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The Journal of Commerce

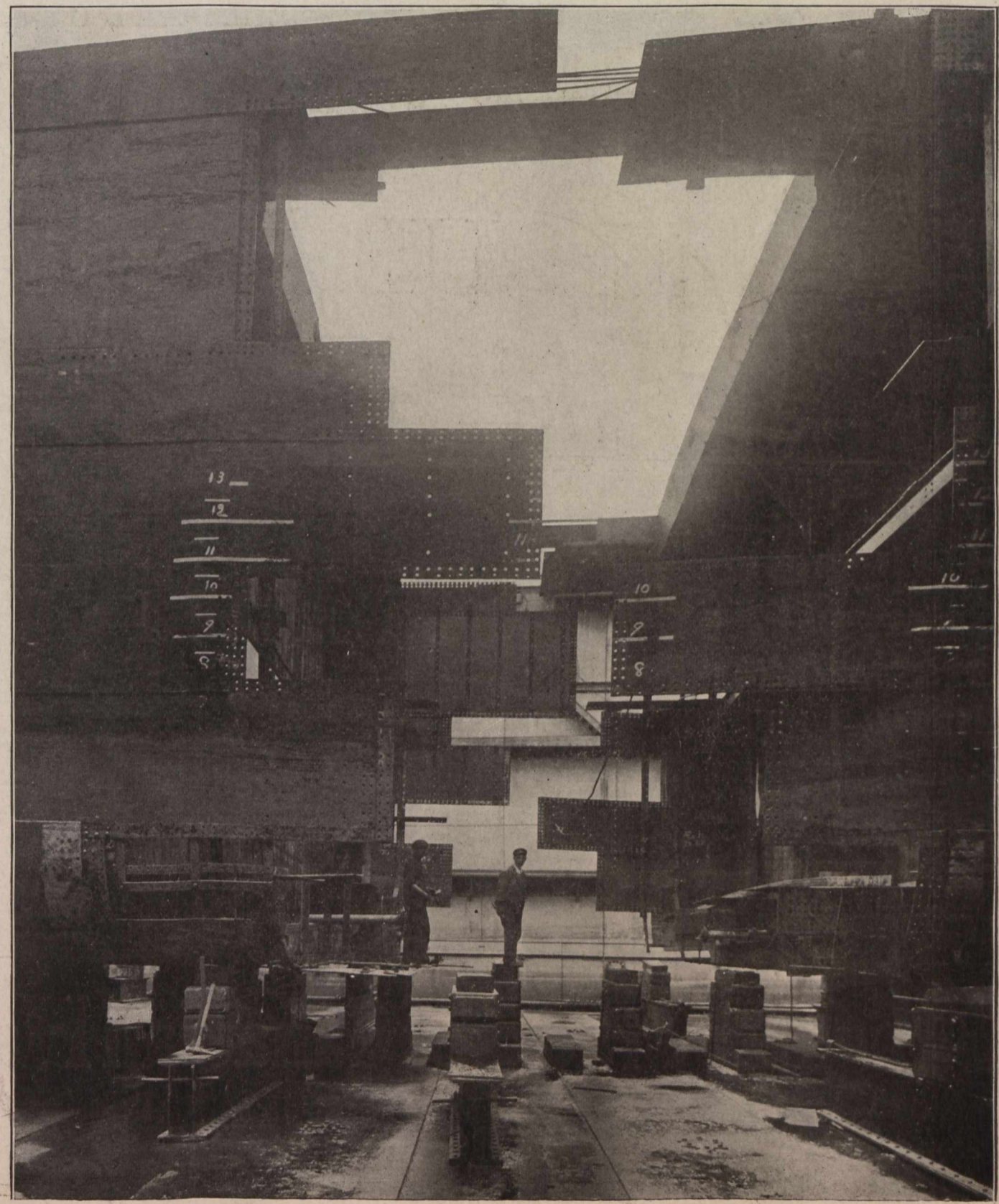
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SPECIAL ARTICLE No. 1



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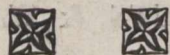
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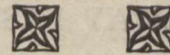
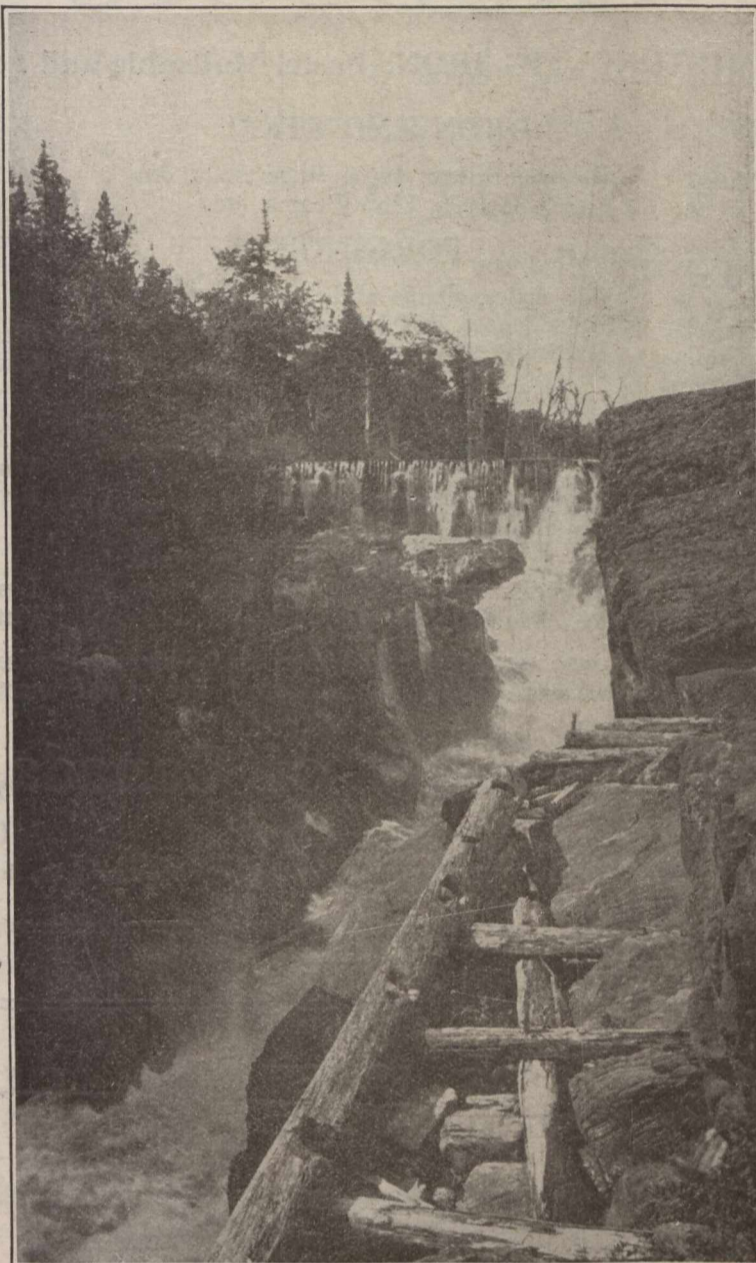
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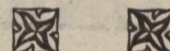
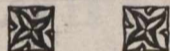
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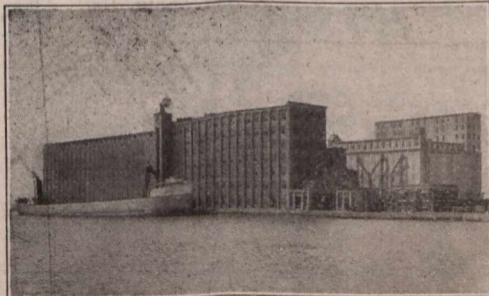
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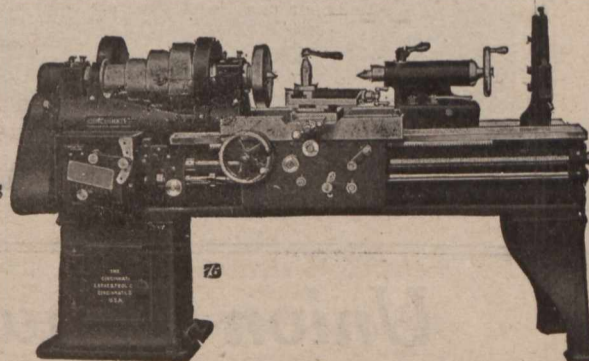
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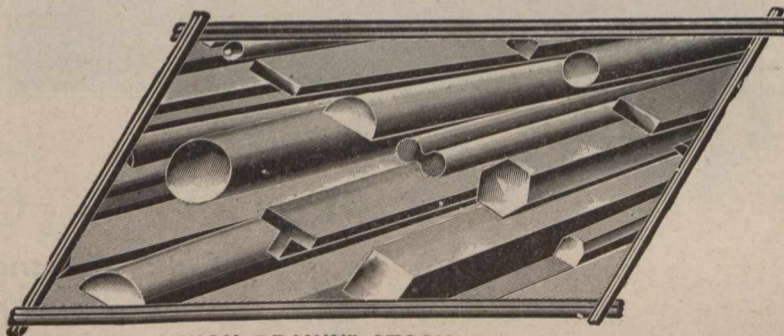
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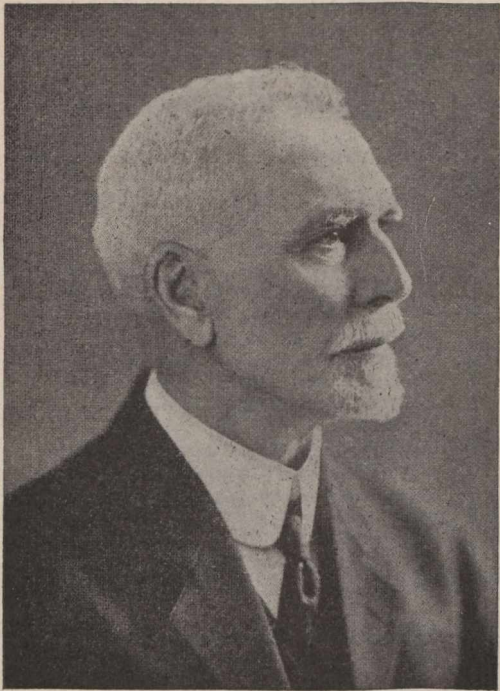
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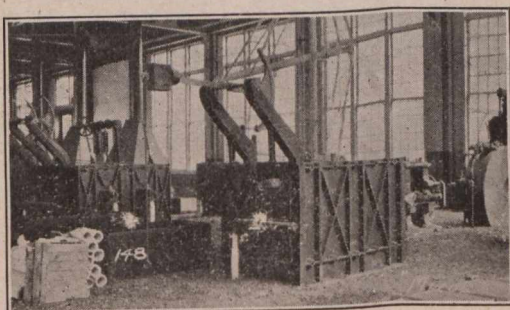
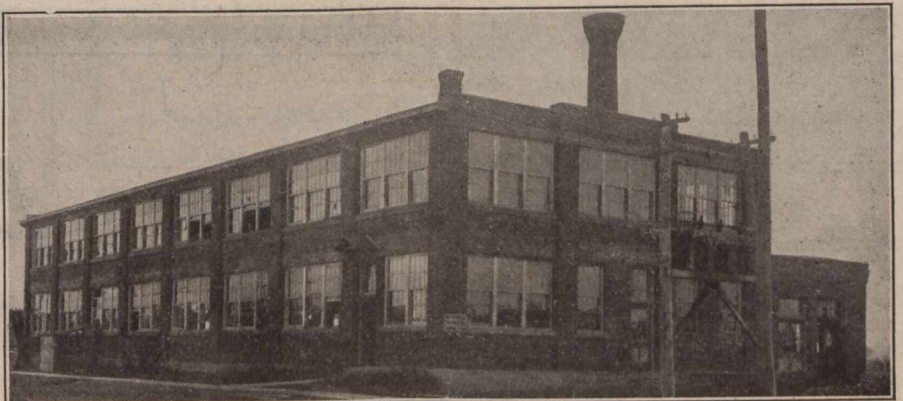
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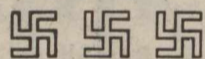
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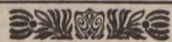
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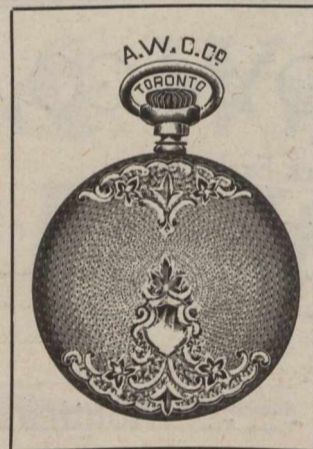
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The Journal of Commerce

MONTREAL, CANADA

VOL. XLVII, No. 36.

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Principal Contents

Editorial:

The Prince's Visit	11
Ireland	11
The British Preference	11
An Oasis	12
Embargoes	12
Ministers' Salaries	12
Prices	12

General:

Proving the State a Bad Boss	13
Personal Pars.	14
Britain and the Gothenburg System.....	16
Garden Cities Are Not Playthings	16
About Exports	17
Company Notes	17
Shipping News	17
Laurentide Breaks Record	26
News of Pulp and Paper	27
Men of the Moment	27
Commodity Markets	28
Week in Brief	28
General News	29
Banking News	30
Insurance News	32
Public Opinion	33
Book Review	35

Special:

Mining and Metallurgy in Canada	17-24
West Gets Much Joy Out of Life.....	13
What British Employers Want	14
Vancouver Citizens' League	15

The Prince's Visit

NOTHING could be desired in the reception of the Prince of Wales beyond the cordial welcome given to him in every part of Canada that he has visited. From the moment of his landing at St. John to the present he has been cheered by vast crowds who have in every possible way given him assurance of their appreciation of the privilege of meeting the heir to the throne. Older citizens have found in his presence a happy reminder of the visit of his grandfather (afterwards King Edward) in 1860, and the middle-aged recall the pleasure they had in welcoming the present King, when he came to Canada a few years ago. It has often been said that British institutions have the happy faculty of adapting themselves to the changing conditions of the nation. The popularity of the Royal Family of Great Britain illustrates this. Monarchies in other lands are passing through strenuous times. Few of them find themselves in harmony with the spirit of the age. But the British King, the link of Empire, finds himself at the end of a great war stronger than ever in the loyalty and affection of the people over whom he rules, and his son mingles daily with the masses of the people with a democratic freedom that is not excelled in any republic. The young Prince, by his modest and gentle manner, has won the hearts of all the Canadians whom he has met.

Ireland

THE irrepressible Irish question seems likely to soon come up again in a form that will require action of a definite character. The Home Rule Act, which after a long contest was placed on the statute book shortly before the outbreak of war, was suspended for the period of the war. It will automatically come into operation whenever the war is officially declared to be at an end. But events of the last five years have served to make nearly everybody dissatisfied with the Act as it stands. If Home Rule is to be established to the satisfaction of any considerable number of the Irish people it is probable that a new Home Rule bill will have to be prepared. The most promising movement of late has been that which is proposed by Sir Horace Plunkett, known

as Dominion Home Rule, a system based to a considerable extent on the Canadian constitution. That some progress is being made on these lines is indicated by another speech from Sir Edward Carson, who tells his Belfast friends that Dominion Home Rule is Sinn Fein rule. Sir Edward Carson's persistent opposition to Home Rule in any shape or form is much to be regretted. His speeches inflame the Ulster mind at a time when clear thinking and moderation are very necessary. The Lloyd George Government will have to put their ideas of Home Rule into shape very soon. The question presses for action.

The British Preference

WHEN the Laurier Government, twenty-two years ago, adopted the British preferential tariff there was strong opposition to it in the Canadian Parliament. The Conservative party of that time took the ground that preference should only be given to British goods on the condition that the benefits would be mutual. A preference for Canadian products—especially foodstuffs, which were our chief exports—in the British markets was insisted on as necessary. The Canadian Government of the day held that on these terms no progress could be made in the preferential movement and that the wiser course was to grant the preference in Canada, leaving the British people free to take their own course. This policy prevailed and the preferential system became well established in Canada. When the Conservatives came into power they did not continue the demand for a mutual preference. For a long time the preferential movement here elicited no response in England, so far as tariffs were concerned; though there is no doubt that the more liberal tariff conditions in Canada were much appreciated in the Mother Country and gave all things Canadian a better standing there. A measure of preference is now to be given to the Dominions in the tariff legislation of the British Government, but as the plan does not include breadstuffs, which are Canada's chief exports, it is not likely to be regarded generally as of high importance. A notable feature of the arrangement, however, is that the British Parliament, following the exam-

ple of the Canadian Parliament of 1897, has not insisted on mutual preference. The larger Dominions have granted some measure of preference to British goods, and thus the step taken by the British Government creates in some degree a mutual preference, though it is not so stipulated in legislation.

The question has now to be considered from another angle. Under the peace treaty provision is made for the administration of certain captured German territories by the mandatory system—a plan by which Great Britain (or any other of the great powers) may be given the control and management of a colony, not a sovereignty, but a trusteeship. It has been decided in the British Parliament that any colony which may thus come under British rule shall be deemed British so far as to entitle its products to the preference that is granted in the markets of the United Kingdom to the products of the Dominions. But the colonies which become British under this mandatory system will not and cannot grant any preference in their markets to the products of Great Britain. Britain, holding these colonies only as trustees for the Allied and Associated Powers, cannot expect British goods to receive in the colonial markets any tariff advantages that are not to be accorded to the products of other nations which are parties to the treaty. Thus, so far as these colonies are concerned, the preference will not be mutual. They will receive a preference from Great Britain, but they will give none in return.

An Oasis

THE seekers after amusement and excitement, and the men willing to cater to their wants, are numerous and enterprising. When a famous American lottery scheme was faced with an expiring charter, and no prospect of obtaining a renewal on American soil, the managers turned their attention to the Canadian Provinces, and it is said that under the guise of an educational enterprise, with a promise of sharing profits with colleges and schools, they very nearly obtained the right to carry on the lottery business on this side of the boundary. To-day large sums would willingly be paid to any community that could offer the privilege of disregarding the laws respecting gaming and drinking. But there is no place on the continent of North America that can offer such privilege to anybody. So the enterprising promoters of such condemned methods of amusement are turning their attention to the islands of the South. Cuba at present seems to be the most likely country in which a new Monte Carlo may be established. The Republic is still Spanish in its character, and Spanish ideas of what may be allowed for the recreation of the people are less rigid than those of the United States and Canada. Several hotels of the most luxurious character are projected at Havana, and large stocks of wines and liquors are being laid in. Visits to the

Cuban Republic, especially to Havana, are likely to become quite popular. "Let us go to Havana" will have a new significance.

Embargoes

THE pressure of the high cost of living causes many projects of relief to be brought forward, not all of which are able to stand in the presence of enquiry and criticism. The demand for the placing of an embargo on the shipment of foodstuffs is frequently heard. Food of all kinds commands high prices. Scarcity unquestionably makes for high prices. Food is being shipped abroad, to the United States in some cases, to overseas countries, where shipping facilities are available. Such shipments certainly help to create scarcity and scarcity increases the price. Why, then allow the food to be shipped abroad? Why not establish an embargo against the export? So runs the argument occasionally used. There is, however, another side to the question. Few countries are self-contained. Nearly every country requires something that it can most conveniently obtain by importation from other countries. The United States comes nearer to the idea of a self-contained country than most others. But even the United States requires things from abroad. Trade thus becomes international. Embargoes may affect other countries than the one adopting the embargoes. There are many points along the boundary line between Canada and the United States at which an exchange of products is convenient, if not economically necessary. At such points an embargo would prove very inconvenient. If Canada, in her zeal for her own interests, should forget the international situation and lay an embargo on the export of food, is it not more than possible that she would find the game one at which two could play? Might not an advantage in respect to one class of products be more than balanced by retaliatory measures?

Ministers' Salaries

IT is not the remuneration of Ministers of the Gospel that we mean, though that might well be a proper subject for comment. In some of the religious denominations systematic efforts are made to give the pastors of the churches decent salaries, but there are some which are very backward in this respect. Many a clergyman who is doing noble service in his community has to struggle against financial conditions that cripple him in his work. But it is the Ministers of State that we have in mind now. The subject of the salaries of such officials was recently discussed in the British House of Commons. The Government of Mr. Lloyd George brought forward a bill to raise the salaries of several of the less prominent Ministers from £2,000 to £5,000, which is the compensation allowed the principal Ministers. There was a pretty general feeling that the smaller sum was low for the char-

acter of the office, but the point was made, with much force that, before making the proposed increase, the Government should endeavor to cut down its large ministerial list.

During the war many new offices, including some new ministerial posts, were created. Peace has come, but there has been little indication of an intention to reduce the numbers of the official class to a peacetime basis. So strong was the feeling of the British House in favor of reorganization before the granting of larger salaries that the Government were obliged to virtually withdraw their bill. Mr. Bonar Law, who was leading the House, was able to secure a majority for the second reading of the bill only on his giving an assurance that no further action would be taken on it at present. It was immediately after this incident that Mr. Lloyd George made his somewhat sensational speech in which he told his colleagues that they must cut down the expenses of their departments or make way for men who would do so.

In Canada there is occasional discussion of a similar question. That the salaries paid to the Ministers of the Crown at Ottawa are less than they should be, having regard to the dignity and responsibilities of their pensions, is admitted by most of the people who have given the subject serious consideration. There are now a number of officials who receive higher salaries than the Ministers whose position is supposed to be the highest in the State. And here too, the tendency to increase the number of Ministers operates against the increase of salaries.

Prices

THERE are some signs of the reduction in the prices of foodstuffs that the consuming public are so anxious to see. The vigorous steps taken in the United States by President Wilson and Attorney-General Palmer against the packers and cold storage men alarmed many of the holders of foodstuffs and led to their goods being offered on the market at somewhat lower rates. Probably the publicity given to the intention of the authorities had more effect than any of the actual proceedings begun in the courts. In sympathy with the American situation there is a tendency towards a slight reduction in the cost of some foods in Canada. Our Board of Commerce, from which some people expected much relief, has been slow in getting into operation. Even now, it is not fully organized. Judge Robson and Mr. O'Connor were appointed some time ago. There seems to be some hitch in the appointment of the third member and temporarily Mr. F. A. Aeland, Deputy Minister of Labor, has been named to act with Messrs. Robson and O'Connor. The three gentlemen will, no doubt, do what they can to grapple with the problem, but the public, already impatient, will desire the Board to be made complete without delay.

