are utterly appalled when we consider how many things that were then unthought of now have become "unnecessary necessities." To go to the theatre then was an event. Now

it is a weekly if not almost a nightly habit. To dine away from home was then almost unheard of. Now hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent each evening in this country for dinners in restaurants.

The phrase "week-end" had not then been invented and most people spent their Sundays quietly and restfully at home. Now nearly every one has to go on what Samantha called a "pleasure exertion" that involves no small expenditure. Then children were brought up to do their share of the household work and profited by the education that they acquired in doing it. Now they must be "provided with amusement." Then the scraps were saved and made into "quilts." Now they are thrown away. Then we were taught to "turn down the gas" when we left the room. Now the electric lights are allowed to burn. Then the household who kept a carriage and horses was unusual. Now we shamefully apologize if we do not own a "motor." Then we had napkin rings and used the same napkin for at least three meals. Now we must have fresh ones every time we sit down to the table. Children then used slates and pencils which cost a few cents and lasted months. Now they must have paper pads for each of which we pay nearly the price of a slate. If we were any happier or healthier for all that we think we must have today there might be some justification for the enormous increase in expenditure that is involved, but are we?

There is no statistical record of happiness by which comparison can be made, but if there were it is very doubtful whether the present would show any improvement over the past and the increase in the number of divorces suggests that life may not perhaps be as blissful as it was fifty years ago.

As to health it is true that our longevity is greater and our mortality less than it was in the past but the improvement in this respect is due to the advance of medical science and not to our increased expenditures and self-indulgence. Perhaps we shall be still better off physically if we return to the habits of our fathers in so far as purchasable pleasure and self-satisfaction is concerned.

One thing is however certain. It is that all the law the government can pass and everything that Mr. Hoover can do toward reducing prices will avail but little unless we live up to the spirit by which they are inspired and have the moral courage to say "No, I can't afford it."

Mentioned in Despatches

MR. WILLIAM McMASTER, who has been elected to the Board of the Royal Trust Company, is one of the best known business men Montreal possesses. He is probably best known through his connection with the old Montreal Rolling Mills, which was later merged into the Steel Company of Canada. He is also a director of the Dominion Steel Corporation, and associated with many other financial and industrial corporations. Since the outbreak of the war he has confined his chief activities to the manufacture of explosives.

THE RT.-HON. ARTHUR HENDERSON, who has resigned his seat in the British War Cabinet, has long been regarded as one of the outstanding men in the labour party in Britain. Henderson was born in 1863, and as a boy commenced his business career as an iron moulder's apprentice. Later he was elected to Parliament by his fellow workmen, where his natural ability, hard work and close application to problems of the day soon marked him out for advancement. Some time ago he held the portfolio of Education, being the first man without a university education to hold this in the history of Great Britain.

SIR WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, who died recently at a summer resort in Maine, was lieutenant-governor of Ontario for the five years ended 1908. The late lieutenant-governor was born in Scotland in 1836, but came to Canada as a young man where he studied law. Sir Mortimer was a former director of the Metropolitan Bank, the Consumers' Gas Company, the Canadian General Electric Company and several other corporations, but found his chief interest in life in religious and educational activities connected with the University of Toronto, Knox College and in general the activities of the Presbyterian Church.

CAPT. W. A. BISHOP.—If Canadians continue to do their present effective work in France this country will soon have a considerable corps of men wearing Victoria Crosses. One of the most deserving wearers of the Victoria Cross is Capt. W. A. Bishop a twenty-three year old aviator from Owen Sound, who recently brought down his thirty-sixth German machine. Within the last year Bishop has won the Military Cross, the Distinguished Service Order and the Victoria Cross. He is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and went overseas with an engineering corps in 1915, later transferring to the Flying Corps. Bishop was given the Victoria Cross for attacking a German airdrome single handed.

MAJOR BARTLETT McLENNAN, D.S.O., who has been elected to the directorate of the Royal Trust Company, is well known in business, athletic and military circles, in Montreal. He was born here in 1868 and educated at the Royal Military College, Kingston. In pre-war days he was known through his activities in connection with the presidency of the Montreal Transportation Company, the Williams Manufacturing Company and as a director of the Montreal Rolling Mills. He is also a life governor of the General Hospital and the Western Hospital. He was also intimately associated with various racing organizations and polo clubs. The major went overseas with the 60th Battalion, and was wounded about a year ago.

MR. J. W. GERARD, former ambassador from the United States to Germany, is now publishing an account of his four years in that empire. The articles make very interesting reading, as they show up the Teutons in a very bad light. For over two years before the severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States Gerard was kept on the ragged edge expecting a break to occur as a result of the torpedoing of the Lusitania and a half score other vessels with American citizens on board. In addition to his other duties Gerard had to look after the diplomatic interests of nearly all the other Allied nations. The ex-ambassador was born in New York State in 1867 and educated as a lawyer in Cornell University. Before his appointment he was an associate judge of the Supreme Court of New York. His writings bear evidence of this judicial training and lack all exaggeration and bias.

GRAND TRUNK MAN HONORED.

Major R. Falshaw Morkill, signal engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and now serving overseas in the British army, has been appointed by the Director-General of Transportation to take over all signalling work in the area occupied in France and Belgium by the British forces, and is now at general headquarters.

COL. J. J. CREELMAN'S "hat is in the ring." This veteran of the Great War has just returned from England and announces that he is going to contest a Parliament seat in Montreal, running as a soldiers' candidate. Col. Creelman went overseas with the first contingent in charge of a Montreal artillery brigade, and has been on the firing line until a few months ago, when he returned on leave. He has been twice mentioned in despatches and has won the D. S. O. and the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus. Col. Creelman is a son of the late A. R. Creelman, K.C., general counsel and a director of the C. P. R. The colonel is a graduate of the University of Toronto in Arts, and of McGill in Law. He will probably contest St. Antoine Division, running against Sir Herbert Ames.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT, Chairman of the Irish Convention called to settle the Home Rule and fifty-seven other varieties of troubles confronting the Irish, is extremely well and favorably known to Irishmen throughout the world. Plunkett is the originator of the scheme to relieve the land question in Ireland, and under his Irish agricultural associations and co-operative methods has accomplished wonders for Ireland. He holds to the view that the economic emancipation of the Irish will be followed by a solution of their political, social and religious problems. For some years he farmed in the Western States and then went back to Ireland where he put his knowledge into practice for the benefit of his fellow countrymen. He was born in 1854, and educated at Eton and Oxford, has written extensively, but is best known for the work he has done for the furtherance of technical education and co-operative methods among the Irish farmers.

THE POPE'S RELATIVES.

The latest peace proposal put forward by the Pope calls fresh attention to the character of the man who heads the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world. Pope Benedict XV. was elected to the pontifical chair some four years ago, but had hardly got settled in his office before the Great War was started. As the chief Catholic nations of the world are fighting against one another he is doubtless anxious that the carnage should be stopped as soon as possible. Despite the fact that the Pope is not on very friendly terms with the Italian Government, several of the Pope's relatives are fighting in the Italian Army against the Austrians and Germans; two nephews are in the cavalry and another one in the artillery, while a brother is an admiral on the reserve list of the Italian Navy. The Pope is sixty-three years of age, and has generally been described as a man of liberal tendencies.

FLYING DISTANCES TO GERMAN BASES.

Following are the distances to strategic bases in Germany and records of some long distance non-stop flights:

Grimsby, England, to Kiel Canal, 440 miles.
Spaulding, England, to Berlin, 580 miles.
London to Hamburg, 657 miles; to Berlin, 746 miles.
London to Essen, Dusseldorf and Mulheim, 500 miles.
Bar le Duc, France, to Essen, Dusseldorf and Mulheim, 235 miles.
Ipswich, England, to Zeebrugge, Belgium, 91 miles.
Lieut. Marchal, of France, flew over Berlin on June 20, 1916, when flying from Nancy to a point in Russian Poland (more than 800 miles). He dropped proclamations instead of bombs upon Berlin.

Most people will surely agree with the man who sees an element of humor in the inclusion of a certain book in the long list of "Military Books Published by Authority" which appears in all the War Office textbooks. It is entitled "Small Wars: Their Principle and Practice." A few years ago, no doubt, it was popular and informative.

NEGROES IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.

What the colored soldiers have done in the past.

Through the personal efforts of Mrs. Emille Bigelow Hapgood, an organization has been perfected to care for the wives and children of the negro soldiers now preparing, along with other American forces, to enter the war. This organization is known as The Emergency Circle for Negro War Relief. Mrs. Hapgood is chairman, and among the members of the committee are Gov. Charles S. Whitman, of New York; Gov. Frank T. Lowden, of Illinois; Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, John Barrymore and others equally prominent.

The undertaking has received strong endorsement from Col. Theodore Roosevelt. In a recent letter to Mrs. Hapgood, he said:

"I most cordially sympathize with the purpose of the Emergency Circle for Negro War Relief; and wish you and your associates every success in your efforts to meet the needs of the negro soldiers and to give aid to their families. This is an important patriotic duty, and as an American I thank you for performing it."

In an interview, explaining the contemplated work, Mrs. Hapgood said:

"It is perhaps not generally realized that one-tenth of the people of our country are negroes, and fully one million of this race are of military age. In every previous war, the negro has enlisted willingly, and has shown great skill and bravery under fire. In the Revolutionary War, five thousand of them fought under General Washington, and negro units were raised in Connecticut, Rhode Island and elsewhere. During the war of 1812, there were three thousand negroes who helped General Jackson win the Battle of New Orleans. Many colored men fought in New York State, and in the navy, under Perry and Channing. In the Civil War, two hundred thousand negroes enlisted. They fought in two hundred and thirteen battles, and Abraham Lincoln said that the war could not have been won without them. In the Spanish-American War, the four colored regiments of United States Regulars went immediately to the front, and their record in this conflict was a brilliant one. Volunteer units also were raised in five states, many of them with negro officers.

"To-day, colored men are volunteering in considerable numbers, and there is no organization to take care of their families or personal needs. This work we hope to assume, and we are asking the support of other interested persons throughout the country. I have had many encouraging letters that show the eagerness of our people to meet this situation. It is a need that might possibly have been overlooked, and we are appealing to generous and patriotic Americans to aid us by contributions in making the work really helpful and effective."

Contributions and membership fees may be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. Harrison Rhodes, 222 West 59th St., New York City, or to Mrs. Emille Bigelow Hapgood, 12 West 12th St., New York City.

The depository of the organization is the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York City.

THE LADY BANK CLERK.

(London Daily News.)

Has the lady bank clerk come to stay? Opinions in banking circles would seem to be divided upon the point, and "The Bankers' Magazine," which during the past 12 months has given in its columns a course of lectures to ladies on elementary banking, contents itself with the present, and points to the golden opportunities women have of obtaining higher positions. Of the success of the experiment there seems to be no doubt. Women who were juniors a year ago are said to be filling posts of responsibility, and (in one case at least) occupying the manager's chair; while lady cashiers are fairly plentiful. The lady bank clerk, however, is apparently not yet sufficiently suspicious of the casual customer, for one recent of "considerable losses not only through errors in cash, which are to a large extent preventable by experience, but also through fraudulent opening of crossings and raising of amounts."

Public Opinion

NO SLACKER.

(Wall Street Journal).

A girl gets a guarantee with the man who marries after he has enlisted.

LIVING UP TO THEIR NAMES.

(Wall Street Journal).

There was a day on the Curb recently when two principal war stocks lived up to their names. Submarine boat stock on receipt of unfavorable news took quick dive, torpedoing a number of bulls; at the same time Curtiss Aeroplane commenced to soar in record flight on report that company would receive large government order.

GRASS.

(Christian Science Monitor).

In every northern country, the world round, about now, when the hay harvest is just beginning, in full swing, or just over, grass is very much in the air, in every meaning of that phrase. Next to trees or rivers, or, indeed, one might say, equally with them, grass is one of the best-loved things in nature. The trees overhead, "the grass beneath our feet," and the waters of the river, running through a good land, have conjured up, for the men of many ages, visions of rest, peace, and plenty.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISMS.

(Newspaper World).

Criticising newspapers—particularly modern newspapers—is a familiar enough occupation nowadays. In common with a few other public institutions such as railways and parliament, newspapers are regarded as quite legitimate targets for all kinds of adverse remarks, and, in fact, we have become so accustomed to them that we are beginning to accept them as a part almost of our existence, necessary perhaps in order to prevent our heads from getting unduly swelled. We do not always take them even with sufficient gravity; certainly never with the amount of seriousness with which they are delivered. We know, of course, that a tremendous proportion of this criticism is utterly unworthy of any notice, being but the irresponsible utterances of people who do not appreciate the duties and position of the press.

A NEW ANTISEPTIC.

(Westminster Gazette).

A striking tribute to the new antiseptic, flavine, was paid by Sir John Bland-Sutton at the court of governors of the Middlesex Hospital. Some months ago Dr. C. Browning, of the research department, obtained a dye (named by him "Flavine"), which destroys bacteria in the body without damaging the tissues and without injuring the patient. Flavine can be used for eye treatment without the least damage being done to the delicate tissues of even a child's eye. Sir John Bland-Sutton confessed that he had been more or less a skeptic in regard to the use of antiseptics, but, impressed by the discovery of flavine, he got a limited supply, and used it in his ward, with the result that all the patients got right again in a few days. Certainly it is no exaggeration to say that the discovery of a new antiseptic of this kind is "of national importance."

HINT TO SOME CANADIANS.

(Chicago Tribune).

Fighting men are trained to do their work and take their chances. It is bad enough to have to furnish fighting men. It is worse to have to furnish battlefields.

The United States is at war. Happily for the United States it may fight this war in Europe and not in America. Happily it may fight it with powerful Allies and not alone.

These are conditions for which Americans should be grateful. If they protest against the injustice of them they are insane. We do not want to furnish American battlefields. It is bad enough to be obliged to use European ones. Bad enough in Flanders and France, but, thank God, not in New York and New Jersey.

THE UNEXPECTED WILL HAPPEN.

(Exchange).

Midsummer—and the beginning of the fourth year of the world war! It is a time for solemn thought, if the weather were not too warm for thinking and if the fact were not perfectly clear that thinking doesn't do much good anyway.

The daily papers have devoted many columns to review and resume of the leading features of the great conflict. They have told how it started, but we all knew that before; nobody can tell what all of us want to know—how and when it will end.

Thrones have toppled and kings have fled. A little Welsh lawyer has become the hope of Britain. The fate of millions hangs upon a thin, dark man in Russia whom nobody had heard of until day before yesterday. The only prophecy one can venture is this: The unexpected will happen.

HIGH COST OF WATCH REPAIRING.

(Wall Street Journal).

Have you broken your watch and then wondered why it cost 50 to 200 per cent more to repair it than in past years? If you blamed it on the war, you hit the nail on the head. Before the war, large quantities of watch parts, especially those the more easily broken, were imported from Switzerland, but now only small shipments are received. American companies turn out these parts, but high cost of materials and labor has had its effect, and the lure of munitions profits has made itself felt. The more delicate parts of guns and shells, such as time fuses, are now manufactured by domestic watch companies, which takes skilled labor from other lines of watch making.

A NEW EMANCIPATION.

(Toronto Globe).

Mr. Sidney Low, dealing in The Fortnightly Review with the British campaign in Mesopotamia, is inclined to give it a place among the world-shaking events of the war. The expulsion of the Turk from the old capital of the Caliphs (Bagdad), he says, "signifies nothing less than the new birth of a nation; it implies the emancipation of a people (the Arabs) who once created great Empires, who gave the light of religion to Asia, and that of learning and science to Europe."

An Arab revival should, he thinks, make rapid progress with the delivery of this ancient and virile people from "the crude military autocracy that usurped the Moslem papacy."

The Arabs are aiding themselves to fulfill Mr. Low's prophecy. In Arabia their revolts against the Turk seem to have already passed beyond the stage of possible failure to the point where it may become of real assistance in aiding the British to bring an end to tyranny and misrule in Palestine.

SOME NEUTRALS.

(Southern Lumberman).

Among the neutral nations mentioned in the notice of embargo given by the United States were San Marino, Monaco, Lichtenstein, Nepal and Oman. In a military sense these neutrals are unimportant; but as they maintain a form of government, international etiquette demands that they shall be included in the notice of our attitude toward neutral nations.

