

Ordered by—	Kind of Cars—	Quantity Ordered.
Intercolonial Railway ...	40-ton box .....	180
Grand Trunk Railway ...	Steel underframe combination	3
Hart Otis Car Company .	40-ton H.C. ballast .....	70
Montreal Harbor Commis- sioners .....	50-ton steel coal .....	15
Canadian Pacific Railway.	50-ton steel ore .....	40
Imperial Oil Co., Limited.	Steel underframe tank ....	100
Mussen Limited .....	40-ton flat .....	2
Pacific Great Eastern Ry.	Steel trailer .....	3
Imperial Oil Co., Limited.	3-compartment tank .....	10
Grand Trunk Railway ...	Steel underframe dining ...	1
Grand Trunk Railway ...	Steel underframe parlor buffet	1
F. H. Hopkins & Company	30-ton Lidgerwood unloader.	2
Canadian Explosives, Ltd.	70 cu. ft. capacity dump ...	2
Hart Otis Car Company .	50-ton general service .....	12
Hudson Bay Constrn. Co.	30-ton flat wood .....	50
Quebec Harbor Commis- sioners .....	40-ton steel underframe flat.	2
F. H. Hopkins & Company	30-ton Lidgerwood unloader.	1
Pacific Great Eastern Ry.	40-ton steel underframe flat.	40
Canadian Northern Ry. ..	Steel underframe standard sleepers .....	11
Canadian Northern Ry. ..	Steel underframe dining ...	7
Canadian Northern Ry. ..	Steel underframe combina- tion sleeping .....	2
Canadian Northern Ry. ..	Steel underframe compart- ment observation .....	7
Canadian Northern Ry. ..	Steel frame tourist .....	7
Canadian Pacific Railway.	Double track snow plows ...	2
Canadian Pacific Railway.	Double track snow plows ...	1
Canadian Pacific Railway.	Single track snow plows ...	2
Canadian Pacific Railway.	Single track snow plows ...	1
Hart Otis Car Company .	50-ton steel underframe bal- last .....	1
Fassett Lumber Company	Logging cars .....	10
Cape Breton Coal, Iron & Railway Company ...	15-ton wood hopper coal ...	5
Dominion Coal Co., Ltd..	15-ton wood hopper coal ...	25
Cape Breton Coal, Iron & Railway Company ...	40-ton all-steel hopper ....	20
Total .....		739

#### BANK OF VANCOUVER MAY REOPEN?

If the Bank of Vancouver can obtain new capital, it may reopen its doors. But Mr. R. P. McLennan said at the fifth annual meeting that while attempts were being made to obtain sufficient capital to permit of the bank reopening its doors, at present, he was unable to give any assurance or even good cause to hope that success would be met with in this direction.

Mr. W. E. Jardine said that payments on amounts due from stock subscribers had been unsatisfactory during the year ended November 30, 1914, there having been collected, including interest, only \$23,390.44. The bank paid off in deposits during the year the large sum of \$984,900.11 and reduced its notes in circulation by \$157,732.52. In short, the total liabilities to the public during the year were reduced by approximately 60 per cent.

Although on the date of suspension (December 14, 1914) the notes in circulation showed a considerable increase from the end of the previous month, the deposits were further reduced by approximately \$150,000, leaving the total deposits equal to only about 25 per cent. of what they amounted to on November 30, 1913. The balance sheet showed that the total assets exceed the liabilities to the public by approximately \$400,000, exclusive of what was due on stock subscriptions, concluded Mr. Jardine.

Mr. Ewing Buchan, the curator, when called on for a statement, said that in the short time he had been in that position, it had been impossible to form a definite opinion on the situation. A full and detailed audit had been made by Messrs. Buttar and Chiene, chartered accountants, but their report had not yet been received. He said that if all the unpaid calls on shares and the loans be paid there would be sufficient to pay all creditors, but there would probably be large depreciations and the process of collection would be slow as long as the present abnormal conditions exist. Until a full and complete estimate of the loans and securities be made it would be impossible to say at what time the creditors would be paid.

#### FARMERS' INCOME SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS

##### Field Crops Brought This Return to Agriculturalists— Volume Less But Value Was More

*The Monetary Times Annual* estimated the value of all field crops in Canada at \$615,406,565, this necessarily being a preliminary estimate. The final report of the census and statistics office in its estimate gives the following figures, which are very near those of the preliminary estimate of *The Monetary Times Annual*.

Computed at average local market prices the values of all field crops in 1914 were as follows:—Wheat, \$196,418,000; oats, \$151,811,000; barley, \$21,557,000; rye, \$1,679,300; peas, \$4,895,000; beans, \$1,884,300; buckwheat, \$6,213,000; mixed grains, \$10,759,400; flax, \$7,368,000, and corn for husking, \$9,808,000. For all field crops, including root and fodder crops the total value amounts to \$639,061,300, as compared with \$552,771,500 in 1913, the increase of \$86,289,800 being chiefly due to the enhancement of prices, which has thus more than counterbalanced the low yields of grain in consequence of the drought.

In marked contrast to 1913, the season proved particularly unfavorable to the growth of grain. Persistent drought throughout the greater part of the Northwest provinces resulted in a yield per acre of the chief cereals lower than in any season since 1910 and lower than the average of the six years ended 1913. In Ontario and Quebec, though the grain crops suffered from a dry season, the conditions were not so unfavorable, whilst in the Maritime provinces a favorable season resulted in good returns.

##### Yield of Grain Crops.

For the whole of Canada the area estimated to be sown to field crops was 35,102,175 acres, as compared with 35,375,430 acres in 1913; but owing to the drought the total productive area in 1914 was reduced to 33,440,075 acres. Upon this area the total production of grain crops in bushels was as follows:—Wheat 161,280,000 as against 231,717,000 in 1913, oats 313,078,000 against 404,669,000, barley 36,201,000 against 48,319,000, rye 2,016,800 against 2,300,000, peas 3,362,500 against 3,951,800, beans 797,500 against 793,300, buckwheat 8,626,000 against 8,372,000, mixed grains 16,382,500 against 15,792,000, flax 7,175,200 against 17,539,000, and corn for husking 13,924,000 against 16,768,000 bushels.

The yields per acre were in bushels as follows:—Fall wheat 21.41, compared with 23.29 in 1913; spring wheat 15.07 against 20.81, all wheat 15.67 against 21.04, oats 31.12 against 38.78, barley 24.21 against 29.96, rye 18.12 against 19.28, peas 17.64 against 18.05, beans 18.20 against 17.19, buckwheat 24.34 against 21.99, mixed grains 35.36 against 33.33, flax 6.62 against 11.30, and corn for husking 54.39 against 60.30.

##### Production of the West.

In the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production in 1914 of wheat is placed at 140,958,000 bushels compared with 209,262,000 bushels in 1913, of oats at 150,843,000 bushels compared with 242,413,000 bushels, and of barley at 19,535,000 bushels compared with 31,060,000 bushels. The wheat production of 1914 in Manitoba was 38,605,000 bushels from 2,616,000 acres, in Saskatchewan 73,494,000 bushels from 5,348,300 acres, and in Alberta 28,859,000 bushels from 1,371,100 acres.

#### CANADA BUILDING SUBMARINES

The militia department, Ottawa, states that the keels for eight first-class craft of the submarine class have already been laid down by the Canadian Vickers plant at Montreal and it is expected that several will be ready by August. The plant is now running at full capacity.

The Canadian municipal bond market is improving. In ordinary times, brokers would regard this as the first sign of a good market, but most of them are sceptical as to whether the present activity will last. Ontario bonds are scarce.