West Gets Much Joy Out of Life

Terrible Seriousness in Regard to Sound Economic Problems Does not Impair the Westerners Faculty for Relaxation

By J. C. ROSS.

Giving publicity to "impressions" gathered in a month's trip through the West one of necessity must include many features. Probably the outstanding impressions gathered were of the country's immense resources; the confidence of the people in themselves and in the land of their adoption, together with their cheerful outlook on life, in general. In a very particular sense the people enjoy life as they go along, but in another sense they are earnestly trying to solve the big problems which confront humanity. However, they manage to get an unusual amount of pleasure out of life; week-end parties, excursions, picnics, motoring, riding and driving all playing a part in the out-of-doors life of the great west.

Closely associated with this impression of optimism and confidence in self and country was the impression of a terrible seriousness in regard to such matters as tariffs, special privileges, Government ownership and kindred topics. Old timers in the west have had their full share of experience with grasping corporations. In the first place the Hudson's Bay Company held sway over the land, and so ubiquitous and grasping was this great concern that the initials H.B.C. are said by the westerners to mean "Here Before Christ." The Hudson's Bay Company were there first, and it was a long fight before they gave up the special privileges and perquisites they had enjoyed for centuries. Then came the era of railroad building with a generous country giving millions of acres of arable land to railroad builders. Following this came the regime of the real estate speculators with big land syndicates buying up huge areas of desirable land and holding it until the enterprise of settlers made the land soar to almost prohibitive figures.

In connection with the real estate boom of a half a dozen years ago a good story is told which it must be said in truth can apply equally well to Eastern Canada. The story tells of an Old Country business man who went out to a Western city to purchase land. He was taken in charge by an energetic real estate salesman, put in an auto and whirled away out into the country where a new sub-division was being put on the market. The real estate agent tried his best to sell the property but the Old Countryman was unconvinced and declared that he would first look up what a rival city some three hundred miles away had to offer. In due time he reached the second city and was again taken in charge by a real estate agent who whirled him out in the opposite direction to that in which he had been taken in the first city. He, too, showed him a subdivision and tried his best to sell the property. The Englishman was somewhat disconcerted at what had been shown him, and in spite of the persuasions of the real estate man refused to buy, remarking, "A chap from — showed me this land two days ago, and if I buy at all, I will buy through him. It seemed a little nearer to his city." All that sky-rocketing is a thing of the past: real estate is down to its normal level and exploiting has gone into the discard.

A STARTLING RESOLUTION.

Sometimes Eastern manufacturers and Eastern business men wonder at the hostility or indifference of the Western farmers. At a farmer's convention in Calgary this summer a resolution was introduced recommending that Eastern manufactured articles be boycotted. Fortunately saner counsel prevailed and the resolution was not carried, but it shows something of the spirit which

animates at least a section of the west. Sometimes one does not wonder at the westerner ridiculing the apostles sent out from the East. A case in point came under the writer's attention this summer. An Eastern manufacturer visiting the dry belt of Southern Alberta expressed his disappointment at the burned-up appearance of the crops and pasture and after some reflection announced that he had a scheme whereby the dry belt could be reclaimed. When questioned by Westerners to the nature of his scheme he made the astounding statement that there were now thousands of aeroplanes discarded from the army and he proposed that "these should be used to sprinkle the prairies and make them blossom like a rose." The ridiculous nature of the proposal so struck the westerners that the man and his remarks became a standing joke all through the country.

The west may have its problems, social, economic, racial and so on, but it is a great country and has immense possibilities. As one rolls over the prairies and views the expanse from the observation car of a luxurious train the mind instinctively goes back to the days of the ox-cart and the Red River Trail. One thinks appreciatively of those hardy pioneers who first blazed the trail into that great unknown prairie land. The men who opened up that great country must have been gifted with a vision. That first lone Argonaut might have said:—

"I hear the tread of pioneers, of nations yet to be; The first low wash of waves where yet shall roll a human sea."

Proving the State a Bad Boss

Chairman Edward N. Hurley has quit the United States Shipping Board. Few men accumulated so much experience during the war as he did; yet, for all its variety, Mr. Hurley's experience was in largest extent with employers and employes; it was a job in production on a scale far greater than any private enterprise had even conceived before the war.

Mr. Hurley was asked in Washington the other day if he would tell, as a sort of valedictory to the American people on leaving the chairmanship of the Shipping Board, what, in his job, had impressed him most.

"The efficiency of private ownership and operation as compared with public ownership and operation," was the answer, "and I believe this lesson, as it is brought home more emphatically to the American people, is to prove one of the greatest benefits we derived from the war. As new facts about the conduct of the war come out, as our experience in many fields of production is appraised, they will point, I predict, more unerringly to this same conclusion—the superior efficiency of private ownership. All production centres on the cost—you can't get away from that. Shift the responsibility for the cost, for the best possible result under a given set of circumstances, and you shift the responsibility for efficiency. That is what we did on the Shipping Board, under the pressure of the war's necessity, when the question of cost was forced into second place. We shifted the responsibility of the cost from private shipbuilding concerns to the Government.

That keen interest in results which follows private initiative was gone. There you have the

LITTLE IMMIGRATION LIKELY.

G. R. Marnoch, the well-known financial and economic authority of Southern Alberta, writes from Aberdeen some interesting reflections on the immigration prospects for Canada. Migratory movements, he points out, "arise from poor opportunities in one country, and richer fields in others. The results are the general benefits to individuals, and the betterment of the world's welfare. From our Canadian viewpoint it may be noted that the rough industrial and field work on the North American continent has always been done by labor that had recently migrated to our shores. Such laborers improve their own economic conditions; and they generally become citizens of the United States or Canada; always, in fact when they become farmers.

There is now going on, Mr. Marnoch says, "a permanent moving back of these people, whom we invited to come to us, and whom we were glad to see when they arrived. And we may as well recognize, too, that our economic fabric in Canada and the States is being seriously injured by this movement; for our settled people do not do, and never have done since the days of the Pilgrim Fathers, the rough work that these folk have done for us; and the rough work in our industries and in the building of our railroads must be done, always, before the finer handicrafts can begin.

"There is much work of rehabilitation to be done in Europe, and there are huge lists of very necessary repair works before Great Britain. Shortage of help is evident here on all sides just now in Great Britain; and in any case practically the only producers whom we profitably drew from this country in the past were farm laborers. While farm servants are drawing £40 to £50 a half-year (\$400 to \$500 a year) with board and lodging and on a short day, it may readily be surmised that there will be but little emigration of this desirable class to Canada."

whole problem as between Government ownership and private ownership. No way has been found to instill in Government ownership the incentive that possesses private ownership to improve conditions of production. Under Government control I found the spur of highest endeavor was taken off the private concerns and that the slowing up spread inevitably to the employes.

The whole proposition of Government ownership is fine in theory; in practice the push of individual energy is missing. I don't know of a Government-owned plant that produces more than two-thirds efficiency, and there are numerous examples much below this line.

"For a short time such a plant, under special appeals, might be speeded up, but it could not be maintained for a protracted period, and sooner or later would drop below the standard of private management. When the manager has no dividend to strive for, when the toll is paid, the slowing-up is sure to follow.

"For new shipyards we furnished the capital, we guaranteed the wages, we provided the profits. What natural incentive was there to keep costs down? As we view the opposite conditions under which our industries have grown to their present vast extent, how could we look for efficiency under such a system? And if we had Government ownership over the country, nationally, taking in all the public utilities, the same results would follow. More, you wouldn't have outside of the Government-owned plants that efficient competition which remains the life of trade."

What British Employers Want

Oppose Nationalization and "Democratic Control" of Business by Workers, But Favor Whitley Plan and Payment by Results

The Canadian press has so far given scant attention to one of the most interesting developments in recent British social-economic progress. This is the important pronouncement by employers on industrial policy contained in a memorandum on nationalization and the control of industry drawn up by the Committee appointed by the Federation of British Industries, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. P. Rylands, the vice-president of the Federation, last March, to investigate the subject.

The Federation represents the principal industries of the country, with a membership of about 18,000 manufacturing and producing firms, having a united capital of £5,000,000,000.

The Committee are opposed to the nationalization of industry, but they suggest an alternative constructive policy based on a reasoned consideration of the demands of Labor and the arguments for and against various solutions which have been put forward.

WHAT THEY SUGGEST.

They support the recommendations of the Government Committee on Trusts; deprecate further attempts at co-operative production; but recommend that by means of national and district industrial councils on the lines of the Whitley Report the workers in every industry should have the fullest possible voice in determining the conditions under which they are employed, and should be given a better insight into the finance of industry, and they are greatly impressed with the desirability of a system of payment by results.

The Committee say that the increasingly intense commercial competition of other nations makes the principle of combination absolutely essential if British industry is to hold its own at home and abroad. The development of combinations of capital, however, is undoubtedly responsible for some of the unrest in the industrial world, and the Labor and Socialist Parties suggest as remedies for the admitted difficulties of the situation:—(1) Nationalization; and (2) democratic control by the workers.

FATAL TO EFFICIENCY.

As regards Nationalization the Committee declares that "centralized management by a Government Department is fatal to commercial efficiency and enterprise, and tends to draw the Government away from the ideals of true democracy. But though averse to State management, the Committee recognize that the public is entitled to some protection against possible exploitation by monopolies. In their opinion, the principles on which State action should be based are generally indicated in the Report of the Government Committee on Trusts, and they support those recommendations of the Committee, which throw on the Board of Trade the duty (1) of inquiring into any reasonable complaints which may be made with regard to the existence or action of any trade association or combine, and referring any question which may arise from their inquiry to a special tribunal for investigation and report; and (2) of recommending to the State action for the remedy of any grievances which the tribunal may find to be established.

WORKER CANNOT RUN BUSINESS.

The Committee review the demands of labor in the direction of democratic control of industry, including Syndicalism and Guild Socialism, and set out the following as the more obvious defects

of nearly all attempts at co-operative production:

(1) The difficulty of securing discipline and efficient management when the manager is himself subject to those whom he has to direct.

(2) Self-governing workshops have all been noticeable more or less for the slowness and reluctance with which they have reacted to any industrial change. The workers are biased in favor of the continuance of that to which their hands have become adapted. They are slow to introduce new processes, slow to adopt new inventions, slow to install machinery, slow in altering designs and patterns, and particularly slow to recognize the coming in of some alternative to their own commodity.

(3) Finally, the gravest, and apparently the most insuperable, drawback to this form of industrial organization is that the manual working producers have no intimate or accurate knowledge of the market for which they have to produce. They are not in direct contact with the consumer of their commodity. They do not recognize his desires or caprices; they are unable to foresee what he would prefer—hence they are constantly finding themselves unable to dispose of their wares.

COMMERCIAL MANAGEMENT.

The Committee are convinced that it is undesirable and impracticable to give the workers any share in the commercial management of the business employing them. The history of the various experiments on the line of the "self-governing workshop" shows that any attempt of this kind would inevitably throw industry into confusion and weaken the productive force of the nation. The workers should be given the fullest possible voice in the settlement of general conditions, but the commercial management must be kept as a separate department which should be open to any person possessing the requisite qualifications, but which must not be under the control of the manual workers. For these reasons the Committee agree with Mr. Gosling that no solution can be found by offering the workers representation on the directorate.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

It appears to the Committee that any proposals for increasing the remuneration of the workers should be framed in such a way as to give the greatest possible incentive to increase the national production. They proceed to discuss in turn "Profit-Sharing," "Pooling of Profits" and "Payment by Results." No general recommendation in support of any system of profit-sharing is made, for the following reasons:—

(a) Profit-sharing is not desired by the workers, who are chiefly interested in securing high and regular wages, and not in obtaining what they regard as occasional windfalls.

(b) Profits are not the correct basis for calculation of wages, because the remuneration of the workers ought not to be made dependent on the successes or failures of the commercial management.

(c) The general introduction of profit-sharing would lead to great inequalities between the position of workers in different works and industries, and this would give rise to a sense of dissatisfaction and injustice.

(d) The schemes of profit-sharing at present in existence only give a very small addition to

the earnings of the workpeople, and this must always be the case except where the capital engaged in an industry bears a high proportion to the number of workers employed.

The above criticisms do not, however, apply to contributions by employers to thrift, superannuation, accident, sickness, or unemployment funds, but they do apply generally to the suggestion that some system might be devised whereby, after capital had received a certain return, and the necessary allowance for depreciation and repairs had been made, a part of the profits should be set aside for distribution among the workers.

Personal Pars

W. E. MILNER, formerly manager of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, has been appointed managing secretary of the Greater Winnipeg Board of Trade.

SIR FREDERICK STUART, Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada, will represent the Dominion at a meteorological conference to be held in London from September 23 to September 27.

F. R. SWEENEY, president of the Reliance Knitting Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, is one of the directors of the recently formed Canadian Woolens, Ltd. Mr. Sweeney organized the Reliance Company in 1902 first being secretary-treasurer, then managing director until 1914, when he was elected president.

S. TEMPLE BLACKWOOD, of Toronto, who for a number of years was a member of the former stock exchange firm of J. Gordon MacDonald & Co., has joined the investment and stock brokerage house of Geo. W. Blaikie & Co., Toronto. P. G. R. Seth, who has been associated with the firm of Blaikie & Co. for the past ten years, has been admitted into a partnership. The members of the firm are now: Geo. W. Blaikie, S. Temple Blackwood, P. G. R. Seth.

DR. CHARLES MORSE, K.C., Registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada, has returned to Ottawa from Halifax where he has been for some weeks acting as Special Commissioner to the Halifax Relief Commission in the adjustment of large business claims for losses arising out of the great explosion of December, 1917. In respect of these claims the commission does not admit any legal responsibility, but is making voluntary allowances to sufferers in as large a measure as the funds of the Commission will permit. Strict proof of actual loss is required, and, when the amount of the claim is thus established, a certain percentage of it is paid on an ex gratia basis.

THE LATE JOHN W. STERLING, a prominent New York lawyer, who died last month, left 18 millions to Yale University. He also provided that \$250,000 was to be used to erect a building in memory of Lady Annie Charlotte Stephen, first wife of Baron Mount Stephen, who was president of the Canadian Pacific Railway at whose place in Grand Metis, Quebec province, Mr. Sterling died. This building is to be used for the care of indigent Scotch women, or women of Scotch parentage. Another \$250,000 was bequeathed for a building in memory of the wife and mother of Lord Strathcona, former high commissioner for Canada. Baron Stephen was a friend of Mr. Sterling from young manhood, and Lord Strathcona was also his intimate friend.

Vancouver Citizens' League

Official Record of Formation and work of Body Which Saved British Columbia From The Threat of Bolshevism

The Citizens' League of Vancouver, which has dissolved after completing its service against the forces of dictatorship and violence, has issued a report of its activities during the great Vancouver strike, the more important passages of which are given herewith. That the Vancouver body did not have quite such spectacular functions in dealing with enemies of constitutional government as did the Winnipeg Citizens' Committee was due, as is here shown, mainly to the priority of the Winnipeg conflict and the demonstration which it gave that the constitution could not be assailed with impunity if there was an organized body of loyal citizens to back it up. The Vancouver leaders had no less will to smash the constitution than their fellows in Winnipeg. The experiences of these two cities contain lessons for all parts of Canada, and the Journal of Commerce is glad to re-print the record of the Vancouver League's labors.

To know fully the danger in which the people of Vancouver stood last June, some recent history of developments in Western Canada labor circles should be studied. A western labor conference was held in Calgary on March 13, 14 and 15, 1919. At this convention it was resolved upon a motion emanating from British Columbia delegates that a general strike be called at the first of June. Among the demands to be made were the release of all political prisoners and the removal of all disabilities and restrictions now upon working class organizations. Two other resolutions indicate who were meant by political prisoners: "That the interests of all members of the international working class being identical, this body of workers recognizes no alien but the capitalist." And again: "Resolved that this congress declares all organized alien enemies worthy of protection of organized labor. . . ."

The reference to restrictions now upon working class organizations is not so plain, but the only labor organization which was banned by law was the I.W.W., whose headquarters in Chicago was clearly proved by the United States government to be in receipt of aid from Germans. Following are two other resolutions quoted, like those which have preceded, from the official report of the Western Labor Conference:

"This convention expresses its open conviction that the system of industrial soviet control by selection of representatives from industries is more efficient and of greater political value than the present system of government by selection from district. This convention declares its full acceptance of the principle of Proletarian Dictatorship as being absolute and efficient for the transformation of capitalist-private property to communal wealth.

"The convention sends fraternal greetings to the Russian Soviet government, the Spartacans in Germany and all definite working-class movements in Europe and the world, recognizing that they have won first place in the history of class struggle.

"Be it resolved that this conference places itself on record as being in full sympathy with the aims and purposes of the Russian bolshevik and German Spartacan revolutions, and be it further resolved that we demand the immediate withdrawal of all allied troops from Russia; and be it further resolved that this conference is in favor of calling a general strike on June 1st should the Allies persist in their administration in Russia or Germany or in any country in which it is

or may be established and that a system of propaganda be carried on and that a referendum vote be taken."

At this same conference it was decided to recommend to the general membership that affiliation with the American Federation of Labor be broken off and that a new organization be formed under the name of the One Big Union. The debate and subsequent developments made it quite plain that the O. B. U. was merely another name for the I. W. W. idea.

Two plebiscites were authorized to be taken among the various labor unions. One was on the question of affiliation with the O. B. U. and the other was on the question of a strike for a six-hour day. The method of taking the vote was based upon the contention openly made on the floor of the conference that an active minority of labor men was strong enough to swing the vote in the desired way. It was accordingly resolved that all members of unions who did not vote should be construed as having voted in favor of both projects. The balloting proceeded and in May it was announced that there was a majority of unions in favor of the O. B. U., but that even on this basis the vote on the general strike was not large enough to justify action.

REVIEW OF THE STRIKE.

The general strike in Vancouver and the necessity for organizing to counteract its effects can be understood only by considering what took place in Winnipeg during the preceding few weeks. Upon the pretext of supporting a few hundred metal workers in their strike on the issue of collective bargaining, an organization called the Central Strike Committee succeeded on May 15 in paralyzing the city of Winnipeg. They called out on strike the employees in the fire department, the high pressure water plant, the health department including street cleaners, scavengers, etc., the light and power department, the telephone operators, the postal workers, all workers in the bakeries and dairies, the caretakers and passenger elevator operators of office buildings and apartment houses, the workers in retail and wholesale establishments dealing with the necessities of life, the carters and delivery men, the employees of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, sufficient newspaper workers to prevent publication of any paper in the city, and sufficient telegraph operators to cut off communication with the outside world. The strike committee then proceeded to issue so-called permits to certain individuals, purporting to authorize them to deliver bread and milk, and to perform other perfectly lawful acts. At a mass meeting of strikers, this permit system was cited as proof that the labor organizations had taken over the government of the city.

Striking postal workers were notified by the Dominion government that if they chose not to return to work by a certain date they would be considered as having resigned from the Civil Service and their positions would be filled. This failed to bring about a return to work and the government carried out its pledge. Appeals were immediately made to other cities in Western Canada for an extension of the general strike. These appeals resulted in declaration of moderately wide-spread strikes in Calgary and Edmonton.

On May 27th the postal workers of Vancouver had a meeting at which they decided not to strike. Nevertheless, on May 28th, a special meeting of the Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver was held in secret. Afterwards it was announced that

it had been resolved to take a ballot on the question of striking. No specific issue was outlined in connection with the balloting, but on the following night the Council at a public meeting adopted a recommendation from the executive that the strike be continued until the following seven objectives were realized:

1. The immediate re-instatement of the postal workers on strike in Winnipeg.
2. Immediate settlement of the postal workers' grievances.
3. The right of collective bargaining through any organization the workers deem most suited to their needs.
4. Pensions for soldiers and their dependents on the basis laid down by the soldiers' organizations.
5. The minimum recognition for overseas shall be a grant of \$2,000 gratuity.
6. The nationalization of all cold storage plants, abattoirs and elevators, with a view to obtaining control of food storage.
7. The enactment of legislation for a six-hour day in all industries where unemployment is prevalent.

It was also decided that the strike should begin on Tuesday, June 3rd, at 11 a.m., if a majority of the unions and a majority of the individual workers voted affirmatively.

HOW THE VOTE WAS TAKEN.

At a mass meeting of union men on the night of June 2nd, the strike committee announced that the necessary majorities had been obtained, but refused to divulge the figures. This attitude was maintained consistently throughout the strike and not until July were the results of the balloting revealed even to the union men themselves. When published they showed that out of approximately 16,000 union men in Vancouver, only 5,804 cast ballots. Of these 3,305 voted to strike and 2,499 voted against striking. Between 10,000 and 11,000 men were actually called out, although of that number only 3,300 or 33 per cent of them had voted in favor of that course. One can hardly refrain from linking up this fact with the doctrine of the "active minority" described at the Calgary conference.

In calling the strike, the committee announced certain exemptions, among them being the policemen, firemen, bakers and milkmen, all of whom, however, had voted not to strike. The street car men failed to respond to the first call but of their own accord came out on June 5th. It was not until this day either that the metal trades council brought its membership into the strike for the single purpose of demanding the reinstatement of postal workers at Winnipeg and Calgary.

THE STRIKE IN VANCOUVER.

The progress of the strike in Vancouver was marked by no serious disorders and by very little deprivation imposed upon the public. When the street cars quit running, the City Council took prompt action by making the operation of jitneys legal, and the transportation problem was solved, the only handicaps being a ten-cent instead of a six-cent fare and no transfers. The most flagrant defiance of public welfare emanating from the strike committee was an ultimatum to the effect that if the jitneys were not legislated off the streets, the telephone service would be tied up. The City Council declined to be stampeded and a partial strike of telephone operators ensued. Through the activities of the Citizens' League, however, a sufficient number of new operators was obtained to supplement the reduced staff which remained faithful, and an adequate service on this important public utility was maintained.

Another blow at a recognized democratic institution was the attempted imposition of a printers' censorship on the newspapers. For several days this theoretical censorship did not seriously embarrass the editors, but on June 4 the Daily

(Continued on Page 34).

Britain and the Gothenburg System

(Sir Henry Lucy in Christian Science Monitor.)

Amongst the group of difficult questions awaiting treatment by the Prime Minister in succession to the settlement of the treaty of peace is one dealing with the liquor trade. Its imminence was recognized so far back as March, 1915, when, speaking at Bangor, Mr Lloyd George said, "The government will deal quite fearlessly with the drink problem." The subject, which like the poor and Ireland, is always with us, has received a powerful impetus from the triumph of prohibitionists in America. It has encouraged the Temperance Party in Great Britain to assume an uncompromising attitude. Whilst there is talk in the House and in the lobbies about the policy to be adopted for the future control of the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors, temperance men decline to join in what they describe as a needless controversy. They will, they confidently assert, solve the question by making Great Britain and Ireland as dry as the United States. To the attainment of that end, they are marshaling their forces and will presently open an organized campaign.

