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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.

Ontario and Reciprocity

Ontario apparently dislikes reciprocity in any form. Some good citizens of the Province are in consequence finding themselves in an embarrassing position. A number of Ontario medical gentlemen periodically offered their services to the English military hospitals, which are today so busily engaged in receiving the wounded from the theatre of war. The British authorities acknowledged the offer with thanks, but declined to avail themselves of the services of these gentlemen, although medical assistance in most cases is welcomed. The ground of the objection was that the Ontario doctors were not registered practitioners in England. That to some people seemed a poor objection. Why at such a crisis should a technicality stand in the way? Why could not the Ontario doctors be registered now in a summary way? Very plausible the argument. But a little inquiry into this matter shows that John Bull is not quite so bulleheaded as at first he seems to be. In England, as in Canada, the registration of medical practitioners is governed by statute. Provision is made for reciprocity in registration in certain cases. The British medical authorities are allowed to grant registration to the doctors of any British country which reciprocally allows the registration of those who are on the British register. Australia has agreed to reciprocate, therefore Australian doctors could be authorized to practice in the United Kingdom. In Canada, medical registration is governed by the provincial laws. Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have agreed to reciprocate with Great Britain; consequently the doctors from these provinces can be permitted to practice in the mother country. Ontario has refused to reciprocate and, consequently, the Ontario doctors cannot be admitted to registration in the United Kingdom. The English side of the question is very forcibly stated by Dr. Donald Armour, an eminent Canadian surgeon, who has for some years practiced his profession in London. In a letter to the London Canadian Gazette, Dr. Armour says:

"Ontario medical authorities have refused to reciprocate in the matter of recognition of qualifications with the Medical Council here. No English doctor could practice in Ontario without taking a new degree in the province. In the same way no Ontario man can practice here. The Medical Council has offered to reciprocate, but the Ontario authorities have refused. Therefore the Ontario doctors have absolutely no cause for grievance, and the blame for their disappointment must not be laid on the shoulders of the War Office or on the Medical Council here, but on their authorities in Ontario, who have caused all the trouble by refusing to reciprocate."

From the German Viewpoint

Buns, who mingled considerable philosophy with his poetry, prayed that some power the gift might give us to see ourselves as others see us. It is not to be supposed that the Scottish singer expected us to accept as correct the portrait that might be drawn by others, but he felt that to see ourselves as others see us would be helpful to us in forming a more correct impression of ourselves. It may in this way be helpful to us all if we can understand more clearly than in the past, just what are German aims and German impressions concerning England. A work which is calculated to provide this illumination, has recently been issued in the form of a volume entitled "Germany and England," containing a series of lectures by the late J. A. Cramb, Professor of Modern History in Queen's College, London. The volume would in any circumstances command attention on account of its literary and historical merit, but it becomes more remarkable because the events which the author so forcibly foretold only a few months ago are already upon us. The lectures were delivered by Professor Cramb in February and March of last year. He died in October last. The lectures were not read from manuscript. Partial notes were used, which afterwards became available. From these and from notes taken by students, Dr. A. C. Bradley, in April of the present year, prepared the lectures for publication. Thus the lectures and Dr. Bradley's preface were all prepared at a time while peace still prevailed amongst the nations which are now at war.

Professor Cramb at the beginning disclaimed every intention to provoke hostile feelings between Englishmen and Germans. His aim, he stated, was rather to contribute, as far as one could by encouragement and exhortation, to a mutual understanding between those of the two countries whom his words might reach. That he endeavored to be perfectly impartial is clear enough from the whole tenor of his lectures, although he would hardly have emphasized a claim on that score, for in one of his notes he remarks that "there is no such thing as impartial history; and even if there could be, impartial history, it would be the dullest, stupidest thing in the earth of ours." Asking himself the question, "What then is my purpose?" He answers: "To see things as they really are." "The prayer of Ahas," he continued, "in the dire

"extremity of the Greeks at Troy was for 'light that he might see his enemy's face.' It is a noble prayer. What other prayer should be 'England's' now?" He lamented the indifference of the English to German history and German literature. He pointed out that very few German books are translated into English, and that in consequence of this English readers have had little opportunity to understand the German people. German opinion and German policy have been much influenced by the writings of Heinrich von Treitschke, yet not a page of that author's greatest work has been translated. General von Bernhardi's book, "Germany and the Next War," published a little while ago, follows largely the teachings of Treitschke and puts in abrupt soldierlike form what had been said perhaps less plainly by others. Professor Cramb proceeded to state very forcibly the German view of German history and policy. The greater part of the volume is devoted to a presentation of what the Germans think of England and why they think it. No German could state the case more forcibly. War between England and Germany he regarded as inevitable. Germany has ambitions, and feels that England stands in her way. We quote:—

