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BRITISH COLUMBIA FINANCIAL TIMES

A Journal of Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Real Estate, Timber and Mining

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VANCOUVER, APRIL 5, 1919

SINGLE COPY 10c
THE YEAR \$2.00

Provincial Lumber Industry in an Active Year

Production Increased to \$54,162,523, a Gain of Nearly \$6,000,000 — Increased Production of Newsprint and Aeroplane Spruce Chief Causes.

has been done in investigation and development of overseas markets. While good railway systems provide adequate transportation facilities to the East, expansion to the West in the direction of Pacific markets of China, Australia, South Africa, and South America is strangled through lack of ships. Consensus of opinion is emphatic that round the Pacific is the real and ultimate overseas market for British Columbia timber.

The Honourable T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, Victoria, has just published the annual report of the Forest Branch of British Columbia for 1918, which is a valuable document giving thorough and comprehensive information of the operations of the lumber industry for the past year.

At present Great Britain is the only market with shipping, and there is in addition an enormous emergency demand in sight for timber for reconstruction work. In September the Department's Lumber Commissioner was sent over to England, and on the signing of the armistice all energies were bent to secure a full share of this business for British Columbia. Tonnage, of course, has controlled the situation. All importations to Great Britain have been handled by the Timber Controller, and up to the present any business which British Columbia could do must go through government channels. Negotiations for large orders are still in progress at the time of writing this report.

The report is prepared under the direction of Mr. M. A. Grainger, chief forester. The report shows that considerable progress has been made in broadening the markets for British Columbia varieties of wood, and under the subject of trade expansion the report reviews this progress and the development of the spruce area for aeroplane construction. The report says:

During the past year the fluctuating demand caused by the emergency nature of all business was reflected in the lumber industry of the province.

The prairie business was, as usual, very uncertain. The year commenced with good demand and a good volume of business was done until about August, when the prospects of a light crop in many sections caused a curtailment.

The eastern Canada market held strong throughout the year. It is estimated that over 150,000,000 feet of lumber, lath and dimension was shipped during 1918. This is a record, and when compared with the 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet volume of pre-war business is very satisfactory.

The Department's Trade Commissioner visited the principal centres in Eastern Canada again during July and August. His report on this market may be summed up as follows: British Columbia, during the past two or three years, has obtained a footing which requires only sustained effort to secure for British Columbia timber a market for at least 250,000,000 feet a year. Our business can increase in all grades and all lines from box-shooks to clear timbers and finish. British Columbia lumber is in this market to stay, if the needs of the market are studied and our mills supply the material desired.

During the past three years some preliminary work

PROVINCIAL LUMBER INDUSTRY IN AN ACTIVE YEAR
“MINING AS AN INVESTMENT”
FIRE INSURANCE FROM A BANKER'S STANDPOINT
RECENT ANNUAL REPORTS
MINING THROUGHOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA.
TRUST COMPANY NOTES, COMPANY NOTES, INSURANCE MUNICIPAL, LUMBER, MINING AND OTHER INFORMATION

During the past three years some preliminary work

material. The magnificent spruce stands of our northern coast offered a solution for the problem. Immense as these resources were, up to this time no serious effort had been made to exploit them for war purposes. Our total output of aeroplane spruce was an insignificant amount per month. Nearly all of it at that time was produced as a by-product in general commercial operations.

