

Subscriptions for

**WAR LOAN**

**DOMINION OF CANADA**

As with the previous Loan, we predict a great success for this issue. During this period of stress our Government needs our help and counts upon our patriotism. But a chance is given investors of placing their money in securities of the highest grade, upon terms the liberality of which will, perhaps, not be fully realized until the return of normal times.

If this Loan were issued to yield 4½%, instead of about 5½%, the price would be 105.41, instead of 97.50. A 4½% yield (the basis on which Dominion Government bonds sold so recently as 1914) would mean a price of 111 for the present issue.

We will forward your application, procure your allotment and render other services free of charge to you.

To ensure allotment application should be made at once

**A. E. AMES & CO.**

Investment Bankers

420 Transportation Bldg., MONTREAL  
53 King Street West, TORONTO

Established 1889

## STOLE TO PLAY IN WALL STREET

A \$10,000 a Year Salesman Not Content With That

New York, Sept. 18.—George W. Simm, whose salary and commissions as salesman for E. J. Wile & Co. of 100 Fifth avenue, manufacturers of clothes, amounted to more than \$10,000 annually, has been arrested, charged with grand larceny. From an investigation which the firm has been conducting within the last two weeks, it is believed he has taken goods valued at between \$60,000 and \$80,000 in four years. Simm was taken before Assistant District Attorney Owen Bohan, to whom he made a complete confession attributing his thefts to a desire to speculate in Wall Street. He admitted, according to Mr. Bohan, that he had made money for his investments, and at present has 200 shares of General Motors. He offered to make a partial restitution of the money. He said that he lived at the Hotel Ansonia with his wife and was accustomed to visit Europe each year on a vacation. Mrs. Simm is now traveling in Canada.

Simm brought a suitcase each day to his place of business. Mr. Bohan said he confessed, and at opportune moments would take some of the best coats and conceal them in it. The suit case would then be sent to the Ansonia, from where he negotiated the sales. Fifty garments were found at two stores, both of high reputation in the uptown retail district, by detectives acting on information furnished by Simm. The proprietors voluntarily came to the district attorney's office and said they were not aware that the goods had been sold to them unlawfully. Mr. Bohan said that he was inclined to believe their stories, as one of the visitors produced checks showing the manner in which Simm was paid.

The specific charge on which the salesman was held mentioned the larceny of six coats on Sept. 6, valued at \$164. Simm was arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Tombs Court and held in \$5,000 bail for a hearing.

When a member of E. J. Wile & Co., whose head is the president of the cloak and suit manufacturers' Protective Association, was asked how it was possible for the robberies to escape notice for such a period, he was reported as saying at the district attorney's office: "I didn't suppose a \$10,000 a year salesman would be guilty of petty larceny."

## ELABORATE PLOT TO SWINDLE BANKS IS BELIEF IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Details of what is said to have been an elaborate plot to swindle seventeen banks in the United States out of an amount estimated at between \$600,000 and \$800,000 were made public here today. At the same time it was announced that a detective is to leave Chicago for Gothenburg, Sweden, armed with extradition papers for Karl von Bardt, wanted in connection with the alleged plot.

Von Bardt, according to the Swedish consul here, has been in Gothenburg jail since last May, when he was captured through a wireless message on a charge of having forged checks for \$8,000 in the name of a local varnish manufacturing company. Although the Swedish authorities have refused to extradite him, they have also refused to release him from jail.

According to the police, von Bardt assumed in Chicago the name of a French count. Here and in other American cities he worked for five years in one bank after another, familiarizing himself, it is said, with the bank officials' signatures and gathering a supply of stationery and blank forms.

**TAKING SOLDIER VOTE**

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Captain W. J. Cox, of Victoria (B. C.), who was entrusted by the Bower government with the taking of the votes of the British Columbia soldiers in Canada, outside of British Columbia, stated today before leaving here for Victoria, that about \$200 had

## For A Long Life

and a merry one—keep the liver active and the system clean

GENUINE  
TRADE  
SIGNATURE  
**Brent's Good**  
with  
**CARTER'S  
LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

## The New War Loan On Easy Payments

**YOU** can secure through us the New War Loan for an initial payment of \$10 per \$100 bond and regular monthly payments of \$5, or more, per \$100 bond.

¶ We helped hundreds to secure the first loan in this way who otherwise might not have been able to participate. We would like to assist thousands to secure the new issue.

¶ The services of this organization are also at the disposal of all other investors who desire to secure the safety and high return offered by the Dominion Government Bonds.

¶ Telegraph or telephone at our expense: we will provide you with full official particulars and look after all the details for you without charge.

Address us today: War Loan Department

## GREENSHIELDS &amp; COMPANY

Members Montreal Stock Exchange  
Dealers in Canadian Bond Issues

17 ST. JOHN STREET MONTREAL

## For \$975 You Get

An absolutely safe bond that will return to you \$1,750, principal and interest in 15 years. You place in the hands of the Government an amount that will buy a machine gun that will help to drive the Huns across the Rhine. Or it will assist to clothe, to feed, to munition the great Army of Canadians that is fighting for you in France.