The government, believing that in this matter they represent the majority of the nation, will not take on their overburdened shoulders the task of attempting to legalize prohibition. Fulfillment of Mr. Lloyd George's pledge given at Bangor did not go beyond establishment of a Liquor Board, which imposed certain restrictions upon the hours of opening and closing licensed premises, the strength of beer and spirits, and their maximum price to the consumer. I understand that the full measure of contemplated legislation is the establishment of a commission which shall in these respects take over and carry on the work conducted by the Central Control Board during the past four years. The commission will be under the direction of the Home Office to which department Mr. Bruce and Sir William Harcourt, when at its head, found the liquor question a perennial difficulty, in succession bringing about the downfall of both ministers.

NO ROOT AND BRANCH REFORM.

Shrinking from the task of attempting a root and branch reform of the liquor trade, ministers will be content with tinkering at its administration. It is almost forgotten, but at the present crisis is worth recalling, that, on his entry upon the parliamentary arena where he was destined to play so important a part, Mr. Chamberlain devoted his youthful energy to an attempt to grapple with the drink question. During a visit to Gothenburg, where he studied the "system" to which the town has given its name, he became convinced of its adequacy, and proposed to adopt it in Great Britain. Possibly in remembrance of this brief crusade, abandoned for loftier flights, Gladstone later turned his attention to the same direction. When, in the course of its historic voyage to the opening of the Kiel Canal, the earliest accomplishment of the former Kaiser's plan of European dominion, the Tantalion Castle reached Gothenburg, Gladstone skipped ashore with the lightness of a schoolboy, bent upon making the most of the opportunity to study on the spot its famous system. He invited me to accompany him, and I gladly seized the chance of learning something at first hand of a matter upon which in common with most Englishmen my ideas were vague.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

I found that the basis of the system is the grant to a single company of an absolute monopoly of the liquor trade in a particular municipality. The privilege is granted upon conditions which make compulsory the reduction of the number of "grog" shops to the lowest prac-

ticable figure. Only the fittest survive, and there are strict regulations for keeping them in a sanitary and orderly state. All expenses paid, and a small percentage being allowed on the capital expended, the profit is handed over to the government for the benefit of the poor, and for other public services. As the profits of the stockholders and directors of the company are strictly limited, there is no temptation to force sales. The system has been in force in Gothenburg since 1874, and two years later it was adopted in Stockholm. Its results, as Gladstone ascertained, have been most beneficent. Figures were forthcoming to show that the consumption of drink per head had decreased from about 29 liters to about 16, very nearly one-half. The ills that accompany drunkenness have decreased in equal proportion. Mr. Bonar Law, speaking in the House of Commons on May 11, 1915, declared that "the only real chance of temperance reform in this country is some system of disinterested management." It will be perceived that the "Gothenburg system" fully supplies this essential desideratum.

MILLING-IN-TRANSIT RULES.

At the next Ottawa sitting of the Dominion Railway Commission, which will be held on Tuesday, September 16, the complaint of the Dominion Millers' and the Canadian Manufacturers' Associations against the new milling-in-transit rules filed by the railways will be heard. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association will also submit the complaints of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, the Western Canada Flour Mills, and others, against the proposed increase in stop-off charge on grain for storage, milling, etc., in transit.

Garden Cities Are Not Playthings

To those who really understand what garden cities mean, who have seen them in actual being, and, maybe, lived in their midst, there are few things that appeal as more utterly right than this new development in the great scheme of the world's housing. The ease with which ugliness is avoided and beauty attained; the generous way in which nature, at every turn, enters into the plan, responding at once to the smallest touch of art with a quite superabundant generosity; the wonderful outflow of public-spiritedness from all concerned, once the way is opened up, these and a hundred other welcome graces are to be found everywhere within the garden city.

Of course, there are many cities that are just naturally garden cities. Many English villages, with their green and their gardens, are garden cities in miniature, whilst every traveller knows of more than one town which seems to stand like a house in its own pleasance. Such cities and villages, however, just grew. Just naturally, with a native love of space and a native knack of conforming house and garden, road and open space to a need that never hurried, they gradually planted themselves over the countryside, and the trees and the grass of the field, in the widest meaning of that term, did the rest.

Now the ideal of the garden city advocate is to take of the best of all this, and to make use of it today. And herein he meets with the first objection. The plain, "matter-of-fact man," the man who pins his faith on "bricks and mortar" and has "no use" for "new-fangled ideas" is apt to describe it all as "play-acting." To him the street of the garden city, with its flowering shrubs, its long stretch of short, green grass by the wayside, its gardens on either hand ablaze with flowers, and its houses, no two of which are the same, is something unreal and make-believe.

SOME CRAZY FIGURES.

In January, 1910, there were in the United States 62,683 single men insane and 26,047 married men insane—which shows that the crazy men stay single. At the same time there were 37,115 single women insane and 35,975 married women insane—which proves that in January, 1910, unmarried life made more women crazy than it did men. And the more you study these figures the crazier it makes you.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

NEW YORK AFTER OUR OIL.

A New York despatch to the Toronto Globe says that within the next few months there may be introduced to the New York securities markets stocks representing new oil promotions, surpassing in the size of the properties represented any of the oil promotions heretofore introduced this year. Representatives of the largest banking houses in America have been working for the past few weeks on negotiations involving the acquisition of various large properties. One of the largest properties embraced in these negotiations are in the proven oil fields of north central Texas.

Important negotiations are also under way for acquisition by some of these banking interests of vast tracts of land in lower California and Mexico, which, it is believed, may be proved rich in oil. Some important negotiations have also been under way between American and foreign banking interests with regard to oil lands in various parts of Western Canada.

Twenty educated fleas were recently burned to death at an amusement place in Long Beach, Cal. Their owner and trainer, Nat Braham, announced that they were insured for \$6,000 under a Lloyds' policy.

He regards it all uneasily, and thought travels back with a sense of security, if he happens to be a Londoner, to the good gray-stone, bay-windowed two-front-and-two-back of Clapham Common, for instance, or Upper Tooting. But Garden cities, like many other good things; are a tremendous challenge to convention and conservatism, and, being so, they run the inevitable risk of being misunderstood at first, as they share, with all other good things, the certainty of being properly understood in the end.

The garden city sturdily repudiates the charge of play-acting. It declares that it tolerates nothing within its borders that is useless; that in building its houses it does not invite people to put up with the inconveniences of the past in order to regain the past's picturesqueness. It insists, in season and out of season, that the one thing the house builder of the past never did was to lose sight of utility in his effort to build beautifully. The man from Clapham would indeed greatly err in his estimate if, when he came to the little white house at the cross roads in the garden city, and noted the two "absurd little windows" on either side of the great built-out chimney stock, he were to murmur impatiently "freaks" or "cranks." For if he lived in that same little white house, his favorite seat would surely be on the bench in the great angle nook by one or the other of these windows. And every now and again he would find himself looking out to see what was coming down the hill, or, across the way, to see what was happening in the fields beyond. The one great claim, indeed, of the garden city to support depends upon its demonstration of the simple fact that utility and beauty, far from being opposed, find their best expression when they are utterly united.—Christian Science Monitor.

MINING AND METALLURGY IN CANADA

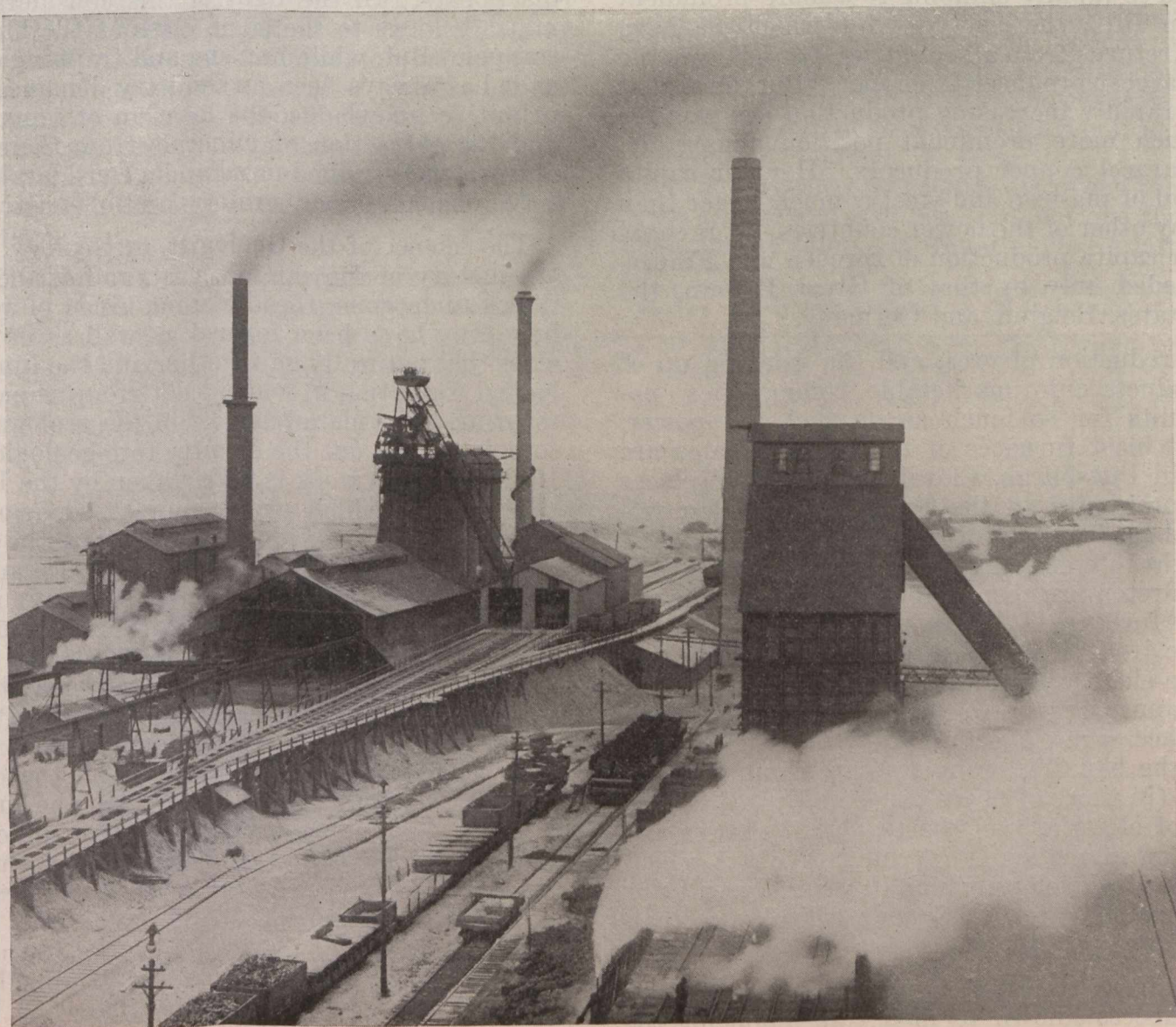
"A CONTINENTAL AREA ONLY PARTIALLY PROSPECTED."

In area, Canada is exceeded only by the areas of China and the pre-war Russia. Her boundaries include a space of 3,730,000 square miles, which is 703,000 square miles more than the area of the United States, and only 20,000 square miles less than the whole of the Continent of Europe. Canada supplies more than a fourth of the area of the British Empire, and occupies more than one-fifteenth of the land area of the globe.

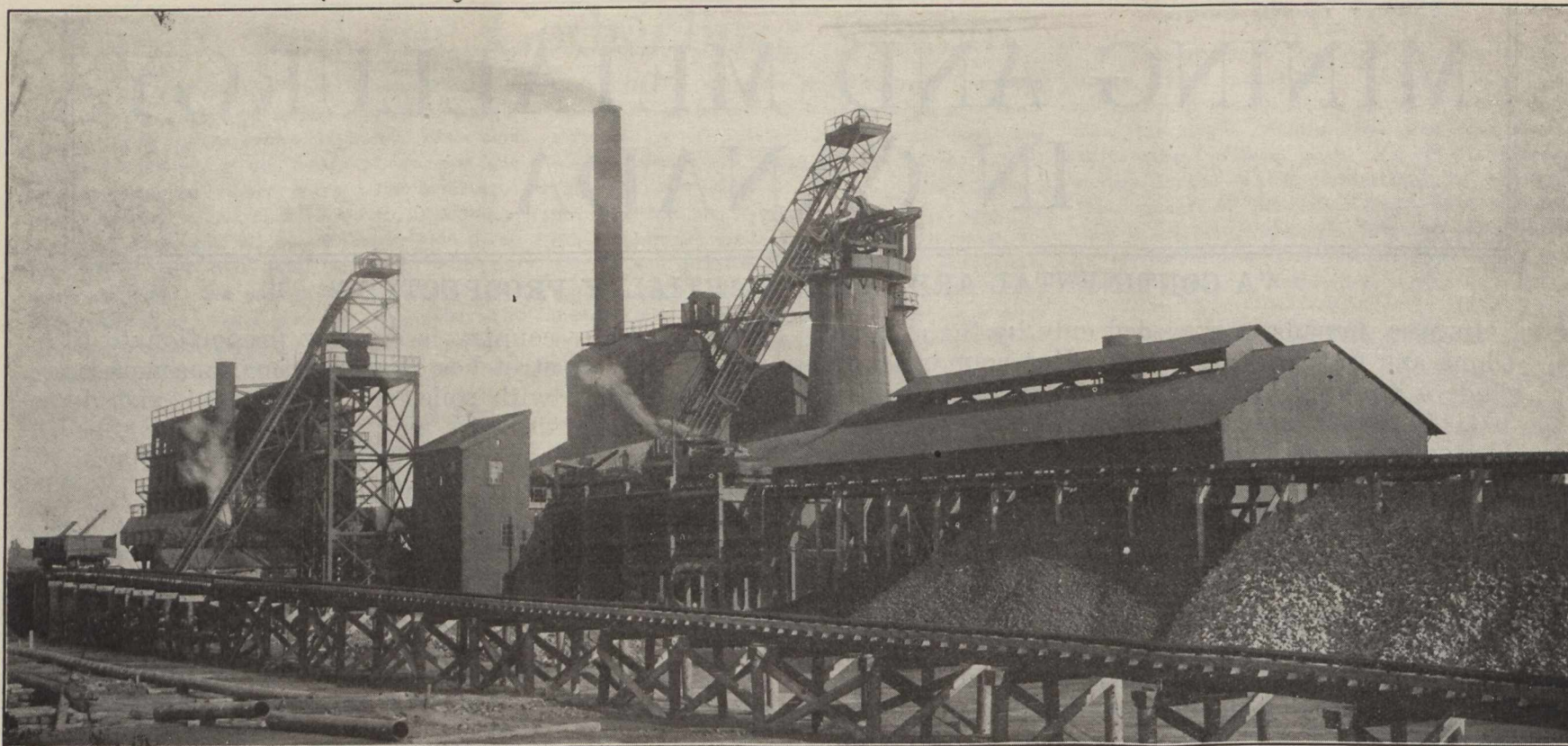
Such a consideration more accurately delimits the mineral possibilities of any country than it does the possibilities of any other natural resource. Agriculture is more dependent upon the existence of fertile lands and a climate congenial to vegetable growth than it is upon extent of area. To a slightly less degree the same is true of forest resources and resulting industries. Likewise, the fisheries of any country are more dependent upon the length of the open season and the existence of suitable feeding grounds than upon the extent of area.

It does not necessarily follow that the mineral

wealth of any country is directly proportionate to its size. Wide stretches of rock formation, more or less overlaid with soils, are known to exist in which mineral deposits may not be looked for, because the rock is not of the proper geological character. There are such areas in Canada, as in most other countries. But the extent of the known mineral bearing areas in the small part of the Dominion that has been examined by geologists, is sufficiently great to profitably employ prospectors for generations yet to come, not to speak of the new mineral bearing areas which in all likelihood exist in the unexplored regions. Apart from the immediate vicinity of deposits that have been stumbled upon by railroad builders, little systematic prospecting has been done in any part of Canada, and yet what a variety of useful mineral has been discovered, and what a vast amount of wealth unearthed. The value of Canada's mineral output during the year 1917 exceeded \$210,000,000, of which particulars will be given later in this series.



Furnace and Coke Ovens—N.S. Steel Co., Sydney Mines.



Blast Furnace—A tikokan Iron Co.

There are a few countries with a monopoly of one mineral, but none that control the markets of the world for more than one so completely as Canada does in the case of three, viz., nickel, asbestos and cobalt. Of silver, she is the third largest producer. Among the gold producing countries she stands fourth and is rapidly climbing to a more prominent place. In 1913, the last year for which we have complete returns from all countries, Canada was the seventh largest producer of copper. But since that year her rapidly increasing production has won for her a much more prominent position among the world's largest copper producers. Her per capita production of pig-iron and steel is much larger than that of any other of the newer countries. It is equal to the per capita production of Sweden and France, and exceeded only by that of Great Britain, the United States, Belgium and Germany.

In the reduction of ores, and the working up of mine products into marketable commodities, nothing counts for so much as do fuel and power. The great blast furnaces of the United States are situated in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other places in close proximity to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and the iron ores of Minnesota and Michigan, are brought to them. In like manner the coal fields of Cape Breton are responsible for the existence of the blast furnaces at Sydney and Sydney Mines, where the iron ores of Newfoundland are smelted. The cheap electric power at Shawinigan, Quebec, is, in like manner, responsible for the reduction works of that place, where the aluminium is being extracted from the bauxite, brought there from France, Germany (in times of peace) and the United States. The use of electricity in the reduction of ores and the refining of metals is of comparatively recent date, and as it develops, which it assuredly will, the excellent water powers of Canada will play a greater and greater part.

A mineral is a substance formed by nature alone, and no process known to man can augment the

quantity of mineral in the earth's crust. When a quantity of any mineral has been taken from the ground, the mine from which it is taken is poorer by that amount, and when a deposit has been depleted of all its extractable mineral, the mining industry in that district ceases, and the mining camp disappears. In the light of this consideration the miner belongs to the same class as the hunter and trapper. But, while hunting and trapping continue, as it has always been an industry demanding but a primitive knowledge, the location of mineral areas and the extraction of minerals from their ores requires a well-trained mind and a considerable knowledge of geology, mineralogy and chemistry.

The science of the **Geologist**, or Geology, treats of the history of the earth's crust, and of the changes it has undergone, the different kinds of rocks and how they have been formed as well as of the minerals that naturally go together and the kind of geological formation in which each group is most likely to occur. The main business of the geologist, therefore, is to map out the country into geological areas. In Canada this work is undertaken by the Dominion Government, which, every summer, sends out to unexamined and unexplored sections of the country, several parties, each under the guidance and supervision of a competent geologist. On their return in the Autumn, a complete report of the findings of these parties is filed with the Director of the Geological Survey at Ottawa, and a copy may be had by any person for the asking. Most of the Provincial Governments also send out parties from time to time. These sometimes report upon the character of some particular district, or upon the known deposits and possibilities of a particular mineral. The Mines Branch, Ottawa, also publishes from time to time valuable information. Other sources of information concerning Canadian mines and minerals are the files of the "Canadian Mining Journal," and the transactions of the Canadian Mining Institute, Montreal, Que.

An annual report on the mineral production of Canada is prepared by the Department of Mineral Resources and Statistics, which contains full current statistical information and comparisons with previous annual records.

The completest information regarding the coal industry is contained in the Final Report of the Fuel Controller published in March, 1919.

The annual reports of the provincial departments of mines contain information of a detailed nature.

The science of the **Mineralogist**, or Mineralogy, has to do with minerals, their characteristics, how they occur and how best they can be extracted from their ores. The work of the Mineralogist or Mining Engineer is concerned more with specific deposits of economic minerals and requires a knowledge of what has been learned by patient observation and study, both in the field and the laboratory. This knowledge serves to determine the value of a deposit, to guide the work of developing a mine, the taking out of the ore, and the extracting of the mineral from the ore after it has been taken from the mine. The Mining Engineer generally acts in a consulting or advisory capacity with the owner or superintendent. If the services of competent Mining Engineers were sought more than has been the custom in the past, there would be less money lost by mine investors.

Until recently the problem of treating ores and extracting minerals from them had to be solved entirely at the expense of the individual miner and mining company. Of late the Dominion Government has interested itself in this work, and a start has been made in the direction of establishing an experimental and research laboratory under the supervision of competent specialists. This experimental and research work is similar to what is being done for the producers of forest products by the Forest Products Laboratory at Montreal, or for the farmers by the Agricultural Colleges and experimental farms.