The British authorities were advised that in order to secure and maintain an adequate supply of aeroplane material an organized effort to secure the logging of the spruce regions would have to be made, and logging equipment and machinery would have to be transferred from the fir and

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up	- - - - -	\$16,000,000
Rest	- - - - -	\$16,000,000
Undivided Profits,	\$1,901,613	
Total Assets	- - - - -	\$558,413,546

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Branches and Agencies { Throughout Canada and Newfoundland, at London, England, and New York, Chicago, Spokane, San Francisco—British-American Bank (owned and controlled by Bank of Montreal), in the United States, and at Mexico City.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

W. H. HOGG, Manager
 Vancouver Branch

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized	\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up	14,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	15,535,757
Total Assets	427,512,983

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Herbert S. Holt, President	E. L. Pease, Vice-President and Man. Director	E. F. B. Johnston, K. C., 2nd Vice-President
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E. L. Pease, Managing Director
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520 Branches well distributed through the Western Hemisphere as follows:—

CANADIAN BRANCHES	
143	Branches in the Province of Ontario
51	“ “ “ “ “ Quebec
19	“ “ “ “ “ New Brunswick
54	“ “ “ “ “ Nova Scotia
5	“ “ “ “ “ Prince Edward Island
30	“ “ “ “ “ Alberta
25	“ “ “ “ “ Manitoba
87	“ “ “ “ “ Saskatchewan
41	“ “ “ “ “ British Columbia

OUTSIDE BRANCHES

6	Branches in Newfoundland
47	“ “ “ “ “ West Indies
9	“ “ “ “ “ Central and South America
517	Spain—Barcelona
	London, Eng., Office—Princess Street, E. C. 2.
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ELEVEN BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER

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cedar region of the lower coast to the Queen Charlotte Islands and northern mainland.

In fact, an industrial migration was necessary to provide not only for the logging of spruce, but also for towing, milling, and shipping of the largest obtainable quantities of it.

Towards the end of 1917 the Imperial Munitions Board sent a representative to British Columbia to investigate possibilities and shortly thereafter the Board established at Vancouver a Branch of Aeronautical Supplies charged with getting an adequate supply of aeroplane lumber.

The factories of Great Britain and France were short of material. At a time when the United States had embarked on an aerial programme which would tax her productive capacity to its limit, a large portion of her output had to be shipped overseas to keep production going in France and England. Quick action was imperative. While the newly formed Imperial Munitions Branch was doing its utmost to secure cutting rights and establish operators, great delays were occurring in negotiations for suitable spruce areas. The Provincial Government therefore took drastic action, and commandeered all spruce timber by Order-in-Council.

This order was subsequently supported by the "Spruce Cutting Act." Compensation was given to the owners of expropriated timber at a flat rate of \$6 per thousand board-feet for No. 1 and \$2.50 for No. 2 grade spruce logs. These figures were designed to cover waste in logging and all damages incidental to the selective logging of Nos. 1 and 2 spruce. While the powers under the Act for expropriation were exercised in comparatively few cases, their existence proved the necessary means to enable the Munitions Board to secure cutting rights without undue delay.

The Department in addition waived all the customary timber-sale procedure and allowed the cutting of spruce for munitions purpose under permit on all Crown lands.

The result of this organized effort to secure aeroplane spruce began to show early in the spring, and the production of accepted stock increased from month to month until the armistice was signed, as shown by the following table:

Shipment and Production of Aeroplane Spruce and Fir,

January to November, 1918.

	Spruce, Feet.	Fir, Feet.
January	116,000	209,000
February	500,000	375,000
March	470,000	289,000
April	439,000	212,000
May	1,019,000	876,000
June	1,825,000	829,000
July	2,165,000	987,000
August	3,024,000	1,530,000
September	4,487,000	1,475,000
October	5,229,000	1,060,000
November	6,850,000	1,382,000
Total	26,124,000	9,224,000

At this time British Columbia was more than equalling the entire production of the Western States with all their resources in men and material, a result accomplished in eight months.

The Department issued 271 separate spruce permits, and in only eighteen cases was it necessary to use compulsion.

This selective logging of spruce was costly and extremely wasteful of actual wood material, as all No. 3 spruce, hemlock, and low-grade species were left uncut. This waste, however, is not a serious consideration when compared with the saving in time, when time meant a conservation of human lives more precious than any timber.

The shipping of 35,000,000 feet of aeroplane spruce and fir and the knowledge that we could, if necessary, continue to do so, was no small factor in winning the war. The fine spirit of co-operation shown by the forest industries of the province in this matter calls for especial notice.

