

## CANADIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON

Dom., Prov. & Mun. Government Issues	Per cent	Price Sept. 8	Municipal (Cont'd)	Per cent	Price Sept. 8	Railroads (Cont'd)	Price Sept. 8	Loan Co's—Continued	Price Sept. 8
<b>DOMINION</b>			<b>St. Catharines, 1926</b>	4	85 97ad	<b>G.T., 6% 2nd equip. bonds</b>	111 113	<b>N. B. Can. Inv., £5, £2 pd.</b>	11 24
Canada, 1911 (Conv.)	4	101 102	<b>St. John, N.B., 1934</b>	4	98 100ad	<b>Do, 5% deb. stock</b>	125 127	<b>Do, terminable deb.</b>	41 5
Do, 1910-13	3 1/2	99 100	<b>Do, 1946</b>	4	99 101	<b>Do, 4% deb. stock</b>	102 103	<b>N. of S. Can. Mt., £10, £2 pd.</b>	101 103
Do, 1909-34	3 1/2	99 100	<b>Jasper, 1938</b>	5	105 107	<b>Do, Gt. West. 5% deb. stock</b>	123 125	<b>Do, 4% deb. stock</b>	101 103
Do, 1910-35	4	90 91	<b>Sherbrooke City, 1933</b>	4 1/2	101 103	<b>Do, N. of Can., 4% deb. stock</b>	99 101	<b>Do, 3 1/2% deb. stock</b>	101 103
Do, 1938	3 1/2	90 91	<b>Do, 1921-28</b>	4	100 102	<b>Do, Mid. of Can., 5% bonds</b>	100 102	<b>Do, 3% deb. stock</b>	101 103
Do, 1947	2 1/2	76 78	<b>Do, 1929-30</b>	5	105 107	<b>Do, W. G. &amp; B. 7% bonds</b>	109 113	<b>Trust &amp; Loan of Can., £20, £5 pd.</b>	64 66
Do, C. P. L. G. stock	3 1/2	97 101	<b>Do, 1932</b>	4	99 101	<b>Do, 4% guar. stock</b>	93 93 1/2	<b>Do, ditto, £3 paid</b>	3 3 1/2
Do, debts, 1912	3 1/2	102 103	<b>Do, 1933</b>	4	101 103	<b>Do, 5% 1st pref. stock</b>	109 110 1/2	<b>Do, ditto, £1 paid</b>	1 1 1/2
Do, 1930-50	3 1/2	98 99	<b>Do, 1944-8</b>	4	100 102	<b>Do, 3% 2nd pref. stock</b>	97 98 1/2		
Do, 1912	3 1/2	101 102	<b>Vancouver, 1931</b>	4	100 102	<b>Do, 4% 3rd pref. stock</b>	57 57 1/2		
Do, 1914-19	3 1/2	100 101 1/2	<b>Do, 1932</b>	4	99 101	<b>Do, ord. stock</b>	107 109		
<b>PROVINCIAL</b>			<b>Do, 1933-47</b>	4	99 101	<b>G.T. Junct., 5% mort. bonds</b>	95 101		
Alberta, 1938	4	101 102 1/2	<b>Do, 1947-48</b>	4	99 101	<b>G.T. West., 4% 1st m't. b'ds</b>	86 89		
British Columbia, 1917	4 1/2	102 104	<b>Victoria City, 1933-38</b>	5	102 104	<b>Do, 4% 2nd mort. bonds</b>	102 104		
Do, 1911	3	85 86	<b>Winnipeg, 1914</b>	4	100 102	<b>Do, 1st cons. m't. 4% b'ds</b>	100 102		
Manitoba, 1923	5	107 109	<b>Do, 1913-36</b>	4	102 104	<b>Do, 2nd mort. 4% bonds</b>	99 101		
Do, 1928	4	101 103	<b>Do, 1940</b>	4	102 104	<b>Do, 7% pref., \$100</b>	150 155		
Do, 1947	4	101 103				<b>Do, common, \$100</b>	130 135		
Do, 1949	4	101 103				<b>Do, 4% Leased Line Stock</b>	91 93		
Do, 1950 st'k (63 pd)	4	101 103				<b>New Brunswick, 1st m't. 5% b'ds</b>	111 113		
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK, 1934-44</b>	3 1/2	91 92 1/2				<b>Do, 4% deb. stock</b>	103 105		
<b>NOVA SCOTIA, 1942</b>	3 1/2	80 82				<b>Q. &amp; L. St. J., 4% pr. lien b'ds</b>	88 93		
Do, 1949	3	92 93				<b>Do, 5% 1st mort. bonds</b>	60 64		
Do, 1954	3 1/2	92 93				<b>Do, Income Bonds</b>	10 12		
Ontario, 1946	3 1/2	91 92 1/2				<b>Quebec Cent'l, 4% deb. stock</b>	103 105		
Do, 1947	4	103 104				<b>Do, 3% 2nd deb. stock</b>	74 76		
Quebec, 1919	4 1/2	100 102				<b>Do, income bonds</b>	118 121		
Do, 1912	5	104 106				<b>Do, shares, £25</b>	17 18 1/2		
Do, 1928	4	100 102							
Do, 1934	4	104 106 1/2							
Do, 1955	3	85 86							
Do, 1957	3	85 86							
Saskatchewan, 1949	4	102 104							
<b>MUNICIPAL</b>									
Calgary City, 1937-8	4 1/2	103 105							
Do, 1928-37	4 1/2	104 106							
Do, 1930-40	4 1/2	103 105							
Edmonton, 1915-47	5	106 110							
Do, 1917-29-49	4 1/2	103 105							
Hamilton, 1934	4	101 103							
Moncton, 1925	4	98 100							
Montreal, p. r. manent.	3	86 88							
Do, 1932	3 1/2	91 93							
Do, 1933	3 1/2	91 93							
Do, 1942	3 1/2	92 94							
Do, 1948	4	103 105							
Ottawa, 1913	4 1/2	100 102							
Do, 1926-46	4	99 101							
Quebec City, 1914-18	4 1/2	101 103							
Do, 1923	4	100 102							
Do, 1953	4	100 102							
Do, 1952	3 1/2	91 93							
Regina City, 1923-38	5	105 107 1/2							