That's what you get and what you do when you subscribe for the new **DOMINION WAR LOAN**. Official Application Forms and other information will be gladly supplied by us.

**Eastern Securities Company, Ltd.**  
92 Prince William Street, St. John

lots had been cast by British Columbia men in the various camps from Alberta east. These ballots have all been sent to the office of the provincial secretary in British Columbia, where they will be kept sealed in a vault to be opened and counted on Oct. 12.

In British Columbia itself there are about 8,000 soldiers' votes while overseas there are approximately 12,000 more. Until these votes are counted the final result of the provincial elections will, of course, not be known, but according to the opinion of those who have been in close touch with the taking of the votes, there is not likely to be much change in the present standing of the parties in British Columbia when the final count is made.

## PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT

179 St. Stephen's House  
Westminster Bridge  
London, S.W.  
1st Sept. 1916.

To the Editor of The Times, New Brunswick:

Sir—As in all parts of the British dominions the basis of parliamentary representation is one of primary importance, I venture to direct your attention to the enclosed copies of a question put in the House of Lords by Earl Grey and of Lord Crewe's reply thereto. Your readers will doubtless be interested in learning that proportional representation is to be considered at the electoral reform conference now being convened by the British government; it is understood that the next reform bill will be based on the recommendations of this conference.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN H. HUMPHREYS,  
The Proportional Representation Society.

Sir—Would you kindly add that information as to P. R. can be obtained from the secretary, Ronald Hooper, Proportional Representation Society of Canada, 18 Second Avenue, Ottawa, or from any of its branches.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
HOUSE OF LORDS  
August 22, 1916.  
PARLIAMENT AND LOCAL ELECTIONS BILL  
Order of the day for the house to be put into committee, read. Moved, that

the house do now resolve itself into committee.

(The Marquess of Crewe.)  
Earl Grey—My Lords, before the house resolves itself into committee on this bill, I wish to address a question to the Lord President. In the speech that he made yesterday he stated that a representative conference would be shortly convened to consider what steps should be taken for the purpose of securing to the country the advantage of a really representative parliament.

You place in the hands of the noble marquis the question of woman suffrage and that of university representation as the "two" subjects which would engage the attention of the conference. There is one question, in my opinion, which far exceeds in importance all others dealing with this matter, and that is the question of proportional representation.

I hope the noble marquis may be able to give an assurance to the house that the conference about to be convened will be empowered to consider how far the application of the proportional representation principle to our electoral system will secure the object he has in view—namely the establishment of a really representative assembly. It would also express the hope that His Majesty's government would appoint on this conference an expert who is thoroughly conversant, not only with the principle, but with the details of proportional representation.

The lord president of the council and president of the board of education (the Marquess of Crewe): My Lords, when I alluded yesterday to the prospect of

a general conference of the kind being held . . . I merely cited by way of illustration one or two subjects with which the conference might be expected to deal. In reply to the question which the noble earl now puts, I have no doubt whatever that the important subject of proportional representation must necessarily fall within the purview of such a conference whenever it is held.

As the tendency has grown, and presumably will grow with succeeding reform bills, towards a nearer assimilation in size and numbers of electoral areas and the disappearance of votes representing special privileges, many minds, like that of my noble friend on the cross benches, have turned to proportional representation as meeting the need for a variety of representation which clearly would not be given by a system of equal electoral areas or anything approaching them, or by a vote depending entirely upon one qualification.

That being so, it is impossible to suppose that such a conference could neglect this important subject as one suitable to their enquiry; and although, of course, I am in no position to speak of the line which their proceedings will follow, I can with confidence answer in the affirmative the question of my noble friend.

**CONCRETE CRAFT NOT NEW**  
America, and Not Norway, the First to Launch Such Vessels

Washington, Sept. 18.—A newspaper statement that Norway had put into op-

eration the first stone vessel ever built with concrete hull and ribs of steel is disputed by the bureau of navigation, department of commerce. According to what was said at the bureau, scows No. 58 and No. 66 were built of concrete at Fairfield, Md., in 1912 and 1913 by the Arundel Sand and Gravel Company of Baltimore.

The American-built concrete vessels measure approximately 112 feet in length and 28 feet in beam. It is believed that they were the first vessels ever built of concrete. No. 66 was abandoned as unfit for service in the early part of 1916, but No. 58 is still in commission.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

WAR LOAN  
DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.  
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:

10 per cent on application;  
30 " " 16th October, 1916;  
30 " " 15th November, 1916;  
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and the interest endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as

to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

the house do now resolve itself into com-

(The Marquess of Crewe.)  
Earl Grey—My Lords, before the house resolves itself into committee on this bill, I wish to address a question to the Lord President. In the speech that he made yesterday he stated that a representative conference would be shortly convened to consider what steps should be taken for the purpose of securing to the country the advantage of a really representative parliament.

You place in the hands of the noble marquis the question of woman suffrage and that of university representation as the "two" subjects which would engage the attention of the conference. There is one question, in my opinion, which far exceeds in importance all others dealing with this matter, and that is the question of proportional representation.