“Mining as an Investment”

Paper of Mr. T. A. Rickard, of San Francisco, before Mining Convention at Vancouver shows inherent risk involved in Mineral Development—risk taken requires proportional compensation in return on capital.

Mr. Richard said:

“The chairman of your programme committee told me that the subject allotted to me was ‘Mining as an Investment.’ I assume that he meant the gainful use of money in mining, that is, the making of money through the exploitation of mineral deposits, not other people’s pockets. However, I deem it well to start by defining the terms to be used in the present discussion, because definitions are essential to a correct understanding of any subject.

Money can be employed profitably in three ways: Investment, speculation, gambling. An investment looks to income; the use of the word assumes the comparative safety and stability of the principal. A speculation looks to an increase of the principal; the use of this word suggests the minor importance of interest, income, or return on capital; it assumes not the stability, but the comparatively rapid appreciation of the principal. A gamble involves a risk so large as to require the aid of luck; it ignores interest or income; it anticipates the alternative of a big winning or a total loss.

“Obviously the definition is subjective: it is based upon the expectation of the individual making the purchase. To one man the use of money for a certain purpose is an investment; to another man the same use appears to be a speculation. Similarly, one man’s speculation is another man’s gamble. Six years ago Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Reading, then Sir Rufus Isaacs, were persuaded by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, a brother of the present British Ambassador and Lord Chief Justice, to buy a block of American Marconi shares as an ‘investment,’ that is, as a steady dividend-payer. Three days after Mr. Lloyd George had bought his shares they rose so rapidly that he sold them, on the urgent advice of his broker, to whom he was disinclined to listen, because his intention was to hold the stock “as an investment.” He was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, therefore, he was hauled over the coals for ‘speculating’; he was charged with a levity of conduct unbecoming the chief of the British treasury. He replied by saying that when he bought the shares it was his intention to hold them indefinitely, and that the sudden and surprising rise justified him in selling. In short, his ‘investment’ had proved a ‘speculation.’ The distinction is in the mind of the purchaser.

“Similarly, a Boston school teacher may buy the shares of the Great Wildcat Extended as an ‘investment,’ whereas a Wall Street broker recognizes that it is highly ‘speculative,’ and a Nevadan mining engineer knows that it is a rank ‘gamble.’ These terms are relative, they connote a crescendo of risk; even an investment has a slight element of risk; a speculation has more; a gamble, most. Sometimes a stock is bought on the expectation of a rise; it remains steady for years, it proves to be what is called a ‘forced’ investment. The idea of expectation is implicit; the human factor is never absent; we are dealing not with lexicons, but with human affairs.

The other significant word is ‘mines.’ A mine is an excavation in the earth’s surface from which mineral is extracted. It is not a company nor the shares of a company owning that excavation. A flippant definition says that a mine is a hole in the ground with a liar sitting on top. A promoter is said to be a man who sells something he has not got to somebody who does not want it, or, if you prefer, a promoter tries to sell nothing for something to a man who expects something or nothing. However, these perversions of honest business do not concern us for the moment; my subject is the reasonable speculation that is based upon

the legitimate exploitation of mines. Permit me to remind you that the word ‘mine’ was used in the language of warfare before it entered that of peaceful industry. It comes to us through the Latin *Mina*, signifying an excavation to be used for killing the enemy. The original sense of the word survives in ‘minatory,’ meaning threatening. During the war we have heard more of mines in the North Sea than of mines in Mexico, for example, and you will allow that those who sailed the seven seas had to deal much with speculation concerning mines, and the floating of mines on water, reminding us of minatory performances on the stock exchange during times of peace. Now, however, we hope soon to forget the derivation of the word and to interpret it, not in terms of maleficent activity, but of beneficent industry.