"Is it possible to find any moral, any ethical justification for a war upon England? The war of 1870 with France was a waste of great energy, of just revenge, and for one of the greatest causes. No war in history, perhaps, was ever more just than the war which Bismarck and Moltke waged against France. When she comes to this war upon England, on the other hand, Germany is face to face with the difficulty that here she has no such motive of retributive justice or revenge. And therefore you find a tendency to shape the question thus: How do England and her Empire stand in the path of the deepest desires and ambitions, and perhaps also the highest and most sacred aspirations of Germany?"

"If we ask what those desires, ambitions, and aspirations are, the answer is this: Germany, not less than England, it is contended, is dowered with the genius for empire, that power in a race which, like genius in the artist, must express itself or destroy its possessor. An empire she once had, centuries before France and England fought. That empire is lost. But in the German race the instinct for empire is as ancient and as deeply rooted as it is in the English race; and in the Germany of the present time, above all this instinct, by reason of the very strength of Germany within herself, her conscious and vital energy, her sense of deep and repressed forces, is not a mere cloud in the brain, but is almost an imperious necessity. This is the real driving force in German politics, the essential thing."

England's desire for peace—indeed, all movements which were ever originated aiming at the abolition of war, necessarily find no favor in German eyes. England, to the Germans, is like "a successful burglar who, an immense fortune amassed, has retired from business and, having broken every law, human and divine, violated every instinct of honor and fidelity on every sea and every continent, desires now the protection of the police." When England proposes to disarm, Germany retorts, "you are a great robber state; yet now in the twentieth century, as if for war for the world is over, because you are glutted with booty, now it is you, you, who 'preach to us Germans universal peace, arbitration and diminution of armaments! But our position is that this war is not over.' England has aimed at empire. All England's wars, the Germans say, for the past five hundred years, have been fought for empire. Too long Germany has allowed England to pursue this path and acquire territory. 'Are we to acquiesce,' ask the youth of Germany, 'in England's possession of one-fifth of the globe, with no title to its claim except priority and robbery? Our great teachers so describe it.' 'Empire or downfall,' is the watchword of the German youth generally, and in the struggle for empire the Germans realized that they sooner or later must come in conflict with England.

War with England, in the German mind, had to come, but other wars might possibly come before it. War between Germany and France might come at any moment. If England stood aside, if France were permitted to work out her three years' army system, the war might end in a drawn game, leaving both nations so crippled that many years would be required for restoration. "On the other hand," said the Professor, "Germany may decide not to 'await the development of the three-years' system.' In France, and, trusting to diplomats and to her present enormous superiority in numbers, may 'strike France without a declaration of war and overwhelm her by sheer weight.' This is Bernhardi's interpretation of Germany's duty, for it would leave Germany front to front with England. France humiliated, the incorporation, on advantageous terms, of Holland with the German Empire would be easy. The submission or annexation of Belgium would follow of itself.

There is no doubt that the adoption of the three years' army service system by France was one of the things which hastened Germany's action in bringing on the war. Germany, as Professor Cramb suggested might happen, decided not to wait until France became stronger through that system, but strike at once.

Professor Cramb's remarkable lectures are deserving of further notice, and we shall return to them in another issue.

Archbishop Howley

The death of Archbishop Howley, of Newfoundland, removes a prelate widely known and greatly esteemed by the people of all denominations. While it might not be strictly correct to say that the Archbishop was something of a politician, in the ordinary sense of the word, it is a fact that he always took a keen interest in the public affairs of the Colony, and as he was an impulsive Irishman his views on the questions of the day were not usually concealed. A feature of his career that is of much interest here is the fact that he was for many years, and down to his death, a warm advocate of the union of the Colony with Canada. The Confederation idea has never been popular in Newfoundland. It is not popular today. The Archbishop, while never unduly pressing his views upon the people whom he knew to be unfavorable, always let it be clearly understood that in his judgment union with Canada, on fair terms, would be the best thing that could happen to Newfoundland. Whatever sympathy existed in the ancient Colony for the Confederation movement was due, in a considerable degree, to the unflinching championship of the cause by Archbishop Howley.

Ballading by "Earl's Son, Cook's Son, Son of a Belled Knight" was never more in evidence than at the present time. Among the many defending Antwerp was a son of Premier Asquith. Hundreds of the nobility have taken part in the fighting at the front.