San Marino has a population of 1,600 and is entirely surrounded by Italy. Not long ago San Marino came into prominence by announcing that it would put its forces at the disposal of the Entente Allies.

Monaco has a population of 3,000. Its capital, Monte Carlo, is the gambling center of the world. Lichtenstein lies between Austria and Switzerland and has a population of about 9,000, with an area of sixty-five square miles. It has had a constitution of its own since 1862.

Nepal and Oman have much population if but little power. Nepal has 4,000,000 population. This country lies on the southern slope of the Himalaya Mountains bordering on British India. It has been independent since 1768 and once succeeded in defeating the British. In theory Nepal is an absolute monarchy but actually it is ruled by a prime minister and a council. The people are a mixed race of Indo-Afghan and Mongol descent.

Oman is an independent state in southeast Arabia, the capital of which is Muscat. There are 1,500,000 inhabitants, in an area about twice the size of the state of Tennessee.

TALE OF THE BUFFALO.

(Exchange).

The buffaloes found in the telegraph poles of the Overland Line a new source of delight on the treeless prairie—the novelty of having something to scratch against. But it was quite expensive scratching for the telegraph company, and there, indeed, was the rub, for the bisons shook down miles of wire daily. A bright idea struck somebody to send to St. Louis and Chicago for all the bradawls that could be purchased, and these were driven into the poles, with a view to wound the animals and check their rubbing propensity. Never was a greater mistake. The buffaloes were delighted. For the first time they came to the scratch sure of a sensation in their thick hides that thrilled them from horn to tail. They would go fifteen miles to find a bradawl. They fought battles around the poles containing them, and the victor would proudly climb the mountainous heap of his fallen companions and scratch himself into bliss until the bradawl broke or the pole came down. There has been no demand for bradawls from the Kansas region since the first invoice.

THE DRAFT AND MARRIED MEN.

(Boston News Bureau).

One of the stupidest and most unnecessary blunders committed by Congress is now revealing itself. Disregarding the war department's expert advice, certain members of the House of Representatives who had vainly tried to defeat conscription altogether forced into the draft law the absurd age limits of 21 to 31.

When the Grand Army of the Republic marches through the streets of Boston at its annual convention on August 21, it will be led by Col. J. Payson Bradley, who finished up the Civil War at the age of 17, with four years of active service behind him. Three-quarters of the northern army in the Civil War was under 21 years of age. The young men from 21 down to 18, and even younger, make the best soldiers. They are more resilient and stand the hardships of field service better than older men. Not only are they better fighting men, but they can be withdrawn from civil life with much less economic disturbance than the older men. Their value as producers is at a minimum. They are free from responsibility.

SIAM REGISTERS DISAPPROVAL.

(Chicago Tribune).

Noted for twins and white elephants, and noted for little else, Siam will hardly give Germany the shivers by entering the war. But behold how the list of candidly anti-German small fry is growing! Greece has taken up arms. Cuba has proclaimed a state of war. Argentina is on the brink, Brazil well over it. China thinks of joining, and Mexico may, while everywhere the drift is away from cordiality and toward a more or less open hostility at a time when trifles count.

But are they such trifles? With the whole world "registering disapproval," Germany must feel a bit like the good man and true who would have had his way "except for those eleven other jurors." Besides, it is clear that the small fry think Germany must lose. They are not too heroic. They put their money where safety looks surest. And finally, the rising tide of disgruntlement and disdain holds out a shabby prospect for German trade. After the war Greeks, Cubans, Argentinians, Brazilians, Mexicans, Chinamen, and indignant Siamese will be slow to welcome goods "made in Germany." All told, the small fry represent a very impressive fraction of this globe's population and its markets.

TRADITION AND GOOD BOOKS.

(Tale Review).

Good books, like well-built houses, must have tradition behind them. The Homers and Shakespeares and Goethes spring from rich soil left by dead centuries; they are like native trees that grow so well nowhere else. The little writers—backs who sentimentalize to the latest order, and display their plot novelties like bargains on an advertising page—are just as traditional. The only difference is that their tradition goes back to books instead of life. Middle-sized authority—the very good and the probably enduring—are successful largely because they have gripped a tradition and followed it through to contemporary life. This is what Thackeray did in "Vanity Fair." Howells in "The Rise of Silas Lapham," and Mrs. Wharton in "The House of Mirth." But back-to-nature books—both the sound ones and those shameless exposures of the private emotions of ground hogs and turtles that call themselves nature books—are the most traditional of all. For they plunge directly into what might be called the adventures of the American sub-consciousness.

AMONG THE COMPANIES

C. N. R. EARNINGS.

Canadian Northern Railway system gross earnings for week ending August 14, 1917, \$746,800. Corresponding period last year, \$841,500; decrease, \$94,700.

ROYAL TRUST CO.

Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., and Mr. Wm McMaster have been elected directors of the Royal Trust Company.

BANK OF B. N. A.

The Court of Directors of The Bank of British North America, have declared an interim dividend payable 5th October, of 40 shillings per share, less income tax, for the half year ended 31st May last, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES CO.

According to New York advices it is stated that on July 15 last a cash dividend of 200 per cent. was paid for the common stock of Canadian Explosives to holders of record June 30. At last accounts there were outstanding \$3,404,300 of the \$7,500,000 common stock, and \$4,650,000 of the \$7,500,000 preferred stock. The \$440,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds were called and paid off on June 1, 1916.

MAXWELL MOTORS.

The Maxwell Motor Co. in the fiscal year ended July 31st last earned approximately \$5,800,000 net, which is equal to \$33 a share on the \$12,778,000 common stock after dividends on the two classes of preferred. This compares with net earnings in the previous fiscal year of \$5,426,636, although the latter figure is after the deduction of \$500,256 for depreciation.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RY.

For \$100 shares of Winnipeg Street Railway \$36 was bid in Montreal a few days ago. In March, 1912, \$269 a share was actually paid in Toronto for this same stock.

It is estimated that the street railway is losing \$300,000 a year through the competition of the jitneys. In June of this year the net earnings fell below the charges on the company's revenue, the deficit being \$11,459. In June, 1916, the net income of the company was \$28,267. In 1913 the Winnipeg Street Railway enjoyed an average net income of \$100,000.

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.

The American Cyanamid Company reports net profits of \$638,648 for the year ending June 30 last, against only \$58,583 two years ago, when the company's business was demoralized by the war. Profits, as shown, were equal to slightly more than eight per cent. on the \$7,895,200 preferred stock outstanding at the end of the year. During the past twelve months the company acquired the entire capital stock of the Ammo-Phos Corporation, which is to begin manufacturing a new fertilizer material, ammonium phosphate, this month, and has already been producing sulphuric acid and sulphate of ammonia. With this corporation was also acquired in the same transaction the Amalgamated Phosphate Company, which owns phosphate rock mines in Florida.

Net sales for the past year amounted to \$2,705,053, against \$1,881,532 the preceding year. Contracts for delivery in the current year already in hand are placed at \$2,025,811.

The balance sheet shows current assets of \$1,343,328, of which \$105,066 is cash, against current liabilities of \$684,443, including \$359,114 notes payable. Surplus account, which was \$232,283 a year ago, stands at \$525,402, after deducting \$148,951 for losses sustained through dismantling part of the Niagara Falls plant, and \$196,578 for deferred dividend paid last December. Accrued dividends due on the preferred stock amount to \$439,837.



SIR JOHN AIRD,
General Manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce, who estimates a 200,000,000 bushel crop for the West.

TORONTO RAILWAY CO.

The companies associated with the Toronto Railway Company report gross earnings for the month of June amounting to \$984,529 as compared with \$884,491 for the same month in 1916, an increase of \$100,038. Working expenses, maintenance, etc., amounted to \$509,121, an increase of \$72,486, which left net earnings of \$475,408 compared with \$447,856, an increase of \$27,552.

CAPE BRETON ELECTRIC CO.

The Cape Breton Electric Company reports gross earnings for the month of June amounting to \$37,078 as compared with \$30,946 for the same month in 1916, an increase of \$6,132. Net earnings showed a decrease of \$1,247, the figures being \$10,654 against \$11,901 for June a year ago. Surplus was \$4,103, a decrease of \$1,247. For the year the gross amounted to \$425,554, an increase over the corresponding period in 1916 of \$43,843, while the net earnings were \$172,486, an increase of \$14,187.

C. P. R. DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company held a few days ago the following dividends were declared: On preference stock, two per cent. for half-year ended thirtieth of June last. On common stock two and one-half per cent. for quarter ended thirtieth June last, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from revenue and three per cent. per annum from special income account. Both dividends are payable first October next to shareholders of record 1 p.m. on September 1st next.

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER.

Southern Canada Power Company's statement for the nine months ended June 30th, shows substantial gains. Gross earnings for the period aggregated \$336,843, an increase over those for the corresponding period of 1916, of \$90,899. Operating expenses, however, increased \$26,577, and purchased power, \$30,364, leaving the net earnings at \$161,324, an increase of \$34,857. After interest and administrative charges had been paid there was a surplus of \$43,124, or nearly double that for the same period of the preceding year.

A summary of the balance sheet follows:

	1917.	1916.	Inc.
Gross earn	\$336,843	\$245,943	\$90,899
Oper. exp.	127,663	101,086	26,577
Purchased pwr.	47,856	17,492	30,364
Total exp.	\$175,519	\$119,477	\$56,042
Net earn.	161,324	126,467	34,857
Int. and adm. chages.	118,200	106,800	11,400
Surplus	\$ 43,124	\$19,667	\$23,457

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.

For the week ending August 7, the gross earnings of the Duluth-Superior Traction Company amounted to \$32,371 against \$28,564 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of \$3,806 or 13.3 per cent. For the year to date the earnings amount to \$929,907 compared with \$800,090, an increase of \$129,817 or 16.2 per cent.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Week.	Grand Trunk Railway.		Inc.	P.C.
	1917.	1916.		
Aug. 7.	\$1,320,706	\$1,276,376	\$64,330	5.12
Aug. 14.	1,320,753	1,256,376	83,764	6.77
Week.	Canadian Pacific Railway.		Inc.	P.C.
	1917.	1916.		
Aug. 7.	\$2,559,000	\$2,985,000	*\$426,000	10.64
Aug. 14.	2,746,000	2,946,000	*197,000	6.0

* Decrease.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

A further dividend of 20 per cent. on the common stock of the Hudson's Bay Co. has recently been declared by the directors. This brings the total dividend on the stock for the year ending May 31, up to 30 per cent. Half of the 30 per cent. is free of tax, as coming from the land department; the other 15 per cent., which represents trade profit, is subject to tax. Of the total distribution of 20 per cent., the previous year only 5 per cent. accrued from the land department, which indicates a decided improvement in the land sales during the past year. This fact was brought out at the annual meeting in London on Wednesday, when Governor Kindersly stated that only three times in the company's history had the land departments sales been exceeded. At this meeting it was announced that the directors had decided to institute a taxation reserve fund in view of the heavy liability of the company in this direction. It was further reported that the company's shops were doing well and that the policy of building large stores had been a profitable one.

REBATING NOW ILLEGAL.

Agents of Provincial insurance companies who have hitherto been able to make rebates in order to get business are in future to be subject to the same penalties for rebating as are the agents of Dominion incorporated companies. Hon. C. J. Doherty in the Commons secured the adoption of an amendment to the criminal code making it an indictable offense for any insurance agent to give rebates or to make any special conditions not set forth in the policy. The Minister of Justice explained that these unfair methods of securing business were prohibited under the Dominion insurance act, but that the jurisdiction of that measure only covered Dominion companies or foreign companies licensed under the act. Provincial companies were not bound by it. By making rebates and special terms an offense under the criminal code the penalties provided would apply to all companies doing business in Canada.

WEATHER INSURANCE COMPANY INSOLVENT.

The Canada Weather Insurance Co. has been wound up on its own petition. The policies of the company have been reinsured with the Home Insurance Co. of New York.

The company was incorporated in 1908 with a nominal capital of \$500,000, of which \$44,430.70 was paid up. In April of this year the Government refused to continue the license on the ground that the surplus was not sufficient to protect the policyholders. The assets of the company are \$20,572, with liabilities of \$3,654.39.

INSURANCE, NOT PENSIONS.

A scheme of army insurance has been proposed by the Administration. It is a step in the right direction. The present war, the greatest in which the United States has ever been engaged, should not be followed by the unseemly scramble for pensions which has been an aftermath of both the civil war and the last war in which the United States took part.—New York Annalist.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 Years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid Up	- - - - -	\$16,000,000.00
Rest	- - - - -	16,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	- - - - -	1,557,034.00
Total Assets	- - - - -	386,806,887.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart.	- - - - -	President
C. B. Gordon, Esq.	- - - - -	Vice-President
R. B. Angus, Esq.	H. R. Drummond, Esq.	C. R. Hosmer, Esq.
A. Baumgarten, Esq.	Major Herbert Molson, M.C.	D. Forbes Angus, Esq.
Wm. McMaster, Esq.	H. W. Beauclerk, Esq.	Harold Kennedy, Esq.
Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.		G. B. Fraser, Esq.

Head Office, MONTREAL

General Manager, SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
Assistant General Manager, A. D. BRAITHWAITE.

Branches and Agencies

THROUGHOUT CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND
ALSO AT LONDON, ENGLAND
AND NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND SPOKANE IN THE UNITED STATES.

HOW A MONTREAL AUTHOR ENDEAVORED TO PREVENT THE WAR.

The "Gateway Magazine," of Detroit, Michigan, September, 1917, issue, page 25, has the following article regarding the work of an author born and educated in Montreal, Canada:

"In his illustrated books, 'China Revolutionized,' and 'The Chinese,' John Stuart Thomson, the Oriental Explorer, discusses the main features of the great contest active in China between Manchus and Chinese; between monarchists and Republicans, for the control of that vast and opulent country.

"This author has long been a leading defender of Chinese Republicans; America's and Canada's interests in the Far East, including the Retention of the Philippines; and an Anglo-American naval defensive alliance. Discussing his plan and propaganda in their issue of April 15th, 1911, France's leading review 'La Nouvelle Revue,' of Paris, promised that France would gladly join such a naval alliance. Had this author's plan and propaganda been then carried through, doubtless Germany would not have precipitated the world-war. This issue of 'La Nouvelle Revue,' and this author's propaganda, therefore, stand as a melancholy monument of what might and should have been effected at the time.

John Stuart Thomson's books on the Far East have been recommended by various Royal Geographical Societies and the foremost world-wide authorities as the most authoritative books of their kind published."

GERMAN PEACE INVASION.

Chemical companies in America have more to fear of a German invasion when peace arrives than at present. Reports from the other side indicate that all German chemical concerns will band together to put down competition. Expenses will be met jointly and one report says the manufacturers have already entered agreement to pay the same wages, same price for raw materials and to undersell foreign competitors in their own markets to as great extent as possible. When it is considered what American manufacturers have to contend with — high wages, labor troubles, etc. — fear of a banding together of German restraint of trade is well founded. — The Wall Street Journal.

CURFEW IN NEW YORK.

In face of great publicity given the death knell of the horse-car on Manhattan Island, it will seem incredible that nine o'clock curfew is still rung out nightly in the city. It is the survival of an old custom in existence many years. Nine o'clock bell, warning all good citizens as to lateness of the hour, rings out nightly in upper end of Manhattan Island, from what was once the fire observation tower, on a hill in Mt. Morris Park.—Wall Street Journal.

WAGING WAR FOR THE FUTURE.

(Boston Transcript).

This war is not being waged by us for this generation alone, but for the welfare of all future time, and it is only just that future generations should bear some of the cost. Moreover, the present generation, even without any increase of taxes, would be paying the greater part of the cost. It would be paying—it is now paying—the cost in human lives, in health, in domestic happiness; all of which it is freely sacrificing for humanity's sake. If we give blood, shall not our children give at least a large part of the gold? We would not shrink, we would not have the nation shrink, from paying now some portion of the pecuniary cost of the great war. But we would not have that portion made so great as to be made burdensome to those who are also paying the greater cost, the non-pecuniary cost which is calculated in ruined homes, in widows and orphans, in live-long cripples, and in uncounted soldiers' graves. If this generation provides the human lives and does the fighting, it will be equitable for posterity to provide much of the money and to do much of the paying.