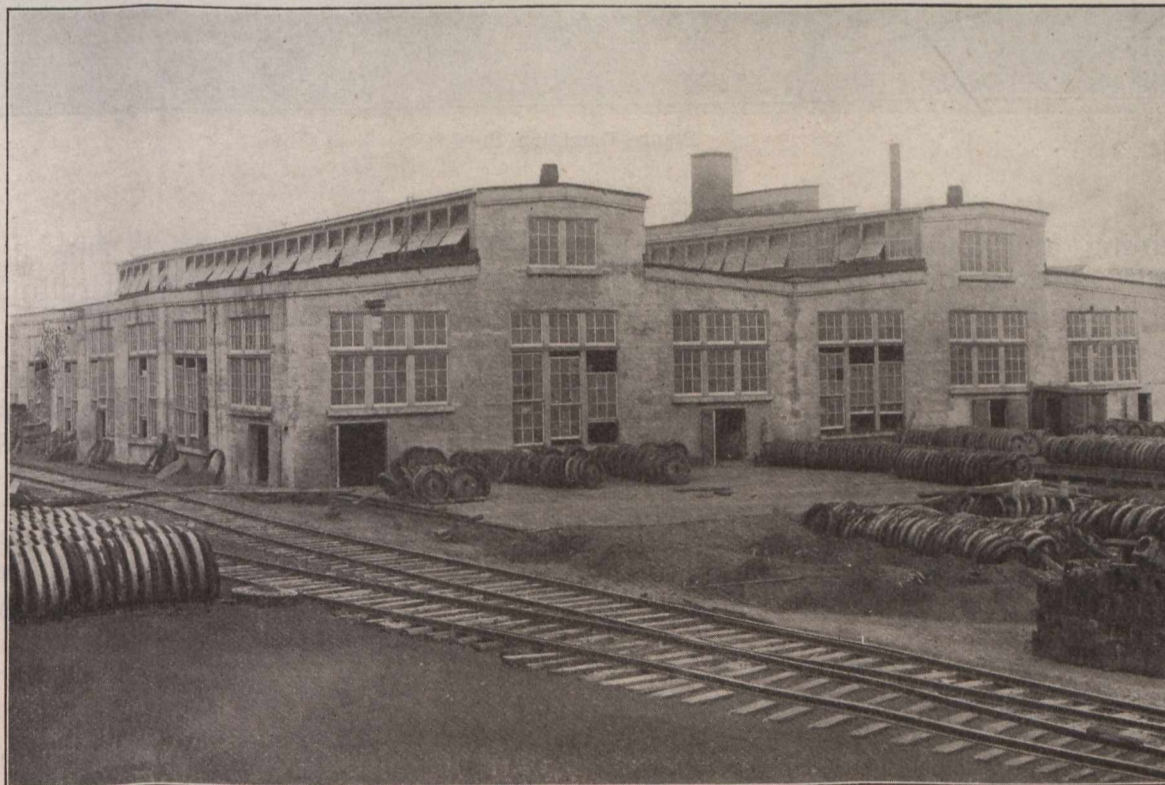
The **Chemist** and the **Metallurgist** are both necessary to any mine undertaking, and most companies

of any size employ one or more. The development of the Metallurgical and Chemical Engineer has accompanied modern refinements in metal mining. Such a man is both a chemist and a skilled mechanical engineer. The duty of the chemist is not only to analyse the mineral so as to find out exactly what it contains, but also to devise chemical and mechanical means to separate the desired metal from its surroundings, and every day the metallurgist is becoming more skilful in extracting precious metals from rocks containing minute quantities of these metals. Another work of the metallurgist is to find new uses for rare metals in the arts, which in turn creates a demand for their production. This function of the metallurgist is most important in Canada where rare metals and earths such as antimony, cobalt, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, platinum, palladium, tungsten, chromite, and manganese are found.

Another very necessary personage in mining is the **Prospector**, who goes into unknown areas to look for new deposits of minerals. He is the forerunner of the industry, and every effort should be made, in a country such as Canada, to develop and encourage this class of individual. Much might be accomplished along this line by giving the youth of the country some knowledge of minerals, how they occur and their uses and values. If nothing else, elementary books and other suitable literature on mines and minerals might be placed in public libraries and in the libraries of elementary and secondary schools. Most prospecting for minerals is a very simple business, but it requires, at least, a knowledge of the minerals and how they occur as well as a special endowment of patience. Some kinds of prospecting, it is true, require investment, particularly that done with the diamond drill and other equipment. This work, however, is used more to test the extent of a deposit after it has been discovered.

It is only the exceptional discovery that develops into a mine and still less frequent one that amounts to a mining camp. It would require a large volume*

*A volume giving the location of all known mineral deposits in Canada has recently been published by the Department of Mines, Ottawa.



Foundries—Eastern Car Co.

to chronicle the known mineral deposits of Canada, and yet only a fringe of this great country has been prospected; and even this fringe has been looked over only in a very haphazard and indifferent manner.

The completest and most recent account of Canadian mines and minerals will be found in the "Canadian Mining Manual" for 1918, published by the Canadian Mining Journal at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. This work contains a description of the uses and occurrences of all known minerals in Canada, together with an account of the operating mines, and full statistical information as to capitalization and earnings of mining companies. The book is also very fully illustrated with photographs showing Canadian mines in different stages of development, maps and coloured illustrations of minerals.

Considering the value of output, the capital invested and the number of workmen employed, the

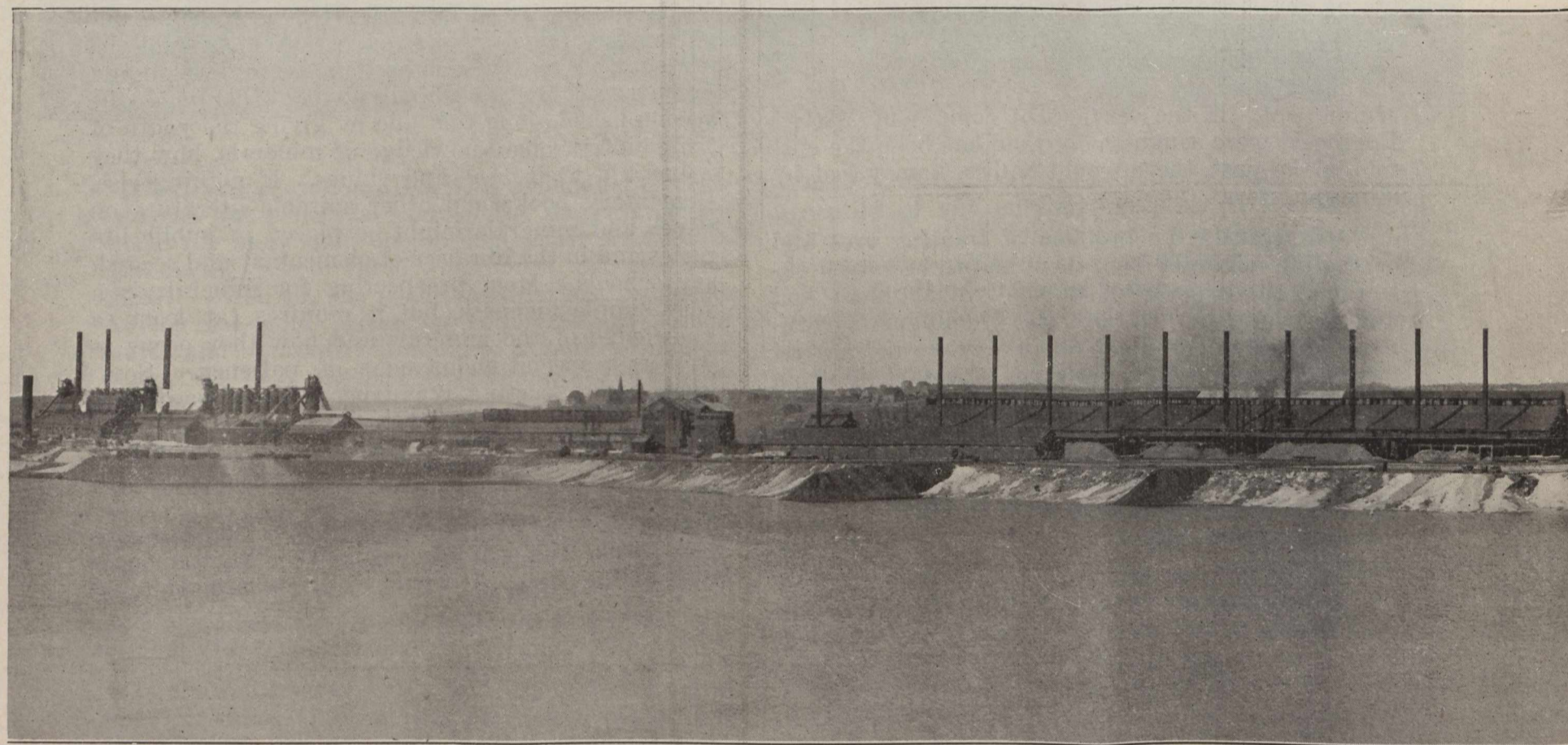
The Boundary District, in Southern British Columbia, in which are situated the towns of Trail, Grand Forks and Greenwood. This district produces copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver.

Crow's Nest Pass District, of southeastern British Columbia, and southwestern Alberta, in which are situated the towns of Crow's Nest Pass, Fernie, Hosmer, Michel, Coleman, Blairmore, Frank, Lethbridge. This district produces coal and coke.

Porcupine District, in northern Ontario, in which are situated the towns of Porcupine and Timmins. This district produces gold, and some nickel.

Klondike District, Yukon, with the town of Dawson as its principal centre. This district produces gold and some silver and copper.

Pictou County District, Nova Scotia, in which are situated the towns of New Glasgow, West



Plant—Dominion Steel.

ten leading mining and metallurgical centres or camps in Canada, approximating the order of their importance, are as follows:

Cape Breton District, in the Eastern part of Nova Scotia, particularly in the vicinity of the towns of Sydney, Sydney Mines and Glace Bay. This district produces coal, coke, iron and steel.

Sudbury District, in Northern Ontario, in which are situated the town of Sudbury, Copper Cliff, and Coniston. This district produces nickel and copper, and iron-ore.

The Cobalt District, in Northern Ontario, in which are the towns of Cobalt and Haileybury. This is the great silver district of Canada. The ores from this district also carry cobalt, arsenic and some nickel.

ville, and Stellarton. This district produces coal and is an important rolling-mill, shipbuilding and foundry centre.

Nanaimo District, Vancouver Island, B.C., in which are situated the towns of Nanaimo, Wellington and Ladysmith. This district produces coal, coke and copper.

Asbestos District, Quebec Province, in which are situated the towns of Thetford Mines, Black Lake and Asbestos. This district produces asbestos and chrome.

This list does not by any means indicate the full scope of Canadian mining. During the war a great stimulus was given to the production of the so-called "war minerals," and some of the industries com-

menced and carried on during the war period will decline, while others again will remain a permanent addition to Canadian industrialism.

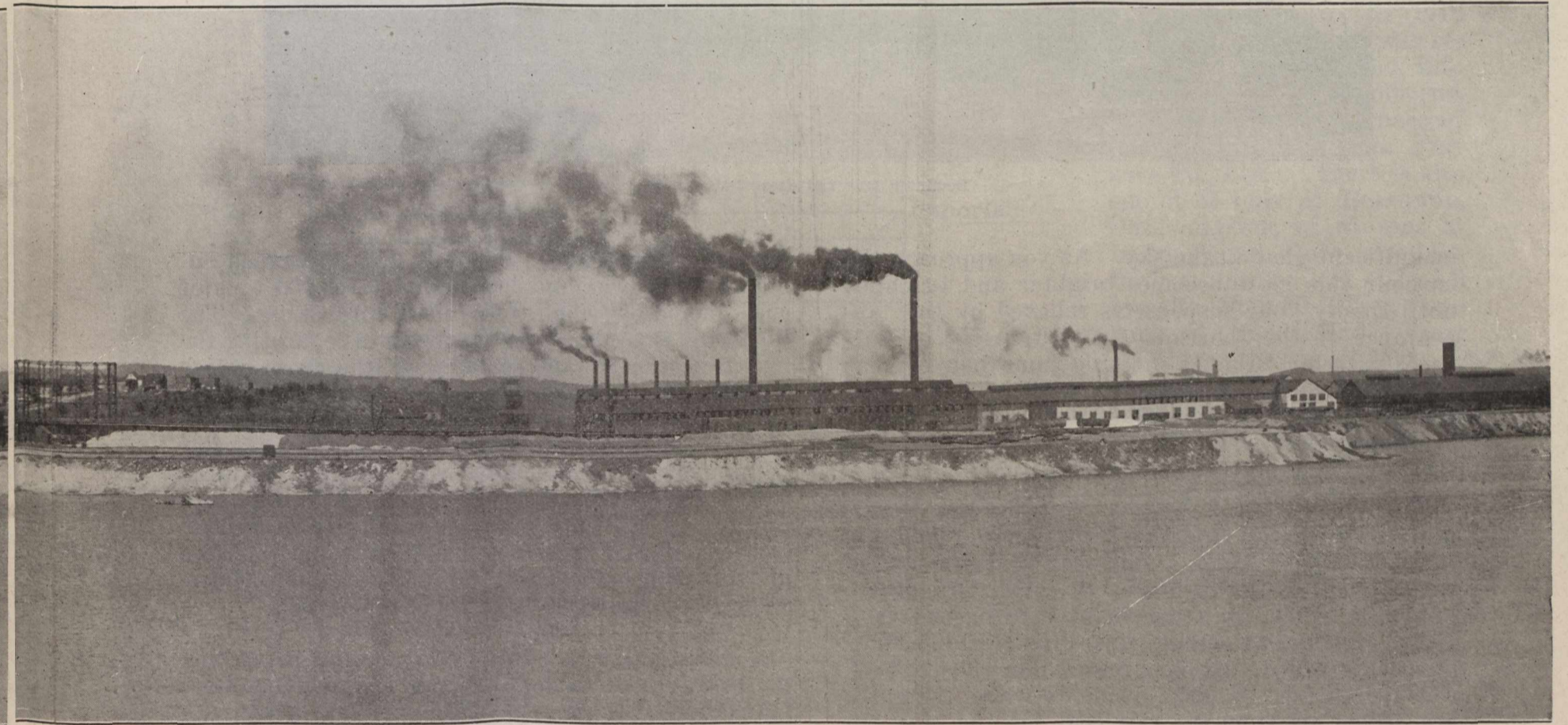
The production of amber mica near Ottawa and Sydenham, Ont., will continue to be important, and the mining and preparation of magnesite for metallurgical uses in Quebec are likely to achieve permanence. Chrome ore is being produced in the Black Lake district, Quebec. Salt mining and its outgrowths is also a promising Canadian industry.

The mining industry of Canada gives employment to about 75,000 people, and the value of the annual output exceeds \$210,000,000.

In the extent of her known mineral bearing areas and possibilities of her vast unexplored regions; in the variety and richness of her deposits that have already rewarded the haphazard efforts of prospectors; in the excellence of her facilities for metallur-

which he should hunt, and a pick, shovel and a miner's hammer, one may begin at any age an occupation which constantly holds out the prospect of a discovery worth a fortune. Canada has millions of wealth in rich deposits of minerals, which any one may have for the finding, and the wonder is that more do not look for them.

The work of prospecting fits in very nicely with that of agriculture. A boy's work on the farm brings him more in contact with rocks and soils than does the work of the boy in the city. Moreover, the knowledge acquired in the study of rocks and soils is of greater value in farming than in any other occupation outside of mining. A knowledge of rocks and soils is necessary to the farmer, who desires to keep up the fertility of his fields by the use of a fertilizer that will give them the ingredients they need. The three important ingredients supplied by artificial fertilizers are—phosphoric acid, potassium



Plant—Dominion Steel.

gical industries, in the number and efficiency of her mining schools and in the directions and assistance afforded by her Federal and Provincial Governments; no country presents a finer field than does Canada for the youth who will prepare himself for a life work of mining and metallurgy. No studies are more interesting and few, if any, less difficult. An elementary knowledge of rocks and soils may be acquired by any one, even by those with a limited education. Information concerning the areas in which prospectors may profitably work, and their rights as regards the minerals they may discover can always be had from the Department of Mines, Ottawa, or from the Government of the Province in which the prospector desires to work. With a knowledge of rocks sufficient only to enable the prospector to know when he has discovered a valuable mineral, some directions as regards the area in

and nitrogen. Canada possesses large deposits of phosphates, which at one time were extensively mined and exported. She also possesses deposits of feldspar rich in potassium, and she has abundant facilities for the development of the electrical power necessary for the separation of these ingredients from their ores and also to extract nitrogen from the atmosphere, as is already being done in several European countries. Canada thus possesses known sources of supplies, which undoubtedly will be resorted to when the constant cropping of her fields makes the use of artificial fertilizers necessary.

COAL, COKE, IRON & STEEL.

When entering Sydney Harbour at night from the Atlantic Ocean, your attention is attracted by a



Dominion Iron and Steel Collieries.

magnificent glow in the sky. As you approach the harbour this glow becomes brighter and brighter, until finally your suspense is relieved by the appearance on the horizon, of an array of furnaces with lurid flames shooting from their cupolas and smokestacks and bright penetrating gleams emanating from the masses of molten metal which, every few minutes, are intensified as a pot of molten slag is poured down the side of the dump or a coke-oven is relieved of its load of red hot coke.

These furnaces, together with the great coal fields that lie directly in the rear and the allied works, such as the open hearth converters, where the pig or crude iron from the blast furnaces is converted into steel, the mills where the steel blocks or ingots are rolled, and compressed into rails, sheets, rods, wires, etc., the coke ovens, in which the gases are driven off from the raw coal, leaving only the carbon or coke, the distillation plants where these gases are made to yield up the tar and sulphate of ammonia they contain, and the works of the Dominion Tar and Chemical Co., which manufactures from this coal tar such articles as pitch of various grades, benzol, creosote, carbolic acid, and many other tar products—all these go to make up Canada's greatest mining and metallurgical centre both as regards numbers employed and value of output.

At Sydney, N.S., are situated the six blast furnaces of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, with a capacity of from 280 to 400 tons each per day; and a few miles away, at Sydney Mines; the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. has two blast furnaces. Into these furnaces are charged annually about one million tons of iron ore brought from the Wabana Mines on Belle Island, situated off the east coast of Newfoundland, about 700,000 tons of coke, which is made from coal mined in the district, and about 350,000 tons of limestone, partly mined in Cape Breton and partly obtained from Port-au-

Port, Newfoundland. There is also consumed annually for power and heat about 1,750,000 tons of coal, including what is required for coking. The limestone is used as a flux to assist in separating the iron from the ore and to carry off the dross, which amounts to about half the volume of the ore. Much of the coke used in the blast furnace is burned up and goes off into the air as gas and smoke after passing through the heaters where the air required for the blast of the furnace is heated. A year's operation of these blast furnaces results in about 650,000 tons of crude iron, commonly known as pig iron, and a considerable extension of the dump heap, where the discarded dross has been poured.

If these blast furnaces were engaged in making pig-iron for sale to the foundries and molding shops throughout the country that are equipped with small furnaces for re-melting pig-iron and scrap iron for the purpose of making castings, the molten metal would be poured from the blast furnaces into hollows shaped in sand, where it would be allowed to cool into those long slim blocks or pigs so frequently seen about foundries. But the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., manufacture most of the iron they make, and instead of being cast into pigs, the molten metal is conveyed to open hearth furnaces or converters of about 60 tons capacity each (the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. has ten of these open hearth furnaces and two Bessemer furnaces), where, after further refining and mixing with the proper ingredients, according to the kinds of product required, the iron is converted into steel. It is then poured into moulds where it cools into blocks or ingots. At the works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Sydney, these blocks or ingots are conveyed to the rolling mills while they are still red hot, and are rolled into rails, plates, bars, wires, etc. The rolling mills and shops of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. are situ-

ated about 100 miles distant at New Glasgow, N.S., and the ingots require to be re-heated for rolling and shaping after reaching the shops.

It may be well to explain just here that there are practically but three processes of steel making:

- (1) Crucible—Still in use, but, because of its high cost, restricted to the making of high grade steels for cutlery, tools, intricate parts of machinery, etc.
- (2) Bessemer—Until about eight years ago the leading process of steel manufacture in both Great

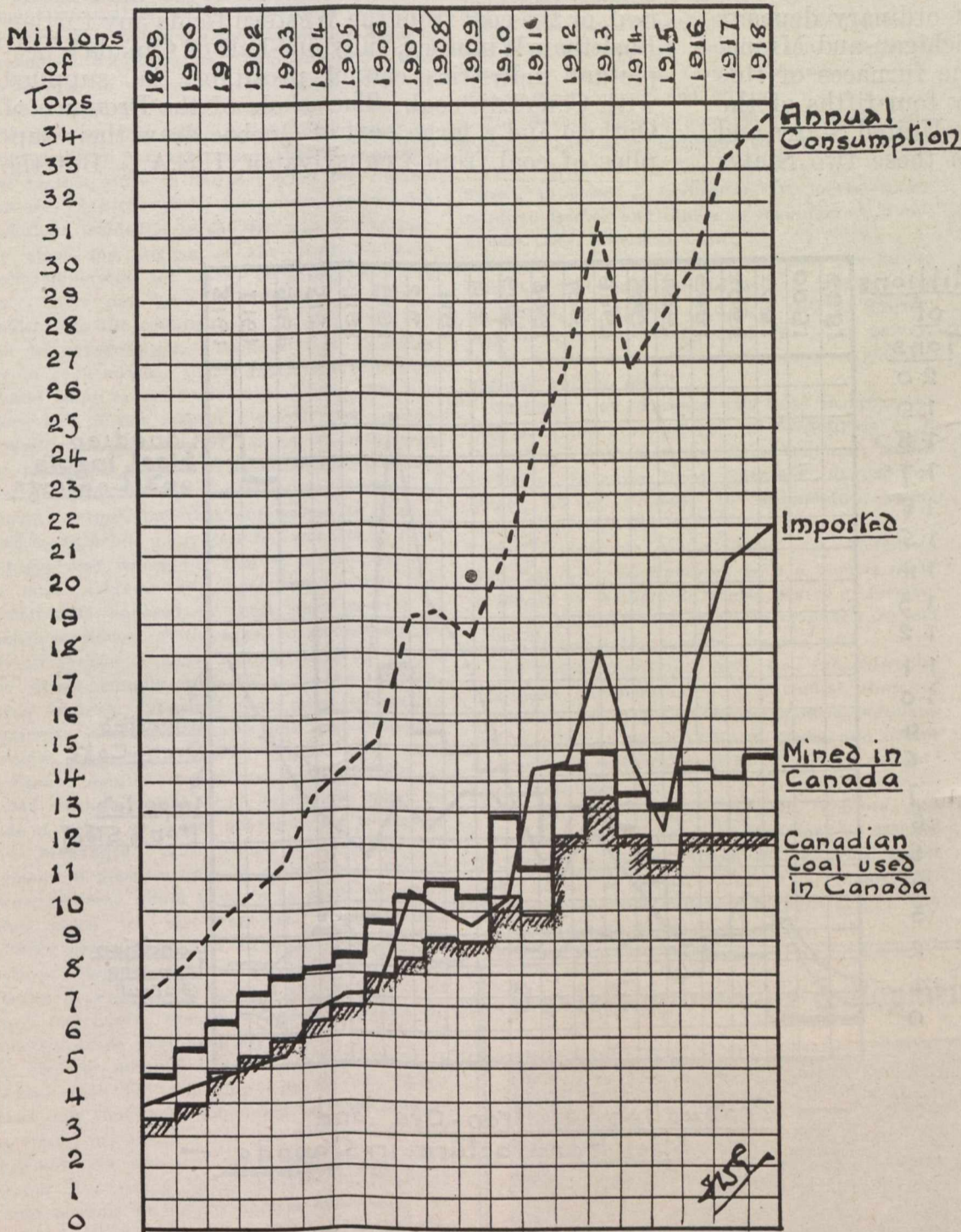
Next to the district of Sydney and Sydney Mines, N.S., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., is the most important iron and steel making centre in Canada. At this place the Algoma Steel Co., Ltd., have three blast furnaces, two of 280 tons each per day, and one of 500 tons per day—a 400-ton furnace has recently been installed. The place third in importance is Hamilton, Ont., where there are two furnaces with an aggregate capacity of 650 tons per day. Both are owned and operated by the Steel Company of Canada.