I hope the noble marquis may be able to give an assurance to the house that the conference about to be convened will be empowered to consider how far the application of the proportional representation principle to our electoral system will secure the object he has in view—namely the establishment of a really representative assembly. It would also express the hope that His Majesty's government would appoint on this conference an expert who is thoroughly conversant, not only with the principle, but with the details of proportional representation.

The lord president of the council and president of the board of education (the Marquess of Crewe): My Lords, when I alluded yesterday to the prospect of

a general conference of the kind being held . . . I merely cited by way of illustration one or two subjects with which the conference might be expected to deal. In reply to the question which the noble earl now puts, I have no doubt whatever that the important subject of proportional representation must necessarily fall within the purview of such a conference whenever it is held.

As the tendency has grown, and presumably will grow with succeeding reform bills, towards a nearer assimilation in size and numbers of electoral areas and the disappearance of votes representing special privileges, many minds, like that of my noble friend on the cross benches, have turned to proportional representation as meeting the need for a variety of representation which clearly would not be given by a system of equal electoral areas or anything approaching them, or by a vote depending entirely upon one qualification.

That being so, it is impossible to suppose that such a conference could neglect this important subject as one suitable to their enquiry; and although, of course, I am in no position to speak of the line which their proceedings will follow, I can with confidence answer in the affirmative the question of my noble friend.

**CONCRETE CRAFT NOT NEW**  
America, and Not Norway, the First to Launch Such Vessels

Washington, Sept. 18.—A newspaper statement that Norway had put into op-

eration the first stone vessel ever built with concrete hull and ribs of steel is disputed by the bureau of navigation, department of commerce. According to what was said at the bureau, scows No. 58 and No. 66 were built of concrete at Fairfield, Md., in 1912 and 1913 by the Arundel Sand and Gravel Company of Baltimore.

The American-built concrete vessels measure approximately 112 feet in length and 28 feet in beam. It is believed that they were the first vessels ever built of concrete. No. 66 was abandoned as unfit for service in the early part of 1916, but No. 58 is still in commission.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

WAR LOAN  
DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.  
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:

10 per cent on application;  
30 " " 16th October, 1916;  
30 " " 15th November, 1916;  
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and the interest endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as

to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

the house do now resolve itself into com-

(The Marquess of Crewe.)  
Earl Grey—My Lords, before the house resolves itself into committee on this bill, I wish to address a question to the Lord President. In the speech that he made yesterday he stated that a representative conference would be shortly convened to consider what steps should be taken for the purpose of securing to the country the advantage of a really representative parliament.

You place in the hands of the noble marquis the question of woman suffrage and that of university representation as the "two" subjects which would engage the attention of the conference. There is one question, in my opinion, which far exceeds in importance all others dealing with this matter, and that is the question of proportional representation.

I hope the noble marquis may be able to give an assurance to the house that the conference about to be convened will be empowered to consider how far the application of the proportional representation principle to our electoral system will secure the object he has in view—namely the establishment of a really representative assembly. It would also express the hope that His Majesty's government would appoint on this conference an expert who is thoroughly conversant, not only with the principle, but with the details of proportional representation.

The lord president of the council and president of the board of education (the Marquess of Crewe): My Lords, when I alluded yesterday to the prospect of

a general conference of the kind being held . . . I merely cited by way of illustration one or two subjects with which the conference might be expected to deal. In reply to the question which the noble earl now puts, I have no doubt whatever that the important subject of proportional representation must necessarily fall within the purview of such a conference whenever it is held.

As the tendency has grown, and presumably will grow with succeeding reform bills, towards a nearer assimilation in size and numbers of electoral areas and the disappearance of votes representing special privileges, many minds, like that of my noble friend on the cross benches, have turned to proportional representation as meeting the need for a variety of representation which clearly would not be given by a system of equal electoral areas or anything approaching them, or by a vote depending entirely upon one qualification.

That being so, it is impossible to suppose that such a conference could neglect this important subject as one suitable to their enquiry; and although, of course, I am in no position to speak of the line which their proceedings will follow, I can with confidence answer in the affirmative the question of my noble friend.

**CONCRETE CRAFT NOT NEW**  
America, and Not Norway, the First to Launch Such Vessels

Washington, Sept. 18.—A newspaper statement that Norway had put into op-

eration the first stone vessel ever built with concrete hull and ribs of steel is disputed by the bureau of navigation, department of commerce. According to what was said at the bureau, scows No. 58 and No. 66 were built of concrete at Fairfield, Md., in 1912 and 1913 by the Arundel Sand and Gravel Company of Baltimore.

The American-built concrete vessels measure approximately 112 feet in length and 28 feet in beam. It is believed that they were the first vessels ever built of concrete. No. 66 was abandoned as unfit for service in the early part of 1916, but No. 58 is still in commission.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

WAR LOAN  
DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.  
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:

10 per cent on application;  
30 " " 16th October, 1916;  
30 " " 15th November, 1916;  
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized