

WINDING UP PROCEEDINGS.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Nanaimo Dairy and Supply Company, Limited, special resolutions were passed calling for the voluntary winding up of the company, and the appointment of A. E. Planta, 221 Commercial Street, Nanaimo, as liquidator.

By order of Mr. Justice Macdonald, the Western Logging Company, Limited, Vancouver, is ordered wound up. John Danaher is appointed provisional liquidator.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation, Limited, has been licensed under the "Insurance Act" to transact in British Columbia the business of guarantee insurance and of automobile liability insurance, limited to insurance against loss or damage from accident or injury suffered by any other person than the insured caused by an automobile and for which the owner thereof is liable. A. S. Matthew, 414 Pender Street West, is attorney for the company.

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE BY-LAWS APPROVED.

The following certificates have been issued by the Municipal Department of the Province of British Columbia:—

Nanaimo—Debentures numbered 1 to 8, \$7,772.46, issued under By-law No. 292, Local Improvements Street Regrading, 20 years, 5½%, payable half-yearly. Certified October 3rd, 1916.

Nanaimo—Debentures numbered 1 to 5, \$5,000.00, issued under By-Law No. 290, Bridge, 10 years, 6%, payable half-yearly. Certified October 3rd, 1916.

ROYAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The seventh annual meeting of the Royal Financial Corporation was held at the head office of the company, 703 Rogers Building, Vancouver, on October 3rd, 1916.

The profit and loss account for the year ending June 30th, 1916, and the balance sheet as at the same date, were submitted to the shareholders.

The loss on operation for the year was \$2,999.86, which, compared with a loss for the previous year amounting to \$8,889.24, shows that all reasonable economy in the management has been effected for the past year. The new year, 1916-1917, holds great promise of correcting this operating loss and turning it to a modest operating profit. From a Credit Balance brought forward of \$4,911.74, the above operating loss was written off in addition to writing off depreciation in office furniture of \$338.08, Signs \$121.00, and Stocks and Shares \$1,183.33, leaving a credit balance as at June 30, 1916, of \$269.47 to be brought forward.

The balance sheet exhibits a moderate increase of strength over the previous year. The company has further entrenched itself against the continuance of adverse conditions. On the liability side of the ledger, liabilities to the public have been reduced from \$205,979.32 in 1915 to \$191,261.09 in 1916. The individual items of these public liabilities are as follows: Mortgages and Agreements for Sale stand at \$46,173.43, as compared with \$38,876.89 in 1915; Accounts Payable show a reduction from \$35,658.25 in 1915 to \$24,224.14; Bank Loan also shows a reduction from \$40,448.18 in 1915 to \$32,463.52; also the O'Neil Bond Account shows a reduction of \$2,600 to \$88,400.00.

The company's liability to shareholders has not changed materially. Subscribed and issued capital has decreased from \$923,100 in 1915 to \$915,700, a decrease of \$7,400. Paid up capital, on the other hand, has increased from \$553,078.82 in 1915 to \$555,133.32, an increase of \$2,054.50. Uncalled capital thus amounts to \$360,566.68, nearly double the total liabilities of the company to the public. The management is to be commended for not classing this item as an asset. The profit and loss balance, as stated above, has decreased from \$4,911.74 in 1915 to \$269.47. Total liabilities show a shrinkage from \$763,969.88 to \$746,663.88. The item of

contingent liability on mortgages and investments guaranteed amounting to \$16,700, which appeared in the 1915 statement, does not appear in the 1916 statement. It is to be presumed that the company has since been relieved of this contingency.

On the asset side of the ledger, most noteworthy is the increase in cash, which stood in 1915 at \$8,314.63, but now stands at \$13,525.21. Real estate and timber rights have increased from \$166,451.88 in 1915 to \$177,785.64. This is probably accounted for in the acquisition of foreclosed property. For the same reason Mortgages, Agreements for Sale and Accounts Payable have decreased from \$307,067.39 in 1915 to \$279,256.72. The O'Neil bond account has decreased from \$123,660 in 1915 to \$121,026.97. Stocks and Shares have been reduced on the Company's books from \$152,205.18 in 1915 to \$149,387.34. Office Furniture and Sundries have also been charged off to depreciation from \$6,270.80 in 1915 to \$5,682.00.

In the face of the unfavourable conditions which have existed during the past year in the fields of real estate and mortgages in British Columbia, the directors are to be congratulated on making so excellent an exhibition of their company's affairs.

Mr. J. Y. Griffin, the president, in addressing the annual meeting, stated, since June 30th, 1916, the company's liabilities had been further reduced by over \$16,000, and a still further reduction of \$20,000 has been arranged for.

The retiring board of directors, composed of J. Y. Griffin, president; J. F. Langan and L. E. Mair, vice-presidents; P. Lamont, secretary-treasurer, and E. B. McDermid, managing director, were re-elected.

ROYAL BANK TO ABSORB QUEBEC BANK.

Official announcement was made that the absorption of the Quebec Bank by the Royal Bank of Canada is an early likelihood, and the deal only awaits the sanction of the Quebec Bank shareholders to make the purchase effective.

This news came as a surprise, as no inkling of the negotiations which have been in progress for some time were allowed to get out.

The proposition will be submitted to the Quebec Bank shareholders at an early date, and there is no reason to doubt that the recommendations of the board of directors will be accepted, and the price offered for the bank's assets found agreeable.

In this instance of a bank merger no objection was found by the Minister of Finance, as was in the case of the proposed merger of the Royal and the Bank of Hamilton over a year ago.

It is interesting to note that the absorption of the Quebec Bank puts the Royal in the second position in Canadian banking as to total assets and deposits. The Royal before and after the merger will show as follows:—

	Aug. 31, 1916	After Merger.
Capital	\$12,000,000	\$12,911,700
Reserve	12,560,000	13,471,700
Deposits	190,812,000	206,421,000
Total assets	\$238,411,000	\$260,661,000

According to the official announcement, the directors of the Quebec Bank are submitting to its shareholders an offer of the Royal Bank of Canada to purchase its assets, and are strongly and unanimously recommending the acceptance of same.

The paid-up capital and reserve of the Royal Bank on 31st August last were \$24,547,000, and the deposits exceeded \$190,000,000. The paid-up capital and reserve of the Quebec Bank on the same date amounted to \$3,735,000, and its deposits were approximately \$16,000,000.

In their circular to the shareholders, the directors of the Quebec Bank state that after a persistent and vigorous effort to establish the bank in the west, and to increase its business elsewhere, they have come to the conclusion that