NEW ZEALAND NURSERIES.

New Zealand has seven government forest nurseries, the output of which varies from 2,600,000 to 6,000,000 trees annually.

"SUCCESS"

The Continental Insurance Company is distributing with its compliments copies of a booklet entitled "Success." The foreword:

In these days of hurry and stress, we have a few of us any time to devote to quiet thought. Indeed to most of us a period of meditation seems a waste of time—we are all yearning to be up and doing, anxious to be achieving something. So much insistence do we place upon the act of "doing," that we are inclined to view it as an end in itself and as long oblivious of the fact that we may be expending force upon an unnecessary undertaking.

As one who, as the result of a successful career, has greater opportunities for quiet reflection than the majority of mankind, the author has recognized that "being" is far more important than "doing" and has here set out a few simple rules based upon this conclusion, which, if they are followed with even a modicum, of faithfulness, will lead to more productive and successful doing.

BEGINNING OF INSURANCE IN U. S.

In the U. S. insurance began in marine writing by individuals, as it had in other countries. It is said that in Philadelphia, then our National capital, there were about fifty individuals engaged in this business, and that each might assume a liability as high as \$1,000 on a bottom, or cargo, so that many valuable cargoes were scantily insured.

Some of these underwriters were lucky and prospered; but many "went broke." Fire insurance was considered too small a "game" for these individuals.

It is claimed that there was a mutual fire insurance company in Charleston, S.C., as early as 1730; but it has been considered that the first organization was that of the "Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire" in 1752, which still lives in good financial health. Benjamin Franklin was one of its first directors.

A second mutual or co-operative company was organized in Philadelphia, because the "Contributionship" would not insure houses with shade trees in front, claiming that they hindered fire extinguishment, so the second organization came to be known as "The Green Tree Company."

It appears that the first incorporated joint-stock insurance company in this country was that of "The President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America," of Philadelphia, established in 1792, after a long and stubborn opposition on the part of the individuals in the business.

For a period this company confined its business to marine writing, commencing writing fire insurance in 1794, by issuing "proposals," or offers to write fire policies for selected property-owners, for only those of well-known standing and responsibility could obtain insurance. Only seventy-three fire policies were issued during the first year.

The first fire insurance company in New York City was organized in 1787, Alexander Hamilton drafting the necessary papers, which are now in the custody of the historical society of that city.—Insurance Press.

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital
\$6,500,000



Reserve Fund
\$12,000,000

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$110,000,000

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

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

THE Molsons Bank

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855.

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

Head Office - Montreal

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

Edward C. Pratt, - General Manager

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Authorized - \$25,000,000
Capital Paid up - \$12,900,000
Reserve Funds - \$14,300,000
Total Assets - \$270,000,000

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

360 Branches in CANADA and NEWFOUNDLAND; 48 Branches in CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC COSTA RICO, VENEZUELA and BRITISH WEST INDIES

LONDON, Eng. NEW YORK
Princes Street, E. C. 4. Cor. William and Cedar Street.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS at all Branches

THE Dominion Savings AND Investment Society

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

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

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

The Bank of Nova Scotia

DIVIDEND NO. 191.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of fourteen per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 1st day of October next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The Stock Transfer Book will be closed from the 17th to the 30th proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. A. RICHARDSON,
General Manager.

Halifax, N.S., August 17th, 1917.

BRANCH BANK CHANGES.

During June the following branches of Canadian banks were opened and closed:

BRANCHES OPENED—18

- Aylesbury, Sask., Royal Bank of Canada.
- xCadogan, Alta., Canadian Bank of Commerce.
- xCoatsworth, Ont., Union Bank of Canada.
- xHavre-Aubert, Iles-de-la-Madeleine, Que., Banque Nationale.
- Hensall, Ont., Sterling Bank of Canada.
- London, Ont., Hamilton Road, Canadian Bank of Commerce.
- Madison, Sask. (Noremac, P. O.), Bank of Toronto.
- Middle Musquodoboit, N. S., Royal Bank of Canada.
- xMontreal, Que., Notre Dame de la Chine, Banque d'Hochelega.
- Old Perlican, Nfld., Bank of Nova Scotia.
- Petite Cote, Ont., Merchants' Bank of Canada.
- xPointe-au-Pic, Que. (Summer Office), Banque Nationale.
- Scarborough, Tobago, B.W.I., Royal Bank of Canada.
- xSt. Octave-de-Dosquet, Que., Banque Nationale.
- Swanson, Sask., Royal Bank of Canada.
- xTramping Lake, Sask., Canadian Bank of Commerce.
- Valcartier Camp, Que., Bank of Montreal.
- xVerdun, Que., Bank of Montreal.

(x)—Sub-branches.

BRANCHES CLOSED—2

- Brownsburg, Ont., Bank of Ottawa.
- Richmond, Que., Banque d'Hochelega.

BRANCHES OF CANADIAN CHARTERED BANKS.

June 30th, 1917

In Canada	3,307
Ontario	1,177
Quebec	812
Nova Scotia	118
New Brunswick	82
Prince Edward Island	17
Manitoba	202
Alberta	266
Saskatchewan	444
British Columbia	186
Yukon	3
In Newfoundland	28
Elsewhere	88
Total	3,423

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The monthly statement of the Board of Trade, giving the imports and exports for the month of July, shows increases over July, 1916, of £23,449,987 in imports, and of £3,510,578 in exports.

The following table shows the trade of the United Kingdom in July, 1917, compared with that of July, 1916:

	July, 1917.	July, 1916.
Imports	£90,182,430	£76,732,443
Exports	49,833,635	46,323,057

Excess of imports . . . £40,348,795 £30,409,386

The following table gives the trade of Great Britain for the year to date, by months, compared with the corresponding months of last year and the previous year:

	IMPORTS.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.
January	£67,246,391	£74,935,741	£90,565,311
February	65,200,472	67,335,579	70,947,901
March	75,462,049	86,115,869	81,114,045
April	73,638,582	75,716,204	84,585,218
May	71,600,894	83,792,730	87,620,456
June	76,008,588	86,927,680	86,068,680
July	75,723,767	76,732,443	90,182,430
August	69,400,919	76,091,439	.....
September	70,286,237	77,440,183	.....
October	67,816,406	81,159,873	.....
November	71,622,274	88,934,806	.....
December	70,326,915	75,381,306	.....
Total for year.	£851,893,350	£948,506,492	.....

	EXPORTS.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.
January	£28,247,592	£36,757,167	£46,860,542
February	26,176,937	36,335,782	37,287,486
March	30,176,066	37,598,119	44,111,131
April	32,169,733	36,817,839	35,799,466
May	33,618,992	47,024,411	43,437,256
June	33,233,568	47,274,563	43,652,563
July	34,721,511	46,323,057	49,833,635
August	32,438,855	47,720,323	.....
September	32,308,432	43,477,677	.....
October	31,968,965	44,715,248	.....
November	35,639,166	42,488,254	.....
December	33,947,519	39,928,460	.....
Total for year.	£384,868,448	£506,279,707	.....

BRITISH INCOME TAXES INCREASE.

Income tax is now paid by a much larger portion of the community than it was before 1915-16, when the exemption limit was reduced from £160 to £130, but that does not account for all the growth in the assessable income which has taken place during the war, as shown in the following statement of the gross income brought under the review of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, which Mr. Baldwin has issued in answer to a question in Parliament:

1913-14	£1,167,184,229
1914-15	1,238,313,397
1915-16 (estimated)	1,320,000,000
1916-17	1,670,000,000

The company reports published show that a great many businesses are making much larger profits than they did in peace times, and of course the Government also is paying a much higher rate of interest for its loans. According to the figures which Bonar Law gave in Parliament recently, the income of £1,670,000 in the year 1916-17 is now only equal to the cost of the war for about eight months.

POOR'S MANUAL OF INDUSTRIALS.

Poor's Manual of Industrials for 1917 has just been issued. The general information is revised to August 1st. The book is the largest work of its kind.

It contains the latest income accounts and balance sheets of industrial companies, in which there is a public interest. These are in most cases presented in comparative form, showing at a glance the growth of the business.

In view of the fact that during the past year the industrial organizations have had a phenomenal volume of business, Poor's Manual of Industrials is particularly interesting at this time. It is invaluable to the investor or banker interested in industrial securities. (Poor's Manual Co., 80 Lafayette Street, New York. Price \$10 a copy).

Skinny Bather (on vacation): "Do you have many wrecks here?"
Old Fisherman: "You're the first I've seen this season."



THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

TRUST FUNDS

Our Savings Department gives you a guarantee of absolute security and interest at current rate.

MONTREAL BRANCH

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

INSURANCE AND PEACE IN GERMANY.

Active preparations for peace conditions are said to be being made in every branch of insurance business in Germany. In particular transport business has been taught the necessity of being able to take the largest risks independently of other markets. As the result there have been many new enterprises of this character, especially in the Hanse towns, and in addition numerous combinations having been formed either for very close co-operation or in the looser form of a general community of interest. The same tendency is being shown in the insurance of goods. Fire insurance offices, too, have been increasingly coming into the transport insurance field, and transport insurance companies are taking up fire business. As a general result of this activity there have been many suggestions for unification of interests in a similar organization to Lloyds, but so far nothing has come of these plans beyond the new "Shipping Intelligence" recently referred to in these columns. In life insurance a new development is the foundation by a number of insurance companies of a concern called "Die Hilfe" to take up the insurance of bad lives rejected by other companies. Individual companies, however, as the result of the war, are also paying more and more attention to the insurance of abnormal lives. Another decision of the German offices is to insure against future wars every life on which a policy is issued after the conclusion of peace, and to make no difference in amount or payment of the insured sums as the result of death by war or otherwise.—London Economist.

POOR INSURANCE RISKS.

"Bombing" is perhaps the most hazardous job in the trenches. The chief bombing officer of a company is given a pretty easy time between attacks, but he richly deserves it, for when he leads his squad into the trenches to "clean up" with bombs strung all over him his chances of getting through are pretty slim. An accident is as fatal as a bullet, and the job comes readily under the head of the "suicide" variety.

Punishment is frequently meted out by the British on the western front to privates who have committed military misdemeanors by putting them in the "suicide squad."—Wall Street Journal.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Returns of bank clearings from 22 Canadian cities, for the week ending August 16th, aggregate \$216,951,395, an increase over those for the corresponding period a year ago of \$14,923,951. Of this total, \$157,450,590 was accredited to the twelve eastern cities, and showed an increase of \$25,500,308 over last year's figures, while the Western total of \$59,500,805, showed a decrease of \$10,576,357, the shortfall being principally due to a decrease of \$10,884,139 for Winnipeg. Increases were shown in the west by Victoria, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat, while in the east all the cities showed an increase with the exception of St. John.

EASTERN CITIES.

	1917.	Increase.
Montreal	\$80,866,747	\$10,931,684
Toronto	53,742,774	10,766,907
Ottawa	5,252,974	771,291
Hamilton	4,928,375	1,342,265
Quebec	4,114,033	668,831
Halifax	2,653,232	379,428
London	2,139,097	280,740
St. John	1,764,749	*71,453
Brantford	775,501	318,171
Sherbrooke	262,940	44,851
Peterboro	586,168	66,593
	\$157,450,590	\$25,500,308

* Decrease.

WESTERN CITIES.

	1917.	Decrease.
Winnipeg	\$33,737,893	\$10,884,139
Vancouver	8,452,399	542,166
Victoria	1,647,861	*169,571
Calgary	5,654,766	*1,462,866
Edmonton	2,475,493	1,579,606
Regina	2,499,066	*221,833
Saskatoon	1,577,607	*349,326
Moose Jaw	947,954	2,776
Brandon	474,231	145,459
Fort William	577,639	34,398
Lethbridge	972,185	*302,076
Medicine Hat	483,711	*125,521
	\$59,500,805	\$10,376,357

* Increase.

THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

For the week ending August 18th, there was a decided falling-off in the amount of business transacted on the local exchange, the total of listed shares being 13,000, as compared with 20,000 for the week ending August 11th and 32,000 for the corresponding period a week ago. The whole market showed a hesitating tendency, although there were some cases where decided advances took place. Among the securities to show any advance were: Carriage Factories, 2 points; Dominion Bridge, preferred, 3 points; common, 4 points.

The only stocks to show real activity were: Dominion Steel Corporation, with transactions of 2,400 shares, and Spanish River, common, with 1,500 shares.

Owing to the inactivity of the stock market, the exchange closed on Saturday, so that there was only five days' business.

THE DOMINION BANK

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

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

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

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

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

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - - \$4,866,666.66
RESERVE FUND - - - - \$3,017,333.33

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

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

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

Agents for the Colonial Bank, West Indies.

Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued negotiable in all parts of the world.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

G. B. GERRARD, Manager, Montreal Branch.

ESTABLISHED 1872

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office: HAMILTON

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

Business Founded 1795

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

(Incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Canada)
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS

BANK NOTES AND CHEQUES

CORPORATION BONDS

STOCK CERTIFICATES

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES

and other MONETARY DOCUMENTS.

Head Office and Works: OTTAWA

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

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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

SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager.
H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

Capital Paid Up, \$15,000,000
Reserve Fund, - \$13,500,000

BANKING SERVICE

This Bank provides every facility for the prompt and efficient transaction of all kinds of banking business.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

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



CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - - £31,304,200
CAPITAL PAID UP - - - - 5,008,672
RESERVE FUND - - - - 3,600,000
DEPOSITS, &c. (Dec., 1916) 151,815,945
ADVANCES, &c. do. 55,856,841

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

French Auxiliary: LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) LIMITED,
with Offices at PARIS, BIARRITZ, BORDEAUX, HAVRE and NICE.

NEW RECORDS

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

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

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

AN IDEAL INCOME

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

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company
Portland, Maine

on its

MONTHLY INCOME PLAN

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

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

WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager

Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario,
Suite 552 MCGILL BLDG., MONTREAL, QUE.

**Commercial Union Assurance
Company, Limited.**
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

The largest general Insurance Company in the World.
Capital Fully Subscribed - - - - - \$ 14,750,000
Capital Paid Up - - - - - 1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds - - 76,591,535
Total Annual Income Exceeds - - - - 51,000,000
Total Funds Exceed - - - - - 151,500,000
Total Fire Losses Paid - - - - - 193,774,045
Deposit with Dominion Government - - 1,245,467
(As at 31st December, 1916.)

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

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.

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

A Free Course in "Salesmanship"

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

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

This is done by a correspondence course and personal assistance, free of charge. When he is fully prepared for the work, we place him in a position and help him to make good. The first two lessons of the Company's correspondence course will be sent to anyone interested. It will pay young men who desire to get on in the world to look into this.

All correspondence strictly confidential.

CANADA LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office, Toronto.



A BANKER'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

A committee of the American Bankers' Association is conducting a referendum vote as to the advisability of forming a bankers' insurance company (either stock or mutual) for carrying burglary and bonding risks. Members of the association are asked not only to express their views on the general proposition, but also to supply the committee with statistical data indicating the amount of money annually paid in premiums, and the money received from insurance companies during the calendar years 1915 and 1916. A report of the committee will be submitted at the annual convention to be held at Atlantic City next month.

A NEW RISK.

Fire insurance companies are much interested in a new requirement of the United States Government, that of testing grain intended for elevator storage for moisture. The testing work is frequently done in the mill or elevator, and the apparatus used requires an open flame, generally of gas or gasoline, and so a new hazard is anticipated owing to the probability of the open flame coming in contact with highly explosive dust. The companies believe this work should be done entirely outdoors in order to avert a possible destruction of now all-important food products.—Insurance Register.

"NO ONE IS DEPENDENT UPON ME."

The following answer to the above objection, so frequently heard, is a recent contest entry in the Insurance Press:

"I know of an unmarried man in a hospital, no one is dependent upon him, but he is dependent upon others. He has no source of income. The hospital authorities are going to send him to a charitable institution.

