

war, but we must also remember that this power to lend will be sharply tested as the war proceeds. A rough estimate of the amount of securities sold and credits established shows that the sum of at least 800 million dollars has already been placed directly at the credit of the Allies, while the indirect credits and the contracts outstanding are beyond our calculation. Large loans have also been made to neutral countries, and something has been lent even to Germany.

**Our Products in Demand.**  
In Canada the building of almost all private or public works, causing a lock-up of capital, has stopped for the moment; individuals are buying less extravagantly, even if there is not sufficient effort to economize; everybody who has not enlisted can find work to do; and for a very large part of our national production, from the farm to the machine-shop, there is a persistent demand by the Allies. All this tends to produce a condition of prosperity, with ease in the money market, and if, like the United States, we were a neutral country instead of one engaged in the war, our national wealth would be increasing at a pace undreamed of in our past history.

\*We are proud, however, that we are not among the neutrals, but among those who are fighting for the liberty of the world, and for this, in addition to the loss of life which our honor roll represents, we ourselves must bear now and must ask our children to bear, a great cost in money. A year ago we were greatly pleased because Great Britain had undertaken to lend us for the moment the money with which to pay for our share of the war. By midsummer the Dominion Government also needed money for other expenditures, because ordinary revenue had been disorganized by the war and many public works could not with wisdom be closed down. Accordingly, a loan of 45 millions was obtained in New York last July, and this was a happy accomplishment for the following reasons: London was ill-prepared to bear any load not absolutely necessary, and Australia needed help which could not be obtained elsewhere; New York was the only market well supplied with money, and it is in any event the point where our international settlements are mostly made; this was our first Government loan in the United States and the new market was desirable.

Apart from these reasons, the value in New York, and therefore in Canada, of the pound sterling in London had by this time fallen so low that we could not afford to use the help for war expenses placed at our disposal by Great Britain. We have, of course, no actual knowledge of the facts, but it is probable that from about this time the Dominion Government ceased to use the funds put at their disposal by the British Treasury for war expenses, and very soon the possibility of floating a war loan in Canada was under discussion. A Dominion loan offered in Canada is as great a departure from the past as one offered in New York; and although we are still in the midst of moving the greatest crops in our history, in volume and in value, and are doing it with out usual machinery more or less paralyzed, because of the state of foreign exchanges and the scarcity of tonnage, yet, when a domestic loan of 50 millions was offered in November the subscriptions exceeded 100 millions.

#### Munitions and Credit.

Concurrently with the discussion of this loan, we were sharply made aware that if we make munitions for the Allies we must to some extent give credit for such munitions in the same manner as has been done in the United States. We cannot take securities in payment for as large a percentage of the cost as the United States is able to do, because we are ourselves bearing the cost of war and because we have so little accumulated wealth upon which to draw, but to some extent as yet unascertained we shall doubtless have to take Treasury or other government securities in order to facilitate such purchases. Therefore, in view of the great success of our domestic war loan, the Minister of Finance, with the unanimous concurrence of the country, accepted subscriptions for 100 millions, instead of 50 millions, with the intention of using temporarily the additional sum thus secured to finance the payment for munitions on behalf of the Allies.

#### The Great Crop.

A year ago everybody in Canada was urged to put into his particular effort in life an energy and seriousness of purpose adequate to the needs of the great war. If we cannot fight we should help in the countless other ways that are open to us. Nature smiled on our efforts and we have been blessed with the greatest crops ever known in any new country. This has silenced the pessimists and our great West is more sure of its future than ever. Indeed, for loftier reasons all Canada feels much more sure of its future than it has ever done before. That overgrown youth leaning upon his mother has suddenly found himself, and to the call to play the man has responded so well that his place among the younger nations and his influence in the greatest empire in the world are assured. The war, however, is still at its height, and there is little sign of such an end as we must attain if we are to follow our natural course in peace. We cannot afford to relax our energies for a moment; such efforts as we made in 1915 should be increased in 1916, and the need for personal and public economy is not lessened a particle by the prosperity incidental to the war. I notice that when some citizen takes the trouble to indicate particular forms of economy he is met with criticism. Of course, economy for one man would be a great indulgence for another, and each must settle for himself the scale on which he can lessen his expenditure. We are exceedingly fortunate that such an income tax as that in Great Britain does not settle the question most drastically for each of us. It must be clear that every time we buy something outside of Canada we weaken our national finances, unless our purchases consist of material which will in some form or other be exported again. This does not mean that we can avoid making large purchases abroad, but that we can avoid unnecessary purchases. It must also be clear that when any man avoids expenditure, which it would be quite natural to make in times of peace, he can invest the amount saved in war loans, and every dollar saved and thus invested is a blow struck on behalf of the Allies. So well is this need for personal economy understood in England that some of the great banks who have not heretofore had savings departments like those in Canadian banks, have now established them.

