

Journal of Commerce

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1914.

The Canadian Club and Mr. Bourassa

It is not surprising that Mr. Henri Bourassa's attitude in his journal on the questions relating to the great war should provoke warm disapproval at a moment when the country is moved by a wholesome patriotic sentiment. One can understand the manifestation of approval which occurred at the meeting of the Montreal Canadian Club when a proposal was suddenly made to remove Mr. Bourassa's name from the list of members. Nevertheless, it was fortunate that there was present a calm and clear-headed member to remind the Club that one principle of British justice was that no man should be condemned unheard. The motion was very properly set aside as out of order. We doubt the wisdom of bringing it up again. While the tone of Mr. Bourassa's utterances in the press is out of harmony with the patriotic enthusiasm that prevails throughout the country, it might not be easy to formulate from them a charge that would warrant the taking of the step proposed. In any case, nothing is to be gained by making a martyr of Mr. Bourassa. The Canadian Club of Canada, which have done much good in many ways, can better afford to smile at the un wisdom of a member than to become responsible for anything like the attempted suppression of free speech or a free press. Mr. Bourassa is out of touch with the mass of the people, even of the French Canadian people. But there is no reason to believe that his articles on the war are doing any harm. Is it wise, then, to make a fuss about his opinions?

An International Battlefield

The Journal of Commerce claims absolutely no credit for the following timely suggestion. It was furnished us by one of the leading bankers of the Dominion, and to say the least, has features which ought to recommend it to Lloyd George, J. Pierpont Morgan and to whoever is busily engaged in Germany in collecting funds to finance the war. This is by way of introduction; the proposition follows in the words of the banker, who probably at one time in his career was a promoter—or, should have been one.

"My idea is to form a new company, known as The International Battlefield Company of the World, capitalised at \$1,000,000,000, with shares at the par value of \$1 each, so that everybody who wanted to take stock could do so. The company should buy up Mexico for a perpetual international battlefield, and have matters so arranged that beligerent countries who wanted to go to war should send their armies over to Mexico and fight it out there. The Mexicans are used to continuous warfare, and the only difference between the home-brewed fights and those which would be staged from afar would be in the size. Such a policy would save the rest of the world from being devastated by contending armies, while it could be made a matter of profit to the shareholders."

The banker was under the impression that stock in this concern would pay five per cent., as moving picture rights of the battles could be sold for large sums, and exclusive rights to act as war correspondents would also be another source of revenue, while excursions from all parts of the world would add to the profits of the shareholders. He even suggested that Andrew Carnegie should be induced to take the presidency of the company, and that Henri Bourassa should be employed as stage manager.

As we stated at the outset, this proposition possesses considerable merit, and should rank in history as of equal importance with the founding of the Bank of England, the formation of the East India Company and some of the big mergers pulled off in the Dominion. We respectfully commend the suggestion to the warring nations, and especially to the Mexican people, who are about to be treated to another home-made revolution.

Sir James Whitney

The news of the death of Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, comes to the public with a shock, for, although Sir James had not for a long time been in the best of health, and although a few months ago he had a very serious illness in New York, it was generally understood that he had substantially recovered, and might look forward to many years of usefulness. The greater portion of Sir James' long political career was spent in the sometimes thankless task of Opposition leadership. It was his good fortune all through his career to win and deserve the respect of the people as a man of high integrity and patriotic purpose. When, after his long period of service in Opposition, he came to the position of Prime Minister of Ontario, he brought to the office a reputation in that respect which held good to the last. Lacking, perhaps, some of the qualities that many deem desirable in a leader—he was at times almost brusque in the presentation of his views—he abundantly made up for that lack in the more sterling virtues. Those who in their intercourse with him found him strong in his adherence to views that he held were not agreeable to them, never failed to realize that his firmness arose from a conviction that he was right. Sir James Whitney passes off the stage deeply regretted by the people of Ontario, who knew him best and trusted him fully, leaving a record of honorable and useful service in the public life of Canada.

Vocational Training in New York

Thirty-four-year-old Mayor Mitchell, of New York, has been interesting himself in the educational problems of that city. In company with the president of the board of education, and several of the leading school officials, he has been making a tour of investigation into methods of vocational training employed in other places. As a result of this trip two experts, from Cincinnati and Gary, respectively, have been retained to study the needs and opportunities for vocational training in New York. This step marks a further advance in the pedagogical policy of the public schools of New York. The rate and amount of progress during the last few years is shown by the expenditure. In 1909 the salaries for day vocational training were \$3,722; in 1913 this had grown to \$84,000; and in the present year it is \$140,000.