At Port Arthur, Ont., there is one furnace of 100 tons capacity (The Atikokan Iron Company, Limited), not now in operation. At Midland, Ont., there are two blast furnaces of 125 and 250 tons per day (Canada Iron Corporation, Limited). This plant was idle from 1913, and the larger furnace was sold to, and removed by, the Algoma Steel Corporation. In 1918 the remaining furnace was reconstructed and placed into operation. At Port Colborne, Ont., there is one furnace of 300 tons (The Canada Furnace Co., Ltd.). There is also one of 65 tons at Deseronto, Ont., and one of 65 tons at Parry Sound, Ont., now idle. Both are owned and operated by the Standard Iron Company of Canada, Ltd. There are three other small furnaces in Canada, one of 100 tons at Londonderry, N.S., two of 7 and 8 tons respectively at Drummondville, Quebec, and one of 25 tons at Radnor Forges, Quebec. All of these are owned by the Canada Iron Corporation, Ltd..

The use of electric furnaces for the manufacture of pig-iron from scrap, and for the manufacture of fine grades of steel, has developed to important proportions in recent years, and while it is unlikely that electric furnaces will take the place of blast furnaces for the production of pig-iron and steel in large tonnages, yet an extension of the use of electric furnaces in Canada is to be expected, because coal is

dear in Canada, and likely to become dearer, and the Dominion is rich in water-powers for the generation of large quantities of electric power at comparatively cheap rates.

All the iron ore consumed by the blast furnaces in Ontario, with the exception of about 130,000 tons which is mined in the Michipicoten and Moose Mountain districts of North-Western Ontario, and in Hastings County, in Eastern Ontario, is imported from the States of Minnesota and Michigan. Also



— Production and Consumption of —
Coal in Canada —

Britain and the United States. It is still the leading process in Germany.

(3) Open Hearth—which is rapidly replacing the Bessemer furnaces in England, the United States and Canada. This process is more easily controlled, there is less danger from burning the steel and its product is more uniform and reliable. The yield of ingots compared with the total of metal charged is also, as compared with the Bessemer, higher.

all the coal required for firing and coking at these Ontario furnaces is imported from the United States—mainly Pennsylvania.

The fact that Canada's iron furnaces consume over 2,000,000 tons annually of imported iron ore, and only some 140,000 tons of domestic ore, must not be taken to indicate the lack of good iron ore deposits in Canada. For such is not the case. The existence of such world-famous iron ore deposits, both as regards quantity and quality, as those of Newfoundland, on the East, and the Minnesota and Michigan on the West, makes the working of ordinary deposits impracticable. The ore from Michigan and Minnesota so completely dominates the furnaces of this Continent that they supply fully four-fifths of the ore smelted in the furnaces of the United States and Canada. In fact, the ores from these two States supply the iron ore from which between one-third and one-half of the world's iron production is made.

The coal field of Cape Breton County, N.S., lying immediately to the rear of the blast furnaces at Sydney and Sydney Mines is one of the finest deposits of coal on the continent of North America, and is the most extensively worked of any in Canada. Of the total of 15,012,178 tons of coal raised in the whole Dominion in 1913, Cape Breton County fields produced 6,265,495 tons, and of these the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., alone mined 5,285,968 tons.

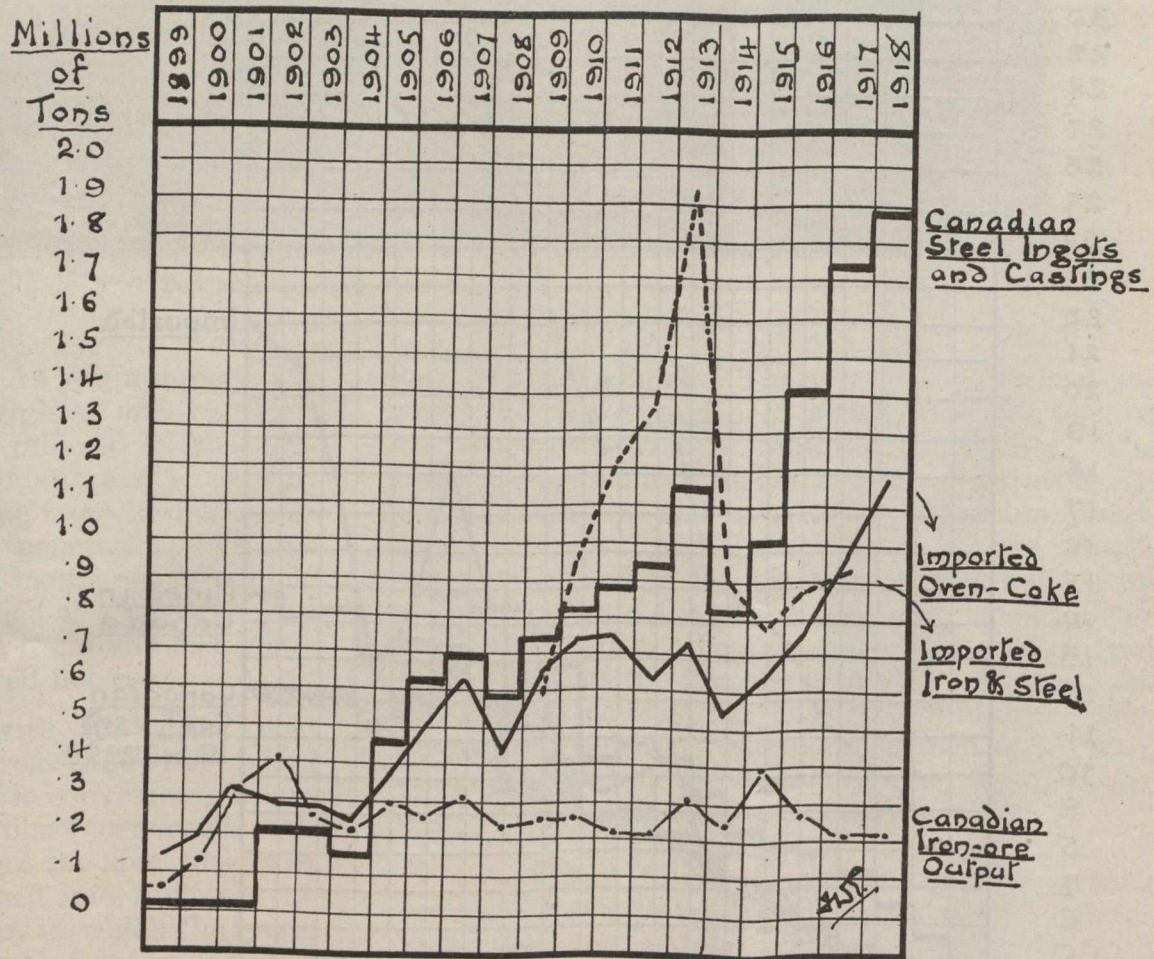
There are three other coal districts in Nova Scotia, but all are of much less importance than the Cape Breton County fields. The Pictou County fields in the vicinity of New Glasgow, N.S., produce about 800,000 tons annually. The Cumberland County fields, situated in the vicinity of Springhill, N.S., produce about 700,000 tons annually, and the Inverness County fields on the West Coast of Cape Breton produce 300,000 tons annually.

The coalfields of New Brunswick are limited in extent, and cannot be expected to ever become really important, except for local consumption. During the past four years, the coal-seams have been quite vigorously worked, and an annual output of about 125,000 tons has been attained.

After leaving the eastern part of New Brunswick, one may travel west across the rest of that Province, the whole of the Province of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and pretty well across the Province of Saskatchewan before encountering the next Canadian coal deposit. But here nature has made up for the deficiency in Central Canada by laying down one of the greatest known deposits on the globe.

Fully two-thirds of the whole of the large Province of Alberta, and considerable of the adjoining portions of British Columbia and Saskatchewan is known to be underlaid with coal, ranging in variety from lignites to anthracites. Valuable deposits of coal also exist in British Columbia on the West Coast of the Rockies, and on Vancouver Island.

But coal is of value, and is mined only in proportion to the population and industry within reach of it, and since it does not pay to carry coal from the Maritime Provinces any further West than Montreal, or the coal from the Western fields any further East than Winnipeg, fully one-half of Canada's people and industries cannot profitably be supplied with Canadian coal. The whole of the Province of Ontario and a large part of Quebec draw their supplies of coal from Pennsylvania, U.S.A. But the



— Production of Iron-Ore and Steel Manufacture in Canada. —

population and industry of Western Canada are increasing rapidly, and, with it, the demands upon those excellent coal resources. In the Province of Alberta only some 300,000 tons of coal were raised in the year 1900, but, by the year 1913, the yearly production of this Province had increased to over 4,000,000 tons, and in 1918 it reached 6,000,000 tons. In 1913 the coal production of British Columbia was 2,714,420 tons. The principal coal mining districts of Alberta are—Calgary, Lethbridge, Edmonton and Medicine Hat, and the principal districts in British Columbia are Crows Nest Pass, Nicola and Princeton, and Ladysmith and Comox on Vancouver Island.

(To be Continued.)

About Exports

CANADIAN IMPORTS INTO FRANCE.

Hon. Philippe Roy writes as follows with respect to importations into France:

With a view to ultimately inducing our merchants to quote prices c.i.f. French port, or even delivered c.i.f. duty paid, interior carriage paid also to city of destination, it might be as well to point out that, although it is the importer in France who makes the application for licenses (demandes d'autorisation d'importation) and who attends to transport from French port, the Canadian exporter should know just what has to be done on this side. On the other hand, it is surprising to find that many French importers come to this office to find out what the regulations are, even though in their own country, but regulations incidental to the war and the turbulence since the signing of the armistice have forced importers to make inquiries at every turn. There has been no difficulty in getting samples into the country.

As to opportunities, I believe that they are here in such number that Canada has a chance to build up an export trade such as she never had before, and in this respect I would refer readers to Weekly Bulletin No. 791 (March 31, 1919, page 526), especially where it is mentioned that money must be spent without expecting any immediate adequate return, but that enterprises in France succeed, although many fail for want of a little courage; also where the fact is mentioned that the laws, customs and business methods are diametrically opposed to those that prevail in English countries. With regard to representatives here in France, Canada, having so many people who speak equally well English and French, should be better prepared than many competing countries. As for collections and guarantees of payment, most sales have, I believe, been made to France against documents f.o.b. Atlantic or Pacific seaport, but the c.i.f. quotations must be made if we are to expect anything like an export trade in France. With regard to guarantee for payment, if goods were sold delivered in French towns, recourse would have to be made to references given by the importer involved and ordinary care taken; and although there are no books of reference such as Dun's and Bradstreet's existing in France, I have had the testimony of many merchants who have been engaged in Canadian trade who have stated that they have lost little or nothing, either in bad debts or in lawyers' fees for collection—one or two mentioned only that theirs amounted to 1 per cent or less than 1 per cent, so that this item is negligible when ordinary care shall have been taken. With respect to shipping space, brokers in Montreal should be able to quickly inform applicants. In regard to freight or forwarding agents on the French side of the ocean there are many that attend to shipments, looking after placing of the goods on the wharf, custom house formalities, discharging of steamers, transshipment on lighters or wagons, sorting, classing, warehousing, delivering, etc. The addresses of some of these firms are on file at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and can be obtained on request, quoting file No. 17841.

An order-in-council places the St. John and Halifax refineries on an even basis with the Montreal refineries, so far as freight rates are concerned. The eastern refineries will no longer get any special favors in the way of rates for western traffic. This is a matter that has been the subject of argument before the Railway Commission for years, and the final outcome is regarded as a victory for the Montreal refiners.

COMPANY NOTES.

The Robbins & Myers Co., Springfield, Mass., will locate its Canadian plant at Brantford, Ont., where it recently purchased a site of 10 acres and will erect a plant to employ 350 hands. The company manufactures small electric motors and fans, etc.

The Fisher Body Co., Detroit, will build a five-story factory at Windsor, Ont., for the manufacture of closed automobile bodies, which will employ 200 men when completed. The company has a plant at Walkerville, Ont., where it manufactures open automobile bodies.

The Muskoka Foundry, Ltd., Bracebridge, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$70,000 by Charles E. Lount, Alexander C. Salmon, Albert Coombs and others.

The Savold Tire Corporation of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000,000 by James E. Knox, 53 College Street; Frederick J. Livingston, 241 Jarvis street; Edmund Barber and others to manufacture automobile tires, accessories, etc.

The Canadian Sander Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by Arthur C. Jones, Ray L. Carter, both of Syracuse, N. Y.; John H. Craig, Solvay, N. Y., and others, to manufacture machinery, engines, boilers, etc.

Mustikon, Ltd., Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by William A. J. Case, Room 801, Dominion Bank Building; James B. Taylor, Belhaven Road; George E. Atwood and others, all of Toronto, to manufacture automobiles, accessories, etc.

The Connaught Motor Sales Co., Hamilton, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by William E. Angold, Harry J. Jarman, John R. Marshall and others to manufacture and repair automobiles, motors, engines, etc.

The Eureka Pattern & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 by David B. Adamson, Thomas Bathgate, 115 Marchmont Road; William Owen and others to manufacture patterns of wood and metal, castings, machinery, etc.

The Mead Universal Co., Ltd., Toronto, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$350,000 by George A. Young, Room 303, 12 King Street East; Joseph E. Hallat, Norman C. Urquhart, 1387 Queen West, and others, to manufacture and repair automobiles, engines, motors, etc.

Shipping News

DRYDOCK FOR LOUISBURG.

Work on a \$5,000,000 dry dock for Louisburg C.B. harbor will begin by the first of 1920, according to a statement made by J. W. Maddin, one of the incorporators of the Louisburg Drydock and Shipbuilding Company. Plans and specifications for the drydock have been completed and placed before the Federal Government for approval. The signing of a subsidy contract by Ottawa is now being awaited. The drydock as planned will give employment to about 800 skilled workers. English capital will be used largely in the plant's construction.

COAL SHIPMENTS GROWING.

The recent release of the Dominion Coal Company steamer Wabana for the coal-carrying trade in the St. Lawrence is beginning to have a favorable effect on the local coal situation.

A Dominion Coal Company official stated today that the company has already brought more coal here this season than during the whole of last year's shipping season.

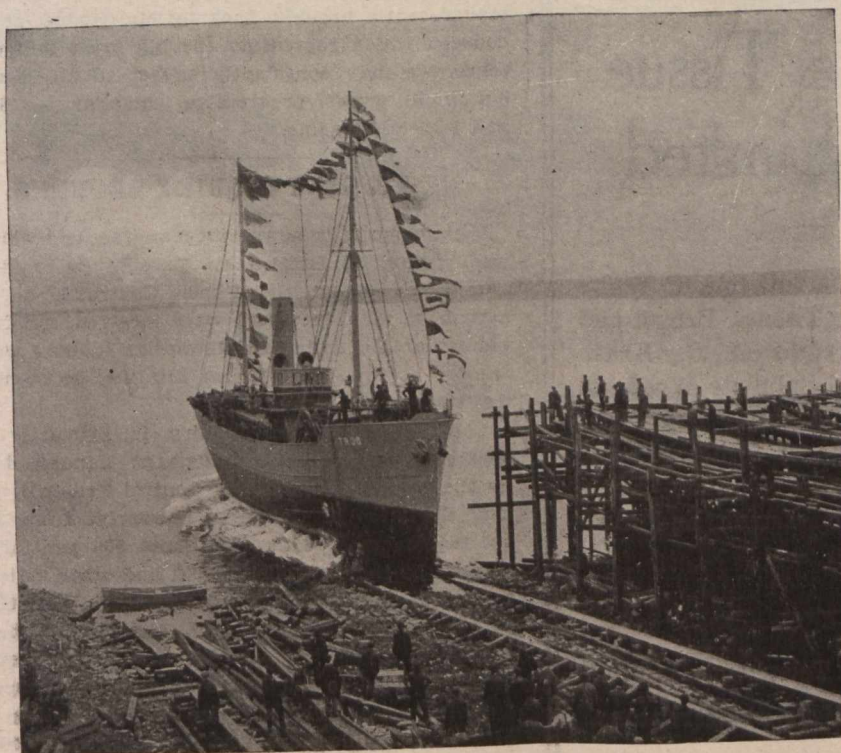
The volume is, however, far below pre-war years, when two million tons were carried from Louisburg to Montreal annually. This season the volume of coal will be only twenty-five per cent of that amount.

There are still two 11,000 ton carriers of the company under British Government charter. They are the Rose Castle and Dagchild.

The present fleet of steamers under charter to the Dominion Coal Company numbers three, the Kamouraska, Wabana and Lord Stratheona.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Secretary of Commerce in President Wilson's Cabinet, has resigned to enter private business. Mr. Redfield, who was born at Albany in 1858, early in life determined to enter on a business career and became identified with various engineering and machinery firms. He also took a prominent part in the affairs of the Democratic party; was a Member of Congress for two terms, and was appointed to his position in the Wilson Cabinet in 1913. He was regarded as a particularly efficient head of the Commerce Department.

Davie Shipbuilding & Repairing Co., Ltd, Lauzon, Levis, P.Q.



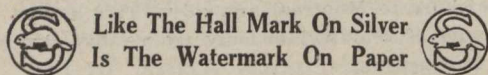
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Manufacturers of a full line of White and Colored M. G. Tissues, Brown and Colored Light Weight M. G., Kraft, White and Colored Sulphate Wrap, all grades of fruit Wraps, Dry Proof Paper. A full line of Toilet Paper, Paper Towels, Paper Napkins, Decorative Crepe Rolls, Lunch and Outing Sets.

Head Office, 331 Telephone Building
TORONTO Mills at Merritton

Laurentide Breaks Records

Earnings of Great Canadian Paper and Power Company Were Over 17 P.C.—Prospects for Current Year are Brilliant

Profits of the Laurentide Pulp & Paper Co. for the year to June 20, 1919, were \$2,955,978, deductions included bond interest of \$236,926; depreciation, \$329,841; war tax, \$240,000; timber depletion, \$175,554; pension fund \$150,000; leaving a balance for dividends of \$1,823,657, or over 19 per cent on the outstanding capital stock, compared with 17.7 per cent in 1918, and 17.9 per cent for 1917. As the allowance for timber depletion is a new one, the comparison with previous years is even more striking; moreover, the allowance for depreciation of buildings and plant was made with an even more generous hand than in the past, \$329,841 being written off in the 1919 exhibit, against \$271,883 in 1918, and \$116,670 in 1917.

After the payment of dividends and the bonus declared several months ago, which aggregated \$1,392,000 in the 1918-19 period, compared with \$960,000 in 1917-18, and \$864,000 in 1916-17, there remained a balance of \$431,656 to carry into the current year's accounts, bringing total surplus up to \$2,857,204.

The net working capital is \$5,355,670, compared with \$5,679,669 last year. Current assets of \$7,238,086 are nearly \$1,000,000 in excess of those of 1918, although current liabilities also show an increase of almost \$266,000. The latter is more than accounted for, however, in the increased dividend and initial bonus of 3 per cent, paid shortly after the close of the fiscal year.

President Chahoon questioned by one of the shareholders at the annual meeting regarding the company's policy respecting reforestation and fire protection, stated that approximately 1,000,000 young trees had been planted during the year, and that it was hoped that the nursery by the spring of next year would be capable of producing sufficient to bring the annual plant up to 2,000,000 trees. The loss through fire during the past year had been practically nil, Mr. Chahoon paying tribute in the very wise and far-seeing policy of

the Province of Quebec regarding forest protection.

The outlook for the current year, he stated, was exceedingly bright. The consumption of newsprint paper, based largely as it is on the demand for advertising space, exceeded anything in the world's history.

The balance sheet compares with that of last year as follows:

Assets.		
	1919	1918
Plant	\$6,883,937	\$6,331,034
Realty	957,620	.....
Timber	1,947,564	2,090,165
Ry. Stock .....	.....	.....
Investments	1,988,051	1,635,541
Logs	2,533,912	1,855,250
Mill Supplies	687,242	737,878
Merchandise	392,123	424,487
Bills Receivable .....	.....	.....
Accts. Rec.	1,056,238	1,015,762
Cash	580,518	227,222
Forestry .....	.....	.....
Insurance .....	.....	38,231
Def. charges	43,446	50,330
Call loans .....	.....	400,000
	\$15,617,167	\$14,805,905

Liabilities.		
	1919	1918
Com. Stock	\$9,600,000	\$9,600,000
Bonds	565,788	620,615
Loans .....	.....	63,383
Bond Interest	36,000	36,000
Div. due	289,748	241,330
Wages	184,171	58,284
Accs. pay.	313,067	520,645
Bills pay.	3,100	173,500
Contingent	95,809	64,361
Sink. Fund .....	.....	.....
Depreciation .....	.....	.....
War Tax	768,330	528,330
Misc. Res.	233,445	228,183
Pension Fund	382,512	255,722
Bonus due	288,000	.....
Surplus	2,857,207	2,425,548
	\$15,617,167	\$14,805,905

WAYAGAMACK'S EXPANSION.

It is understood that Wayagamack is intending to install a second set of machines. If this is a result of the rosy report of opportunities in England recently brought back by Mr. Hodge, of the concern which represents the big kraft mill over there, we may confidently expect to see similar action by other progressive concerns. — Pulp and Paper Magazine.

NEWSPRINT INQUIRY REOPENS.

A big surprise in newsprint manufacturing circles was sprung at Ottawa on Tuesday when communications from the Paper Controller to the newsprint manufacturers were received, notifying them that the Canadian Newsprint Inquiry would resume at the Court House, Ottawa, on Monday, September 8th.

The calling of the inquiry is primarily for considering the recent judgment handed down by the judges of the Paper Control Tribunal, setting the price of Canadian newsprint from July 1st to November 30th, 1918, from \$69 per ton as ordered by the controller to \$66, and other matters.

Though it was not mentioned definitely there is also a possibility of the differentials being taken up. The requests to attend the hearing were extended to publishers as well as newsprint manufacturers. The surprise in the sending out of the communications was that they followed so quickly on top of the judgment of the Paper

Control Tribunal. One view that could easily be taken of the situation is that matters all along the line are going to be materially speeded up, the inquiry brought to an end, and prices fixed for the different periods covered by the Controller's orders.

