## ©he Chtumitle Banking, \#nsurante and Jfinante

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THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION. (Cont nued from Page 645)
that the witnesses were reluctant to disclose this fact. It should not be overlooked that unusually large turnovers in abnormal times reflected largely on the good results.

The employees of the Toronto Railway Company went out on strike on the 22 nd instant, because their demands for higher wages were not complied with. That the men are deserving of a wage increase is admitted. The Company are unable to comply with their demands, unless permitted to increase the fares, and this they cannot do under their contract with the city. An anomalous feature of the situation is presented in the fact that although the proprietors of the Railway are receiving no return upon their investment, on the other hand, the City, which has not a dollar in the undertaking, is deriving sums reaching as high as a million dollars a year as its "share," not of the net but of the gross earnings of the Company. Yet the City refuses to permit any increase in fares, which nearly all traction companies on the Continent have found to be necessary. It appears to be poor civic policy to starve the system now in the hope of making a better bargain two years hence, when the City propose to take over the railway.

Money continues high, and the stock market will probably seek a lower level in the next month or two.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 31..... | 56,569,000 | \$58,185,000 | \$61,827,000 | 3,642,000 |
| Week ending | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | Increase |
| June 7 | 2,927,000 | 2,846,000 | 2,957,000 | 111,000 |
| 14 | 3,165,000 | 2,914,000 | 3,062,000 | 148,000 |
|  | 2,939,000 | 2,849,000 | 3,024,000 | 175,000 |
| Grand Trunk Railway |  |  |  |  |
| Year to date | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | Increase |
| May 31..... | 24,274,445 \$ | 17,909,748 | \$23,633,447 | \$5,723,699 |
| Week ending | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | Increase |
| June 7 | 1,333,194 | 1,012,481 | 1,119,297 | 106,816 |
|  | 1,318,185 | 1,113,729 | 1,169,373 | 55,644 |
| Canadian National Railways |  |  |  |  |
| Year to date | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | Increase |
| May 31 |  | \$28,596,366 | \$33,999,727 | 5,403,361 |
| Week ending " 14 | $\begin{array}{r} 1917 \\ 1,562,51 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1919 \\ & 32,951 \end{aligned}$ | Increase |

## BRITISH LOAN ISSUE.

The new loan terms are now officially announced of the British Loan Issue. It takes two forms. The first, called 4 per cent Victory bonds, are issued at 85 and are redeemable at par by annual drawings commencing in September, 1920. The purchase price is payable optionally in instalments extending to January, 1920. Dividends will be paid halfyearly in March and September.

The other form is called the 4 per cent. Funding loan, 1960, 1990. Its price is 80 payable in instalments to January, 1920, and dividends are to be paid in May an_" Yovember. For both loans the Government will set aside half-yearly 2 1-4 per cent of the nominal amount issued, whereof 2 per cent will be for interest and the balance for the sinking fund which will be applied to the drawings of Victory bonds by lot, and in the case of the Funding loan will be applied to purchase for cancellation if the price is under par. If the price is over par the money will be invested to redeem the loan at par in 1990 or any time after May, 1960, on three months' notice.

The amount of both loans is unlimited. The Victory bonds will undoubtedly be popular because of the possibility of a bonus of fifteen per cent in any year through drawings at par. Victory bonds will be accepted as cash at par value in payment of death duties if held for six months preceding death. The funding loan will be similarly accepted but at a value of eighty per cent. Bonds and stock held by non-residents in Great Britain will be exempt from British income tax. The existing lcars convertible into the new loans are Treasury bills, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent war loan, five and six per cent. Exchequer bonds, and national war bonds, first three series.

## CANADIAN

BANKING PRACTICE

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