Since the war commenced, the cost of living in Canada has increased five per cent. Undoubtedly

there has been nothing happen in the past hundred years which has so demoralized social and economic conditions as the present titanic struggle.

Corn planted in dynamited land gave an increased yield of from fifty to two hundred per cent, while cotton planted in the same kind of land never showed less than one hundred per cent increase. If this be true, there should be record crops in Northern France and Belgium after the war is over.

The production of natural gas in the United States last year was the greatest in the history of the country, amounting to 551,339,000,000 cubic feet valued at \$87,846,000. Possibly a large proportion of the output is traceable to ex-President Roosevelt.

Warsaw, where the Russians are battling for supremacy, is 320 miles east of Berlin, the capital of Russian-Poland, and was formerly the capital of the Kingdom of Poland. It is situated on the Vistula River and has a population of over 715,000. It is the chief manufacturing city of Western Russia, and is also an important railway centre.

The Official German White Book just issued contains a message from the Czar of Russia, to the Kaiser, which indicates clearly that the former did everything in his power to avert a conflict. "I am glad that you are back in Germany," in this serious moment I ask you urgently to help me. A disgraceful war has been declared on a weak nation; the indignation at this, which I fully share, is immense in Russia. I foresee that it will no longer withstand the pressure that is being brought to bear upon me, and that I shall be forced to adopt measures which will lead to war. In order to prevent such a calamity as a European war, I ask you, in the name of our old friendship, to do all that is possible for you to prevent your ally from going too far."

The kingdom of Belgium, which has suffered so terribly during the war, is the most densely populated country in Europe, and next to Egypt proper, the most densely populated country in the world. Belgium has 652 people to the square mile, as against 372 in the United Kingdom, 311 in Germany, 246 in Austria, 191 in France, and 55 in Russian-Europe.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

What if beauty is only skin deep? Cupid isn't a tanner—Galveston News.

Farmer Clapole—Has that city feller who bought Stony's farm learnt anything yet?

Farmer Santa—Wall, he's learnt it don't do no good fer try ter make apple butter in a churn—Judge.

Tommy Figgiam—Paw, doesn't "reverse" mean to back?

Paw Figgiam—Surely.

Tommy Figgiam—Then what did Uncle Bill mean when he said that he busted up in business because he had too many reverses and not enough backing?—Chicago Post.

Examiner—Now, William, if a man can do one-fourth of a piece of work in two days, how long will it take to finish it?

William—Is it a contract job or is he workin' by the day?—Lafa.

The German night attack at Craonne was evidently an attempt to draw the French in dark lines.—Ottawa Citizen.

There are reported to be nine million Russian soldiers in the field—Just count 'em, Bill Hohenzollern—N-I-N-E M-I-L-I-O-N—Calgary Herald.

A newly made millionaire bought a certain Chicago daily paper. His first order was to put on the bulletin board a notice that under no circumstances should the word "balance" be used. "The 'reminiscent' of 'balance' is ordered. That afternoon a cleaner fell out of the 10th story window of the building, and the next morning the paper had the story: "John Jones, a window cleaner, lost his remainder and was dashed to death by falling out of a 10th story window."

The stern parent by a clever flanking movement, had discovered the hope of the family, aged six, at a time when he ought to have been asleep, laying siege to his little sister's cot with a porgin behind fortifications of tables and chairs, a coal scuttle and the fire-irons. The stern parent took down the family cane and prepared for action. "Daddy, you can't," said a small voice from the scuttle. "You can't, daddy, because you're dead. I'm entrenched, I am, and deeded you five minutes ago."—London Paper.

The manager of a well-known touring company wired to the proprietor of a theatre in a small town where his company was to appear: "Would like to hold a rehearsal at your theatre at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Have your stage-manager, stage-carpenter, assistant stage-manager, assistant stage-carpenter, property man, chief electrician, and all stage hands present promptly at that hour."

Three hours later he had the following reply: "All right. He will be there."

THE MOTHERS OF MEN.

By Joaquin Miller.

The bravest battle that ever was fought!
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not—
'Tis fought by the mothers of men.
Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen!
Nay, not with eloquent words or thought
From man of wonderful men,
But deep in the walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently, bore her part—
Lo, there is that battlefield!
No marshalling troop, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave;
But, oh! their battles, they last
From boyhood to the grave.
Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on in endless wars,
Then, silent, unseen, goes down.
Oh, ye with banners and battle shot,
And soldiers to shout and praise,
I tell you the kindest victories fought
Were fought in those silent ways.
Oh, spotless woman in a world of shame,
With splendid and silent soul,
Go back to God as white as you came
The kindest warrior bore!