A year ago we described at length the various arrangements made by the Minister of Finance at the beginning of the war for the protection of our financial situation, and we referred to some of the moratorium legislation by provincial governments. The mere power to do certain things, if necessary, has as usual prevented the necessity from arising, and only a very moderate use has been made of the Finance Minister's wise provisions. As to moratorium legislation in the provinces, to the extent to which it has been a hardship to the creditor, the need has already passed, and while the provisions affecting the power to foreclose where there is no default except as to principal, will doubtless be retained, many of the other features will, we hope, soon be repealed.

#### Clearing House Returns.

The Clearing House returns show a further decline from \$8,974,978,000 in 1914 to \$7,797,430,000, a decrease of 3.44 per cent. for the year just closed. In all western cities the decline is very marked, except in Winnipeg and Brandon, where the figures show an increase. In the East there is a moderate decrease in Toronto, Montreal is almost unchanged and at four other points there are increases.

The contraction in ordinary business, which began in 1913 and was greatly increased by the war, is most forcibly illustrated by the figures of the building permits in our four principal cities. For the last four years they are as follows.

	1912	1913
Montreal	\$19,642,000	\$27,032,000
Toronto	27,401,000	27,038,000
Vancouver	19,338,000	19,423,000
Winnipeg	20,475,000	18,621,000
	1914	1915
Montreal	\$17,619,000	\$7,495,000
Toronto	20,672,000	6,651,000
Vancouver	4,484,000	1,592,000
Winnipeg	12,160,000	1,826,000

A drop from \$87,000,000 to \$17,500,000.

000 in three years is so great as to affect severely almost every branch of trade, particularly those directly connected with building, but it is a matter for congratulation that we have been able to withstand this sharp readjustment and still maintain our prosperity, the very thing we feared we might not be able to do with credit to ourselves.

#### Supplying of Munitions.

Few things, except the actual fighting at the front, recruiting and the financing of the war, have interested us more than the supplying of munitions, and especially Canada's share in that vitally important work. In a general way we know that we have done more than we expected, and done it better and more quickly, but just how much we have done is not known to the general public. I am glad to be able to give a few facts which will at least help us to a better understanding of the matter. The Imperial Munitions Board have given orders in Canada for 22,800,000 shells, having a value of \$282,000,000. If we add to this the orders for cartridge cases, primers, forgings, friction tubes, etc., a total of \$303,000,000 is reached. For this work there had been paid out by the end of the year about \$80,000,000, and the monthly output is now valued at more than \$30,000,000. There are 422 plants working directly on these orders, and how much employment is indirectly due to them is beyond our skill even to suggest. The work of the War Purchasing Commission is not so easy to sum up. This body does not deal with shells, but it deals with almost every other requirement of the army and purchases about five thousand different kinds of articles.

As the appropriation for the year just past amounted to \$100,000,000, we can form some idea of the importance of its operations, although there are no figures available to show how this has been spent. The pay of officers and men, the cost of all engineering operations and other large items, coming under the direction of the Department of Militia and Defence, are met out of this appropriation. It is estimated that about one million pairs of boots have been purchased at a cost of more than \$3,500,000. Our woolen and knitting industries have received large orders, larger even than they could conveniently execute within the specified time. Up to the present all the cloth used for our soldiers' uniforms has been made in Canadian mills, but it is not clear that our mills can continue to fill all our requirements. From figures gathered from various sources we estimate that the value of the clothing ordered for the use of the Canadian troops since the creation of the Commission in May has been from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000, while orders from Great Britain and the cost of clothing the earlier contingents should make the total at least \$20,000,000. The British orders in Toronto at the moment amount to nearly \$1,000,000. The demand for articles made of leather has been very extensive, and while most of the leather used is tanned in Canada, our trade reports record the importation of considerable quantities of hides and leather. Socks have been ordered by the million pairs at a time, and our mills are far behind in their deliveries. I cannot more than refer to such items as rifles and small ammunition, telephone equipment, tools, rubber articles, camp, barrack and hospital equipment, etc., but perhaps what I have said will help us to understand that the purchases for the Canadian army at the moment are almost as great as those required for the army equipment of Great Britain in times of peace.

