

NEW COMPANIES IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Forty Companies Dissolved—List of New Rural Telephone Companies.

During the year 1909-10, there were one hundred and twenty-four companies incorporated in the Province of Saskatchewan, the aggregate capitalization of which amounted to \$6,763,900.

Most of the companies incorporated were small, there being only five receiving charters with capital stock amounting to \$500,000.

The following companies increased their capital during the year:

The Yorkton Northwest Electric Company, Limited; from \$20,000 to \$50,000.—February 25, 1909. The Victoria Hotel Company, Limited; from \$16,000 to \$25,200.—March 19th, 1909. The Enterprise Publishing Company, Limited; from \$5,000 to \$25,000.—April 2, 1909. Battleford Milling and Elevator Company, Limited; from \$30,000 to \$40,000.—April 14, 1909. Galvin Walston Lumber Company, Limited; from \$50,000 to \$200,000.—April 23, 1909. The Kent and Brown Company, Limited; from \$15,000 to \$60,000.—May 10, 1909. Prudential Fire Insurance Company, Limited; from \$100,000 to \$500,000.—May 13, 1909. Sunny Hill Rural Telephone Company, Limited; from \$450 to \$2,500.—May 19, 1909. Mitchell, Hembroff, Maybee, Limited; from \$35,000 to \$75,000.—May 27, 1909. The Leader Publishing Company, Limited; from \$50,000 to \$100,000.—June 8, 1909. The Alameda Farmers' Elevator and Trading Company, Limited; from \$20,000 to \$80,000.—June 18, 1909. The Little Manitou Lake Medicine Company, Limited; from \$10,000 to \$35,000.—August 13, 1909. The Farmers' Milling Company of Duck Lake, Limited; from \$25,000 to \$35,000.—August 20, 1909. The Weyburn Implement Company, Limited; from \$20,000 to \$50,000.—September 24, 1909. Conger and Company, Limited; from \$100,000 to \$200,000.—October 18, 1909. The Silverton Rural Telephone Company, Limited; from \$950 to \$2,150.—December 13, 1909. The Pheasant Plains Rural Telephone Company, Limited; from \$1,200 to \$1,600.—January 13, 1910. The Pioneer Rural Telephone Company, Limited; from \$700 to \$1,650.—January 13, 1910. The Florence Rural Telephone Company, Limited; from \$1,525 to \$2,800.—January 19, 1910. Peart Brothers Hardware Company, Limited; from \$100,000 to \$300,000.—January 25, 1910.

Change of Name of Joint Stock Companies.

The Caron Farmers' Elevator Company, Limited, to The Caron Farmers' Elevator and Trading Company, Limited.—August 13, 1909. The Central Laundry Company, Limited, to The Prince Albert Steam Laundry Company, Limited.—November 20, 1909. Ralph-Holmes Company, Limited, to Ralph & Black, Limited.—January 22, 1910.

Dissolution of Joint Stock Companies.

Peerless Manufacturing Company, Limited.—March 10, 1909. Saskatchewan Mineral Water Works Company, Limited.—April 6, 1909. Langenburg Town Hall Company, Limited.—April 6, 1909. Advocate Printing and Publishing Company, Limited.—April 6, 1909. Rosthern Gas Company, Limited.—April 6, 1909. The People's Telephone Company, Limited.—April 6, 1909. The R. J. Clare Company, Limited.—April 6, 1909. Moose Jaw Machine Works, Limited.—April 6, 1909. Eastview Telephone Company, Limited.—May 22, 1909. The Stees Realty Company, Limited.—June 11, 1909. The Weaver Surtees Furniture Company, Limited.—July 8, 1909. The Kelly Plumbing, Heating and Lighting Company, Limited.—August 2, 1909. The Star Provision Company, Limited.—August 2, 1909. The Pasqua Farmers' Elevator Company, Limited.—August 2, 1909. The Yorkton Land Company, Limited.—August 16, 1909. The Alameda Mercantile Company, Limited.—August 16, 1909. The Western Fuel and Supply Company, Limited.—August 16, 1909. The Warman Telephone, Light and Power Company, Limited.—August 16, 1909. The Saskatchewan Telephone and Electric Supply Company, Limited.—August 16, 1909. The Regina Athletic Association, Limited.—September 22, 1909. The Regina Windmill and Pump Company, Limited.—September 22, 1909. The Forget Agencies, Limited.—September 22, 1909. The Alameda Curling Rink Company, Limited.—September 22, 1909. Wasser-McCann Company, Limited.—October 7, 1909. Eureka Advertising Company, Limited.—October 28, 1909. The Writing Desk Company, Limited.—October 28, 1909. The Moose Jaw Improvement Company, Limited.—November 2, 1909. The Moose Jaw Telephone Company, Limited.—November 2, 1909. The American-Canadian Rural Telephone Company, Limited.—November 16, 1909. The Homesteaders' Co-operative Supply Association, Limited.—November 16, 1909. The Southern Alberta Coal Company, Limited.—No-