"I know of another man who is ill at a hospital, possibly incurable. But he is independent. He carries a \$10,000 life insurance policy. The hospital authorities know that expense incurred on account of his illness at this time will eventually be paid."

BANKS BOOST LIFE INSURANCE.

Perhaps nothing so well illustrates the changing attitude toward life insurance as the increased attention, and even co-operation of our banks and bankers. Not so many years ago the most the life insurance agent could expect from the banker was an endorsement of the financial stability of the company.

To-day the savings banks are asking for accounts to be used to pay life insurance premiums. They advertise savings "and life insurance" and use every means at their command to increase the popularity and appreciation of our business.

The commercial banks are urging their borrowers to provide a sufficient amount of life insurance to cover their liquid liabilities and nearly always advise corporation and partnership insurance for their customers. The Federal Reserve Banks in the statement from makers of re-discounted notes ask how much business insurance is carried. The American Bankers' Association is now preparing a new borrowers' statement, for universal use by its members, and life insurance is the subject of inquiry.

Private bankers, including investment houses, are likewise fully alive to the new attitude on business life insurance. When a new company is organized or an old one is being re-financed, insurance is nearly always placed on the lives of the actively responsible men and then the bankers proceed to advertise it in their bond and stock circulars. The fact that life insurance has been placed on these valuable men helps make the corporation more secure against disaster and the securities that much more safe and easy to sell.

Credit men and credit associations are not only putting their stamp of approval on life insurance in the business statement, but are insisting that greater weight be accorded it in judging credits and rating business men, firms and corporations.

Just think of the opportunities our bankers are creating for you. Familiarity with financial methods and men is a tremendous advantage for the agent and the value is not going to decrease in the years to come.—Field Notes.

ONE DAY OFF IN THREE.

By a vote of 6 to 3 the Boston City Council passed the much-debated ordinance to give its firemen one day off in three, beginning February 1, 1918.

JULY FIRE LOSSES.

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada for July, as compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce, aggregated \$24,564,575, as compared with \$23,013,800 for July, 1916.

BRITISH INSURANCE MERGER.

The Provident Accident & Guarantee Company of Great Britain, is to be acquired by the Northern Assurance Company, which is offering twenty-one shillings and nine pence cash and twenty-four pounds sterling of 5 per cent war loan, representing a total payment valued at twenty-three pounds fifteen shillings for each Provident share of ten pounds sterling, with four pounds paid up.

The Provident is continuing operations as a separate Company under its existing management. Its business is chiefly accident, but includes fire and marine lines.

It will be recalled that the Northern Assurance absorbed the Indemnity Mutual Marine Company last March.

CASH DOWN PLEASE.

Lives of agents all remind us,
We must hustle all we can.
If we don't some other fellow
Will be sure to write our man.

Trust no promise, however pleasant,
Make 'em pay the cash instead,
Premium strictly in the present,
That's the way to get ahead.

Cash is real, cash is honest,
It will beat the credit plan.
If you trust, the cash will surely
Follow up some other man.

ONE IN THIRTY KILLED IN ACTION.

Roger Babson, the statistician of Wellesley, has gathered the following figures from a close study of war casualties:

Fourteen men out of 15 so far have been safe. Under present conditions, where man power is being saved, no more than one in 30 is killed. Only one man in 500 loses a limb—a chance no greater in hazardous conditions at home. Mr. Babson's conclusions are based on the mortality figures of the French army for the full three years of war. Attention is called to the fact that present fighting is not claiming anywhere near the number of dead recorded for the first two years. He says:

"Most of the wounds sustained in the trenches are clean cut and of a nature that a few weeks in the hospital makes the subject as fit as ever. But 300,000 French soldiers have been discharged on account of wounds during the three years of the war. Most of the wounds received in the trenches are on top of the head, simply scalp wounds. Practically speaking, a wound is either fatal or slight, with but few in between these two extremes."

THE BURNING UP OF FOOD.

Fire unrestrained is always the enemy of the human race; but in war time fire is a traitor in camp, an enemy in our trenches. Not only is the waste of food by fire an unmitigated calamity, but any fire waste is just as much of a burden at a time when the least added burden may break the camel's back. The fire waste in the German Empire is 33 cents per capita; in the United States, it is \$2.50 per capita. I venture that if fire waste in the German Empire should jump from 33 cents to \$2.50 per capita the Teutons would be a conquered people in less than six months. It would be an added burden that they could not stand. Since December 10, 1910, 74,000 fires occurring in Texas have been reported to the State fire marshal; 54,679 of them were attributable to known causes; and, of the number due to known causes, 43,449, or 79 per cent were preventable. This state of affairs offers to each of you an opportunity to perform a patriotic service of greater value to our country than even to go upon the field of battle.—Hon. T. F. Baker before Annual Convention of Retail Merchants' Association of Texas, in Insurance Press.

"A Little Nonsense Now and Then"

Skinner: "What are you doing about the rationing?"

Podmore: "Oh, when meal time comes I tighten my belt."

Skinner: "From the outside or the inside?"—Punch.

The Lady (engaging a new maid): "And of course, I expect you to be very discreet."

The Maid (eagerly): "Yes, mum, certainly, mum. And will there be much to be discreet about, mum?"—Sketch.

Hallucination: "You can't tell 'bout a display of authority," said Uncle Eben. "Many a man thinks he's doin' a fine job o' mule-drivin' when de mule is jes' hurryin' home on his own account."—Washington Star.

"Mabel is at the beach. She writes me that she's engaged."

"No! Who's the man?"

"His first name is Frank. As soon as she finds out his other name she's going to write again."

"I could have bought farm land once in what is now the centre of Chicago." "Cheap, I'll bet." "Yes, if I had done it I'd be rich now." "We all have those vain regrets," opined the grocer. "If I had every potato I've stuck on the spout of a kerosene can I'd be wealthy beyond the dreams of avarice."

Mistress: "If that nail in your boot gives you such pain, Louisa, why don't you take a hammer and knock it down?"

Louisa: "No, thank you, mum. When I think what the soldiers are sufferin' in the trenches, I don't see why I shouldn't do my bit."—Tit-Bits.

Upon the recent death in a western town of a politician who at one time served his country in a very high legislative place a number of newspaper men were collaborating on an obituary notice.

"What shall we say of the former senator?" asked one of the men.

"Oh, just put down that he was always faithful to his trust."

"And," queried a cynical member of the group, "shall we mention the name of the trust?"

When the train stopped at an inland Virginia station the northern tourist sauntered out on the platform. Beneath a tall pine stood a lean animal with scraggy bristles. The tourist was interested.

"What do you call that?" he queried of a lanky "cracker."

"Razorback hawg."

"Well, what is he doing rubbing against the tree?" "He's stropping himself, mister; jest stropping himself."—Harper's Magazine.

"Germany's claim that she imports nothing, buys only of herself, and so is growing rich from the war, is a dreadful fallacy." The speaker was Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Food Board. "Germany," he went on, "is like the young man who wisely thought he'd grow his own garden stuff. This young man had been digging for about an hour when his spade turned up a quarter. Ten minutes later he found another quarter. Then he found a dime. Then he found a quarter again. 'By gosh,' he said, 'I've struck a silver mine,' and, straightening up, he felt something cold slide down his leg. Another quarter lay at his feet. He grasped the truth. There was a hole in his pocket."

During an extended drought, down in the land that inspires the ragtime song writers, the "Rev'end" George Washington called a gathering of his colored brethren to supplicate the Lord for rain. Before he opened his sermon, the "Rev'end" surveyed his congregation critically, and with increasing dissatisfaction. At last he lamented: "De lack ob faith ob yo niggers is scandalous and sinful, and makes my heart sore and weary and plumb feared for your souls. Heah we hab gathered to beg de Lord to stop de drought dat is burning up our fields, and to bless us with rain in abundance. And not one, no sah, not one ob you disgraceful sinners had faith enough to bring an umbrella to go home with."

FIRE PREVENTION AT FALL FAIRS.

The fire chiefs of Canada are alive to the necessity for education of the general public in the enormous number of fires in Canada and the consequent heavy monetary losses therefrom. The fall fairs offer a very favourable opportunity for furthering their educational plan and should be utilized. Exhibits of fire-fighting equipment, short talks on the dangers of careless housekeeping, neglected chimneys, carelessness with lights in barns and sheds, etc., will be helpful. Printed mottoes bearing the information of Canada's annual total of fire losses, as compared with other countries, and the number of lives lost through carelessness in the use of coal oil, gasoline, etc., would be effective.

To-day the fire chiefs' reputation depends upon his ability to prevent fires, not on his expertness in extinguishing them after they break out. This result can only be achieved by ceaseless education of the public, by continual and rigid inspection of premises for fire risks and by the enforcement of by-laws providing for the abatement of hazardous conditions.

READ YOUR POLICY.

The experience of the departments of insurance with the class of insurance which is designed to protect those who suffer from accident and sickness tends to indicate certain conditions which are worthy of comment.

By reason of the fact that many companies engaged in this class of business continue to show satisfactory financial statements year after year, and that no complaints are received from their policyholders, it is fair to assume that they charge premiums sufficiently large to enable them to adjust their losses fairly and promptly; employ responsible agents and conduct their business in such a manner as to justify the confidence of the public.

On the other hand, it is evident that some of these companies do not conduct their business on an efficient basis. The premiums charged do not enable them to justly and honorably carry out their policy obligations, and in order to survive they are obliged to use every subterfuge and technicality possible to defeat the claims of policyholders. In other words, while they very cheerfully enforce against the policyholder his promise to pay premiums, they are extremely morose and reluctant when it comes time for them to fulfill their part of the contract and to pay a loss. In some cases, the claimant is not even extended the courtesy of a reasonably prompt reply to his demand for payment, and blank forms for proofs of loss are furnished only after long delays. They are careless in selecting their agents to show only a desire to secure regardless of whether such business should be accepted by the company. Such companies do not justify the continuance of their right to do business, and it is the intention of this department, where it appears that such conditions exist, to use such powers as are given it by law to correct them.

Every citizen of this State has a right to complain to this department of any unjust or unfair treatment received at the hands of an insurer, and it is only through such complaints that the department can follow the business conduct of those writing insurance.

In justice to insurers, however, it must be stated that all complaints made against them do not arise through their fault. Many of the insured fail to read their contracts until misfortune overtakes them, and then they find out that their particular misfortune is not covered by the policy. We therefore desire to make the following suggestions:

When you buy insurance, particularly against sickness and accident, read every word of the policy offered you. If you don't understand it, go to somebody who does and get clearly in mind what it covers. Remember that the agent is representing himself and his company, not you, and don't take his word for everything the policy contains. Find out what diseases and accidents are excepted from its terms, what are entitled to limited indemnity only, and under what circumstances the company agrees to pay full indemnity and for how long. If you do this in the first place, you will save yourself, the company and this department much trouble.—Minnesota Department Bulletin.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

FIRE INSURANCE SINCE A.D. 1711

Canada Branch, Montreal:
T. L. MORRISEY, RESIDENT MANAGER.

North-West Branch, Winnipeg:
THOS. BRUCE, BRANCH MANAGER.

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YOU LOOK FOR SECURITY

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

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

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

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

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO, CAN.

Founded in 1801

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ASSETS EXCEED \$48,000,000.
OVER \$12,500,000 INVESTED IN CANADA.
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W. D. AIKEN, Superintendent Accident Dept.

The London & Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association, Limited

Offers Liberal Contracts to Capable Field Men

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INCORPORATED 1851

Fire, Explosion, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance.

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The Independent Order of Foresters

Policies issued by the Society are for the protection of your family and cannot be bought, pledged or sold. Benefits are payable to the beneficiary in case of death, or to the member in case of his total disability, or to the member on attaining seventy years of age.

Policies Issued From \$500 to \$5,000.
TOTAL BENEFITS PAID (Over) \$50,000,000

FRED. J. DARCH, ELLIOTT G. STEVENSON,
Secretary. President.

S. H. PIPE, F.A.S., A.I.A.,
Actuary.

THE ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854
Home Bank of Canada

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of five per cent per annum (5%) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank; has been declared for the three months ending the 31st August, 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1917. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th day of August to the 31st day of August, 1917, both days inclusive.

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

Toronto, July 18th, 1917.

Bank of Montreal

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO-AND-ONE-HALF per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Saturday, the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 31st July, 1917.

By order of the Board,
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.
Montreal, 20th July, 1917.

PROFESSIONAL

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



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Bridge over sluice ways, in St. Charles River, at Quebec, P.Q.," will be received at this office until 4 p.m., on Tuesday, August 28, 1917, for the construction of a steel bridge, (two spans) over sluice ways in St. Charles River at Quebec, P.Q.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of the District Engineers, Shaughnessy Building, Montreal, P.Q., Post Office Building, Quebec, P.Q., and Equity Building, Toronto, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Note.—Blue prints can be obtained at the Department of Public Works by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$10, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 7, 1917.
Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

HOWARD S. ROSS, K.C.

EUGENE R. ANGERS

ROSS & ANGERS
BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS
Coristine Building, 20 St. Nicholas St., Montreal

BLACK DIAMOND

FILE WORKS

Established 1863

Incorporated 1897

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

G. & H. Barnett Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Owned and Operated by
NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY

TORPEDO PROOF.

The record of a young Norwegian sailor as a sound sleeper, lately commented on in the Norwegian papers, is hard to beat. His steamer had been torpedoed, and the crew had taken to the boats and been rescued by a British armed trawler. One sailor was missing, who was known to have been sleeping below before the attack of the U. boat. At the request of the Norwegian captain, the trawler was steered close to the sinking steamer, and a few rifle shots were fired at the port hole where the sailor's quarters were. Shortly afterwards, the seaman appeared on deck, jumped overboard, and was picked up by the trawler's boat. He had not been awakened when the torpedo struck the ship!

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CHILE

Established 1891

URUGUAY
PARAGUAY

The Review of the River Plate

ALL ABOUT

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Its Wonderful Resources and Possibilities

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*European and North American Advertisers and Subscribers are requested to address their communications to the respective agents in London and New York.

LUMBER, PULP AND PAPER

NEW FIBRE CONTAINERS.

Several canning companies that have used the new containers, which are a sort of fibre-ware which has been thoroughly treated with paraffin, are very pleased with the results. The containers are light in weight, and said to be absolutely sanitary, as they are germ and moisture proof. It is not proved yet whether they will stand long shipments and consequent knocks, but so far everyone seems satisfied.

SPANISH NEWS PRINT FAMINE.

The Minister of Finance of Spain has advised publishers of that country that Spanish paper manufacturers have informed him that their stock will be exhausted by the end of July, and that importation of raw materials is practically impossible. The Minister warns publishers to make restrictions; otherwise the Government will have to intervene.

GERMAN SOLDIERS' SUITS.

Textile World Journal says a prominent American worsted manufacturer secured samples of goods used in uniforms of German soldiers recently captured. Analysis showed 25% cotton, 40% paper yarns made from cellulose derived from weeds and grasses, while remaining 35% was entirely wool shoddy. Not an ounce of raw wool was used.

WOODEN CLOGS FOR SHOES.

Wooden clog making is an old industry that has been declining for years, even in those sections of the world where clogs are extensively worn. In America there never has been any very large demand for clogs, although they are manufactured to a limited extent, and, with imported clogs, are worn by a small percentage of the foreigners in some sections of the country. They are regularly sold, for instance, in Cincinnati and are used, no doubt, in foreign families in that neighborhood. Now, however, it seems that the high prices of shoes and leather in all parts of the world may lead to a widespread increase in the manufacture of clogs. They offer the only substitute for shoes acceptable to many peoples. As a matter of fact, the demand for clogs in some parts of England already has had a revivifying influence on clog manufacture in that district—American Lumberman.

THE I. W. W. IN THE UNITED STATES.

Western Lumber Industry Paralyzed.

The operations of the society called the Independent Workers of the World—commonly called the I. W. W.—are creating much alarm in the Western United States. The mining industry has been much disturbed by them and now the lumber industry is threatened, according to an interview given by Mr. Godfrey Howard, a lumberman from the State of Washington, to an eastern journal.

"Nobody in the East has any idea of atrocities that are being committed upon business by the gunmen and fire fiends who are members of the I. W. W.," Mr. Howard said. "The worst feature of the situation is that lumber manufacturers on the Pacific coast are unable to suppress the reign of anarchy that has developed."

