TWO MILLION LIFE INSURANCE PROSPECTS

Since March, 1900, about 2,000,000 "prospects" of the Canadian life insurance agent have come from other lands to make Canada their home. Of these, 701,053 were English; 11,011, Welsh; 202,632, Scotch, and 59,000 Irish. The total number of British immigrants to Canada, therefore, was 973,730. Citizens of the United States coming to Canada in the thirteen years, numbered 892,529. It is safe to say that a large percentage of these arrivals are, or were not insured. The constant stream of immigration makes the Dominion one of the best fields in the world for the life insurance canvasser. This table shows that 2,521,144 men, women and children have come since 1900, to dwell in our land:—

	Total Immigrants, Fiscal Years 1900 to 1913.
English	701,053
Welsh	11,011
Scotch	202,632
Irish	59,034
Total British	973,730
African, South	603
Australian	1,939
Austro-Hungarian	164,527
Belgian	12,010
Bulgarian	12,395
Brazilian	28
Chinese	25,016
Dutch	7,496
French	21,085
German	30,762
West Indian	2,422
Greek	6,080
Hebrew	61,384
Italian	88,008
Japanese	14,617
Newfoundland	17,130
New Zealand	634
Portuguese	43
Polish	24,396
Persian	163
Roumanian	6,797
Russian, N.E.S.	67,378
Finnish	17,535
Doukhobor	413
Mennonite	101
Spanish	897
Swiss	1,963
Servian	845
Danish	4,919
Icelandic	4,025
Swedish	24,220
Norwegian	17,322
Turkish, N.E.S.	3,858
Armenian	1,633
Egyptian	60
Syrian	5,605
Arabian	453
Maltese	130
Malay	5
Negro	732
Hindoo	5,208
United States citizens, via ocean ports	1,400
Mexican	12
Montenegrin	36
Total Continental, etc.	656,285
From the United States	891,129
Total immigration	2,521,144

A London contemporary says that the figures of the emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom should be of interest to managers of life companies, particularly those who transact business in Canada, for it is to this country that the greatest number of British subjects make their way.

INVESTMENTS AND THE MARKET

News and Notes of Active Companies—Their Financing, Operations, Developments, Extensions, Dividends and Future Plans

Mexican Northern Power Company.—Mr. D. E. Thompson, K.C., president of the Mexican Northern Power Company, says that the directors have not adopted any plan respecting the further payment of interest on the bonds presently outstanding.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company.—Brazilian Traction's gross earnings for week ended August 2nd are reported at $464,499, the increase being $78,222. The gross earnings are not larger than for several weeks immediately preceding, but the gain over last year is the largest yet reported.

Duluth-Superior Traction Company.—The earnings for the first week in August amounted to $26,195.48, as compared with $23,887.70 in the similar week a year ago, an increase of $2,307.78, or 9.7 per cent. For the year to date the earnings have been $731,578.41, in contrast with $668,809.40 in the like period a year ago, a gain of $62,769.01, or 9.4 per cent.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited.—The July statement shows that for the month the total operating expense, including improvements, new purchases, as well as the cost of maintenance, mining, milling and development, was $24,533.75. Two thousand seven hundred and forty tons of ore were milled, showing a recovery of $75,003.88, or a profit of $50,470.13 for the month.

La Rose Mining Company.—The July production was 226,626.93 ounces for a value of $134,972, which, with sundry income for the month, brought the total revenue to $136,815. Marketing expenses, concentration, and other charges were $55,402, leaving the profit for July $81,413. The cash surplus on July 31st was $1,418,404 and outstanding shipments and ore ready for shipment, $299,411.

Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company.—In connection with the increase in the company's capital to $22,000,000 from $17,000,000, the directors have notified the shareholders that they will offer $1,700,000 at par on the basis of one new for each ten old shares of record September 15th. New shares are payable $25 for each share on November 17th, 1913, and February 16th, May 15th and August 17th, 1914.

Crown Reserve Mining Company.—Col. John Carson, president, says that, owing to the Carson vein, the biggest producer in the mine, being practically pinched out, the directors have decided to cut the three per cent. monthly bonus. The two per cent. dividend per month remains.

The directors have decided to drain Kerr Lake, the proximity of which to their property has made a part of it dangerous and unworkable. The lake is 48 acres in extent, and the directors think they should have pumps ready by August 25th. The lake will take three months to drain.

Canadian Coal and Coke Company, Limited.—At special general meetings of the shareholders of St. Albert Collieries, Limited, and of Pacific Pass Coal Fields, Limited, resolutions were adopted, approving and ratifying the scheme for the consolidation of these companies with Canadian Coal and Coke Company, Limited, as previously approved by the bondholders of these companies.

The application of the Lethbridge Collieries for an injunction to prevent absorption of that company by the Canadian Coal and Coke Company has been refused at the Practice Court, Montreal.

Dominion Bond Company.—A special general meeting of Dominion Bond Company's shareholders has been called at Toronto for Monday to consider a proposal to increase the capital from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000 by issuing 2,500 shares at par.

Mr. Garnet P. Grant, the president, in a letter to the shareholders, says:—

"The company having financed and having been identified with a considerable number of industrial companies, adopted a policy of financing any additional capital they might require. Even during the present financial stringency, the company has been able to satisfactorily supply all such requirements, and during the past three months has placed nearly $3,000,000 of securities of various companies. It has been deemed wise at the same time to increase the capital of the company in order that it may be in a good position to take care of any unexpected conditions that might arise.

"The company, being a private company, has no fixed dividend policy, but it has been the custom of the directors to declare dividends for the quarter as conditions warrant. In view of the present financial conditions, it has been deemed advisable to conserve the company's resources, and, consequently, no action has been taken on the dividend question this quarter. If conditions improve, as it nows appears altogether likely, a dividend will be considered in October."