vember 30, 1909. News Publishing Company, Limited.—December 13, 1909. The Regina Hotel Company, Limited.—December 22, 1909. The Crown Lumber and Hardware Company, Limited.—December 29, 1909. The Swift Current Masonic Building Society, Limited.—January 5, 1910. The F. Fowler, Company, Limited.—January 6, 1910. The Balcarris Lumber Company.—February 10, 1910. Wascana Curling Club Company, Limited.—February 12, 1910. MacVicar Agencies, Limited.—February 16, 1910. Coulthard Alexander Company, Limited.—February 16, 1910. The West Company, Limited.—February 16, 1910. Borden Milling Company, Limited.—February 16, 1910. Western Grocers, Limited.—February 30, 1910. The Tracksell Land and Investment Company, Limited.—February 30, 1910. The Saskatchewan Ploughing and Threshing Company, Limited.—March 7, 1910.

Fifty-one rural telephone companies were incorporated during 1909-10.

Sixty-four companies were incorporated under the Foreign Companies' Ordinance in the province of Saskatchewan, including sixteen American, three Scotch, one French, and forty-four other companies.

POST OFFICE REFORMS

In Britain Advocated by Henniker Heaton in a Lengthy Letter—Universal Penny Postage.

One of the largest and most interesting letters on record has just been addressed to the postmaster-general of Great Britain. It would take about twelve pages of *The Monetary Times* if it were reproduced fully. It is a detailed criticism, searching but kindly, of one of the greatest businesses in the world—the British post-office. The writer is Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who has been described as the man who knows as much about postal affairs as any six postmasters-general put together.

These, in condensed form are his main demands:—

Proclamation by the King, as a Coronation largess, of universal penny postage and halfpenny postcards throughout the world.

Appointment of an Imperial postmaster-general for the whole Empire.

International postmasters-general conference, to avoid such anomalies as the charge of 4½d. a word from London to St. Petersburg, and 2½d. a word thence to Vladivostok, but 1s. a word for the combined route, London to Vladivostok.

Penny-a-word telegrams to all Europe and all the British Empire.

Cheap Agricultural Parcel Post.

Cheap agricultural parcel-post, with motor-car collection. "We are paying £30,000,000 a year to foreigners," says Mr. Henniker Heaton, "for eggs, butter, and garden produce, which could be produced at home if facilities to market were extended."

Introduction of the "cash on delivery" or "shopping by post" system.

Minimum charge on samples to be reduced from one penny to one halfpenny.

Postcards to be sold at face value. "The richest post-office in the world," Mr. Henniker Heaton declares, "should be above wringing farthings from the poor. England is the only country that charges three farthings for a halfpenny postcard."

Imperial clearing house for postal orders.

Letter Boxes on Through Trains.

Letter-boxes on all through trains.

Abolition of the rule by which letters once posted cannot be recalled. In this connection Mr. Henniker Heaton draws some terrifying pictures. He says:—

The British Post Office has for years stubbornly refused to restore letters in such cases. News may reach the writer of a heavy fall in prices; but his order at a higher figure must be delivered. He may hear that the person he has offered security for is on the point of bankruptcy; no matter.

Business Men's Committee

The last of his sixty-two demands is for a consultative committee of business men.

"It is surely unnecessary," he says, "to point out that the appointment of such a committee implies no reflection on the able, devoted, and distinguished public servants in the Secretary's Department; but it is intended to do what no amount of official excellence can effect, namely, to bring the responsible chief of the post-office into touch with the outer world of business and social life."