“You will note that I have chosen ‘speculation’ in preference either to ‘investment’ or ‘gambling’ as being more appropriate to mining. The use of money in mining is seldom an ‘investment’; usually when it is meant to be so it affords an example of the triumph of hope over experience. I admit that certain forms of iron and coal mining on a large scale are characterized by such security, continuity, and steadiness of income as to be ‘investments,’ but the mining of the so-called base metals or of the precious metals, in which most of you are engaged, does not come within the category. In metal mining the chance of a considerable risk and of a correspondingly large gain is inherent. Some of you will demur, you will point at the Homestake, the Bunker Hill, or Sullivan, or the Utah Copper as examples of an investment, as representing a type of security so safe as to be gilt-edged, but I venture to say that your opinion is “ex post facto,” you are writing last year’s almanac, you are wise after the event. The history of such persistently profitable mines causes you to regard them as safe because you can retrace their history for ten, twenty, or thirty years. You imagine yourself buying into such mines soon after they had undergone preliminary development, and you know that if you had done so at an early date your purchase would have proved extremely remunerative; but I submit that in the early stages of development these splendid enterprises were speculative, as is suggested by the fact that these successful ones are a few survivors from the much larger number that were started at about the same time and proved disappointing. I may remind you, to make my point clear, that many of the famous mines of the world ‘broke’ those who first attempted to bring them to financial success. If to-day you were to advise a widow to put her savings in any one of the three magnificent mines that I have instanced, you would, in my opinion, be an unwise counselor, because, looking forward, not backward, for ten or twenty years; they would represent a speculative use of the widow’s savings. You might be sagacious in using your own money for such a purchase, because you could take the relatively small risk for the sake of the probably large gain, but the widow would be better advised by Liberty bonds.

“At this stage of my argument I beg of you not to be annoyed at my apparently over-cautious attitude; you will find that my conclusions will not deprecate the industry in which you and I alike are so deeply interested. I shall hammer my point home by one further suggestion. You would not be willing to lock up your mining stock in a safe for five or ten years, as you might do with first-class bonds; you know that in the course of five years the fluctuations in market-value are likely to be so wide as to compel you in your judgment either to cut a loss or take advantage of a market profit. On the other hand, a mine is not a ‘gamble,’ because the risk it involves is not unreasonable; it is diminished by knowledge and experience, it is lessened by the skill you can apply both to the finding and to the treatment of the ore. A miner always needs some luck, of course, but

his luck is a friendly sprite, not the grinning devil that sits by the roulette wheel. Every business involves one or more indeterminate factors and, therefore, contains an element of risk. Without risk there is no gain; but a large gain usually involves a large risk. There are people in mining, of course, that take big odds, that like reckless bet, they are real gamblers, even if they are unaware of it! but the risks taken in legitimate mining are under some measure of control, they are met by scientific knowledge and by trained intelligence. A blend of pluck and judgment is required. You will recall a line in Kipling's poem, "The Merry Glosster": 'And I took the chances they wouldn't and now they're calling it luck.' That is why I insist that mining, properly conducted, is not a gamble. On the other hand, no man of experience in these matters would expect to escape all the risk. The idea of eliminating risk from mining is both contrary to the spirit of the business and false to the history of it. To understand mining—to appreciate the principles guiding legitimate and successful speculation in mines—which is my subject—you must revert to the old Cornish word for shareholders; they were called 'adventurers,' that is, men willing to make a venture.