Mr. Pringle in his comment on the decision of the judges drew attention that the honorable members of the Tribunal in setting their price at \$66 had not taken into consideration the 11 months when newsprint had sold for \$50 per ton and the five months that followed when Government orders placed its figure at \$52.

REPORT DEADLOCK OVER G. T. R.

Ottawa dispatches state that the Government, dealing with the Grand Trunk project, has intimated an unwillingness to improve upon its offer to the shareholders, upon which the negotiations have been conducted. Sir Alfred Smithers, chairman of the British directorate of the company, has been here and has interviewed the Premier and Sir Henry Drayton, but no conclusion has been come to. Sir Alfred holds out for terms which will be entirely satisfactory to the shareholders and urges that whatever treatment is accorded them will reflect upon Canadian credit in Great Britain.

September 15 was set for the enforcement of the new Montreal Tramways fares.

News of Pulp and Paper

\$9,000,000 PULP MILL.

Financial and real estate circles report that an option has been taken upon property situated around Sillery Cove, Quebec, for its eventual purchase for the erection of a nine million dollar pulp mill. The promoters are well-known American financiers and practical pulp mill men. The option will expire in thirty days.

CANADIAN PAPER TRADE ANNUAL.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Paper Trade Association will be held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 16 and 17.

A large representative attendance is expected from all the leading cities in Canada and important business is to be transacted. Officers will be elected for the coming year, as well as reports of an interesting character presented. W. C. Ridgway, of New York, secretary of the National Paper Trade Association, will be present and deliver an address.

The book and writing section, the coated paper section, and the wrapping paper section of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Trade Association will meet at the same time as the Canadian Paper Trade Association. Important subjects between the manufacturers of the various lines of paper and the jobbers are to be taken up.

The present officers are John F. Ellis, Toronto, president; John Martin, Winnipeg, vice-president; H. B. Donovan, Montreal, second vice-president; E. S. Munroe, Toronto, treasurer, and N. L. Martin, Toronto, secretary.

PULP PRODUCTION IN RUSSIA.

Some interesting light on the pulp situation in Russia is shed by an article in the "Papijournal-en." This authority says that about 10,000,000 pounds (161,000 ton) of sulphite pulp was manufactured in Russia annually before the war. Pulp factories found in Russia before the war were equipped with old-fashioned machinery, had a very poor system of transportation and were operated very inefficiently. The low cost of labor was responsible for these conditions.

Before the war Germany furnished nearly all the machinery for the pulp factories in Russia, but only a very few German firms were able to deliver machinery complete, and at times they were unwilling to grant the desired long credit. This accounts for the fact that not many cellulose factories were built in Russia. On account of the long credit demanded the Scandinavians were unwilling to furnish this machinery.

During the war a new pulp factory has been constructed, which produces 20,000 tons of dry pulp per year. In spite of these conditions the pulp industry in Russia has yielded good profit because prices were high and a heavy duty prevented the importation from other countries than Finland, which had a special tariff agreement with Russia. Many pulp factories were destroyed during the war, partly by the Russians themselves and partly by artillery fire during the German occupation. At least one year will be required to make the necessary repairs. The consumption of paper is increasing every year. Finland will not in the future occupy any privileged tariff position and competition will be free to all countries.

EXPORTS OF PAPER LOWER.

The June exports of paper, pulp and pulpwood from Canada totalled in value \$7,345,851, as compared with \$9,120,262 in June last year. Paper shows a gain of \$153,538 and mechanically ground pulp of \$295,818, while chemically prepared pulp fell off \$1,105,652 and unmanufactured pulpwood \$1,118,114.

The details follow:

	June, 1918.	June, 1919.
Paper and mfs. of	\$3,970,988	\$4,124,526
Wood pulp, chem.	2,917,671	1,813,018
Do. mechanical	324,163	619,981
	\$7,213,822	\$6,557,525
Pulpwood	1,906,440	788,326
	\$9,120,262	\$7,345,857

Exports for the first three months of the fiscal year, show a decrease of \$2,478,375, compared with last year and a gain of \$4,702,547 compared with 1917.

Men of the Moment

MR. H. A. HODGSON, for many years prominent in the produce business in this city, has just died in his 62nd year. The late Mr. Hodgson was born at Birkenhead, England, but came to Canada as a young man, where he became identified with the produce business. At first he was in partnership with his brother, but lately has been operating under his own name.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. S. EVE, who has been placed at the head of the Physics Department of McGill University, succeeds Dr. Howard T. Barnes. Professor Eve was on the staff of the Physics Department when war broke out. He took an active part in recruiting for the University companies of the "Princess Pats" and later went overseas as an officer in the 148th Battalion. He was very popular as a professor, and equally so as an officer.

OLE HANSON, who resigned as mayor of Seattle, is now said to be a candidate for the presidency of the United States on the Republican ticket. Ole Hanson sprang into fame as a defier of the Bolsheviks. When the One Big Union got busy in Seattle and tied up everything, Ole Hanson called out the militia and put down the strikers with a ruthless hand and re-established law and order in twenty-four hours. Today he is famous on the Pacific Coast and even the guides on the "rubber-neck waggons" point out Ole Hanson's home as one of the historic spots of Seattle.

MR. CLARENCE I. DE SOLA has been created a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, the highest order of Belgian knighthood. Chevalier de Sola has received a letter from King Albert of Belgium, which says that the honor is conferred in recognition of valuable services rendered during the war. Chevalier de Sola has been in the consular service of Belgium for 14 years. He was active during the war in organizing and sending overseas large numbers of Belgian reservists. Since the end of the war he has been keenly interested in restoring active commercial relations between this country and Belgium, and already has arranged the forwarding of some ships carrying cargoes of supplies needed in restoration of the war-scarred country.

GENERAL COLEMAN DU PONT, the great explosive manufacturer, was asked recently if he were thinking of retiring. "No. This idea that so many people have that they will have a glorious time after they can retire, and that until then they must simply wrestle along somehow, in a rather joyless fashion, is wrong—as wrong as it can be!" General du Pont declared with fire. "If you haven't sense enough—or philosophy enough—to order your life and work so as to get genuine satisfaction and fun out of it as you go along, you certainly will not get any bumper measure of enjoyment when the day comes—if it does come—when you can step out of everything. There is more fun in producing, in creating something, whether it be a great building or an industry or only a dog kennel, than there ever can be in idleness. The person, therefore, who fails to derive satisfying happiness from his daily endeavors will enter only a fool's paradise when he quits work to enjoy—or rather suffer—leisure. Happiness in work not only goes hand in hand with success in work, but hand in hand with success and happiness in living.

Cable Address
Price

Codes Used
A B C and Liebers

Price Brothers & Company, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Spruce Lumber, Lath, Cedar Shingles, Ties,
Pulpwood, Sulphite and Groundwood
Pulp, Newspaper, Cardboard, &c.**

QUEBEC

SAW MILLS:

Batiscan Montmagny Cape St. Ignace Rimouski
Matane Salmon Lake Saguenay District

PAPER AND PULP MILLS:

Kenogami Jonquiere Rimouski

Commodity Markets

Grain.—The local option markets were very weak during most of the week on the Hoover statement of immense stores in Europe, along with fine weather and favorable crop reports. On Friday there was a small upward reaction of about a cent.

There was good demand for oats at the lower level, and quite an active business was done in all grades for October-November shipment from Fort William, the cash situation being comparatively strong as compared with the futures owing to the light stocks now available of old crop grades, and the fact that the deliveries of new crop oats to date have been practically nil, consequently good premiums were realized for the former, sales of No. 2 Canadian Western being made at 7 cents per bushel over the October option, and No. 3 Canadian Western at 6 cents. On spot the market closed firm with sales of car lots of No. 2 Canadian Western at \$1, extra No. 1 feed at 98c, No. 1 feed at 97c, and No. 2 feed at 95c per bushel ex-store. Foreign bids were away below local values. Business in barley was quiet at \$1.51 for No. 3 Ontario.

BUTTER.—Unchanged in spite of large supplies and small export movement. Demand has been principally from local jobbing houses for supplies for future requirements, and buying for shipment to outside points has been limited. At the auction sales there were 3,211 packages offered. The prices bid at the first sale were 54c per lb. for pasteurized, 53½c for finest and 52½c for fine, which were not considered satisfactory, and they were refused, but it was reported that the different lots were sold privately at an advance of ½c to ¼c per lb. on the above figures, and at the sale on Friday pasteurized sold at 54½c, finest at 54¼c and fine at 53¼c, the prices for the two former lots being ¼c to ½c per lb. higher than those realized at the sale on the same day the previous week, while the figure for pasteurized was ¼c per lb. lower.

CHEESE.—No change. Receipts were much smaller than the previous week and the same week last year, and the movement for export account is light, consequently stocks on spot are steadily increasing. At some of the boards in the country 25½c and 25¼c per lb. were realized, which indicates that there is a demand from other sources and all the make is not coming this way this season.

LIVE HOGS.—At lower prices, due to weakness in the States and liberal offerings here, there was good demand from packers for the best grades and quite an active trade was done. At Toronto prices closed \$1 per 100 lbs. lower than a week ago at \$20.50 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars, and at \$20.25 fed and watered, and in Winnipeg values declined \$1 per 100 lbs. to \$19 for selected lots weighed off cars, while in this market they are also \$1 per 100 lbs. cheaper at \$20.50 to \$21 for selected lots weighed off cars, with a cut of \$2 per 100 lbs. for rough mixed lots, \$5 for sows and \$7 for stags. The market for dressed hogs is 50c per 100 lbs. lower than a week ago.

EGGS.—No important change during the week; prices well maintained and continued keen demand for all supplies offering in the country and the high figures being realized for the same. The domestic demand continues good and an active trade in a jobbing way has been done in the best grades. Late cable advices have been firmer and more encouraging, but the volume of new business passing in this direction has been small and the movement for export account is light at present. Wholesale: strictly new laid, 64c; selected stock, 60c; No. 1 stock, 53c.

FLOUR.—Advance announced on September 2 of 35 to 70 cents per barrel on car lots of winter wheat flour and 75 cents on smaller quantities. Fixed prices of wheat are much higher than millers were paying in the month of July and the early part of August. The demand for this flour since the above took place has been limited. Sales of odd cars were made at \$10.10 per barrel in jute bags, ex-track, and broken lots at \$10.95 to \$11.05 per barrel in new cotton bags, and at \$10.75 in second-hand jute bags, ex-store. There is no improvement in the volume of business in spring wheat flour for export account, in fact, millers state that no orders have been awarded as yet on this crop but there is a continued good, steady demand for supplies for local requirements and for country points. The mills here are not running as yet, but as they all have fair quantities of wheat on the way, it is expected all of them will be in operation this week. Car lots for country points, \$11 per barrel. Corn flour unchanged in spite of drop in corn.

MILLFEED.—Prices firm with a continued active demand and small offerings. Orders for car lots are coming forward freely, and bookings of bran were made at \$45, and shorts at \$55 per ton, including bags, ex-track, while broken lots of bran to city buyers are selling at \$46.75, and shorts at \$56.75, and country dealers at \$46 and \$56 per ton, including bags, less 25c per ton for spot cash. The market for rolled oats continues quiet owing to the fact that buyers in most cases have ample supplies on hand to meet immediate wants, and no increased activity is expected until colder weather sets in and the consumption increases. Prices are irregular, with some millers quoting broken lots of standard grades at \$4.80 and \$4.90, and others at \$5 to \$5.25 per bag of 90 lbs., delivered.

POTATOES.—With liberal supplies coming forward and large stocks on spot for the season of the year prices have a downward tendency on account of the fact that the demand at present is only for supplies to meet immediate wants owing to the warm weather prevailing. Latest sales of car lots of New Brunswick stock were reported at \$2 to \$2.10, and Quebec varieties at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bag of 90 lbs. ex-track.

BRADSTREETS MONTREAL REPORT.

Bradstreets says: The past week has been very much broken up with a number of holidays, but now that these are over, business is beginning to settle down. A number of new labor troubles have arisen, especially amongst the various building trades, quite a few thousand men in the various building trades have gone out.

The live stock market are ruling lower, which has cheapened the price of meat products. In the grocery trade the market is uneventful, all sugar refineries are now selling on the same basis.

In the dry goods trade the higher grades of knit sweaters are dearer due to the advance in the finer grades of wools, shortage of female labor and shorter working hours. The situation in cotton goods is very strong, buyers finding it difficult to make purchases at anything but advanced prices. Some lines of linen goods are double the price they were two years ago. Window shades are easier.

It is reported that some prominent Montrealers are interesting themselves in a new export company to develop the export trade of Canada. Our lumber exports this week show a big increase. The Canadian Trade Commission are endeavouring to create a permanent steamship line between Canada and Roumania.

A great portion of the crop has now been cut. About nineteen million bushels of wheat is expected to be shipped via Canadian ports to the Royal commission before the season of navigation closes. Customs receipts for the past month show a considerable increase.

The retail trade is very active, especially with supplies for the school children. Collections are good.

Week In Brief

The Cobalt strike was settled on Saturday. The men accepted the mine-owners' terms.

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King has accepted the Liberal nomination for the Federal seat of Prince, P.E.I.

Premier Arsenault of Prince Edward Island has resigned and the Hon. J. H. Bell, leader of the Liberal Opposition, has been called on to form a government.

Hon. Arthur Syton was transferred from the Ministry of Customs to the Public Works, succeeding Hon. Frank Carvell. His own successor is not yet named.

Cables to Toronto Globe state that the British Royal Wheat Commission has offered to buy 500,000 tons of Canadian wheat, about 19,000,000 bushels, if it can be shipped before the close of navigation. The price named is equal to last year's fixed Canadian price. The money will be paid in Montreal, the loss on exchange falling upon Britain. The price last year was \$2.24½ for No. 1 Northern, in store at Fort William.

The Toronto police court imposed fines totalling \$700 on two sellers of oil stocks who were charged with violating the Ontario companies act. Glen Craig Tobias was convicted on two charges arising out of an advertisement which appeared recently in a Toronto newspaper offering for sale shares of Dollar Oil Wells, Limited. Tobias pleaded guilty and was fined in all \$300 and costs. A. G. Rogers, a brother-in-law of Tobias, also pleaded guilty and was fined \$400 and costs.

The Board of Commerce issued a sugar order under which the utmost profit that can be made by the refiner is two-fifths of a cent per pound, but, because, according to refinery practice, sales are frequently made below actual cost of production (this being the result of market conditions affecting the raw product), out of this two-fifths of a cent per pound, the refiners will have to pay their losses during non-profitable periods. The wholesalers' profit is limited to 5 per cent. The utmost profit that a retailer may make is one cent per pound. The refiner is also limited to a price of 11 cents, including the commission paid to the wholesaler.

The list of delegates to the National Industrial Conference on industrial relations and labor laws, opening in Ottawa on Monday next, shows that there will be in all seventy-five employers' delegates and an equal number of spokesmen for employees, together with a third group of about forty persons comprising municipal representatives, members of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, members of the labor sub-committee of the Dominion Cabinet, representatives of returned soldiers and others. Sir Robert Borden will act as chairman, Hon. G. D. Robertson will act as vice-chairman. Hon. W. L. M. King, the new leader of the Liberal party, will speak on the opening day.

About Things In General

TWO LIST HOLT-RENFREW.

Arrangements are now being completed for the listing of Holt, Renfrew preferred and common stocks on the Montreal Exchange and it is expected that the securities will be called some time this month. The outstanding common and preferred shares of the company amount to a par value of \$1,000,000 each. It will be recalled that during last May, a public offering was made of \$825,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock at an issue price of 98, carrying a bonus of 25 per cent in common. The common was quoted recently at 60 bid.

GRANBY WILL BE ACTIVE.

The Granby Mining Company is anticipating a very active period for at least a year ahead, says the B.C. Financial Times. The closing down of its Grand Forks smelter will not militate against a heavy production from its operations in the Anyox district. Granby has submitted to a heavy expenditure of capital to free it from the unsatisfactory coke conditions obtaining on the coast. With the erection of its by-product plant at Anyox and its coal-mining operations at Cassidy's Landing on Vancouver Island, the Granby will be independent of other companies and at the same time will be able to handle its smelting problems on an economic basis as any copper property in North America. This, together with further development at Anyox, and the handling of customs ore, will likely place the Granby Company's production on a par with the past two years, with every prospect of a sustained increase during 1920.

MANUFACTURERS GET TOGETHER.

An agreement has been reached between the Federation of British Industries and the Canadian Manufacturers Association whereby each shall benefit through a scheme for interchange of information and other means of mutual assistance.

The Canadian Manufacturers Association will keep the Federation fully informed (as far as they have information available) as to:

(a) Supplies of raw materials in Canada useful for manufacturing processes in the United Kingdom.

(b) Requirements of the Canadian markets which cannot be supplied by Canadian manufacturers themselves, including such goods as are at present obtained from the United States.

(c) Details of the organization of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

(d) Standing of Canadian firms.

The F.B.I. will, on the other hand, obtain for the C.M.A. when required:

(a) The names of British firms desirous of purchasing raw materials from Canada.

(b) Firms willing to supply the needs of the Canadian market.

(c) Details of the organization of the F.B.I.

The F.B.I. will bring to the notice of its members any views communicated to it by the C.M.A. with regard to trade relations between Canada and the United Kingdom. Where necessary, these views will be considered by appropriate committees, and resolutions adopted or action taken. The F.B.I. will also, where possible, obtain and communicate to the C.M.A. the views of its members on questions raised by the C.M.A.

The C.M.A. will act in a similar manner for the F.B.I.

The F.B.I. will do its best to assist members of the C.M.A. visiting the United Kingdom, and these members are invited to call at the F.B.I.

offices immediately on their arrival. All possible assistance will be given them to get in touch with such members of the Federation as they wish to see. The C.M.A. will act similarly when members of the F.B.I. visit Canada (the C.M.A. have offices in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver).

Opportunities will always be afforded wherever possible for representatives of either body to discuss matters which they wish to raise with members of the other body.

Endeavor will be made to arrange that delegates of the F.B.I. shall go to Canada at the time of the C.M.A. general meeting, when it is hoped that it will be possible to formulate a scheme for still closer co-operation.

WOOLLEN MILLS FOR B. C.

British Columbia is to have a factory for worsted yarns, blankets, rugs and flannels, and possibly later for woollen cloths, according to the promoters of the Canada Western Woollen Mills, Limited, just incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000. The provisional directors are: Gordon Jonah (of Jonah, Pratt and Co., men's furnishings), president; James Robinson, D.C.M. (traveling secretary of G.W.V.A.), vice-president; and R. M. Morgan, O. B. Eller and J. L. Clark. The latter is an experienced woollen man and will be general manager. The company is incorporated with the idea of employing returned soldiers, and having them become actual stockholders, although others will also be employed. With water that does not have to be treated to any extent and in close proximity to the British Columbia and Alberta wool raising centres, officials believe they can produce goods at low cost.

THE CANADIAN FISHERMAN.

The Canadian Fisherman for August is a very handsome "Export Edition," printed in parallel columns in English, French and Spanish, and containing much matter calculated to bring the product of Canada's seas and inland waters to the notice of other lands. The illustrations are numerous and particularly fine. An editorial points out that "We Canadians claim to possess within our territorial and adjacent waters the greatest fishery resources in the world. This claim is freely admitted by scientists and other authorities, and we also believe our fish to be of a superior quality owing to the frigidity of the water from which they are taken. All our fishing grounds, ocean and lake, are located north of the forty-third parallel of latitude and comprise about 7,000 miles of sea-washed shores on the Pacific and 5,500 miles of coast line on the Atlantic. In addition, Canada possesses no less than 220,000 square miles of fresh water lakes and river abundantly stocked with excellent food fish."

AN UNPARDONABLE STRIKE.

The sudden and complete stoppage of the Toronto Railway Company's street cars in their courses shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday evening . . . is chargeable to human agency—some might call it inhuman agency. The arrest of the street cars which brought them up with a jerk was the effect of a strike—The Electrical Workers' Union took that particular moment to call out its members in the service of the companies with whom they had difference, the settlement of which had even at that time been provided for by the award of a Board of Conciliation. The manager of the Toronto Railway Company and of the Toronto Power Company stated in a letter last night sent to the Mayor that the award did

not come into the possession of the companies concerned until about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and that not until after 5:30, when he got back to his office, did he know anything of its contents. . . . The strike was unnecessary and in every way unjustifiable. It is a kind of strike that ought in every case to be investigated and its instigators brought to account. There is fair striking and foul striking, and this does not appear to have been of the former kind. It seemed to have more than a touch of that quality of German militarism we call "frightfulness."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

CANADA IRON FOUNDRIES.

Approval was given by the shareholders of Canada Iron Foundries, Limited, to the proposal of the directors providing for the redemption of the outstanding "A" and "B" debenture stock and a by-law was passed decreasing the company's capital stock by the cancellation of 20,000 unissued shares of a par value of \$10.

Another by-law was adopted by the shareholders increasing the preference stock by 200,000 new shares of a par value of \$10, sanction also being given to the issuing of \$1,000,000 six per cent 20 year debenture stock.

ONTARIO HYDRO PLANS.

Sir Adam Beck at a Toronto Fair luncheon told of the immensity of the Chippewa power development scheme.

The project is being carried out on a larger scale than heretofore generally known. Originally, Sir Adam said, the undertaking was to cost between \$16,000,000 and \$18,000,000 and between 175,000 and 200,000 horsepower were to be developed. Subsequently it was decided to develop the capacity of the canal. Although the cost of the canal will, when it is completed, be double the original estimate, its capacity instead of being 6,600 second feet, will be over 15,000 second feet, and the product of that water will be 500,000 horsepower for peak loads, instead of 175,000 or 200,000 horsepower.

For ordinary purposes it will supply 425,000 horsepower and equipment will be installed to develop 525,000 horsepower.

GETTING AFTER "WILD CATS"

It is pleasing to learn that the Ontario Government contemplates following up its recent prosecution of doubtful oil promotions by devoting some attention to the more than dubious mining stocks that are being so freely advertised at this time.

Reports of a revival of mining activity from every part of Canada are reaching this "Journal," and in British Columbia as well as in Ontario the quickening of interest in mines is being accompanied by the unwarranted booming of unproven mining ventures. Some remarkable phrases are being used to dazzle and attract the moths to the candle. One advertisement referred to cross-cutting "in the sheared zone of third enrichment" which sounds like something, but really means nothing.

Other advertisements emphasize the proximity of prospects which are being promoted to proved mines, which also implies nothing. Again, one reads of surface veins which are expected to join at depth, and when so joined are expected to contain high values.