IN THE LIMELIGHT

A Series of Short Sketches of Prominent Canadians.

Henry Lumley Drayton, K.C., who has just returned to Ottawa after a protracted stay abroad, has always occupied a commanding position in legal circles, but latterly, as chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, the sphere of his influence has been considerably broadened. When the late Judge Mabey, who had admittedly filled this newly created office in an ideal fashion, came to his untimely death, the problem of securing a successor was one of no small moment. The fortunate appointee had to possess a combination of qualities not usually found in a single individual. Added to exceptional legal attainments, he had to have the necessary judicial poise and the ability, usually found only in the politician, to harmonize the claims of opposing factions in various communities.

The Liberal Government made no mistake in selecting the late Judge Mabey for this onerous task, and the Conservative Government, some years later, did not be outdone—on July 1st, 1912, to be precise—did the best thing possible when it decided upon H. L. Drayton as the recipient of the appointment. Nor was Mr. Drayton's selection merely a matter of luck or chance. For several years his legal practice had been the chief, and the witness, unless he is unusually reason of his position as counsel to the Railway Committee of the Ontario Legislature, as assistant



city solicitor of the City of Toronto and as representative of the Ontario Government on the Toronto Power Commission having often made him the champion of the people in their opposition to the encroachments of vested capital.

Mr. Drayton's manner in the court room is one of quiet reserve. He never finds it necessary to assume the bullying attitude affected by some counsel. Always he is able to get at the root of a matter without recourse to processes calculated to hurt the feelings or injure the dignity of the witness. Mr. Drayton approaches a cross-examination much as he would a conversation; there is a social atmosphere about the affair that at once places everyone at his ease. Mr. Drayton is certain that he is going to get at the facts, and the witness, unless he is unusually obtuse, is impressed with the idea that only the truth will serve. There is a lot in letting a man know what you want before going after it. Much trouble is oftentimes saved in this way. And so Mr. Drayton, without any fire or fury, gets to the bottom of a matter in the shortest possible time compatible with its importance or complexity.

Called to the Ontario Bar in 1891, Mr. Drayton, in the last twenty-three years, has been the central figure in a number of investigations, some of them relating to the operation of tramways in their relation to the public, some of them bearing upon the vexed intercourse between capital and labor. It was while he was counsel to the corporation of Toronto in 1910, that he represented the city during an enquiry that was instituted into the conduct of the Isolation Hospital, at the conclusion of which it was clearly shown that most of the charges brought against the management had no foundation in the actualities. On many occasions Mr. Drayton took the side of the public in the numerous efforts that were made to secure a better service from the Toronto Railway Company and to combat the irksome restrictions which were imposed by the management from time to time. In 1904 he was appointed representative of the Ontario Government for the purpose of adjudicating upon and paying, on behalf of the Government, the claims of workmen of the different Clergue companies operating at Sault Ste. Marie.

KILOMETRES AND MILES.

Frequently, in the French War Office reports of fighting, distances are stated in kilometres. The simplest way to convert kilometres into miles is to divide by 2, divide the result by 4 and add the two results. Thus, 500 kilometres divided by 2 equals 250; 250 divided by 4 equals 62.5, and 62.5 added to 250 gives 312.5; so that there are that number of miles in 500 kilometres. To convert miles into kilometres multiply by 8 and divide the result by 5.—Victoria Colonist.

LITTLE LOCOMOTIVE BUSINESS.

It is probable that the locomotive building industry of the country is harder hit by prevailing conditions than any single arm of the steel business. We understand that at present the two big locomotive companies are employing less than 2,000 people. Their normal labor pay-roll is about \$1,000. In other words, they are operating at about 5 per cent of capacity. This is of course almost the same as a complete shut-down. As a sample of conditions in this line it is interesting to know that New York

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G. B. GERRARD, Manager, Montreal Branch

Central alone has \$10,000,000 of idle locomotives in its lines.—Boston News Bureau.

REDUCED ARMAMENTS TO MEET COST OF

Outlay Can be Met in This Way out Increasing Present Rate of Taxation

EFFECT ON SECURITIES

Annual Cost of Militarism in Europe is Equal to a Continuous and Exhausting War. Some Comparisons Instituted.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 17.—A correspondent gives his view as to how Europe can provide expenses of the war: "Whatever may be the cost of the Titanic war now going on in Europe in actual expenditure in armaments, it may easily be met without in any way increasing taxation by the simple expedient of reducing armaments."