The plan likely to be adopted contains three departments, continuation classes, pre-vocational instruction and co-operation with employers. A beginning has been made with the first two of these. The task of the two experts will be chiefly to outline a workable scheme for the third.

Already there are many night classes, and not a few in the day as well, for those who have been forced to leave school and go to work. These may return, adults and youths alike, to the class room in order that they may equip themselves better in their trades.

There has also been inaugurated a revision of the elementary curriculum in order to make it more interesting to the pupils. Modern pedagogy has discarded the theory that discipline comes through drudgery. That belief is only the afterglow of the heroic bich-red method of imparting knowledge, well known to our grandparents. It has been discovered that most of the children who leave school at fourteen wish to do so. More often than not the parent throws his influence in vain on the side of their remaining at school. It is thus proposed to cut down the exodus of those who are "tired of school" and at the same time prepare them for the more definite vocational training which will come with the secondary schools.

The third department of the new policy looks to a part-time system by which apprentices, of both sexes, will alternate between school and shop. This has been done in some places by the pupil spending portions of the same day in shop and school. The Cincinnati plan has a two-week shift. It remains to be seen which plan, if either, will be followed in New York. It is confidently expected that the manufacturers and employers will meet the city half way in introducing this type of instruction.

Apparently Union hours do not hold good on the European battlefields.

Why not start a systematic campaign to induce Belgian farmers to migrate to Canada and cultivate small plots near our great cities? They are an industrious people, and are needed here to cultivate our waste places.

From all parts of Canada are coming reports of industries which are working overtime in an effort to overtake the new business created by the war. In addition, the farmers of the country are prospering.

Nice, gentle, unselfish chaps those Germans! At home, when the Kaiser wanted a war loan of 5,000,000,000 marks, the first thing he did was to appropriate 25 per cent. of the money in the savings banks. No wonder the people of Europe hoard their money when a war threatens.

Italy is still following the policy of "watchful waiting," but there are many indications that she will take the plunge and ally herself with the forces fighting Germany and Austria.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, one of the richest and most powerful of the native Princes of India, is foremost in placing all his resources at the service of the King-Emperor in the present war. This is all the more notable because an effort was made, in connection with the King's last visit to India, to have it appear that the Gaekwar had, in one of the great ceremonial of the visit, failed to show due respect to His Majesty. If there was any foundation for the report at that time, the present action of this Prince has made ample amends. At all events, it is gratifying to know that he is heartily in accord with the other Indian Princes, who are so loyally coming forward to support the Imperial Government in this crisis.

ADVOCATING PEACE IN WAR TERMS.
Can anything come from a peace movement which appeals to the war-like spirit in man? To call upon the peace lovers to "rally around the flag," make war on war" and "fight the battle of peace" is incongruous. Would it not be more convincing if the language of war were eliminated from the appeal for peace. In other words, are not the exhortations of Hearst in behalf of peace stamped with insincerity on their face. To talk about peace and sing "Onward Christian Soldiers" is contradictory in sentiment. Such a thing as a "Christian soldier" could not well exist, at any rate, for the very business of a soldier is the antithesis of the Christ-like spirit. The old hymn is stirring in its martial ardor, but it has nothing in it that breathes of the lowly Nazarene. It is as thoughtless as Roosevelt's Armageddon cry.—San Francisco Journal of Commerce.

THE ENGLISHMAN.

The Englishman is a much misunderstood individual, and his character is a good deal of a riddle to the foreigner. He is so anxious to keep an open mind, to weigh things impartially and to postpone the necessity of reaching a conviction that he has often been looked upon as impossible to rouse to action. The real which he shows not to do a thing until it is absolutely necessary has been apt to deceive people into the belief that he could not do the thing if he tried. It has been rashly concluded that because he tolerated and accepted matters that were distasteful and injurious to him rather than deal with them energetically and promptly he was decadent and ready to submit to anything rather than to involve himself in avoidable trouble and expense. He has contributed to this impression by his readiness to grumble and to criticise everything pertaining to the Empire. But let there come a time when the honor and the safety of the nation are at stake and he is quick to action, as quick and as patriotic to-day as those of his forebears of old to whom England is indebted for the grandest pages of her two thousand years of history. That is one of the lessons, one of the most inspiring lessons of the war now raging in the Old World.—New York Sun.

A TIMELY HINT.

If British aviators can drop bombs into Düsseldorf it should be possible for them to drop bombs into the Kiel Canal.—Hamilton Herald.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COLD STEEL

Anybody can prove that in hand-to-hand fighting an automatic gun is worth ten bayonets. Which would you rather face a burglar with, for example? After a charge across a field, with which could you do the most damage? There is no doubt for the answer. Yet every military power retains the bayonet and uses it in close fighting. Why?

The answer goes back of fighting theory and fighting machines to the human equation. It is a question of psychology rather than of killing power. The automatic may be the more deadly weapon, but it is not the wicked, visible glitter of a row of fixed bayonets charging up a defensive line. The bullet is an invisible enemy. You cannot see it sweeping toward you; you do not imagine it cutting into you. The gun coughs and it is all over. The row of bayonets starts, waves, comes on, faster and faster, nearer and nearer. Some of them go down. Others keep on. Cold, visible death is sweeping up to you, and small wonder that you break and run.

It is the constant assertion of the Allies that the German soldiers have no taste for steel and have constantly given away before bayonet charges. The point is one of the most psychological questions which impartial reports may or may not settle. The fact is unquestionable, anyway, that cold steel has retained its value in warfare, despite all the marvellous weapons that gunpowder has placed in the hand of man.—From the New York Tribune.

A CHANCE FOR CANADA.

It is estimated that British wheat imports from Russia and Roumania will be 35,000,000 bushels below the average this year because of the war. The wheat must be got somewhere. Canada is the nearest wheat-growing country and the one whose trade routes are least liable to interruption.—Edmonton Bulletin.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Mrs. Haech (to new boarder):—How did you find your steak this morning, Mr. Johnson?
Johnson: Oh, quite easily. I'm a detective.

If a treaty is only "a scrap of paper," the finest cathedral in Europe is only a pile of stones. More "culture."—Wall Street Journal.

The German title "William der Grosse" should be changed to William the gross.—Kingston Standard.

Young Wife:—To-day is the anniversary of our wedding. I shall have one of the chickens killed in honor of the occasion.

Her Husband:—Wouldn't do that. It wasn't the chicken's fault. The chicken wasn't killed and the dinner was a failure.

"Yik," said Casey, "the simple idiot sez to me: 'Is Cassidy related to ye?' 'Did he say that?' interrupted Cassidy. 'He did, an' sez I to him, 'If I thought Cassidy had won drop o' my blood in his veins I'd cut it out of him.' 'Faix, if I had I'd let ye.'"

The extreme anxiety of those American tourists to get home may be accounted for by the fact that the British authorities have prohibited the cabling of baseball scores to London.—Southern Lumberman.

An Irishman was trying to lead a bull. He tied the rope to his wrist and the bull took the lead. He took it with a vengeance. As the Irishman was flying around the corner a friend shouted, "Where are you going, Pat?" "I don't know," he replied. "Ask the bull."

Dinah (employed as waitress)—Yes, mum, I am a leaving-dis place to-morrow.
Mistress—Why, Dinah, whatever can have displeased you with your position? Haven't I been treating you well?
Dinah—Oh, yass, indeed you have, mum. But to tell de truth, miss, in dis house dey am too much shift-in' of de dishes for de fewness of de vittles.

Sir George Paish, the English economist, said to a New York reporter on his last visit: "There are world-wide prospects of good times. They who be well had times have no rhyme or reason to do so, except that they've got an ax to grind. They regard me of the ragged urchin crying in the slums. 'What are you crying for?' the rich lady visitor asked. 'Dunno,' he replied. 'Wotcher got?'"

VITAL LAMPADA.

There's a breathless hush in the Chase to-night—
Ten to make and the match to win—
A bumping pitch and a blinding light.
An hour to play and the last man in.
And it's not for the sake of a ribboned coat,
Or the selfish hope of a season's fame,
But his Captain's hand on his shoulder smote—
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"

The sand of the desert is sadder red—
Red with the wreck of a square that broke;
The Gatling's jammed and the Colonel dead,
And the regiment blind with dust and smoke.
The river of death has brimmed his banks,
And England's far, and Honor a name,
But the voice of a schoolboy rallies the ranks;
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"

This is the word that year by year,
While in her place the School is set,
Every one of her sons must hear,
And none that hears it dare forget.
This they all with a joyful mind
Bear through life like a torch in flame,
And falling true to the host behind,
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"
—HENRY NEWBOLT.

JUSTICE CONQUERS.

(R. W. Emerson.)

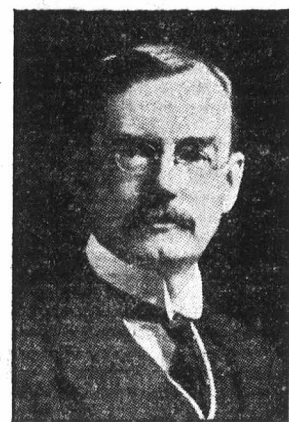
Stainless soldier on the walls,
Knowing this—and knows no more—
Whoever fights, whoever falls,
Justice conquers overmore.
Justice after as before,
And he who battles on her side,
God, though he were ten times slain,
Crown him victor glorified.
Victor over death and pain;
For ever, but his erring foe,
Self-assured that he prevails,
Looks from his victim lying low,
And sees aloft the red right arm
Redress the eternal scales.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

A Series of Short Sketches of Prominent Canadians.

There are few citizens of Montreal who occupy a larger niche in the esteem of their fellows than that filled by Herbert Brown Ames, M.P. for St. Antoine Division—civil reformer, social regenerator and man of affairs. Granted in early life an ample competence, through all the changing phases of a career filled with interesting episodes he has remained unspilled of fortune. Placed in a position where the energetic pursuit of any object was unnecessary to his daily needs, he turned resolutely from a career of ease to one that involved work more arduous than usually falls to the lot of the most ambitious. Indeed, if the keynote of Mr. Ames' character were sought it would be found in that unrelenting industry which is his outstanding characteristic. Whatever he undertakes to do he does so thoroughly that possible sources of criticism are entirely eliminated.

It was when he was in his thirty-fifth year that Mr. Ames came prominently before the public of his native city. Up to that time he had been prosecuting first his education, which was finished at Amherst College in Massachusetts, and subsequently a business association with the great shoe firm of Ames-Holden, established by his father when the latter came to Canada in 1853. While pursuing his studies Mr. Ames developed to the full a nature always markedly studious, laying well the foundation for those aptitudes which were afterwards to distinguish him in his public life. In 1898 Mr. Ames was elected a member of the City Council for St. Antoine ward, having previously taken a foremost place in the ranks



of the Volunteer Electoral League. Then, as now, Montreal's municipal affairs were in anything but an enviable condition.

For years the affairs of the city had been in the hands of an aggregation of ward politicians who thought less of the city's interests than they did of their own immediate concerns. The result was that the civic debt had mounted up at a pace so rapid as to occasion alarm among the better class of citizens and these banded together in the association mentioned to attempt a reformation. That Mr. Ames and his associates were not unsuccessful in their efforts the history of the next few years amply proved. A business administration was inaugurated. Leaks were promptly stopped. Business methods took the place of the slipshod routine that had been the distinguishing feature of previous administrations. The financial affairs of the city, which had been the source of much misgiving among those who supplied the major portion of the taxes, were again placed upon a sound plane. In every way Montreal's civic affairs were for a space governed with an ability and a rectitude that had not been displayed for years.

In the work that has been thus briefly outlined, Mr. Ames assumed a not inconsiderable share. A member of the Police Commission, he saw that body taken out of politics to a large extent and made to play the part it was designed to play in maintaining the city's welfare. Active in the personnel of the Board Commission, he saw that the funds provided to keep the thoroughfares of the city in good order were not diverted, as had often times proven the custom, to objects less worthy. But perhaps his chief claim to recollection as a civic administrator was found in the exceptionally good work he did in his capacity as chairman of the Board of Health, a position that he filled with the utmost acceptance for a period of four years. At no time in its history has the public health of the citizens been better conserved. That more was not accomplished was due to that hostile public sentiment which is content to mention only one example) to allow infants to die in hundreds when their lives might just as well have been spared.

Mr. Ames appeared in Parliament at Ottawa, to which he was first returned in 1904, a too fresh in the public mind to require more than passing reference. Thrice has he been elected from St. Antoine Division with constantly increasing majorities. In the House of Commons he is always listened to with an interest that only the strongest personalities can command, while in the important position of chairman of the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to which all bills pertaining to banks, trust and insurance companies are referred for examination and report, he has signalled to the full the possession of the highest acquirements as a financier. Just at present Mr. Ames is making a tour of Western Canada, whither he has gone to enlist support for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, of which he is the Honorary Secretary.

THE A. B. C. OF BUYING.

Here's the A. B. C. of Buying: Made in Galt, made in Canada, made in the British Empire.—Galt Reporter.

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A HOPE FOR BRITISH VICTORY.

(By "A Naval Officer" in the N. Y. Independent.)
Of one thing we may be certain, that while Christianity will have to share the burden of distress it is upon Germany that the larger part will fall in useful lives extinguished, in financial miseries, in shipping, closed factories.

That this is all due to the insane growth of armies and navies stimulated, yes, necessitated by Germany's practise, no one can deny. This war is not a bolt out of the blue. It has long been recognized as unavoidable and it bears the earmarks of deliberate planning. Nothing was lacking but a good excuse. And this excuse has been found, manufactured, as you please. It is right that Germany should pay heaviest.

Let us hope the plea for bloated armaments as essential to national safety may never again be heard. We now perceive what they lead to. And let us hope that victory may rest with the British who, a hundred years ago, are fighting in the cause of human progress and worldwide peace against the tyranny of personal, arbitrary government.

PROGRESS TOWARDS NORMAL CONDITIONS

Slow Work When Many Problems Magnitude Have to be Solved

UNFAVORABLE SYMPTOMS

Consoling That Inter-State Commerce Commission Has Consented to Review the Freight Rate Decision—Business in Meantime Will Continue Below Normal.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, September 25.—There is a little activity in American business than was the week ago, notwithstanding that matters are slowly, but nevertheless surely, getting into a stronger position. It is difficult to assign a reason for the renewed hesitancy which is manifest at the moment unless it be the lack of any news from the foreign battlefields.

There are lines, of course, where an exorbitant price is being paid, but in the more important ones, like steel and copper, the week has been devoid of unfavorable symptoms.

A great many encouraging things have been accomplished, however. The clearing up of the New York City bank situation by reason of the \$100,000 gold pool for foreign exchange purposes, the gradual relaxation of credit have all been in the right direction. Necessarily, however, the reopening of normal conditions either in the decrease in life costs, the reopening of the freight rate case, the easier position of money, the gradual relaxation of credit have all been in the right direction. Necessarily, however, the reopening of normal conditions either in the decrease in life costs, the reopening of the freight rate case, the easier position of money, the gradual relaxation of credit have all been in the right direction.

The reopening of the freight rate question, important possibilities for the business of the States, it is growing to be realized more every day that if the Inter-State Commerce Commission would adopt a liberal, not a sag attitude towards the transportation interests, a side will have been made in the way of its confidence.

The millions of railroad securities held for account would not be pressed for sale so urgently, and in general, the business situation would be decidedly strengthened if the commission would prompt and effective measures to relieve the roads.

It is some consolation, however, that the commission has been sufficiently impressed that they consented to review the decision.

In the meantime business will undoubtedly time below normal, with the ups and downs are incident to the ever-changing conditions the map of the world is in progress of being over.

WANT BOURSE OPENED.

New York, September 25.—The Paris Temps that everyone is demanding the re-opening of the Bourse, which was closed July 31. The Temps understands that it is a useless pretext to insist the Bourse should remain closed because so many hers of the Exchange have joined the army cause so many securities have been removed Paris.

Real Estate and

Quotations for to-day on the Montreal

	Bid.
Aberdeen Estates	170
Beaudin, Ltd.	170
Bellevue Land Co.	70
Bleury Inv. Co.	97
Caledonia Realty, Com.	15
Can. Cons. Lands, Ltd.	2
Carlier Realty	100
Central Park, Lachine	100
Corporation Estates	55
Charing Cross Co., 6 de.	10
City Central Real Estates, Com.	15 1/4
City Estates	55
Cote St. Luc R. & Inc. Co.	50
C. C. Cottrell, Ltd., 7 de.	14
Crest National	120
Crystal Spring Land Co.	50
Danest Realty Co., Ltd.	48
Dens Land Co.	75
Dorsal Land, Ltd.	100
Drummond Realities, Ltd.	100
Eastmount Land Co.	90
Fairview Land Co.	100
Fort Realty	25
Greater Montreal Land, Com.	27 1/2
H. P.	100
Highland Factory Sites, Ltd.	50
Improved Realities, Ltd., Ptd.	15
De. Com.	15
K. & R. Realty Co.	62
Kennore Realty Co.	70
Les Terres Ciment, Ltee.	55
Lachine Land Co.	100
Land of Montreal	40
Landholders Co., Ltd.	100
Laurel Bay Dock Land, Ltd.	80
La Societe Blvd., Pie IX.	100
La Compagnie des Terres de Ciment.	40
La Compagnie National de l'Est	80
La Compagnie Montreal Est.	90
La Salle Realty	97
La Compagnie d'Immeuble Union, Ltee.	55
La Compagnie Immobiliere du Canada	40
La Compagnie Industrielle et d'Immeubles, Ltee.	100
La Compagnie Montreal Ouest de N.	91
La Compagnie Real Estate Co.	100
L'Union de l'Est	100
Mountain Sites, Ltd.	85
Model City Annex	100
Montmartre Realty Co.	70