Some extremely reputable newspapers are opening their advertising columns to this kind of bunkum information that is intended, to deceive, properly characterized by the Attorney-General of Ontario as being vague, illusive, and mainly "glittering generalities of the 'get-rich-quick' variety."—Canadian Mining Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1872

Bank of Hamilton

Head Office: HAMILTON

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

BUSINESS LARGE & SMALL

This Bank is equipped to render complete banking facilities to individuals, partnerships and companies, both large and small. With branches throughout every province of Canada, and correspondents in all parts of the world, your banking business will be handled with promptitude and at the minimum of expense.

Our facilities are at your disposal.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
 RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000

The Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Paid-up \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds \$16,000,000
 Total Assets \$430,00,000

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

576 Branches in CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, COSTA RICA, VENEZUELA, BRITISH WEST INDIES,
 SPAIN, Barcelona—Plaza de Cataluna 6.
 FRANCE, Paris—28 Rue du Quatre Septembre.
 LONDON, Eng. NEW YORK
 Prince Street. E. C. 68 William Street.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at all Branches

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.

Banking Transactions

NOVA SCOTIA BANKERS TOUR.

Charles Archibald, president of the Bank of Nova Scotia; General Manager H. A. Richardson and a number of directors of the bank, are in Western Canada on a tour of inspection of the bank's branches.

NEW BANKING OFFICE.

The Merchants Bank of Canada will open a new and up-to-date office at the corner of Rideau and Musgrove streets, Ottawa. The office is well situated to accommodate the farmers, as it is just off the market at the busiest corner in Ottawa on market days. The collection facilities of the Bank's 350 branches will be at the customers' disposal.

53 NEW BANK BRANCHES.

Enlargement of the banking facilities of Canada is now proceeding very rapidly. In July the new branches opened were 53. The Royal Bank of Canada headed the list with thirteen new branches, while the Merchants Bank of Canada was second with nine; the Bank of Montreal, third, with seven, and the Bank of Commerce, fourth with five Imperial Bank, Sterling Bank, Bank Nationale and the Standard opened three each; the Home Bank, two, and the Nova Scotia, Toronto, Union, Provinciale and Hochelaga, one each. The total of branches is now as follows:

In Canada	4,030
Ontario	1,338
Quebec	1,011
Nova Scotia	143
New Brunswick	103
Prince Edward Island	34
Manitoba	278
Alberta	365
Saskatchewan	562
British Columbia	193
Yukon	3
In Newfoundland	38
Elsewhere	105
Total	4,173

The new branches opened in July were:

- Aldershot, Ont. (Royal).
- xBeulah, Man. (Royal).
- xBluesky, Alta. (Royal).
- xCape Cove, Que. (Nationale).
- Chatsworth, Ont. (Royal).
- xClinton, B.C. (Montreal).
- Creston, B. C. (Imperial).
- Duntroon, Ont. (Sterling).
- xEspanola, Ont. (Royal).
- Feversham, Ont. (Toronto).
- Frederickton Jct., N.B. (Royal).
- xGaultois, Nfld. (Montreal).
- xGrandes Piles, Que. (Nationale).
- xHampton, Ont. (Montreal).
- Hanley, Sask. (Sterling).
- Huntsville, Ont. (Royal).
- xKhedive, Sask. (Home).
- Kimberley, Ont. (Merchants).
- xKingman, Alta. (Merchants).
- Lindsay, Ont. (Royal).
- xLoyalist, Alta. (Union).
- xMarysville, Ont. (Standard).
- Mervin, Sask. (Standard).
- Merrickville, Ont. (Royal).
- Millville, N.B. (Nova Scotia).
- Mission City, B.C. (Merchants).
- xMozart, Sask. (Montreal).
- Myrtle Station, Ont. (Sterling).
- Nordegg, Alta. (Commerce).
- Paswegin, Sask. (Commerce).
- Plaster Rock, N.B. (Royal).
- Port Coquitlam, B.C. (Royal).
- Pouce Coupe, B.C. (Merchants).
- xPriceville, Ont. (Standard).
- xPt. Lambton, Ont. (Merchants).
- xRanfurly, Alta. (Royal).
- Riviere du Loup Stn., Que. (Provinciale).
- Sarnia, Ont. (Home).
- Singhampton, Ont. (Merchants).
- Stamford, Ont. (Imperial).
- St. Eugene Grantham, Que. (Nationale).
- St. Jacques, Que. (Commerce).
- Tamworth, Ont. (Merchants).

- Terrace, B.C. (Montreal).
- xThorndale, Ont. (Montreal).
- Three Rivers, Que. (Merchants).
- Toronto, Danforth & Bathgate (Imperial).
- Trail, B.C. (Montreal).
- Trail, B.C. (Commerce).
- Valley Junction, Que. (Hochelaga).
- Walkerville, Ont., Ottawa Street (Commerce).
- Winnipeg, Man., Main & Logan (Royal).
- Winnipeg, Man., Portage Ave. & Goulding Street (Merchants).
- x Sub-branch.

ROYAL BANK HEADS ON TOUR.

E. L. Pease, Vice-President, and a number of the directors of the Royal Bank of Canada have arrived in Winnipeg, on their trip through Western Canada. While there the party will confer with the Board which supervises the western interests of the bank. C. S. Wilcox, A. J. Brown, K.C., and G. H. Duggan are in the party, and it is expected that about a month will be spent in the West.

MR. WILSON WITH UNION BANK.

Mr. George Wilson has returned from a seven-months stay in the Far East and taken up his duties as assistant general manager of the Union Bank of Canada. It will be recalled that at the last annual meeting the directors announced the policy of having four assistant general managers, Messrs. Hamilton and Crispo, resident in Winnipeg at the home office, Mr. Wilson in Toronto and Mr. F. W. Ashe resident in London, England. At that time Mr. Wilson occupied the post of first agent in New York City, but before he could take up his new work in Toronto he left on an important banking mission to the Orient, there to establish the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation.

Mr. Wilson is not a newcomer to Toronto, however. Prior to April 1917, when he was sent as the emissary of the Union Bank of Canada to open its New York Agency in Wall Street he occupied the position as manager of the main office in Toronto, a post he had held for six years.



SUCCESS and Independence.—Do not depend on what you earn but on what you save. The Standard Bank of Canada can very materially assist you to win success and secure independence.

THE
STANDARD BANK
 OF CANADA
 MONTREAL BRANCH
 136 ST. JAMES STREET
 E. C. GREEN, MANAGER

TEACHING ART OF MANAGEMENT.

An educational course which has as its ultimate aim the attainment of orderly co-operation between the employer and the employee was started last week under the direction of the University of Toronto. The course, which is being held at the request of the Ontario trades and Labor branch of the Federal Dept. of Labor, follows closely similar courses which were held during the war in the United States, and the results of which were found to have a far-reaching effect upon industrial problems in that country.

The work, which is known as a course in employment management, is for those who have to do with maintaining satisfactory industrial relations between the employer and the employee, the maintenance of which is recognized as one of the key problems in industry. The body of knowledge developed in the past five years as to the best methods to be used in employment, promotion, transfer, wage determination, conditions of living, together with the presentation of the wider economic background of to-day and the information which psychologists have brought into the field of human relationship, are the main points with which the course deals.

The course is divided into a number of parts, under which the various problems are dealt with. Some of the parts are: "The man and the job, conditions of the worker, the measurement of ability, training of the worker, industrial morals, and the administrative features of personnel management."

The course will be something beyond formal lectures. There will be discussion and conferences, and the practical performance of the various tasks which would have to be done by a manager. The lectures are under the personal direction of Prof. R. M. MacIver, of Toronto university; Prof. E. K. Strong, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburg, and Prof. J. J. Coss, of the department of economics, Columbia university, who during the year was a member of the committee on classification of personnel in the American army.

When the classes opened, between 60 and 70 students, managers and superintendents of labor for a number of the large Canadian corporations, as well as representatives of labor bodies, had registered.

A USE FOR THE FEATHERS.

Discussion has arisen regarding the appearance of the Prince of Wales' feathers. We're not an authority on the subject. All we know is that the Prince seems to tickle the people immensely.—Ottawa Citizen.

LACHINE CANAL VERY BUSY.

According to the official reports in August, 1918, there were carried down the Lachine Canal a total of 1,180,574 bushels of grain. During the same month this year there were carried 3,731,427 bushels, making an increase for the month just past of 2,550,853 bushels.

Much of this increase came in wheat, which last year was sent by rail, this year by water. The result was that last year's figures showed for August 146,294 bushels, and this year, for the same month, 1,300,747 bushels, an increase of 1,154,453 bushels.

Another increase was shown in corn, which was zero last year, and 116,946 bushels this year. Oats showed a decided decrease, the shipments in August, 1918, being 1,009,385 bushels, and in the past August only 497,445, a decrease of 511,940 bushels. Barley showed a heavy increase, from 6,895 bushels in August last year to 1,816,289 bushels this year, an increase of 1,809,394 bushels.

From the opening of navigation to the end of August, the Lachine Canal grain records show: 1918, 4,924,282 bushels; 1919, during the same period, 14,160,816 bushels, an increase of 9,236,534 bushels over the previous year.

A big decrease in flour was shown from 81,376 sacks in August, 1918, to nothing this year.

A heavy decrease was shown both in anthracite and hard coal. The figures for soft coal showed: August, 1918, for harbor, 243,865 tons; for 1919, 104,983 tons. August figures for hard coal showed: 1918, 16,730 tons; 1919, 3,494 tons.

The total coal movements on the canal showed in 1918 a shipment of 347,807 tons, and this year 188,956, a decrease of 158,851 tons.

The Grand Trunk Pacific's London Committee announced that they had no funds to meet the 4 per cent debenture interest due last week.

LOUD SILENCE FOR PAPA.

The other day a Camas paper maker and his little boy were walking down North Third street in Portland when they met a mulatto woman, which incited the following conversation:

Little Boy: "Papa, what makes that woman so dark?"

Papa: "Why, she was born that way, son."

Little Boy: "Well, is she dark all over like that, Papa?"

Papa: "Of course she is, child."

Little Boy: "How do you know, Papa?"

— In the language of Hashimura Togo, "Loud silence for Papa."—Portland Oregonian.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated 1855.
Capital and Reserve, \$8,800,000.
Over 100 Branches.

If the need of additional capital stands in the way of the growth of your business and you can show facts proving this, why don't you consult the Manager of The Molsons Bank.

He will gladly advise you how to proceed in order to obtain the additional capital. His advice costs nothing and places you under no obligation.

E. C. PRATT, General Manager.

Fortune Is Built On Saving

If you have to work hard for your money make your money work hard for you.

Our Savings Department pays 3% per annum and this interest is added to your principal twice a year.

The Dominion Bank

Letters of Credit and Drafts issued to over 1,500 principal points in the United Kingdom and the world-wide British Empire, and countries of Europe and Asia not under the war ban. The service is most complete and of unexcelled efficiency.

The Home Bank of Canada

Branches and Connections Throughout Canada
Transportation Bldg. 120 St. James Street
2111 Ontario St. East Cor. Davidson Street
1318 Wellington Street, Verdun

Mr. W. W. Near, a director of the Dominion Bank, and president of the Page Hersey Iron Tube & Lead Co., is in Europe on business and expects to return to Canada via London this month.

ESTABLISHED 1832

Paid-Up Capital
\$9,700,000



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

TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$220,000,000

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 business of every description.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Solid Growth

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

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

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

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

The London & Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association Limited

Offers Liberal Contracts to Capable Field Men.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN TO BUILD UP A PERMANENT CONNECTION.

We Particularly Desire Representatives for City of Montreal.

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

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED OF LONDON, ENGLAND

FIRE INSURANCE, A.D. 1714.

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

\$5,000

provision for your home, plus

\$50 A MONTH

Indemnity for yourself.

Our New Special Indemnity Policy

Shares in Dividends.
Waives all premiums if you become totally disabled.
Pays you thereafter \$50 a month for life.
Pays \$5,000 in full to your family no matter how many monthly cheques you may live to receive.

Ask for Particulars.

CANADA LIFE
TORONTO

INSURANCE

BACK TO THE SUN LIFE.

Mr. Edward E. Duckworth, B.Sc., formerly government Superintendent of Insurance for the Province of Quebec, has taken up his new duties as an assistant secretary of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. He will have supervision of the staff at the head office, Montreal. Mr. Duckworth is a graduate in Science of Liverpool University and obtained his insurance training with the Sun Life. He entered the Actuarial Department in 1911, and in 1914 was placed in charge of the "profits" division of that department. In October 1917, he became Superintendent of Insurance for the Province of Quebec.

NALACO CLUB CONVENTION AT CALGARY.

The western members of the Nalaco Club of the North American Life Assurance Company met at Calgary on August 19th for a convention. Mr. E. J. Harvey, Supervisor of Agencies, was present with about 25 of the members. Following this meeting the members stayed to attend the Life Underwriters' Convention upon invitation of the company.

The Eastern members of the Nalaco Club are being entertained at a Convention in Quebec City on September 23rd and 24th.

August proved to be another record month. Received business exceeded \$1,700,000 making the best August in the history of the North American Life.

AGAINST COMPULSORY SYSTEM.

Difficulties arise in considering the costs and administration of compulsory health insurance, so the Health Insurance Commission of the State of Illinois found in its investigations, which resulted in a decision not to recommend compulsory health insurance. The commission, in its report to the Legislature recently off the press, said: "The cost of compulsory health insurance in Illinois would be between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 annually. The annual premiums would be something more than the annual cost. If existing health insurance carriers were used and continued their present amount of insurance, there would remain between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 to be carried in state or local funds established. This would inevitably lead to political control and management. Payments from a state insurance fund and its operations would not be similar to the expenditure of public moneys for purposes of government, or for public service, or for the construction needed public works. Twenty per cent of the wage earners would be entitled to cash payments each year from these public funds, which each year would be replenished to the extent of \$40,000,000.

"With the experience of doctors frequently asked to certify falsely to sickness disability under present insurance contracts, or the union experience of sickness claims being used as a cover for unemployment, what confidence would be had in a politically controlled and managed fund of such proportions with no practical check upon its disbursements annually to nearly 400,000 in the State?"

PROFESSIONAL

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

Howard S. Ross, K. C. Eugene R. Angers

ROSS & ANGERS

BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS

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.

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	4,425,000
Life Fund & Special Trust Funds	75,578,630
Total Annual Income Exceeds	64,000,000
Total Funds Exceed	172,000,000
Total Fire Losses Paid	215,897,380

Deposit with Dominion Government (as at 31st Dec., 1918) 1,401,333
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.

Founded in 1806.

THE LAW UNION AND ROCK INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

OF LONDON.

ASSETS EXCEED \$50,000,000.
OVER \$10,000,000 INVESTED IN CANADA.
FIRE & ACCIDENT RISKS ACCEPTED.

Canadian Head Office:

277 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL.
Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada.

J. E. E. DICKSON, Canadian Manager.
W. D. AIKEN, Supt. Accident Department.

Every Agent Wants

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

The figures for 1918 emphasize these points in the North American Life.
Business in Force over \$70,900,000
Assets " 18,100,000
Net Surplus " 2,750,000
Payments to Policyholders " 1,700,000

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

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

BOLSHEVISM AND INSURANCE.

One of the most appalling and far-reaching consequences of an application of Bolshevism in the United States would be found in the confiscation and liquidation of its life insurance companies. Almost 50,000,000 life insurance policies, representing nearly \$30,000,000,000 of insurance, the substantial protection of the women and children of the nation, would be rendered valueless.—Report of the United States Senate Committee on German Propaganda and Bolshevism.

A WONDERFUL HALF-YEAR.

The growth of life insurance in the United States since the beginning of the year has been astounding. The amount written by 64 companies up to June 30 is nearly double the total for the corresponding period of 1918. Figures for the last four years are:

Year.	Companies.	New business.
1916	53	\$761,090,910
1917	53	965,336,171
1918	64	949,570,514
1919	64	1,794,404,173

Not all the high wages of the war period have gone for luxuries, and many men who found that they had a margin of income above their expenditure have elected life insurance as a form of saving. The influenza epidemic caused an increased demand and Government insurance had a wide influence in educating people to its advantages.

WOMEN'S WEAR.

A traveller from the South Sea Islands says the women are very happy there because it costs them nothing for dress. If he means to imply by that that the less a woman wears the more money she saves, he must guess again. Experience shows that in this part of the world the less women wear the more it costs.—New York Herald.

**THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.
DIVIDEND NO. 199.**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of four per cent. 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 Wednesday, the first day of October next, at any of the offices of the Bank.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th proximo, inclusive.

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

Halifax, N.S., August 15th, 1919.



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

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

L. J. LEMIEUX,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 20th August, 1919.

TWO YOUNG MEN — RETURNED OFFICERS and possessed of capital, are prepared to purchase or take an interest in a sound and profitable manufacturing or commercial business. All replies will be treated confidentially and may be addressed to "Enquirer," care London & Canadian Loan & Agency Co., Toronto.

Public Opinion

DANGER TO EDUCATION.

Mr. G. B. Perry, Chairman of the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee, thinks there is grave danger for the future of education in the extremely low salaries to college professors. "So long," he says, "as the janitors of our college halls and the scrubwomen of the libraries get larger salaries than prospective professors, just so long shall we be in danger of seeing our universities become second rate schools of advanced education."

BREAD AS THE REMEDY.

Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, who has been on Herbert Hoover's staff in Europe, told some wholesome truths about living cost here and abroad. He said that cereals have been substituted for meats to a large extent everywhere. Great Britain has increased her bread ration, which was large before the war, to about 50 per cent of her diet. In France it is almost 60 per cent, and in Italy it is 65 per cent. In the United States it is, or was, only about 33 1-3 per cent. Our flour consumption is normally about 235 pounds per capita. In 1918 it was only 171 pounds. A return to normal flour consumption, according to Mr. Barnes, would save a billion dollars in the food bill. If we should increase our wheat consumption to the Canadian figure before the war, it would save twice as much.

GOVERNMENT COMES HIGH.

It may not be in the best taste to jest about a subject of such vital importance as the high cost of living, but there is some point to the remark of the Detroit Free Press that one item in that cost is the maintenance of all those officials who are trying to lower it. On the same day it was announced from Washington that the Attorney-General would ask for an appropriation of \$1,200,000 to be used in the campaign against "profiteering," that the Department of Commerce had asked for \$410,000 and the Department of Labor for \$475,000, to be used for experts, special agents and other expenses to protect the public. This is not all, but it is a pretty fair start. If the investigation lasts four months, the money asked would pay 2,500 employes and official agents \$200 a month each, for that period. Some scamps and sharpers may be punished; but any real investigation will show that prosecutions cannot change world-wide conditions in which we share. And one of these world-wide conditions is the High Cost of Government.—American Miller.

EXPORT OF LIVE CATTLE.

Why this shedding of crocodile tears over the decision of the Department of Agriculture to maintain the embargo on the importation of store cattle from Canada?

At the best the proposal was a "gold brick" for the present and for some time to come, be-

cause the freight rate on live cattle from Canada to this country runs from £15 to £20 per head. In any event, surely Canada's best economic policy would be to finish her own cattle in the country, slaughter them there, and ship chilled beef to England; thus retaining the hides, by-products, etc., for the benefit of their own people. If it is profitable for the English farmer to finish stores in this country, surely it is equally profitable for the Canadian farmer to do likewise, and the Dominion Government should establish and encourage a policy of this kind, as it is on the soundest economical basis and far more practical than agitating for the removal of the embargo, which, as far as Great Britain is concerned, would always be a bone of contention and liable to change any time—"Canadian Farmer" in "Canada" (England.)

RE-ACQUIRING A PUBLIC ASSET.

The acquisition by the State of the (British) coal seams is to some extent but a rectification of past mistakes. The inheritance of large landed estates from ancestors who lived before the invention of the steam engine made coal a valuable mineral is not a subject for profitable debate. The point of view will depend largely upon one's ancestors. But the Enclosures Act of 1790, which conveyed large tracts of common lands to the lords of the manor, grievously erred in that it did not reserve to the Crown the underlying mineral rights. In this respect the State in deciding to acquire the minerals will re-enter into possession of an asset it should never have given away to private owners.—Canadian Mining Journal.

WHERE SHALL HE GO ON SATURDAY.

It may be permitted, without impertinence or any desire to interfere with private affairs, to ask what the miner's womankind will say to a five-day week, with, of course, the inevitable five days' earnings that will accompany such an arrangement. By no method known to man can five days work produce as much coal as six days' work. As the initiated know, Saturday morning, in ordinary households, is the time when men are not desired around the house, unless they desire to help in the domestic work. How will a healthy man occupy himself on Saturday morning? In the summer he can find occupation pleasant enough, but in Cape Breton the summer is all too brief.—Canadian Mining Journal.

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MONTREAL TORONTO
Passenger and Freight Elevators

VANCOUVER CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

(Continued from Page 15.)

Sun closed its shop because the printers declined to set a certain editorial denouncing the strike as a revolutionary move. A few days later the Province also suspended over a somewhat similar issue, but the World succeeded in some form of compromise which enabled it to continue. Owing to the difficulties which beset the newspaper editors, the Citizens' League began on June 16th to publish a daily bulletin reviewing the strike situation and exposing the underlying motives of those who inspired it.

RIOTS IN WINNIPEG.

In the meantime the strike in Winnipeg was proceeding to a violent climax. On June 17th the police arrested ten men, including five prominent leaders of the Winnipeg strike, four foreigners and a Vancouver man, the president of the One Big Union. At the same time a quantity of literature was seized in the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Hall. Among the documents seized were letters proving the receipt of Bolshevik funds for the promotion of the strike and clearly showing that certain of the strike leaders were endeavoring to overthrow the existing constitution of the labor bodies.

After several riots and near riots, an armed clash was precipitated on June 21st, when several thousand strikers held a parade in defiance to an official proclamation forbidding it. Shooting occurred, a man was killed and several were wounded. The Riot Act was read and the military commander of the district took charge of the situation.

The direct result of the rioting was felt three days later when the Winnipeg general sympathetic strike was officially declared "off." No conditions were exacted, although the metal workers, whose dispute was seized upon as the pretext for the mass demonstration of labor's power, remained out.

There followed during the next two days in Vancouver a series of edicts from the strike committee culminating in an open ballot at a mass meeting which resulted in a decision to remain on strike until employers waived the right to discriminate among those whom they were willing to re-employ. The loggers were called in from the camps and picketing of an aggressive nature began along the waterfront. After several assaults had been reported the mayor issued a proclamation forbidding picketing, but almost simultaneously the street car men voted to return to work and the civic employees took their negotiations out of the hands of the strike committee, with the result that most of them returned to work in short order. Finally, on July 3rd after over half the original strikers had returned to work and the city had completely resumed its normal aspect, the strike committee threw up the sponge and all strikers were ordered back to work.