Mr. Howard continued: "Practically every saw, shingle and stave mill in Oregon and Washington has been struck. Lumber camps are deserted, save for a few brave men who have defied the threats of the I. W. W., and remained at their posts."

"Leaders of this organization, not satisfied with having closed the mills, have commenced to burn forests. Thousands of dollars worth of valuable timber has been destroyed already, and there is no telling where the destruction will stop. A dozen of these men can start a fire that will defy the efforts of 5,000 men for several days."

Mr. Howard believes that the only way in which the situation in the West can be remedied is by Government intervention of a radical nature. He believes soldiers should be sent to the State of Washington to "clean up" the forests of malefactors and restore order and safety for the people of the State in a manner that "will put fear into the hearts of men who deserve no place on American soil."

CANADA CONTROLS PULP SITUATION.

Canada is declared to be the dictator in the pulp situation. Reports from all quarters indicate a big boom in the industry. As it is freely claimed that the world's supply depends almost entirely on the Canadian output, the statement of the Forestry Branch at Ottawa will be of interest.

The total consumption of Canadian pulpwood, in cords, is as follows:

Year.	Cords.	Total value.
1908	482,777	\$ 2,931,653
1909	622,129	3,464,080
1910	598,487	3,585,154
1911	672,288	4,338,024
1912	866,042	5,215,582
1913	1,109,034	7,243,368
1914	1,224,376	8,089,868
1915	1,405,836	9,426,217
1916	1,764,912	13,104,458

Of the five Provinces engaged in this industry, three greatly increased their production, and two fell behind last year. Those which increased in production were Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, and those which showed decreases were New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This change brings British Columbia back into third place, which it occupied in 1914.

As in the past, spruce heads the list of the different kinds of wood used with 68.2 per cent of the total, followed by balsam fir with 24.5 per cent.

The Canadian pulp mills in 1916 consumed for the manufacture of pulp in Canada 1,764,912 cords, valued at \$13,104,458, while 1,068,207 cords, valued at \$6,866,669, were exported, making a total production of 2,833,119 cords, valued at \$19,971,127. This represents an increase of 25.5 per cent. in pulpwood production and 28.1 per cent. in total value as compared with 1915. This great increase is due to the tremendous demand for pulp and paper caused by the war conditions of the preceding two years. The average value of pulpwood at the mill increased 71 cents per cord over that of 1915. All the Provinces show increases in the value of pulpwood except Ontario and British Columbia.

Approximately 1,296,084 tons of air-dry pulp were made in Canada in 1916. This is on the basis that one cord of wood produces one ton of ground-wood pulp, 11.2 per cent.; sulphite process, 54.6 per cent.; increase of 20.6 per cent. over 1915. The increases shown by the different processes were: ground-wood pulp, 11.2 per cent.; sulphite process, 54.6 per cent.; sulphate process, 9.3 per cent.; and soda process, 23.1 per cent. Spruce and balsam fir are used in all provinces and in all processes. Hemlock and poplar are not reported from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Jack pine was used only in Ontario and Quebec, and most of it was used in the sulphate process.

In regard to the process by which the wood is converted into pulp, it is noted that while the mechanical, or ground-wood, process was the single process most largely used, the three chemical processes, for the first time in Canada, together consumed more wood than the mechanical, the totals being: chemical processes 937,654 cords and mechanical process 827,258 cords. While a slight increase was made by the soda process and a considerable increase by the sulphite process, the notable change during the year was the increase made by the sulphate process from 470,949 cords in 1915 to 727,045 cords in 1916. An increased quantity of wood was converted into pulp by each of the four processes.

The exports of wood-pulp from Canada show alternate increases and decreases practically every year from 1909 to 1916. The total export in 1915 decreased 14.3 per cent., while in 1916 it showed the remarkable increase of 53.4 per cent. The exports to the United States show a gain of 148,263 tons. Exports to Great Britain increased from 18,488 tons to 51,072 tons, and to France from 18,335 tons to 31,821 tons. There was not much change in the business to other countries except that Spain, which was not an importer of Canadian pulp in 1915, took 1,737 tons in 1916.

DOUGLAS FIR FOR NORWAY.

Douglas fir has been recommended for the reforestation of western Norway by the chief forester of that country.

PAPER MILLS AND STOCKS.

Although the market for some grades of book print paper seems to have slowed up a little, the newsprint market is holding steady. As the companies have contracted ahead on the basis of 2½ cents on Canadian business and 3 to 3¼ cents on American, the larger concerns like Laurentide, Abitibi and Price Bros. are rolling up their usual big earnings. All three concerns are said to be at the peak of their output.

During the past two months there has been an easier tendency to both sulphite and ground wood pulp, but these commodities are still at prices which show producers substantial profits. Since the beginning of July, Abitibi has been in the field with a greatly increased output of sulphite and ground wood pulp, the new plan having been completed, and despite lower prices the plant is proving a profitable addition to the company's business.

Although investors and speculators in the paper stocks have seen a considerable shrinkage in the value of their holdings, nobody appears to have lost faith in the ability of Canadian concerns to hold their own. As has often been argued in this connection, so long as the big producers here can manufacture paper on an average of \$10 a ton cheaper than American manufacturers, their position is well entrenched.—Montreal Gazette.

CANADA'S TRADE.

Canada's trade exclusive of imports and exports of coin and bullion and of foreign merchandise shipped through Canada, increased, according to a statement by Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, by almost one hundred million dollars in July last as compared with July, 1916, and by nearly \$290,000,000 in the four months ended July 31st in comparison with the like period last year. The value of merchandise entered for consumption in July, 1917, was \$90,181,595 and in July, 1916, was \$63,622,687. Goods entered for consumption in the four months of the present fiscal year amounted to \$282,100,850 as against \$249,867,867 in the like period of 1916.

Exports of domestic goods reached \$177,366,148 in July last and \$507,854,674 in the four-month period. They were \$104,964,270 in July, 1916, and \$350,345,305 in the first four months of the last fiscal year.

Exports of foreign merchandise have shown a decided falling off. They were in July only \$2,850,372 and in the four months \$11,604,620, while in the same periods of 1916 they reached \$55,637,340 and \$122,627,072 respectively.

Of the imports for consumption \$49,442,400 in July were dutiable and \$40,739,195 were on the free list. During the month customs duties were collected to the amount of \$14,241,047 as compared with \$11,071,100 in July, 1916. Of the imports in the four months' period \$202,470,345 were dutiable and the duties collected totalled \$60,528,738 as compared with \$46,063,507 in 1916.

There was a decided increase in exports of animals and their products in the periods covered by the statement. Exports of agricultural products in July about equalled those of July, 1916, but there was an increase of \$34,000,000 in the exports of those goods in the four months of the present year as compared with the like period of last year. The greatest increase was in manufactures. Manufactured goods to the amount of \$104,649,862 were sent out of the country in July and to the amount of \$237,480,303 in the four months of this year.

In July, 1916, exports of manufactures were valued at \$38,264,136 and during the first four months of that year they were \$119,824,138.

BRITISH PAPER SHORTAGE.

The news print crisis Great Britain faces is the most acute in its history. Owing to the shortage of bottoms, occasioned by U-boat operations, many conversion mills in England have ceased operations, the available ships being used for the carrying of food supplies and munitions. As there is no prospect for alleviation, a further reduction in the size of England's newspapers is believed to be inevitable. Paper that before the war could be purchased for 2 cents a pound, now brings 9 cents.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS

CANADIAN STOCKS

Quotations of Listed Securities on the Montreal Stock Exchange-

COMPANY.	Shares par Value.	CAPITAL Issued.	DIVIDEND PER CENT. Present.	When payable.	1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.	
					High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Ames-Holden	100	\$3,500,000	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ames-Holden, pfd.	100	2,500,000	.....	Last div. July, 1914	70%	55	73 1/2	55	80	52 1/2	60	48
Asbestos Cor. of Can.	100	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asbestos Cor. of Can., pfd.	100	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bell Telephone	100	18,000,000	2 h.y.	J. A. J. O.	150	140	159	140	152	148	150	136 1/2
B. C. Fishing	100	4,187,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazilian Traction	100	106,600,000	1 x 1/4	Div. Passed Apr., '17	92	54	59 1/2	54	62 1/2	43	47 1/2	27 1/2
Brompton Pulp	100	7,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cement	100	1,850,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cement, pfd.	100	260,000,000	2 1/2	J. A. J. O.	219 1/2	171 1/2	193 1/2	142	182 1/2	165	165	156 1/2
Canada Cement, pfd.	100	4,225,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cement, pfd.	100	7,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cement, pfd.	100	13,500,000	1 1/2	last div. June, 1914	70	48	120	50	84	82	46 1/2	25 1/2
Canada Cement, pfd.	100	10,500,000	1 1/2	last div. July, 1914	109 1/2	98	126	98	101	63	89	59
Canada Cement, pfd.	100	1,733,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cement, pfd.	100	2,805,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cement, pfd.	100	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cement, pfd.	100	2,715,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cement, pfd.	100	3,661,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cottons	100	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cottons, pfd.	100	960,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cottons, pfd.	100	8,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cottons, pfd.	100	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cottons, pfd.	100	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cottons, pfd.	100	5,745,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Steamships	100	6,255,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Steamships, pfd.	100	12,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Steamships, pfd.	100	1,200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Steamships, pfd.	100	1,200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Steamships, pfd.	100	63,695,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civie Power	100	10,534,750	2 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	25	1,999,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	2,752,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	2,290,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	12,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	6,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	37,097,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	1,925,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	5,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	1,750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	1,400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	1,250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	1,400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	833,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	475,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	12,252,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	7,135,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	2,100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	9,600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	1,750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	41,380,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	50,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	16,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	2,254,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	2,775,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	7,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	1,030,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	6,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	2,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	3,481,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	2,150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	1,075,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	9,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	4,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	1,200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	14,973,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	1,715,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	1,546,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	8,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	2,631,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	11,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	6,496,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. M. & Smet, 1916	100	12,000,000										

THE EXPORTER'S FIELD

EXPORT DEMAND FOR OUR WHEAT.

(By Dr. R. J. McFALL.)

There is an unusual and imperative demand placed upon our supply of wheat for export purposes. The wheat and other cereals which the Mother Country and our Western Allies, France, Italy and Belgium supply for themselves is reported officially as seriously less than the normal amount. The importations from Russia, Roumania and the Balkans, from Germany and from Austria, which are normally large, are now cut off. The southern countries of Australia, South America and India are not only reported as having short crops, but their distance from the market, makes their grain supplies relatively inaccessible, owing to the shortage of shipping. And the unusual war-time demands and losses increase the requirements of these products in the face of these abnormal limitations of supply. The only possible conclusion is that Canada and the United States the only near sources of supply, by rigid economy in the use of wheat and the substitution of other cereals, must do their utmost in the making up of this deficiency. Our failure in this means want for our allies and hunger for our own men at the front.

The normal domestic production of cereals in the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Belgium, for the three years before the war, are shown in the following table, as compared with the estimated probable production for this year and the resulting deficiency:

Grains	Average Production for three years before War.	Estimated Production 1917.	Additional imports needed beyond normal conditions.
Wheat . . .	590,675,000	393,770,000	196,905,000
Corn . . .	121,109,000	94,464,000	26,645,000
Oats	570,890,000	337,235,000	233,655,000
Barley . . .	125,201,000	93,585,000	31,616,000
Rye	78,573,000	41,732,000	36,841,000

When we add this deficiency to the normal import requirements of these countries, we begin to see what the situation is. In pre-war times the imports of these, the Western European Allies, were 381,000,000 bushels of Wheat and 345,000,000 bushels of other grain. Now to make good the deficiency of their domestic supply, to say nothing of unusual war demands and losses, they must import 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and 674,000,000 bushels of other cereals. Where will they get it? Russia and the Balkans and the Teutonic powers send no more. Argentine, India and Australia are so far away that it requires three times as many ships to convoy a given quantity of grain from them as from North America. The part which all these sources of supply play and how their influence has changed can well be gathered from the following table of British imports of wheat:—

(Flour expressed as wheat at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat to one barrel of flour.)

COUNTRIES	1914	1915	1916
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Canada	67,018,000	45,464,000	51,194,000
British India . .	19,993,000	26,063,000	10,476,000
Australia	23,252,000	483,000	8,195,000
New Zealand . .	16,000	.....	57,000
United States . .	78,170,000	95,075,000	133,805,000
Argentine	12,273,000	22,920,000	3,436,000
Russia	13,759,000	1,617,000	23,000
Chili	95,000	.....	218,000
Germany	2,380,000	.....	.....
France	935,000	169,000	.....
Rumania	761,000	.....	.....
Austria - Hungary	145,000	.....	.....
Turkey	73,000	.....	.....
Bulgaria	359,000	.....	.....
Other countries . .	633,000	757,000	98,000
TOTALS	219,867,000	192,548,000	212,502,000

It will be seen very easily that the supplies from the other European countries are no longer on the market for the eastern Allies. The war effects on the shipping from the Southern Hemisphere, as shown here, are not so marked as they promise to be for the current year. Ships cannot be spared for the long voyage from Argentina or Australia, if it is at all possible to get the products at one-third the distance. Moreover, there is a considerable shortage recorded in the crops of South America. In so far as it may be at all possible, Canada and the United States must supply the cereals needed for our allies.

It has been pointed out that the requirements are for 577,000,100 bushels of wheat and 674,000,000 bushels of other grains. Our American neighbours report an estimated surplus of only 33,000,000 bushels of wheat for this year. Possibly by rigid economy and substitution of other cereals they may increase this somewhat, but yet there remains a lot for us to supply in the 577,000,000 bushel requirement. The latest estimate which can be put on our crop of wheat is hardly 254,000,000, of which we might normally export 152,000,000 bushels, leaving an allowance of 50,000,000 bushels for seed and loss, in cleaning. The Americans are taking steps to increase their surplus. We must do the same. Fortunately, of other cereals the United States estimates a surplus of 329,000,000 bushels, while the total demands of the Allies calls for only 674,000,000 bushels. We also have a small surplus in these other grains. Our main opportunity, then, for increased shipments of wheat lies in the substitution of these other cereals, Canadian and American, for our own use.

The Allies are much less able to effect this substitution than we are. They are not equipped with mills to grind corn, and cornmeal ships but poorly. They are not equipped with domestic ovens or skill to bake their bread in their homes. For generations even the country people have bought their bread from the bakers. A corn bread is a very unsatisfactory bread when distributed from bakeries. Any change in the direction of substitution of corn and other cereals can much better be done here than abroad. Here we can do much in this way to supply the need.

The Allies are doing their best to economize on their wheat. The British millers now extract at least 81 per cent. of wheat instead of 68 per cent. or 70 per cent. or else they make a 76 per cent. flour and admix 5 per cent. of rice. In many cases they get 90 per cent. or more of the wheat in the form of flour, and cases are mentioned where by the use of other grains as a mixture they get over 100 per cent. of the bare wheat used. The French are following similar practices. They have taken wheat from us rather than flour because our flour millers took too small a percentage of wheat.

By economy, by diminishing the destruction of grain for liquors, and by substitution of other grains for bread-stuffs the other nations are saving the wheat. By similar methods we can do a great deal to supply the wants of the mother Country and our Allies and keep our boys at the front supplied with the necessary wheat.

We can well afford to use less wheat than ordinarily. Our consumption of this grain has increased since 1900 by at least one-third. We could go back to the lesser consumption of fifteen years ago and be fully as efficient. We can use a greater proportion of the wheat in our flour as our Allies are doing; whole wheat bread is very wholesome. We can use corn or oats instead of wheat. The Scotch Highlanders used oats rather than wheat and they turned it to very good account on the day of battle.

By this means or that Canada must save her wheat for export. At the very best, some supplies must be drawn from the distant southern countries in spite of the shortage of ships. If we leave an unnecessary amount to be so supplied we are by just so much playing into the hands of those who are trying to starve out our allies and our own boys.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN MANY COUNTRIES.

Agricultural Implements—Portugal.