"Indeed the idea of avoiding risk in mining is a pathetic fallacy; a purile endeavor to escape the inevitable. The attempt to find mines that would involve no risk to the capital sunk in them has tended to cripple the industry; the refusal of sundry so-called exploration companies to incur risk has stultified their operations and paralyzed development. And I may add that this policy has warped the judgment of some otherwise brilliant engineers. The story is told that Marcus Daly sent a mining engineer on a scouting expedition; he examined many prospects, without finding anything worth while. Daly became impatient; he slapped the engineer on the shoulder and exclaimed: 'For God's sake, man, go out and spend some money.'" There is too much of a desire to play safe by buying mines with large blocks of proved ore, and to make money by means of an enlarged scale of operations, increased skill, or improved methods of metallurgy. The finding of ore, which is the real adventure, is relegated to the background; it is not only the chief attraction of mining, but the one that wins the greatest reward. When the ore-reserves of a mine are at a low ebb it may be the most speculatively attractive time to buy the property. There are those who say that the mining of the future will be the economic harvesting of

known ore deposits of low grade, the beneficiation of masses of mineral already discovered, but heretofore regarded as too refractory for successful metallurgic treatment, that is, the utilization of the visible supply of skimmed milk instead of the finding of the metallic cream concentrated by the patient operations of nature. I doubt that; the world is still young, and but half-explored, as is suggested by such discoveries as those of Nome, Cobalt, Porcupine, Tonopah, Goldfield, the United Verde Extension, the Bawdwin mines in Burma, and a host of other bonanzas during the last 20 years.

One does not need to be venerable in order to recall great changes in the philosophy of mining economics. In 1905 I published a book on this subject, in which was included a discussion upon various aspects of mining finance. Among those contributing, besides myself, were C. H. Hoover, J. H. Curle, and W. R. Ingalls. Mr. Curle, at that time the leading London authority on such matters, a man of wide travel and stalwart independence of mind, advised his countrymen to stick to gold mining as being the safest, because gold had a "fixed value." We know to-day, by unpleasant experience, that gold can so depreciate in terms of other commodities that the gold miner is placed at a decided disadvantage. Mr. Curle insisted that the only correct kind of gold mining was based upon a careful estimate of the ore in reserve, and that at least 60 per cent. of the price of the mine ought to be represented by net profit from the developed ore. He even went so far as to lay down the rule that gold mines should yield 10 per cent. of their market valuation. Later he put the interest at 15 per cent. We have travelled far since then. Most of these obiter dicta served a purpose in their day, fifteen years ago, as a means of educating the British shareholder, who is a simple-minded person, because Mr. Curle accompanied them with much straight information and trenchant criticism, but all such attempts to compress mining into a formula are a failure. They were based largely on the experience—then incomplete—of the Rand, in South Africa, where continuous beds of bold-bearing conglomerate were being exploited on the largest scale known to the modern world. These beds of 'banket' as they were called, after the Boer name for almond-cake, were comparatively uniform in their gold contents and were mined and milled so cheaply as to yield handsome profits. Their uniformity of grade and persistence in depth caused them to be regarded as the basis for 'investments' of the safest kind, suitable for widows and orphans. Later experience has shown that they were neither so uniformly nor so persistently rich as had been expected, the result being to turn the 'investments' into 'speculations,' out of which a comparatively few made a great deal of money and comparatively many lost more than they could afford. The Rand proved to be the greatest goldfield in the world, in extent and yield, but I am making the point that it did not escape the vicissitudes latent in mining, and the successful effort to persuade the public that it would escape those vicissitudes led, in the end, to a tremendous and widespread loss of money, which passed from the pockets of the public to those of the promoters. Money was made honestly on the Rand during the development stage, when adventurous spirits risked a total loss of their stake in order to make a big gain; but when the operators and promoters turned to the man of small means and persuaded him that the latent risks were eliminated and that a gilt-edge investment was available to him in the stock of over-capitalized mines, they deceived him. Some of the operators and promoters knew no better; others were advised by good engineers, and simply victimized the unsuspecting by unloading their holdings upon them at a handsome premium. To illustrate how the public was victimized, I can state that the market value of the shares in the three principal companies representing consolidations of groups of mines, declined \$203,931,610 between 1911 and 1918. That huge loss was due to ignoring the common ex-

The Standard Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend Notice No. 114

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending 30th of April, 1919, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this city, and at its branches on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of May, to Shareholders of record of the 19th of April, 1919.