We have during the year sold in Great Britain canned corn beef to the value of about \$3,300,000, frozen beef about \$6,000,000, and bacon about \$9,000,000. The bacon would have been sold in the British market in any event, but the canned and frozen beef represents new trade. We cannot ascertain the number of horses or of live cattle sold (the latter mainly to France), for army purposes, nor can we estimate the value of the shipments of wheat, flour, oats, hay, etc., attributable to the war, or of the orders for munitions from France and Russia which have been placed in Canada, but if outstanding contracts are filled and the war continues throughout 1916, it seems clear that during 1915 and 1916 there will have been spent in Canada for war supplies considerably more than \$500,000,000. You may be interested to know something regarding the Bank's part in this work. We have as customers 22 of the largest shell makers, 20 makers of clothing and of leather goods, eight of the largest suppliers of provisions, besides many who supply other classes of munitions. Including the farmers, the number and variety of people among our customers who benefit by the supplying of munitions is beyond calculation. We have learned in meeting the sudden demand upon our industrial capacity to do many things which should count in our future. We have learned to shift our machinery rapidly to new uses, to make objects of a more complicated character which allow less margin for bad workmanship, to smelt copper, lead and zinc; indeed, to do many things which before the war did not seem possible in the present stage of our development.

#### Ready for the Future.

In a new country like Canada it is as natural to try and forecast the future as it is to breathe. Without such a form of enjoyment, life would often be unbearable. Every day, however, since the war began, has shown us how unable we are, with our previous narrow experience, to look ahead even for a month. We are living amid events so tremendous that it is our duty to be steadfast and ready for any new turn in the kaleidoscope of fate and not to waste time in guesses regarding peace and the aftermath of the war; still, there are some important questions which press upon our minds whenever the strain of the war lessens for a moment. When the war ends and orders for munitions cease, drawing many out of employment, when the Canadian soldiers begin to come home, and the discharged soldiers of the Allies follow them to this land of opportunity, when many others who wish to forget the horrors of Europe, how shall we find ourselves prepared for them? We shall prob-

## SHE GIVES THEM ALL THE CREDIT

Says Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Her Well.

MISS GERTIE NEWMAN, AFTER TWO YEARS' SUFFERING, TELLS HOW SHE FOUND A COMPLETE CURE.

Boyd's Cove, Notre Dame Bay, Nfld., Jan. 17.—(Special).—“After two years of weakness and suffering I am again in perfect health and I give all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.”

This is the statement made by Miss Gertie M. Newman, an estimable young lady living here. She is so overjoyed at her recovery that she wants all suffering women to know how she found her cure.

“I had a cold to start with,” Miss Newman continues, “and then things just seemed to go from bad to worse. My back ached, I had cramps in my muscles and I suffered from headaches. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing, my eyes were pulled and swollen and I perspired freely, with the least exertion. I was always irritable and in the mornings I had a bitter taste in my mouth.”

“Reading of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills I decided to give them a trial. I took a dozen boxes in all and you can see how they helped me. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all suffering women.”

Dodd's Kidney Pills are suffering woman's best friend.

Idle curiosity is the busiest thing on earth.

A wise man does his duty; a fool does his friends.

Never form your opinion of an egg until the lid is off.

It takes more than sunlight to illuminate a shady reputation.

A man isn't necessarily bashful because he declines to meet his obligations.

ably have been enriched in some respects by the war, and the demands upon our industries are likely to increase, although not to an extent which will absorb their full output for some time to come. In any event, we shall probably not be so much engaged in building for the future as endeavoring to turn our products which will justify what we have already done. We shall therefore hope that our soldiers and our immigrants will turn to the land far more generally than have the immigrants of the last ten years. As Canada is the last great area with unploughed land in the temperate zone and under a democratic government, and as the returning soldiers will as a rule wish for outdoor work, we may hope that they will very generally become farmers. If so, should we not, despite the overwork incidental to the war, be preparing for a great settlement on the land?

#### Immigration.

We have learned a lesson from indiscriminate immigration; we know what it means to have citizens who are not yet Canadians in their sense of loyalty to the Empire, and if we are wise we shall base our estimate of the value of each new arrival upon larger considerations than that of mere material prosperity. Can we plant in many centres and in every province in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific soldier-farmers who will themselves be centres of loyalty and whose grandchildren will boast that they were sired by men who fought in the great war for liberty? If we can, we shall have done much to assure the safety of Canada and its institutions, and we shall thus make this country far better worth while than if we miss this golden opportunity. To succeed, however, we must organize so as to secure the land at fair prices; we must continue to lend for later improvements in the same manner, and finally, so long as the soldier-farmer shows that he is making good, we must back him somewhat better than the man who has not fought for us. Only the Government can do these things, but I am sure that it can be done so as to help merely those who deserve to be helped, so as to ensure success in the majority of cases, and so as to pay in some slight degree our debt to those without whose courage all that we and our forebears have done to make Canada a nation would be as naught.

The report was then adopted unanimously. The retiring auditors were re-elected by the shareholders, who also passed the usual vote of thanks to the directors and staff of the Bank. Upon motion the meeting proceeded to the election of directors for the coming year, and then adjourned.

Little Miss MAIDEN CANADA



Best for Body Building  
Coca-Cola's Refreshment

## BUTTER PAPER

Bring your Butter Paper to the Mail office or if you prefer we will supply and print you 500 sheets 1 ream for \$1.75 or 2 reams 1,000 sheets for \$2.75.