Modern agricultural methods will, remarks an American Commerce report, make great headway in Portugal as a result of present conditions. With higher wages and scarcer labour, landowners are beginning to investigate modern farm implements and intensive farming.

Boots and Shoes—Australia.

There is a good market in Australia for boots and shoes, writes Mr. G. T. Milne, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia, in the British Board of Trade Journal. An Adelaide firm, for example, desires to get in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of high-grade boots and shoes for men, women and children, as well as of cheaper grades for women and children, and all grades of infants' shoes, with a view to obtaining agencies on an indent basis. The firm would also be prepared to buy outright on its own behalf.

Compressed Air Hammers, Drilling Machines and Mining Supplies.

According to the American Export, automobile manufacturers in Italy, enjoying a good reputation and at present controlled by the Italian Government for war contracts, wish to receive offers on mining supplies such as flexible tubing, compressed air hammers, fuses, etc., for work in quarries and mines. Offers should include all accessories required for air compressors and also riveting and drilling machines. Correspondence in either Italian or French.

Wood Working Machinery—Peru.

According to the British Chamber of Commerce Journal, Peru offers a considerable market for small wood-working machinery. There are many small furniture factories where a part of the work is done by machinery; some of these are already equipped with light, electric-driven machines, but more might be. Most of the machine tools now in use are of Belgian and German manufacture.

APPLES AND WAR.

Ralph Connor speaks to the United States apple shippers.

NEW YORK, August 17.

About six hundred people attended the dinner of the International Apple Shippers' Association, which was the feature event of their three-day convention at the Hotel Astor. An excellent dinner and two fine speeches was the programme, and those present fully enjoyed all three. Major Charles W. Gordon, who is well known in literary circles as Ralph Connor, the famous author, made an address on the war in which he answered the question so often asked about our entrance into the war by stating that the war was caused by the German people being inoculated with the virus of militarism. He also said that one of the blessings of the war was the fact that it would bring America and Great Britain closer together. His speech follows:

"It is a great pleasure to meet you to-night because you are Americans. Some of you, I believe, are Canadians as well. If you had not joined us I would not care to come here to-night and speak to you, and the feeling we would have had in Canada would have been to emphasize the border line, for we would have felt that you were not true to your great history and traditions. You cannot imagine the feeling of gratitude we had in the trenches when we learned that on April 2 America had entered the war.

"The war is bringing us vast calamities, but, thank God, it is also bringing us precious rewards, and one of the things the war will do is that it will bring together the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"When the war broke out in England there was a phrase 'business as usual.' This led many Britishers to believe that life would go on in the same old channel. Now whenever a nation goes to war there is only one business before it. There is only one objective before that nation. The making of money and the carrying on of business are both necessary, for you must keep the blood of the nation, but we must get behind the nation in order to win the victory.

"A great many Americans are asking, 'Is this war absolutely necessary, or has some mischance thrust us into it?' The officers and men in the trenches have often asked themselves that question. When you see men brought on stretchers this comes up again.

"Who wanted this war? Austria first, finally and chiefly Germany. France and England worked until the last minute for peace. Then why was there a war in Europe? It was because the great war lord of Europe and his military caste favored it. It was because the people of Germany were inoculated with the virus of militarism.

"When the war is over and the various belligerents sit around a table and talk peace there will be two questions asked: 'Do you accept this peace? What is your guarantee that you will abide by it?' America, Great Britain and France can pledge their word of honor and that will be sufficient, but what of Germany? Germany has said in the past that her agreements were scraps of paper. There is only one guarantee for Germany. We shall allow peace to come only when Germany's military power shall be so reduced that she cannot again disturb peace."

COMMODITY MARKETS

Week's Wholesale Review

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, August 18th, says of Montreal trade:

"Business is nearly always of a quiet character at this time of the year, and the present August is no exception to the general rule. In groceries the distribution is just moderate, and general prices show little variation. The raw sugar market seems somewhat unsettled, but local refiners quote all the way from \$8.80 to \$9.15 firm for standard granulated, and claim they should be getting more, according to present cost of raws. The canners' combination has just issued a circular stating that the pack of peas is very short, the output of some factories hardly warranting operations, and deliveries will only be about 40 per cent of orders. The quotation for standard peas is given at \$1.45 a dozen. Strawberries are also much dearer. Hogs show further advance, and cured meats are very firm and in demand. A further upward tendency is shown in butter and eggs.

Though the great majority of dry goods travellers are on vacation the wholesale warehouses display considerable bustle in the shipping out of fall stuffs, and during the week some quite large personal selections have been made by far western buyers, who, as a rule, bring favorable reports of crop prospects. City retail business in this line is on the dull side. Recent mail advices bring notice from the British Association of Carpet Manufacturers of a general advance of 15 per cent on all lines, and no guarantee of delivery at that.

In the boot and shoe trade there are no signs of improvement as yet, retailers seem disposed to unload, and in the manufacturing districts the majority of plants are only partially employed, but there is a notable increase in the number of cobbling shops all over the city, showing that people are utilizing their hitherto cast-offs to a large extent. In leather there is comparatively little doing.

Hardware men report a very fair trade with the country, though city demands are light. Paint manufacturers are busy for the season, and a promising export trade is being developed in this line, with New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies. In other lines there is nothing specially new.

Seven district failures are reported for the week, with liabilities of about \$100,000.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.

Eggs are scarce and higher, and there are many indications that prices will reach unheard of levels. From United States sources it is predicted that eggs will sell at \$1.00 per dozen this winter, due to the high price of grain, etc. Locally the feature of the market for eggs during the past week was the continued strength in prices, and the scarcity of supplies. There appeared to be no improvement in the receipts, and, with advancing prices in the country, local dealers advanced prices here 2c to 3c per dozen. The scarcity of feed is blamed for the present scarcity of eggs, and the receipts for the present season to date show a falling off of about 88,000 cases, as compared with those for the corresponding period a year ago. The high prices for strictly new laid were due principally to the effects of the hot weather. On Friday eggs were offered at country points at 44c, but the offers were turned down, as the percentage of new laid in round lots bought lately was generally so small that 44c was considered to be much too high. The receipts to-day were 1,930 cases, as against 1,627 for the same day a year ago, while the receipts for the week showed a decline of over 2,000 cases from those for the corresponding week last year.

We quote prices as follows:

Strictly new laid	0.52	0.53
Selected stock	0.47	0.47
No. 1 candled	0.43	0.43
No. 2 candled	0.38	0.40

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Butter is showing a tendency to advance in price, the receipts being lower than earlier in the season and considerably below the figures of a year ago.

The receipts of butter are much below last year's, the season's arrivals to date being about 78,000 packages under last year's, but as the exportation of butter this year has been practically nil, the supply on hand as compared with last year's should be good,

nevertheless prices are far above those ruling at this time a year ago.

Receipts this week over 6,000 less than for the corresponding week last year. To-day's receipts were 4,635 packages, as against 3,094 for the same day last week, and 4,337 for the corresponding day a year ago.

We quote the following wholesale prices:

Finest creamery	0.41	0.41½
Fine creamery	0.40	0.40½
Finest dairy	0.36½	0.37
Fine dairy	0.36	0.36
Lower grades	0.34	0.35

There was little change to note in the cheese situation during the week. A firm feeling has obtained at country boards for the most part, and local dealers complain that with the fixed price at 21½c there is no money in handling cheese. However, they do not hesitate to continue paying the high prices that are being asked. Shipments during the week have been light.

Receipts for the week were 63,491 boxes, a decline of about 8,000 from those for the corresponding week a year ago, while those for the season to date show a decline of over 216,000.

The Commission are paying the

No. 1 western and eastern cheese	0.21¾
No. 2 western and eastern cheese	0.21¾
No. 3 western and eastern cheese	0.20¾
Lower grades	0.20½

HONEY.

The arrivals of honey during the past week have not been up to expectations, and the demand has been only inadequately filled, so that prices have remained strong, although unchanged from those of the previous week. Better supplies are expected for the coming week, although reports from the province advise a shortage in the crop as compared with last year's to date.

We quote prices as follows:

White clover in comb	0.14½	0.15
Brown clover in comb	0.13	0.13½
White extracted	0.12½	0.13
Buckwheat honey	0.10	0.11

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

There was no development of any kind in the market for maple produce during the past week. There was no increase either in the demand for export or for domestic needs, but supplies, especially of syrup, were small, and the undertone to the market ruled strong.

We quote prices as follows:

Extra choice syrup, 13-lb. tins	1.65	1.75
Choice syrup	1.50	1.60
Good sugars	1.35	1.45
Lower grades	1.25	1.30
Sugar, per lb.	0.14	0.15

BEANS.

The market for beans shows decided strength. There has been no change in prices for the imported bean, while the 5 to 7-lb. pickers, Canadian white, were firm at the advance noted at the end of last week.

We quote prices as follows:

Can. 3-lb. pickers	9.50	9.75
Can. 5-lb. pickers	9.50	9.75
Rangoon beans	8.75	9.00
Yellow-eye beans	8.00	8.25
Japan beans	7.50	7.75

GROCERIES.

Packers are commencing to quote on the season's canned goods; the figure for standard peas being \$1.70 per dozen. The pack has been very disappointing as hot weather cut short the pack much sooner than was anticipated as late as two weeks ago. The consequence is that canners claim they will be able to fill only 40 per cent of their orders. New prices on canned salmon have not yet been named, but it is anticipated they will be high. Authentic advices from the coast state that the run has not been over 75 per cent of what it was in 1913, the years of the previous big run. Canners had stocked up with cans in preparation for the run and their stocks of containers will be larger than their needs. Labor difficulties have furthermore added to the expense of packing. Only about 70 per cent delivery of orders will be made on canned strawberries. Canned cherries on the other hand have been in good supply, and 100 per cent delivery will be made on these. Outlook for canned tomatoes is yet in doubt. Weather

conditions have been favorable within recent weeks, but wet weather of spring gave the plants a big growth and this may militate against heavy production.

Sugar has been a commodity of more than usual interest, during the week. Two refiners have been unable to make deliveries of granulated for some days past and the demand is keen on the part of wholesalers, indicating a good consumption. Prices have held firm at last week's advances in the face of a continued strong situation in Cuban raw sugars.

Advances have been recorded in meats of various kinds, butter, eggs, cornmeal, pickles, soap chips, castile soap, soups, condensed milk, lobsters, peanut butter. There is a disposition to look for lower prices in corn products, due to a big slump in the price of corn in the United States. Flour held in steady market and the prices on millfeeds settled down somewhat during the week.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

Locally the grain situation is somewhat clouded owing to the fact that trading in wheat has been prohibited on the Winnipeg Exchange. As a result prices declined locally from 6 to 7 cents. However, there was an advance on Saturday in the local wheat market of 6c per bushel, evidently caused by a big demand from millers, and this strength in wheat was reflected in the firmer tone to the market for coarse grains. May option oats closing unchanged from the previous close, while the high price for the day was ¼ point higher. October option lost ¾ point, while December was stronger at ¾ point advance. This show of strength at Winnipeg resulted in a steadier feeling locally, and sales of No. 2 C. W. oats were made to-day at 77½c, unchanged from yesterday's prices, and No. 3 C. W. and extra No. 1 feed sold at 76½c. A few cars of Manitoba feed barley helped out a very dull day's business, with sales at \$1.35 per bushel. On the whole, the past week was one of the dullest weeks experienced by the local trade.

LOCAL STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE.

Following are the stocks of grain in store at Montreal on August 18, 1917, with comparisons:

	Aug. 18, 1917.	Aug. 11, 1917.	Aug. 12, 1916.
Wheat, bushels	839,027	2,085,924	1,104,780
Corn, bushels	8,804	32,257	956,912
Oats, bushels	3,491,264	3,755,883	2,500,925
Barley, bushels	183,331	225,617	426,966
Rye, bushels	1,812	53,975	93,846
Buckwheat, bushels	.....	.....	849
Flour, sacks	60,827	60,856	54,873

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Following are the receipts of grain and flour in Montreal to-day:

	G.T.R.	Boats.
Wheat, bushels	34,982	183,656
Oats, bushels	8,028	.....
Flour, sacks	2,219	.....
Hay, bales	355	.....

MILLFEED AND ROLLED OATS.

With the approach of fall the demand for millfeed and rolled oats has become more marked and at the present time mills are taxed to supply the demand. As usual, millers are not selling straight cars of feed, but are making it necessary for buyers to take a hundred bags of flour with each car. Mills continue to quote \$35 to \$38 for bran, \$40 to \$43 for shorts, \$48 to \$50 for middlings, and \$60 to \$61 for wheat moullie. There was a better demand during the week for rolled oats, and dealers throughout the country are sending in their orders for fall supplies, so that rolled oats millers are reporting a much better business all round. Prices continue firm at \$4.40 per bag, car lot, and \$4.50 per bag, broken lots.

WINNIPEG GRADING.

Inspection of wheat in Winnipeg yesterday showed the following grading: No. 1 northern, 1; No. 2 northern, 15; No. 3 northern, 16; No. 4 northern, 8; No. 4 northern special, 3; No. 5 northern, 3; No. 6 northern, 1; winter, 1; feed, 2; rejects, 1. Total, 56. Year ago 464. Oats, 57; barley, 3; flax, 5.

WHEAT MARKET.

During the past week there was an advance of several cents in the prices at which Winnipeg wheat sold. A keen demand and small offerings were again the feature of the cash wheat market at Winnipeg on Saturday. No. 4 northern advanced 1c. Oats buyers were in the market early, but dropped out and little business was done. Barley and flax trade was dull. In the future trading October wheat was bid up to \$2.12, a rise of 6c above yesterday's closing offer. There was considerable business done in oats at prices lower than yesterday's close. October flax was also off. This was the only flax option traded in. Cash wheat closed at \$2.40 for Nos. 1 and 2 northern and No. 3 northern and 1c higher for most of the lower grades; October closed at 2.16, 6c higher. October oats closed at 61½c, ½c lower; December at 51¼c, ½c lower; and May at 62½c, ½c lower. October flax closed at 2.29, 1½c lower; November at \$3.20, ½c higher, and December at 3.17, ½c higher. Barley, \$1.16; unchanged.

The day's range of prices was as follows.

Wheat:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October...	\$2.06	\$2.12	\$2.06	\$2.12
Oats:				
May .....	.62½	.62½	.62½	.62½
October .....	.61½	.62½	.61½	.61½
December .....	.57½	.58	.57½	.58

Cash prices closed:
Wheat—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 northern, \$2.40; No. 4, \$2.35; No. 5, \$2.17; No. 6, \$1.92; feed, \$1.72; No. 4 special, \$2.35; No. 5 special, \$2.17; No. 6 special, \$1.92.

Oats—Track, 61½c.
Barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.22; No. 4 C.W., \$1.16; rejected, \$1.13; feed \$1.13.
Flax—No. 1-N.W.C., \$3.29; No. 2 C.W., \$3.23; No. 3 C.W., \$3.13, track, \$3.27.

The total receipt of grain at Winnipeg were:

	Satur- day.	Fri- day.
No. 1 northern	12	1
No. 2 northern	49	15
No. 3 northern	23	16
No. 4 wheat	17	8
No. 5 wheat	10	3
No. 6 wheat	3	1
Feed	2	2
Winter	0	1
Smutty	1	0
No grade	18	5
Rejected	7	1
No. 4 special	5	0
No. 5 special	3	3
No. 6 special	1	0
Total	151	56
Same date last year	332	464
Oats	46	57
Same date last year	124	170
Barley	4	3
Same date last year	12	25
Flax	7	5
Same date last year	12	21

SUGAR.