The strike had lasted exactly 30 days, and wages estimated to total over a million dollars were sacrificed without a single objective being obtained.

ACTIVITIES OF THE LEAGUE.

What the Citizens' League did is indicated by what might have happened if the good citizenship of the community had not banded together as a bulwark against insurrectionary and disturbing elements. Only by relying on the organized good will of the members of a similar body in Winnipeg was the city government able to guarantee the maintenance of vital food supplies.

Serious attempts at seizure of vital functions of government did not appear on the surface in Vancouver, but it should be borne in mind that many of the most dangerous and revolutionary moves of the Winnipeg strikers had been met and overcome before Vancouver labor leaders made the plunge. It should also be remembered that Vancouver strikers went out in sympathy with

the organizations which in Winnipeg employed these highly disorganizing and rebellious methods against the lawfully established governments. Never to this day has a single responsible officer of the striking labor organizations of Vancouver expressed disapproval of the methods of his fellows in Winnipeg. Never has one of them shown sufficient sense of perspective to recognize that collective bargaining, however defined, whether recognized or not, was an issue of minor importance to the maintenance of stable government resting on the consent of a majority of the governed. Not even when the great mass of workers in Winnipeg publicly repudiated the strike leadership and went back to work with the original issue unsettled did there arise a man from the Vancouver strikers' ranks to condemn the abuse of labor's power.

Can there be any doubt, then, that it was simply the impracticability of accomplishing some of the things attempted in Winnipeg that led the Vancouver strike committee to refrain from following the example of their comrades in the prairie metropolis with whom they sympathized?

The hand of the local strikers was most effectively disclosed when they protested against the jitneys as interfering with the success of the street car men's strike. As a matter of fact the presence of the jitneys helped the strikers as against the company, for the public, with its transportation guaranteed, would never have backed up the B.C. Electric company in employing strike breakers to run its cars. On the other hand, if there had been no jitneys it cannot be doubted that hundreds of volunteers would have come forward to man the trams. The protest, therefore, clearly shows the motive of the strike as a demonstration of labor's power against the wishes of the vast majority of the people.

The value of the Citizens' League to the community at large was, therefore, in what was prevented. Most of the work that it did was by way of preparation for emergencies that did not arise. Working through a dozen committees, several of which also had sub-committees, the League accomplished much, however, the value of which will not be lost if any similar developments occur again.

HOW THE LEAGUE CAME ABOUT.

The League originated at a conference called by the mayor on June 5. His worship appealed for some visible demonstration of the willingness of the people to back him up in maintaining law and order and protecting the citizens from deprivation and loss, such as had occurred already in Winnipeg. Two leagues had been partially launched but after a series of conferences they decided to merge their activities, as the purpose of the whole thing would have been sacrificed if the forces had been divided into two camps. Rivalry and competition would inevitably have grown up.

The Citizens' League actually came into existence on June 10, when a basis or organization was devised. Representing the membership at large, which already numbered several hundred in the two leagues, a general council of fifty was named with an executive council of twelve. This executive had a chairman and vice-chairman or general manager. Under him were twelve branch managers or committee chairmen, several of whom had vice-chairmen acting with them. A general headquarters was established in Dominion Hall, Pender street, and each committee was given an office. Each chairman organized his own department, and the general manager presided over daily conferences of the committee heads, when the whole field was discussed and new work planned as required in view of the day's developments.

Most conspicuous of the departments was the membership committee which succeeded in enrolling over 7,500 members, of whom over 6,000 filled out pledge cards as indicated in Appendix

A. Enrolment booths were opened at the Dominion Hall headquarters, the post office corner, the Bank of Nova Scotia Building, the old court house grounds, the corner of Granville street and Broadway, the corner of Main and Broadway and at Room 709 Dominion Building. Many women volunteers assisted in manning the booths and others made a systematic canvass of the down town office building and commercial houses.

The cards once obtained were classified by occupations so that when trained help of any kind was needed for the maintenance of a public utility the committee could locate it at once. Following is the classification as carried out to date:

Males.	
Unemployed	60
Autos	183
Auto Drivers	101
Bakers	1
Butchers	19
Carpenters	60
Clerical	1169
Medical	65
Labor	103
Special	288
Electricians	30
Electrical Engineers	58
General Engineers	132
Marine Engineers	72
Mechanics	128
Teamsters	23
Telephone	14
Constables	158
General	3,574
Street Cars	2
Total	5,069
Females.	
Autos	15
Drivers	19
Clerical	67
Medical	45
Phones	22
Waitresses	1
Stenographers	127
Unemployed	6
General	860
Total	1,162

Another committee whose work was visible was the Publicity Department. Beginning with a series of display advertisements in the daily papers appealing for membership and outlining the purposes of the League, the committee also issued statements to the press upon the activities of the League and its various committees, and, later when the Daily Sun was forced to suspend, followed by the Daily Province, undertook publication of a daily pamphlet. Fourteen daily issues were published, all being printed in a union shop. The objects of the League were kept constantly before the people, much of the dangerous propaganda of the "reds" was counteracted, and the progress of the citizens' fight against attempts to set up a rival government with headquarters at the labor temple was recounted. Thousands of copies were distributed daily on the streets and smaller numbers were mailed to other points where the influence of the strike was felt.

Distribution of "The Vancouver Citizen," as the League's daily newspaper was called, was effected by the Communications Committee. A number of volunteer ladies folded the sheets and boys and men distributed them at prominent down town corners. Suburban delivery was effected by motor cars covering certain routes and through the co-operation of local grocers and other stores. The number of papers handled varied from 10,000 to 25,000 daily.

The Protection Department made a thorough canvass of every member who on signing his pledge card indicated his willingness to do special police duty if required. Altogether 150 men were listed as suitable, and from other members who did not specifically volunteer for this duty a similar number of suitable men was found. Protection was necessary for only one industry and it was provided. By co-operating with the industrial department over 100 men were supplied for the manning of vital positions in important occupations whose ranks were depleted.

Book Reviews

By H. S. ROSS.

THE SOBER WORLD, by Randolph Wellford Smith; Marshall Jones Co., 212 Summer St., Boston, \$2.

Russia has given up vodka. France has prohibited absinthe. The United States has amended its Constitution to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. A new and sober world is in prospect! This book is by Randolph Wellford Smith, a trained American journalist an author, with many years' experience in London, Washington and New York. It arraigns the German brewery interests and treats exhaustively the liquor question in the United States. Some of the chapters are: Revelry and Corruption; High Art Saloons and Black Dives; Weak Men in High Places; Women and One Woman's Wonder Work; Interpretation of the Liquor Laws; The Future of the Drunkard; Liquor and American Politics, and England and Ireland. There are useful addenda giving particulars of women's work as temperance propagandists, and brewery statistics.

WAKE-UP CANADA by Charles W. Peterson of Western Stock Ranches, Calgary, Alberta. Published by the Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., St. Martin's House, Toronto.

This author, who was deputy head of the Agriculture Department of the North-West Territories, has written a timely and useful book, and it is a sign favorable of the times that such well known publishers should sponsor it. In the chapter "Democracy on Trial," he says: "We shall be taught to renounce many things that the present generation has most admired in men; wealth, power, position and fame, and to estimate men and things at their true worth. The drone will be an outcast. He probably will not have the wealth to enable him to lead the drone's existence. The State will require it. The man who does things will be the leader—not the man whose only claim to distinction is that he made a happy choice of parents." Also: "If Bolshevism devoured us, it would be perhaps only retributive justice for a century of soft living and selfish ambition, of grinding poverty here and ostentatious luxury there; the prostitution and caricaturing of the stage, "jazz band" music, our lascivious, erotic literature, and monstrous, degenerate modern schools of art, of forgetting to be "our brother's keeper"—of general failure to use our new-found political liberty, in the interests of humanity, education and arts, and of misusing it for the promotion of private greed and in riotous living." He thinks "the democratic nations of the world, including Canada, must approach equality of opportunity much—very much—closer than they have in the past. If we cannot find the way or cannot rise to the sacrifice—God help us all and our democracies. Short will be the shrift!" In the chapter "Political Parties and Classes" our present system is dealt with in a fearless manner and among other reforms proportional representation is advocated. Of the school question in Canada he says: "We have always had a school question. Our politicians would be lonely without it. The French are Roman Catholics and want religious instruction in the schools. We Protestants do not. But perhaps we are wrong. I, for one, rather think we are. The French can do as they like in Quebec and they do it. But Mother Church follows the 'habitant' across the border into other provinces and claims the same privileges, and then the fat is in the fire, and the fight begins. It is disturbing, but after all it is, very parochial. We are apt to lose our sense of proportion. The fate of empires does

not hang on such issues." There are interesting chapters dealing with Business Government; Our Transportation Problem; The Labourer and His Hire; The Single Tax (which the author is strongly opposed to); Industry and Tariff; A National Trial Balance; Rural Credit; The Man On the Land; The Returned Soldier, and Education and Sane Standards.

PRACTICAL GUIDE ON CANADIAN COMPANY LAW, by Walter E. Lear, Law Book Limited, 152 Bay Street, Toronto. \$4.

This useful book contains the Dominion Companies Act as amended in 1918 together with information relating to the incorporation, organization and management of companies. There are also some useful forms.

Each of the subjects is divided into numbered paragraphs and the substance of each paragraph is printed in capitals.

The important changes made in the Act in 1918 are dealt with, as for instance incorporation of companies and societies not having gain for an object, the issue of stock having no par value, and the filing of statements in lieu of a prospectus.

There is one chapter on organization meetings and another chapter is devoted to precedents for by-laws. Secretaries and other company officers will find this book of great value.

MOVIES FOR THE WORKERS.

The Bureau of Commercial Economics, an altruistic organization in Washington, D.C., exhibiting educational films all over the world, has started a nation-wide campaign to get free motion picture theatres into factories, department stores, mining towns, country crossroad centres, lumber camps — every place where there are workers.

The bureau has the largest educational motion picture library in the world — 21,000,000 feet of film on almost every conceivable subject, such as government, economics, industry, history, travel, nature, science, health, commerce, agriculture. All these pictures will be loaned without charge to those who will exhibit them free to audiences.

In order that thousands instead of hundreds of business men and organizations will become borrower of these films, the bureau is sending out questionnaires, the answering of which will enable the bureau's engineer to advise as to the equipment most suitable under the circumstances, how best to adapt the work shop, church, hall or factory lunchroom for motion picture exhibitions, and any other questions the individual case requires.

In addition the bureau is sending eight travelling motion picture theatres — specially built auto trucks — all over the country to arouse persons and organizations, particularly employers, as to the possibilities of educational pictures. These trucks carry a projection machine, an electricity generating plant and portable screen. Thus they are able to show pictures at an isolated western ranch centre as well as in a city.

In New England one truck is showing samples of the films that employers could exhibit in a darkened workshop at noon, or at night when the wives and kiddies may see, too—if employers would spend \$200 or \$300 for equipment.

If the masses of Russia had been as educated as the American people, Bolshevism never would have raised its venomous head. Dr. Francis Holley, director of the bureau, knows there are thousands of workmen in the States who really believe that the shortest cut to a fatter pay envelope is through the destruction of the present employers. The professional agitators have told them so, and nobody in particular has ever told them differently. Well, the 21,000,000 feet of educational film are ready.

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SATURNIA....Oct. 24 CASSANDRA. Oct. 30

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(Noon.)

ORDUNA.....Sept. 20 CARMANIA.....Oct. 4
CARONIA.....Sept. 24 CARONIA.....Oct. 29

New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg.

ORDUNA.....Oct. 28 CARMANIA.....Nov. 8

N.Y.—Plymouth, Havre, Southampton.

ROYAL GEORGE Oct. 4 ROYAL GEORGE Nov. 1

N.Y.—Cherbourg, Southampton.

AQUITANIA...Sept. 18 MAURETANIA..Oct. 2

N.Y.—Plymouth, Havre, London.

SAXONIA.....Oct. 4 SAXONIA.....Nov. 6

New York to Piraeus, Greece.

PANNONIASept. 9

ANCHOR LINE

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ELYSIA (Noon) Sept. 20 SCINDIA (3 p.m.) Sept. 30

New York to Glasgow via Merville.

(Noon.)

COLUMBIA....Sept. 6 COLUMBIA.....Oct. 4
COLUMBIANov. 1

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EXCHANGE RATE HELPS CANADA.

That some anxiety is already felt by United States business interests over possible consequences if the present exchange situation between that country and Canada is shown by the following despatch from Washington, appearing in The New York Commercial:

"Commenting upon the rate of exchange being charged in the United States on Canadian currency, which is believed to be altering Canada's trade channels, and stating that large business houses, as a result, are buying goods from the Orient instead of in the United States, a report received from an American Consul in Canada says:

"The heavy discount or exchange on Canadian funds in New York is not only impairing business at border points, thus injuring American business, but is affecting trade in a larger way. The fact that Canadian buyers have to pay a premium of four and five per cent and higher on goods purchased in the United States has served to turn their attention elsewhere. Some of the largest business houses in the Dominion have sent buyers to Japan and other oversea countries, where exchange is on even basis, with the result that heavy purchases have been made, which hitherto have been negotiated in the United States.

"The volume of buying diverted from the United States to other countries will, if the present pace keeps up, amount to very large figures. United States interests are suffering as a result of this change in trade channels. Moreover, when new relations are once established, it will be difficult to break them. This is especially true in view of the fact that in important cases, the goods cost less purchased in Japan than in the United States, on account of the lower wage scale prevailing in the Orient.

"The only way this tendency to shift trade may be checked is for the United States to take steps to correct exchange. Ultimately, of course, the unfavorable balance with the United States will be eliminated, as a result of Canada's purchases elsewhere, and the exchange rate will automatically right itself."

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$16,000,000 Reserve Funds \$17,000,000 Total Assets \$470,000,000

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 C. E. NEILL, General Manager M. W. WILSON, Supt. of Branches

1869

1919

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

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

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

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

Canada	520
Newfoundland	8
West Indies	54
Central and South America	9
Spain (Barcelona)	1
U. S. A. (New York)	1
Great Britain (London)	1
French Auxiliary (Paris)	1
	595

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NEW YORK CITY, Cor. William and Cedar Sts.
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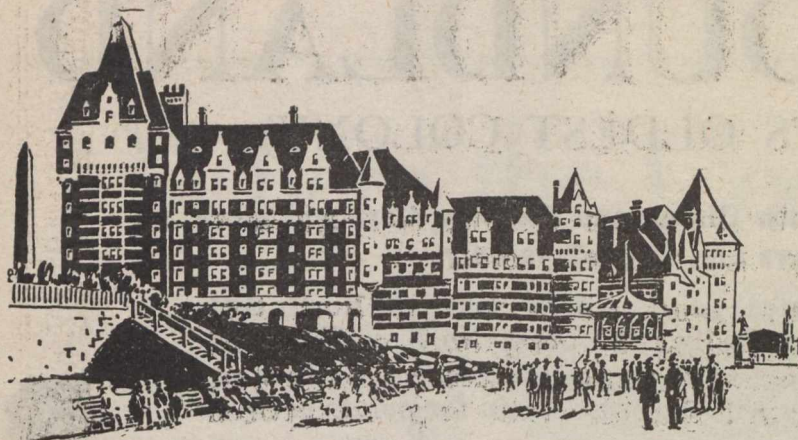
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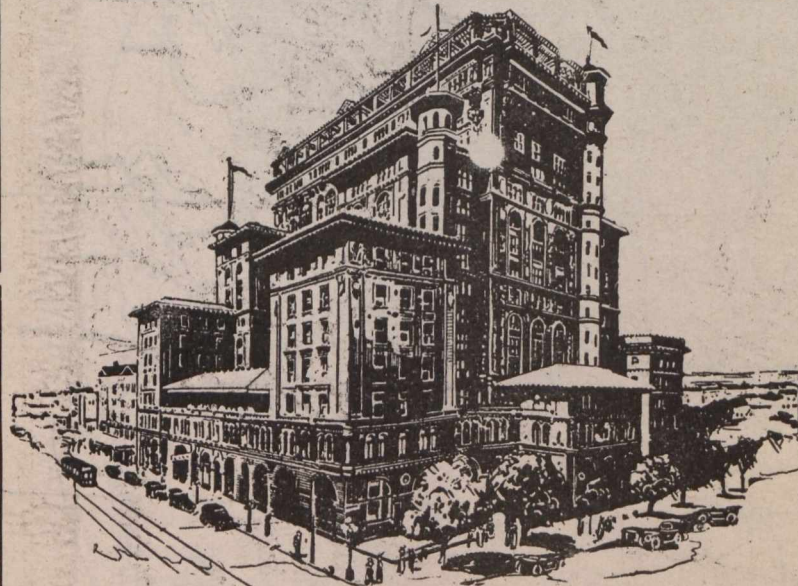
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Manager-In-Chief Hotel Dept.

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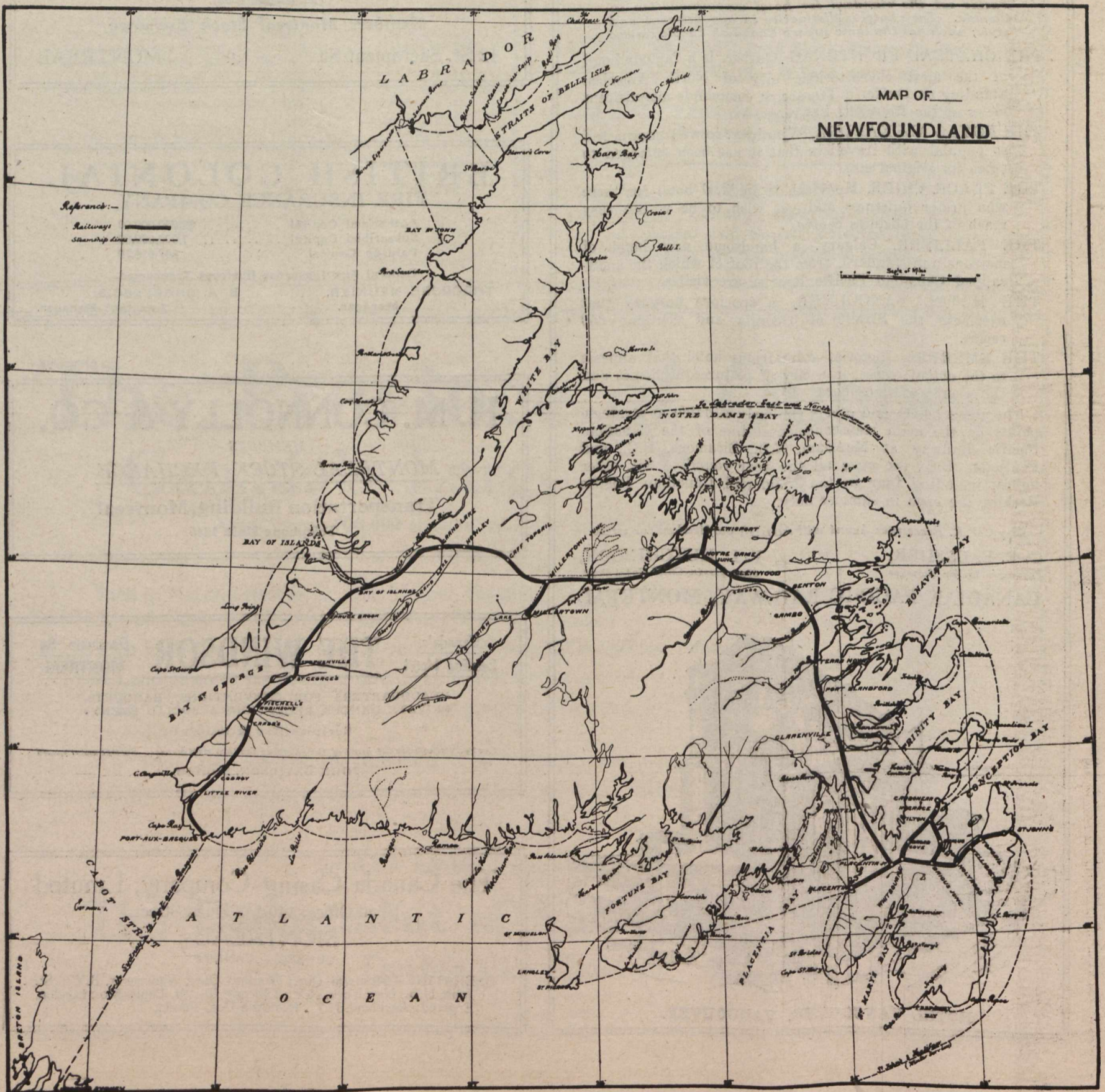
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For the Winter Months, an Express Train with Dining and Sleeping Cars will leave St. John's on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays only.

Connection from Canada and United States' points will be made at North Sydney, after arrival of the Canadian Government Railway Express, No. 5, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the steamer arriving at Port aux Basques on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday morning, there connecting with Express Train for points between Port aux Basques and St. John's.

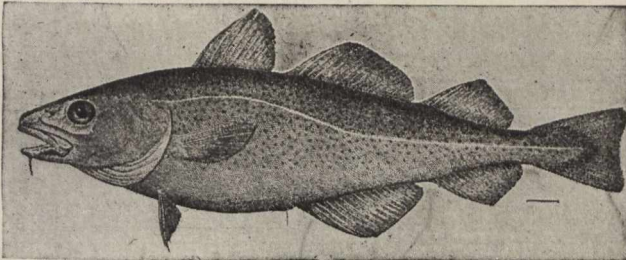
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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.



Where the Codfish Come From

The climate of Newfoundland is more temperate than that of the neighboring Maritime Provinces; the thermometer rarely sinks below zero in winter, while the summer range rarely exceeds 80 deg. F.



Newfoundland Crown lands for farming purposes may be had for thirty cents an acre. The Island's agricultural development is going ahead by leaps and bounds.

WHETHER YOU WISH TO FISH FOR SPORT OR FOR PROFIT
:-: COME TO NEWFOUNDLAND :-:

HER fishing resources for either the commercial fisherman or the sportsman are the greatest in the world. They now produce well over fifteen million dollars of wealth per annum, and they are only beginning to be developed.

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

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



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

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

A Company tank truck employed to keep service stations, garages, other dealers and larger users supplied with Imperial Polarine and other Imperial products.

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