"The annual cost of militarism in Europe is equal to that of a continuous and exhausting war. Following figures compiled from the Almanach Gotha for 1914 gives the military budget of great powers for 1913:

	Germany.	Men.	Exp.
Army	791,002	\$339,000,000	
Navy	77,348	120,000,000	
Austria.			
Army	424,255	85,000,000	
Navy	22,460	24,000,000	
Russia.			
Army	1,384,000	302,000,000	
Navy	49,863	125,000,000	
France.			
Army	608,865	196,000,000	
Navy	50,953	97,000,000	
Great Britain.			
Army	251,631	140,000,000	
Navy	146,000	221,000,000	
Italy.			
Army	304,620	84,000,000	
Navy	35,000	51,000,000	

In all 4,145,851 men and an outlay for 1913, a great power of \$1,791,044,956.

Frightful Economic Waste.

"The cost of four years of civil war in the United States was perhaps but little more than the cost of a year of armed peace in Europe; the cost of the British gigantic effort against France from 1915, which amounted to one-third the wealth of the Kingdom at that time, was only \$3,000,000, and the indemnity which Bismarck exacted from France in 1871, which staggered the world because its magnitude was only \$1,000,000,000. Measure these figures the frightful economic waste of the war system in Europe becomes apparent."

"If it be assumed that Germany is defeated in present war and is obliged not only to provide her own expenditures but to pay enormous indemnities to the victors, she can easily do so by doing her war expenditures which last year amounted to \$449,999,000. This sum is the annual interest on \$400,000,000. Under any circumstances the war can hardly amount to this stupendous sum. Even if her forces be reduced but one-half could then issue bonds for \$450,000,000 and pay interest thereon without increasing taxation in particular, and in fact with greater ease than present enormous war expenditure raised for

Real Estate and

Quotations for to-day on the Montreal F.

	Bid.	Ask.
Aberdeen Estates	120	120
Bassett, Ltd.	120	120
Bayview Land Co.	70	70
Blair's Bay Co.	97	104
Calderon Realty, Com.	15	15
Can. Cons. Lands, Ltd.	3	3
Central Realty	100	107
Central Park, Lachine	100	107
Corporation Estates	55	63
Charing Cross Co. 6 p.c.	43	24
City Central Real Estates, Com.	13	13
City Estates	55	63
Cole St. L. & Inc. Co.	50	62
C. C. Cottrell, Ltd. 7 p.c. pfd.	12	17
Credit National	120	122
Crestview Land Co.	61	74
Crystal Spring Land Co.	45	45
Danest Realty Co., Ltd.	75	94
Devel Land Co.	75	94
Duval Land, Ltd.	100	107
Drummond Realities, Ltd.	100	107
Earlmount Land Co.	90	98
Fairview Land Co.	100	125
Fox Realty	25	25
Gleason	100	118
Greater Montreal Land, Com.	174	190
Do, Pfd.	100	118
Highland Factory Sites, Ltd.	25	33
Highway Realities, Ltd. Pfd.	60	60
Do, Com.	15	18
K. & R. Realty Co.	76	100
La Compagnie Montreal Est.	80	99
La Terres Ciment, Ltee.	55	68
Lachine Land Co.	100	108
Land of Montreal	100	108
Landholders Co., Ltd.	100	108
Lachine Dry Dock Land, Ltd.	85	97
Le Societe Blvd. Pix IX.	64	64
La Compagnie des Terres de Ciment.	40	65
La Compagnie National de L'Est	80	99
La Compagnie National Est.	90	92
La Salle Realty	87	97
La Compagnie d'Immobiliere Union, Lte.	85	68
La Compagnie Immobiliere du Canada Ltee.	40	73
La Compagnie Industriel et d'Immeubles, Ltee.	91	94
La Compagnie Montreal Ouest de N. D. de G.	91	95
Longueuil Realty Co.	100	100
L'Union de l'Est	100	100
Mackin Sites, Ltd.	85	89
Montreal City Annex	40	46
Montreal Realty Co.	100	109
Mont. Deb. Corp. Pfd.	85	86
Mont. Deb. Corp. Com.	85	86
Inv. Co. of Canada	85	86
Montreal Land & Investment Co.	85	86
Montreal Extension Land Co.	85	86
Montreal Factory Land	65	67
Mont. Lachine Land Syn. Ltd.	95	107