By order of the Board,

C. H. EASSON

General Manager.

Toronto, March 21st, 1919.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA Original Charter 1854

Head Office: Toronto
Branches and connections throughout Canada
A General Banking Business Transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest paid on deposits of \$1.00 and upwards.
J. F. MACDONALD, Manager

446 Hastings St. West - - - - - Vancouver, B. C.

(Continued on page 18)

Fire Insurance from a Bankers' Standpoint

Synopsis of a paper read by Mr. Hugh Baillie, of the Bank of Commerce, before the Insurance Institute of British Columbia at Vancouver on March 25th.

Mr. Hugh Baillie, Assistant Inspector of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, addressed the Insurance Institute of British Columbia in the board room of the Mainland Fire Underwriters' Association on Tuesday, March 25th, on the subject of "Fire Insurance from a Banker's Standpoint," which was one of the most interesting and valuable addresses that had been given at the Insurance Institute.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Baillie reviewed the development of insurance, together with banking and credit, and showed how the two had grown up to occupy such prominent places in the business affairs of the world. In this connection stating that while other forms of insurance and beneficent functions perform and yield such a tremendous influence in our social organization, they are overshadowed by fire and marine insurance, which are so interwoven and form so indispensable a part in the forces which govern the development and advancement of industry that it is impossible to conceive of any measure of industrial progress without these safeguards.

The speaker pointed out that if we consider for a moment the increase which has taken place, through the discovery and application of steam and electricity, in the world's ability to distribute information and to make and distribute goods and merchandise, we can scarcely contemplate a situation lacking the facilities of modern invention, nor can our minds fully grasp the figures of the vast wealth which has been created through the employment of these important powers in the production and distribution of goods.

If we think of the sale and purchase of merchandise we realize that there is another great element of modern business without which industrial progress would be impossible, namely, the power of banking and credit, which constitutes in a sense the foundation stone of the modern commercial structure. When trading was in an elementary stage the only mediums of exchange were gold and silver, which were used for the payment of labour, for the purchase of merchandise, etc., but these precious metals are not only limited in quantity but are subject to limitation in transfer; it would be impracticable, for instance, to pay for goods bought in a foreign country if one had to carry or send the gold.

A very small, in fact a trifling percentage of business is done with actual cash. One of the functions of banking is to collect the innumerable small sums which, in scattered form, would be ineffective in handling commercial transactions, but which, when mobilized, are made available for financing the largest undertakings. The merchant who now desires to pay for a cargo of goods can pledge these with a bank, which, through its credit arrangements, will provide funds available in any part of the world. Hundreds of thousands of dollars can be provided in London by, say a Vancouver merchant, in a few hours, if necessary, through the banks' telegraphic facilities. In collecting, however, the surplus monies of parties in the community, from whom they may be said to have borrowed the funds, or who may be regarded as having loaned their money to the banks, it was soon found that, to provide till money and to facilitate the loaning of funds, it was necessary to have some convenient method of handling large payments and this led to the issue of the banks' own notes of hand, which their credit was sufficiently strong to make acceptable to their customers and the public, and these soon passed from hand to hand as currency. A natural development from the banks' practice of taking their own customers' notes as evidence of their indebtedness was that traders commenced to take one another's paper at suitable terms, which could

be discounted at the banks, and from this sprung all kinds of commercial paper, including cheques, bills of exchange, etc., representing goods in terms of gold, and in the aggregate amounting to vast sums in comparison with which all the gold which has ever been brought to light would appear as trifling.

This tremendous paper structure is based on credit; the depositor gives credit to the banker who in turn gives credit to the farmer and manufacturer or other producer or trader, each of whom gives credit in various relations to his own customers. Credits accorded are largely represented by commercial paper or some other form of recorded indebtedness, which may be said to eventually find its way to the banking houses which are the great dispensers of credit as well as the clearing houses where all business transactions are eventually settled. The whole system is a borrowing relationship and all business may be said to be carried on with borrowed money. Without, therefore, a banking system we could not utilize the powers of steam and electricity, which have made modern commerce possible, and if banking and credit were discontinued the wheels of our modern commercial organization would clog and stop.