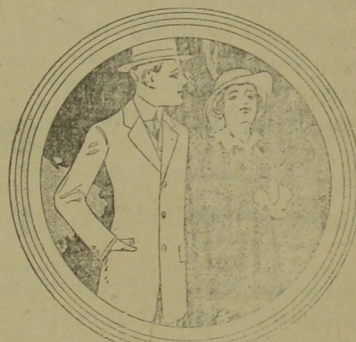
We use a Special Blue Butter Paper Ink. It will not run or stain Butter.

#### SPECIAL FOR SATURDAYS ONLY

1000 Butter Papers \$2.50. 500 Butter Papers \$1.50.

We also have in stock a quantity of Butter Paper without your name, just Choice Dairy Butter for 25c per 100.

**The Mail Publishing Co.**



After all—since a Suit is made to wear—the best of all Suits is that which wears the longest.

**MacKinnon's Clothing**

not only wears long past the average Suit is cast aside but yet keeps its appearance and good looking all the time you wear it.

**J. A. MacKINNON** YORK STREET  
**TAILOR and CLOTHIER**

## -FEEDS-

Cornmeal, Cracked Corn, Whole Corn, Chop Feed, Feed Oatmeal, Middlings, Bran, Crushed Oats, Ontario White Oats, Feed Flour, Feed Wheat.

At LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Sold Wholesale by

**G. W. HODGE**  
Fredericton, N. B.

#### GENERAL REPAIR SHOP

Auto, Bicycle and Motor Supplies  
Skate Grinding : : Gun Repairing  
Waterloo Boy Gas Engines  
**Motor Boat Repairs** **Wm. C. BURTT** **Gas Engines**  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

SOME SPRING LINES IN

## HOSIERY

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

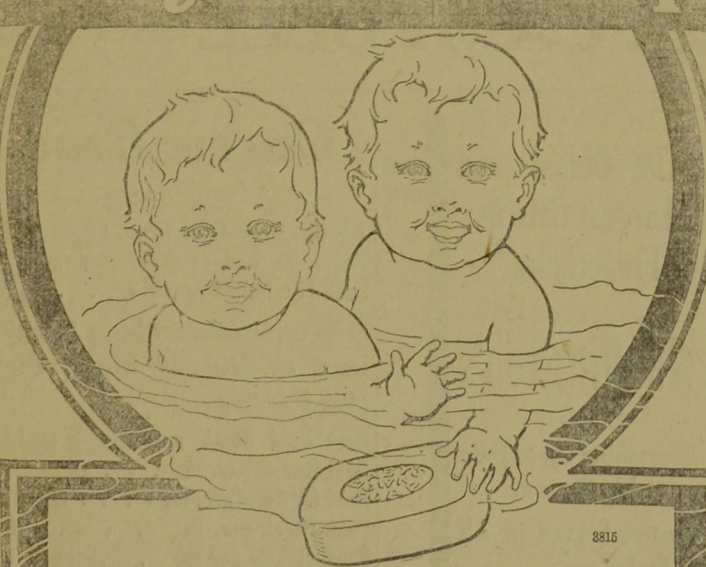
COTTONS—All kinds, 80-80-80, in ladies' and children's sizes, Black and Tan, Plain.  
PRINCESS—Black, Tan, White, fine ribbed, 1-1.  
BUSTER BROWN SISTERS—1-1, mercerized, fine-ribbed, in Black, Tan, Sky, Pink, White. All sizes, to retail at 25c.  
ROCK-RIB HOSE FOR BOYS—“Strong as Gibraltar,” 1-1 ribbed, all sizes; large sizes to retail at 25c.  
“LITTLE DARLING,” 1-1 fine ribbed, in Black, Tan, Sky, Pink, White. Sizes 4 to 7. “LITTLE DAISY,” 1-1, in same colorings, sizes 4 to 8½.  
LADIES' SILK ANKLE HOSE—Black, Tan, White—to retail at 25c., colors to retail at 50c.  
SILK LINE HOSE FOR LADIES—In Black and in White. All values, to retail at 25c.  
MEN'S SOCKS—In Cotton, Black, Tan; same colors in Lisle, to retail at 10c. to 40c.  
To Get WHAT YOU WANT, WHEN YOU WANT IT, Place Your Order NOW.

**VASSIE & COMPANY**

LIMITED.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS and WOOLLENS  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

## Baby's Own Soap



## Baby's Skin Tests

Baby's Own Soap. Its creamy softening lather must cleanse his tender skin without injury—and it does. Four generations of Canadian mothers endorse Baby's Own Soap which comforts and whitens the most delicate skin.

IT'S BEST FOR BABY AND BEST FOR YOU

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, MFRS., MONTREAL