## GOVERNMENT FINANCE

PUBLIC DEBT	1909	1910	REVENUE & EXPENDITURE CONSOLIDATED FUND	Month of August 1909	Month of August 1910	Total to 31st Aug. 1909	Total to 31st Aug. 1910
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			<b>REVENUE—</b>				
Payable in Canada	4,848,210	4,858,710	Customs	5,365,577	6,560,962	23,283,408	29,568,410
Payable in England	277,920,965	260,240,237	Excise	1,237,941	1,532,256	5,951,349	6,455,307
Payable in Eng., Temp'y Loans	7,269,969	—	Post Office	600,000	600,000	2,710,000	2,975,000
Bank Circul'n Redemp. Fund	4,137,133	4,315,618	Public W'ks, incl'g Rlys.	838,686	1,012,352	4,405,090	4,531,574
Dominion Notes	79,005,300	90,107,362	Miscellaneous	427,643	469,419	2,330,321	2,302,077
Savings Banks	58,100,039	57,259,226	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,469,848</b>	<b>10,174,930</b>	<b>38,500,160</b>	<b>45,830,370</b>
Trust Funds	9,058,044	9,321,052	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>5,567,753</b>	<b>5,501,949</b>	<b>26,353,179</b>	<b>27,546,017</b>
Province Accounts	11,920,582	11,920,582	<b>EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.</b>				
Miscel. & Banking Accounts	18,869,681	34,079,034	Pub. W'ks, Rlys. & Canals	2,453,858	3,202,000	7,309,600	8,583,148
<b>Total Gross Debt</b>	<b>471,159,987</b>	<b>472,141,823</b>	Dominion Lands	10,036	—	304,522	—
<b>ASSETS</b>			Militia, Capital	45,809	—	166,836	—
Investments—Sinking Funds	39,203,880	15,197,781	Railway Subsidies	208,820	161,471	750,177	108,819
Other Investments	30,824,755	26,661,851	Bounties	—	—	—	—
Province Accounts	2,236,429	2,296,429	South African Contingent	—	—	—	—
Miscel. & Banking Accounts	78,346,126	100,640,210	N. W. Territories Rebell'n	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>150,671,191</b>	<b>144,793,271</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,816,420</b>	<b>3,364,113</b>	<b>9,245,742</b>	<b>9,161,450</b>
<b>Total Net Debt, 31st August</b>	<b>320,488,796</b>	<b>327,348,552</b>					
<b>Total Net Debt, 31st July</b>	<b>320,637,540</b>	<b>328,615,687</b>					

## BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE.

(Continued from Page 1340).

In the past, very few understood the underlying and essential features of life insurance as a business proposition, but now most men, especially the business men, do; consequently life assurance is becoming more popular and recognized to be more of a necessity every day—greatly helping and making our future building more substantial. Why is this? Because of the foundations first referred to, and because life assurance has made good. The beneficence of the business has been appreciated, loved ones have been comfortably taken care of; man's burden of responsibility has been removed; the boys have been educated and prepared for life's work; the business man carried safely through the financial panic; a peaceful old age free from care, provided by the endowments. On this account there can not be the slightest doubt but that the future will see a greater and more general appreciation by all classes as to the many benefits life assurance bestows.

## Some Startling Statistics From Other Countries.

A report of the Local Government Board in England makes the startling declaration that in the year 1908, no less than 125 persons in England and Wales either died of starvation or had their death accelerated by privation. Of these deaths, 52 occurred in London, and 73 in the provinces.

The report gives the details in each case, and they form reading which is sad enough. One man had formerly been a bank manager, but was out of work at the age of 64, and, fainting from exposure and lack of food, he fell and fractured his skull on a stone corridor, and died from the effects of the fall.

Of 1,100 persons in a Philadelphia almshouse, only three were found to have been beneficiaries of life insurance.

In the Montgomery county, Philadelphia almshouse, none of the 133 inmates had ever been beneficiaries of life insurance.

Of 6,000 children passing under the observation of Father Lynch, of Chicago, at one of the large church asylums, the parents carried life insurance in not more than 12 cases.

## Great Need for Life Insurance.

Who are to be the workers who will prevent to some extent this state of affairs? The clever fighters in the ranks of the life insurance salesmen, and surely it can be said that there is great need for our work and for our great building. Such facts as these should inspire every builder with his responsibility in the great work, for we know that life assurance is the only system yet established, or is likely to be established, that will prevent this misery and enable most men to provide for their own and at the same time benefit by the many other privileges of the system.

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