Sugar prices are somewhat irregular. Prices follow:

Special icing, barrels	9.00
Yellow, No. 1	8.40
Yellow, No. 2 (or golden)	8.30
Yellow, No. 3	8.20
Paris lumps, barrels	9.40
Paris lumps (boxes), 100 lbs.	9.50
Crystal diamonds (boxes 100 lbs.)	9.50
Crystal diamonds, barrels	9.40
Assorted tea cubes, boxes	9.40
Powdered, barrels	8.90
Diamond icing	9.00
Cut loaf (50-lb. boxes)	9.55
Cut loaf (25-lb. boxes)	9.75

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending August 18, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
Receipts, Aug. 18, 1917	4,635	11,781
Receipts, Aug. 11, 1917	3,094	21,389
Receipts, Aug. 19, 1916	4,337	17,507
Week ending Aug. 18, 1917	10,425	63,491
Week ending Aug. 11, 1917	9,597	76,098
Week ending Aug. 19, 1916	16,575	71,434
Total receipts May 1, 1917, to Aug. 18, 1917	194,716	1,001,586
Total receipts, May 1, 1916, to Aug. 19, 1916	262,826	1,217,746

Sockeye Salmon Scarce

Disappointing run on the Pacific Coast — A new sin of the Canadian Northern Railway

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)

Apparently the worst fears regarding the failure of the quadrennial run of sockeye salmon are to be realized. Advices received in the trade within the past few days are little short of sensational in character. In 1913 the run of salmon of the sockeye variety yielded a pack of about 2,400,000 cases. In other years it averages 250,000 cases. This year when the trade was hoping for the usual heavy fourth year run, it may not be much more than 10 per cent. of that quantity.

The Kelley-Clarke Company, Inc. of Hudson street, who represent important canning interests on the coast, said that they had received telegraphic advices regarding the sockeye pack of a most discouraging nature. W. H. Stanley, New York manager, said: "Our packers on the coast have given up all hope of there being any sockeye pack of any consequence on the Sound, as the total pack up to today is scarcely over 300,000 cases. The pack may reach 400,000 before the season is finished, but there will only be about 25 per cent. of what was packed in 1913."

"Another one of our connections on the Coast advises us that authentic figures gathered show that the pack of sockeyes on Puget Sound in 1913 was 1,673,000, whereas the pack to August 8, 1917 was only 225,000. The pack of sockeyes in British Columbia in 1913 was 732,059, whereas the pack to August 8, 1917 (Fraser River), was only 75,000."

"It will be seen from these figures that the sockeye pack is going to be a mighty small one, and when we consider that this is the big year on sockeyes and that another big pack cannot be expected for another four years at the earliest, it doesn't look as though sockeye salmon is going to be much of a factor in this country for the next few years. Furthermore, this short pack in sockeyes will undoubtedly affect the pink run, and the whole situation has a most strengthening effect on all grades and varieties of salmon."

SOCKEYES A FOUR-YEAR FISH.

The sockeye salmon is a four-year fish. This means that the fish spawned in the Fraser in 1913 should have returned to the river this year to spawn, and this year, according to the calendar, is the big year. It is explained by those who are well posted in the trade that four years ago the Canadian Northern Railway was blasting its way along the banks of the Fraser, and much of the debris was thrown into the already swift waters of the river. In this way many of the resting places used by the salmon in their long journey up the river were filled in and the salmon were unable to make way against the stream.

Realizing the danger, the British Columbia Department of Fisheries spent hundreds of thousands in the building of a fish way to help the salmon past these swifter places. This was only partially successful, and hundreds of thousands of fish died before they were able to reach the spawning grounds. For this reason there is a strong feeling that the beds were only partially seeded, and that the big run, for this year at least, will not materialize, and that the finest of the canning fishes will be still more at a premium than in the past.

FRASER RIVER BLOCKED.

The big sockeye fishing season on the Fraser River begins about July 1 and continues until August 25, the bulk of the catch being made usually between July 25 and August 15. Therefore the season on the Pacific Coast should now be at its height. There was never any doubt about the run in a big year, up till now. Heretofore canners have prepared for a capacity pack every fourth year with confidence. They were not at all confident this season, and few prepared to work their plants to the extent of their greatest capacity. They were apprehensive as a result of a report published by the fisheries officials of British Columbia in the fall of 1913 to the effect that a vast slide of rock had blocked the channel of the Fraser River, at Hell's Gate, a well known scenic spot along the magnificent Fraser canyon, and that millions of sockeye salmon, which had successfully passed through the fishing limits at the mouth of the Fraser, were unable to reach the spawning area above, and had died below the canyon without spawning. That report stated also that

a portion of the early run passed through the canyon during the period of high water, and that a portion of the late run had been passed through temporary channels blasted out by the officials, but that, unfortunately, the main run of fish did not succeed in passing through the narrow passage of the canyon at Hell's Gate.

Every fourth year, the big schools of the best grade of salmon—the sockeyes—come in from the open sea, and direct their course up the Fraser River to the numerous little lakes which lie along the Fraser watershed. There the fish go to lay their spawn. Seventy-five per cent. of the spawning area of the Fraser is to be found in the lake sections which lie above the canyon, and in 1913, the officials say, none of these lake beds were as well seeded as in former big years; that, indeed, some of the beds were seeded no more abundantly than in a good "lean" year. As soon as the spawn is hatched, the young fish do not attempt to go down the river and out to sea, but stay in the lakes and headwaters for nearly a year before seeking the salt water. They take three more years at sea to mature, and then seek the Fraser River again for a place to lay their spawn, and die. If, therefore, in 1913, the bulk of the big run of that year failed to find the Fraser watershed, and lay its eggs, the hatch of sockeye salmon in the fall and winter of 1913 would be small and altogether insufficient to produce the stock for a catch this year equal to that of four years ago.

ALSO AFFECTS PINK SALMON.

That the blockade of 1913 had a serious effect on the spawning beds in 1913 was evidenced by the catch of "pink" salmon in 1915. The pink salmon run to the Fraser only every other year. There is a run of pinks in the year of the big sockeye run, and then again two years later. There was a big run of pinks in 1913, immediately following the record run of sockeye of that year. They also reached the canyon in the Fraser at Hell's Gate in vast numbers, but none of them were able to pass through that blockaded channel, and in consequence none were to be found on the spawning beds above the canyon. The pink salmon is a two-year fish, that is, it matures, spawns and dies in two years; hence the run of pinks to the Fraser in 1915 was the product of the spawning of 1913. Now, the catch of pinks in 1915 produced a pack that was 40 per cent. less than that of 1913, notwithstanding that an increased effort was made to catch pinks that season, and the prices paid for them in 1915 were double those paid for them in 1913. All of which proves conclusively that the failure of the pinks to get above the canyon in 1913 cut down the run amazingly. Since the blockade of 1913 had such a disastrous effect on the run of pinks in 1915, it appears that it must have had a like effect upon the run of sockeye to the beds in 1913. If it did, the run of sockeye this season will show a decided slump from that of 1905, 1909 and 1913.

GLOOMY VIEWS OF SALMON SITUATION.

Telegraphic advices within the past few days to another well known Hudson street house gave a rather gloomy view of the entire salmon situation. It was declared that the pack of salmon on the lower end of the Alaskan Peninsula, including the Port Moller district, has proved an absolute failure this year. These fisheries have always been considered some of the best and most productive of Alaska. The pack of 1917 in these districts, now finished, according to the dispatches mentioned above, amounts to only 10 per cent. of last year. Exceedingly stormy weather prevented usual fishing operations in Cook's Inlet, central Alaska, and reports are to the effect that the output of the numerous canneries in this locality will be less than one-third of the usual pack. In southern Alaska indications are that the canneries north of Wrangle Narrows will have their usual pack; other canneries south of Wrangle Narrows, as well as in the adjoining northern British Columbia district, will have less than half of last year's output.

The Columbia River reports indicate that fishing has been very slack, that the run will be 25 per cent. less than at the corresponding date last year, and it is freely predicted that the season's pack of the Columbia River will be one of the lightest in the history of salmon canning on the Columbia.

DEHYDRATING VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

The Housewives' League of Chicago is doing its bit in helping to take care of the surplus vegetables and fruit, which are sure to be on the hands of the gardeners as the season advances. Its members are co-operating with the public schools in gathering together the housewives in the various districts of the city, either in the home of some one of the district, or else in the local schoolhouse, to study canning and drying. Where 20 can be got together, the School Board has offered to furnish a teacher to instruct that group, on the condition that each one in the group promises to go out and form other groups, or to go from home to home, especially among the foreign districts where there is so much need, and pass along the instruction given.

At a recent gathering of this league, an exchange of experiences and a helpful talk on preserving vegetables and fruit were given by an expert from the New York School of Cooking. The dehydrating process was explained. "Dehydrating is the most practical form of preserving fruit and vegetables," stated Mrs. Mary Wilcox of the New York School of Cooking. "It saves in flavour, in natural juices, and in space. This process is recommended especially by the Government, in Bulletin 841 of the Department of Agriculture, in which many other ways of preserving are given. In this country, we are not so familiar with dried vegetables as with dried fruits. There is a movement at present among the farmers to dry and send them by parcel post. There are few homes in the cities which are familiar with the advantages of drying vegetables and fruits. In rural districts it has been done for years. There is no method so satisfactory, and so reasonable, as the dehydrating process. Now there is a perfect evaporator on the market, of which the Government has approved. It comes in various sizes, and is reasonable in price, costing about \$6 for the family size. It is also possible for neighbors to buy a large one together, or for clubs to buy for neighborhoods which do not wish to do this. But you can make your own evaporator. Get a large enough sheet of galvanized tin, bend it into the shape of a pan to fit the top of your stove, cut another piece to fit just closely near the top, put in a funnel through which to pour water into the pan below, and you have it. This is better than the out-of-door method.

"It is well known by fruiterers that the best of the fruit is kept in by the dehydrating process. It is equally true of vegetables. At present, we should all be conserving all the fruits and vegetables we can get hold of. To do this, it is necessary to prepare the food as for canning, blanching, and giving them the cold bath first. Then place on the shelf of the dehydrator. Carrots, turnips, pumpkin, squash, and large vegetables should be sliced lengthwise or across before drying. They require from 20 minutes to several hours, according to the variety. You will find the lists complete, with all data of that kind, in the Government bulletin, which you can get by writing to Washington. You can have asparagus all winter, by drying it now; so it is also with chard. It is delicious when soaked, and few can tell it from fresh. It does not lose its color or taste by this process. So with all vegetables and most fruit. Apples, apricots, peaches and cherries are most delicious done in this way. I never spare any fruit. It is far better with the skin on. They require less sugar put up in this way, and the flavor is far superior. Cherries may be sprinkled and dried to the consistency of raisins. They are delicious in cake.

"When preparing vegetables for soups, cut several different kinds and dry together; then put up in paper bags, twisting the ends tightly. They are already for use then. Tomatoes may be dried whole or sliced.

"Chard at present is abundant and should not be wasted. Cut into quarter-inch pieces, and dry the tops also. So, also, dry the tops of cauliflower. I always blanch and cold-dip my vegetables. It helps to keep in the juices.

"These vegetables and fruits can be put away in all kinds of utensils. I like paper the best. But old tin cans can be properly prepared, cereal boxes, paper bags, anything that can be kept dirt-proof. That is the beauty with this method of preserving.

"I find that cranberries are most excellent dried by this method. Before the war, I made delicious marmalades and jams and jellies of dried fruits. rhubarb stalks and celery are also excellent when dried.

FOOD IN COLD STORAGE.

The quantities of foods, including chilled meats, dairy products and fish, held in storage by 96 per cent. of the cold storage companies in Canada on August 1st are shown in the monthly statement of W. F. O'Connor, K.C., acting Cost of Living Commissioner. They were as follows: Eggs, 13,001,751 dozen; butter, 12,250,124 pounds; cheese, 19,919,693 pounds; pork, 13,367,331 pounds; bacon, 6,062,963 pounds; ham, 2,301,799 pounds; beef, 6,015,772 pounds; smoked meats, 218,963 pounds; pickled beef, 1,896,913 pounds; pickled pork, 19,549,533 pounds; fowl, all kinds, 3,468,854 pounds; fish, all kinds, 13,992,170 pounds.

To estimate the total quantity of any commodity in the country at the first of the month about 10 per cent. should be added to represent amounts held by companies late in reporting and goods in transit within Canada.

About five and a half million pounds of butter are held in Quebec province and four millions in Ontario. Fifteen million pounds of cheese are held in Quebec and three million pounds in Ontario. Six million pounds of pork are held in Manitoba and four million in Alberta. In Ontario about three million pounds of bacon are held and a like quantity in Quebec. Beef is distributed as follows:

Two million pounds in Ontario, one million in Quebec, one and a half millions in Manitoba and one million in Alberta. Of pickled pork six million pounds are held in Alberta, eleven millions in Ontario, one million in Manitoba and one and a half million pounds in British Columbia, and the Yukon. Quebec has about three million pounds of the fish stored in the country.

The Cost of Living Commissioner finds evidence of accumulation of butter, eggs, cheese and beef. There was 40 per cent. more butter, 31 per cent. more eggs, 29 per cent. more cheese and 50 per cent. more beef in storage in August 1st last than was reported for the same date in 1916. It was stated that the accumulation was for the purpose of meeting orders for export trade.

The quantity of pork held was normal as compared with August 1st, 1916, while there was a decrease of 40 per cent. in the holdings of bacon.

THE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT.

A housewife was recently cleaning a cabbage for cooking, when she discovered tucked inside the leaves a little note which read: "I got ½ a cent for this, what did you pay for it?" The farmer's name and address followed. She had paid six cents, and thought it cheap at that.

When potatoes were soaring a purchaser who paid \$4 for a bushel found a farmer's note among the tubers mentioning that he had gotten 67 cents for the bushel. If this check on middlemen could consistently be kept, there would be smaller profits or fewer middlemen.—Wall Street Journal.

"I am aware that there are difficulties for some in getting the evaporator. If so, use the close wire screening in the oven, to put fruit and vegetables upon. The fire can be turned low and you can leave the fruit or vegetables many hours, without harm. There is also still another practical method which I have used with profit. It is a sort of frame, made of tin with grooves for wire shelves, which can be filled with fruit or vegetables, covered with tight screens or netting and set in the sun, or suspended above a slow range fire. There are so many methods that there seems to be no excuse for letting any food go to waste. I use up every scrap as it comes from the tables, drying what fruits or vegetables are left from each meal."

Spinach was also spoken of by another housewife as good dried. In one suburb of Chicago, the women are canning, for three cents a can, all extra vegetables and fruit for those who have not room to do it. In the foreign districts, the women are being gathered in the local schools and taught economical dishes, canning, drying, and the English language. This is one of the patriotic and helpful methods of making good American citizens. Women in the clubs are urged to open their homes for such lessons in home-making. Such methods are not merely war methods; they are so socially sound that they should survive always.

Textile Mills

throughout Canada are working overtime on military and regular business

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

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FACTORIES IN

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA, WINNIPEG

HOGS AT \$18.

The steady upward trend of hog prices since the first of the year reached a climax Wednesday, when for the first time in the history of Toronto's live stock industry the price was at \$18 fed and watered. Receipts that were hardly sufficient to meet the demands of Toronto packers and a growing scarcity of finished hogs in the country have been the deciding factors in bringing about present price conditions. Twelve months ago hogs were selling at \$12.50 per cwt. fed and watered at the Toronto Union Stock Yards, and two years ago the prevailing quotation was \$9.15 weighed off cars, which is equivalent to approximately \$8.90 fed.

Prices for the 15th of each month for the last year given in the appended tabulation show approximately the course which prices on swine have taken:

August, 1916	12.50	.....
September	12.75	12.85
October	10.65	.....
November	11.75	.....
December	11.75	.....
January, 1917	13.25	.....
February	14.40	.....
March	15.40	.....
April	16.75	.....
May	16.90	17.00
June	15.50	.....
July	15.75	.....
August	18.00	.....

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES.

A falling off in British tonnage sunk last week by mines or submarines is indicated in the weekly Admiralty statement. Fourteen vessels of 1,600 tons and over were sent to the bottom, as against 21 the previous week. Two vessels of less than 1,600 tons were sunk last week, the same number reported the previous week. Three fishing boats met with disaster last week. The Admiralty statement follows:—

"Arrivals of all nationalities, 2,776; sailings, 2,666.

"British merchantmen sunk by mines or submarines over 1,600 tons, including one previously, 14; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, 2.

"British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including five previously, 13.

"British fishing vessels sunk, three."

THE IDEAL HOLIDAY.

Portland, Maine, and its environments offer more attractions to the summer holiday-seekers than any other territory in America. This beautiful city by the sea is the gateway to innumerable natural beauties and cool retreats. In close touch with the city is Casco Bay containing a labyrinth of 122 islands, all of which have their summer homes and cottages, where visitors are received at reasonable rates. Old Orchard, within easy distance of the city has the finest bathing beach in the world and many hotels and boarding houses that cater to the thousands who visit this popular resort each year. Kennebunkport and Kennebunk Beach further on are also popular and many Canadians are spending their holidays there this year. The Grand Trunk Railway operates an exceptionally good service, trains leaving Montreal at 8.00 a.m., and 8.20 p.m., reaching Portland 7.00 p.m., and 7.30 a.m. daily. Through parlor and library-cafe car on day train and through sleeping cars on night train. Full particulars, descriptive literature with list of hotels and boarding houses, on application to M. O. Dafoe, Grand Trunk Ticket office, 122 St. James St., Montreal.

PREMIER ON SHIPPING SITUATION.

In a recent speech in Parliament Premier Lloyd George reviewed the shipping situation and discussed at some length the submarine losses. In part, he said:

The unrestricted submarine campaign began in February, and by April, the Premier said, England had lost 560,000 tons of shipping in one month. The German official figures, he added, claimed that England was losing between 450,000 and 500,000 monthly, after allowing for new construction. The figure of 560,000 tons for April was gross. In June the losses had fallen to 320,000 tons gross.

This announcement was cheered loudly.

In addition, the Premier said, he had taken steps for quickening shipbuilding and had ordered a good many ships abroad. In 1915 the new tonnage built was 688,000 tons. In 1916 it was 538,000 tons. For the first six months of this year it was 480,000 tons. The tonnage acquired during the last six months of the year, the Premier added, would be 1,420,000, of which 1,100,000 was being built in Great Britain. The total for the year would be 1,900,000 tons.

The Premier declared that the net shipping losses were far from being what the Germans claimed. They were 250,000 tons monthly, and if the present improvement was maintained, the net loss for July and August will be 175,000 tons each.

The figures showed that the Admiralty was meeting with considerable success in combatting the submarines. The Shipping Controller had organized shipping by means of better loading and discharging of ships more quickly, and by taking ships off longer voyages, so that, although the tonnage was diminished, they were carrying more tons. This was in addition to the large naval construction.

Premier Lloyd George said he believed the losses would grow smaller. He was sure construction would increase if more ships were still needed. If the United States put forward her full capacity, as he had no doubt she was preparing to do in her own thorough way, there would be sufficient tonnage, not only for the whole of 1918, but, if necessary, for 1919.

NORTHERN ONTARIO DIVIDENDS.

Aggregate dividends of the silver and gold mines of Northern Ontario—combined figures for the Cobalt, Porcupine, and Kirkland Lake camps—up to June 30, 1917, amounted to \$82,731,840, according to a calculation made from Government and other official records.

SEPTEMBER IN ALGONQUIN PARK.

September in Algonquin Park, Ontario, is one of the most delightful months of the year. A beneficial holiday can be enjoyed with all the comforts of home at "The Highland Inn," situated in the midst of a charming wilderness on Cache Lake. It is also a good month for the camper and canoeist. Splendid fishing is found in the innumerable lakes (over 1,500) that nestle in the forests of pine and balsam. Don't leave it until the last minute to make your reservation at the Inn and write to Miss Jean Lindsay, Manager, Algonquin Park Station, Ontario, for rates, etc., to any Grand Trunk Railway agent for handsome illustrated booklet, telling you all about the district.

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR FARM LABORERS.

In connection with farm laborers' excursions to Western Canada, the C. P. R. will run a special train from Montreal, Windsor St. Station, at 12.30 p.m., on August 28th, provided sufficient number of excursionists offer.

Special rates are given for these excursions, namely, \$12.00, one way colonist-class to Winnipeg. Excursionists who engage to work at the harvest will be sold second-class tickets from Winnipeg to any station west thereof in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but not west of Edmonton, Calgary and McLeod, at one-half (½) cent per mile, with minimum of fifty cents (50c).

For the return trip, tickets will be sold at Edmonton, Calgary, McLeod and stations east in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, but not east of Winnipeg, through to starting point of excursionist in the east, conditional upon thirty days' work at harvesting, at one-half (½) cent per mile, but not less than fifty (50c) cents to Winnipeg added to eighteen dollars (\$18.00) therefrom.

CANADA PROVING POPULAR.

Runs through famous clay belt of New Ontario and the Cobalt mining district.

On your next trip to Western Canada why not travel over a new route, see the wonderful land opened up in Northern Ontario by the Transcontinental railway and gain a glimpse of Temagami, and the Cobalt silver mining region?

You may use two famous trains on your journey without any added expense for railway fare as compared with any other route. The International Limited will carry you to Toronto, where "The National" starts on its westbound flight. "The National" uses the rails of the Grand Trunk to North Bay, the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario (Provincial Government line) to Cochrane, and the Canadian Government Railways to Winnipeg, where it links up with the Grand Trunk Pacific for all important points in Western Canada.

A pleasant daylight run to Toronto, an evening in the Queen City and "The National" is ready to carry you westward. The departure of "The National" from Toronto is at 10.45 p.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. North Bay is reached early next morning and there opens up for your admiration all the lakeland beauties of the territory served by the T. & N. O. line. These are followed by a wonderfully interesting trip through the sparsely populated territory of New Ontario, giving the traveller an opportunity of inspecting this fertile region, including the famed clay belt where tens of thousands of settlers will make their home in the future. The area of New Ontario is 330,000 square miles, fully four times the size of Old Ontario, and in addition to great expanses of good farming land, it has wonderful resources in timber, minerals, water power, fish and game.

The three railways have combined to make the passenger service over this new road the equal of that offered anywhere on the continent. The smooth, straight and level roadbed embodies all that has been learned in three-quarters of a century of railroad building. The greatest travel comfort is assured. Apply to M. O. Dafoe, 122 St. James Street, Montreal, for full information.

SHIPBUILDING AT THREE RIVERS.

Announcement was made recently that a contract for the building of two wooden ships has been given to the Three Rivers Shipyard, Ltd., a newly formed local company.

Anticipations are that further contracts will be obtained shortly.

The company is advertising for carpenters, and work is expected to start at once.

MOSTLY STEEL SHIPS.

The membership of the Shipping Board is now complete again and seems to be quite in harmony with the Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation which it controls. All the plans spoken of with reference to its new activity seem to imply that steel vessels will be built mostly, if not entirely, for the ocean trade. There is still more or less talk about wooden ships but they will probably take the place of steel ones in lake and coast trade, so that the steel vessels employed there may be used in foreign trade. Another indication of devoting attention mainly to steel construction appears in the carrying out of General Goethal's plan for two new Government plants for fabricating the steel material for standard vessels, one at Hog Island, near the League Island Navy Yard, and the other at Newark, where it will work in connection with the Lackawanna Steel Company.

Admiral Capps of the Emergency Fleet Corporation is said to have contracts about to go into effect for 43 vessels, while the Shipping Board has pending proposals up to two or three hundred, for which there are already sufficient appropriations. It is not the plan for the Board or the Corporation to operate the shipping, but to get it built as rapidly as possible and put in operation under the direction of men or companies trained to the business. No definite information is given out as to size and speed, but there is to be standardizing which ought to insure the capability of the vessels for what they are to be used for.

This will be, for some months at any rate, taking forces and supplies across the ocean and through the danger zone infested with submarines. For this the vessels will need to be of good carrying capacity and high speed capability. They will also need to be well armed for their own defense. Experience has demonstrated that well built steel vessels, capable of speeding up to 16 or 18 knots an hour and skillfully managed on a zig-zag course in the danger zone, are practically secure against submarine attack and more likely to sink an enemy than to be sunk.—New York Journal of Commerce.

BUSY WISCONSIN LUMBERMEN.

Send Special Train for Conversion of Stump-Covered Areas. — Cooks for the Army.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 16. — Wisconsin lumbermen are coming to the front daily with some new endeavor for the prosecution of a successful war against Germany. Not the least important is the revival of last year's series of land clearing special trains for the conversion of Northern Wisconsin stump-covered areas, literally millions of acres, for agricultural purposes. This work was started in 1916 by Prof. Carl D. Livingston, educated in Washington, who came East to the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin. He advised that a special train be sent out under the auspices of the State university, the railroads and the lumbermen, to teach the residents of the northern part of the State how to clear by dynamite and machinery stump-covered fields quickly. A train which started out July 16 is booked to be on a tour until October 13.

The lumber companies, have also responded enthusiastically to the call for trained cooks for the new army, chiefly men with ability to train others as cooks for the great national army. The lumber camp cooks are the most highly trained men in the world in preparing appetizing food to be served in quantities to men under physical strain. Their training is especially adapted to the cantonment requirements of the new army, and the officers' training camps have already utilized lumber camp methods in preparing food for the business men who have for three months been in training to become officers in the new army.

WOODLOTS AND THEIR VALUE.

By proper utilization a permanent fuel supply is assured.

Woodlots on the farms can be made an important factor in the relief of the threatened fuel shortage. Farmers and the residents of smaller towns and villages situated within hauling distance of woodlots, should, as a measure of practical patriotism, use wood in preference to coal.

Few farmers realize the value of the crop which can be obtained from their woodlots. If even a small proportion of the attention given to other crops were devoted to the protection and improvement of the "bush," a good financial return could be secured. Aside from its value in affording protection against wind and storms, its importance in the conservation of soil moisture and its aesthetic value, the woodlot has a considerable value for the crops which can be harvested from it every year at a minimum expense. It should have a place on every farm.

Live stock should be excluded, as they destroy the natural reproduction, injure the larger trees and pack the soil so that the growth of the trees is retarded. Defective and diseased trees should be removed first; then those of poor form, such as very crooked or very branchy ones, which interfere with the growth of better formed neighbours. The trees of the less valuable species such as dogwood, ironwood and hornbeam should then be removed. Every effort should be made to secure natural reproduction, but, if that be impossible, planting will be found profitable.

The tendency has been to encourage the growing of soft-woods suitable for lumber, such as pine, spruce and cedar, but the function of a farmer's woodlot is better fulfilled by producing hardwoods for fuel.

The fuel value of one cord of several of the common kinds of wood is equal to the following quantities of anthracite coal:

Hickory and hard maple, 1,800 to 2,000 lbs. of coal; white oak, 1,540 to 1,715 lbs. of coal; red oak, black oak and beech, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs. of coal; poplar, chestnut and elm, 940 to 1,050 lbs. of coal; pine, 800 to 925 lbs. of coal.

Therefore, hardwood is worth, to the owner of the woodlot, from \$6.00 to \$9.00 per cord, as compared with coal at \$10 per ton, plus the cost of hauling it out to his farm.

If a yield is to be sustained permanently, it should not exceed the annual growth which, in unmanaged woodlots, probably does not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ cord per acre. This production can be considerably increased by careful management. A woodlot may be considered as similar to a savings' bank account from which the annual interest, represented by the growth, may be taken out or allowed to accumulate. In the case of the woodlot, however, the withdrawals can be so made as to greatly benefit the condition of the stand and improve its productivity.

The Dominion Forestry Branch and the various provincial forestry organizations have done much to encourage farm forestry by supplying advice and assistance. The Dominion Government distributes annually between 3,000,000 and 3,750,000 seedlings and cuttings among the farmers of the prairie provinces. In Ontario, the Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines also supplies seedlings for planting in farmers' woodlots.—Conservation.

THE DIESEL ENGINE.

Once the United States Shipping Board gives its sanction to the Diesel engine for its new ships, it will become as popular a topic as wooden ships. Meanwhile, it is vague to the non-technical man. A Diesel, once started, needs no attention, and has perpetual motion while oil lasts. Air is compressed in a cylinder head to about 500 pounds to the square inch. Action of compression generates heat of about 1,000 degrees Fahr. Crude oil is then forced into cylinder by compressed air at a pressure of about 700 pounds. As oil is blown into the cylinder it is pulverized and enters as a cloud. When the oil comes in contact with hot air, combustion takes place. This burning lasts for 10 per cent. of the stroke, with relative increase in pressure, after which there is increased expansion, giving stroke full effectiveness. There is no sudden expansion, as in gasoline engines. Action can be either two or four cylinder. The engine is started by compressed air from previous runnings stored in iron bottles, after which air compressing is a function of the engine. The crudest oil can be used.

U. S. SHIPBUILDING PLANS.

Shipping contracts aggregating 775,000 tons, and an outlay of \$100,000,000, drawn up by Gen. Goethals, but held up until Admiral Capps could study them, have been approved by the Shipping Board. The tonnage includes 88 wooden vessels and 60 steel ships. Only slight changes were made in the contracts by Admiral Capps.

REAL "GAS."

In view of the high price of petroleum, substitution of coal gas for gasoline as motive power for automobiles is being successfully tried in London by motor busses. A flexible collapsible holder, consisting of a simple canvas sack made gas and water tight by being covered with rubber insertion, is strapped to the roof of the vehicle. Inlet and outlet system is controlled by an ordinary stopcock. The motor busses, which weigh $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons, under ordinary conditions carry around 70 passengers, making a total load of approximately nine tons. Gas consumption under these conditions average 350 cubic feet for a 12-mile run.

CANADA NOT TO HOLD CARS.

After conference between C. A. Magrath, fuel controller, and Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of Canadian railway commission, drastic orders have been issued compelling rapid unloading and return of coal cars to the United States. Fuel controller had pointed out that delay in returning cars would interfere seriously with supply of coal necessary for munition plants.

Importers will have two free days for delivery, and on third day there will be a demurrage charge of \$1 per car, which increases \$1 a day until charge reaches \$5 a day, the maximum demurrage.

TRANSPORTATION IS CHEAP.

As indicated by the purchasing value of commodities, says R. J. Clancy, of the Southern Pacific Company, railroad transportation is now approximately 50 per cent. cheaper than three years ago, and in this time of soaring prices and increased cost of living, is probably the only product relatively speaking, that has decreased in price.

"A bushel or sack of wheat, corn or barley, a bale of cotton or wool, a barrel of pork or flour, a ton of copper, iron or steel," he says, "will buy approximately double the amount of railroad transportation it would three years ago. This, too, regardless of the fact that during the last three years wages of railway employees and cost of capital have greatly increased, along with an increase of 100 per cent. in cost of fuel oil for locomotives and an increase of from 50 to 500 per cent. in the cost of railway equipment and material."

PROFITS IN SCHOONERS.

So great is the demand for tonnage to the eastern hemisphere that freight rates have advanced 200 to 400 per cent. the past year, and many shippers say it is impossible to charter ships. "The next best thing," said a Wall Street banker, "is to buy schooners, and that in itself is profitable at present. Recently a man came to me almost in desperation. He wanted \$75,000 for about three days. He had an option on the purchase of a schooner of 1,200 tons, and wanted to complete the purchase by payment in full. He had agreed to pay \$86,000, did not know whether the vessel was worth more or less than that sum, but wanted the space, and that was the only way he could get it. He also told me he had an outward bound cargo to fill his space at \$65 a ton, and wanted the space to bring home from West Africa his own mahogany which otherwise would cost him about \$54,000 for freight, and he could not tell when he might be able to get the space.

"The bookkeeping transaction showed: Credit outward bound cargo, \$65,000; homeward bound cargo, \$54,000; total, \$119,000. Deduct cost of schooner, \$86,000; cost of getting money advanced, \$150; insurance, labor and provisions, say \$15,000, total \$101,150; profit on round trip, \$17,850, plus cost of the schooner. This man actually had these transactions. He paid back \$37,500 of the amount I advanced to him, on the next day, Saturday, according to agreement, and the balance the following Monday. All of which goes to show that there is a profit in purchasing schooners."—Wall Street Journal.

QUEBEC'S REVENUE.

The Hon. W. G. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, announced at the Government offices that the ordinary receipts of the province for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1917, amounted to \$10,441,113.71, and that the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure for the same period amounted to \$9,907,673.10, so that the surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary and extraordinary expenditure last year is \$533,440.61.

Out of the surplus was paid the sum of \$375,000, to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, during the year, on account of the subscription of \$1,000,000 of the province, authorized at the last session of the Legislature.

The surplus over and above all ordinary and extraordinary expenditure and payments on account of the Canadian Patriotic Fund is \$158,440.61.

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