But if it is recognized that banking is an essential factor in the application of steam and electricity in order that man may take advantage of the great forces, enquiry naturally arises as to the basis of banking credit; what gives the feeling of security which warrants the bank in according credit to its customers, or the merchant in giving credit to the dealer who buys from him? The answer is fire and marine insurance, which creates confidence; sound credit is mainly based on the pledge or existence of property, and insurance is the protection behind practically all credit, which enables the world's merchandise to be moved and developed. It ensures the continuance of private and corporate businesses, eliminating risk which otherwise would render a large proportion of business transactions more or less hazardous.

In reference to the development of commerce during the past two centuries commerce was made upon the fact that the first joint stock banks and corporate insurance companies had their origin about the commencement of this period. The Banks of Scotland and England, and the Hand-in-Hand Fire Insurance Company were founded about 1695 and 1696, from which time the most important period of commercial growth in the history of the world may be traced, the outstanding features being summarized as follows:

(1) The development and application of the powers of steam and electricity, through which transfers of goods and merchandise, and the disseminations of news and information have been facilitated;

(2) The growth of credit in business transactions, and the organization of banking which provides the machinery for credit;

(3) The development of fire and marine insurance, which distributes loss so that it is borne in easy proportions among a great number of people, thus affording the security essential in all individual credit relations.

Turning to the practical use of fire insurance in banking transactions, Mr. Baillie placed his remarks under two headings, namely: First—The Banker is the insurance man's close ally; and Second—Any business which cannot afford to pay the fire insurance involved in its proper protection is not on a satisfactory basis.

It is, of course, clear from the general survey of their respective relationships to trade that the insurance interests are the banker's foremost allies, but in practice, from day to day, the bank exerts a great influence in making people insure, and this must help to solve the problem of creating new business for the insurance companies. To il-

BANKING SERVICE

With branches in every important city and town in Canada as well as in Great Britain, the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, this Bank is in a position to afford you a banking service that is second to none.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Head Office - Toronto

Capital, \$15,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000
Total Assets over \$440,000,000

The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, December 31st, 1918

BALANCE SHEET

Liabilities

Reserve Premiums (Gov't Standard).....	\$237,385.42
Claims fyled and unfyled	60,322.11
Contingent Claims Reserve	29,000.00
Reserve for Taxes	4,000.00
Unpaid Balance re Victory Bonds.....	40,000.00
Capital Paid Up	\$246,020.00
Surplus over all Liabilities.....	363,507.41
Surplus to Policyholders.....	609,527.41
	<hr/>
	\$980,234.94

Assets

Debentures	\$821,703.47
Interest Due and Accrued	12,506.83
Office Furniture (less 10 per cent. off).....	5,283.80
Cash on hand and in Bank	27,760.30
Outstanding Premiums and other Assets.....	112,980.54
	<hr/>
	\$980,234.94
Income, 1918	\$ 669,561.73
Claims Paid Exceed	2,500,000.00

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

During 1918 the Company paid, under Accident and Sickness Policies, 3,161 claims. Over 95 per cent. of these were paid within one day after receipt of proof.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Accident, Sickness, Plate Glass, Automobile, Elevator, Burglary, Liability, Teams, Guarantee Bonds, Fire Insurance, Automobile Fire.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCH:

640 Hastings Street West Vancouver, B. C.
E. P. WITHROW, Branch Manager.

illustrate the policy which is followed by bankers in this regard the speaker outlined briefly some of the instructions issued by his head office to the branches on the subject of fire insurance.

They see that the company is authorized to do business in the province and that the policy is of standard form and contains no unusual conditions.

A manager should make his customers understand the wisdom of keeping their property well insured even though the Bank's interest may not be such as to make insurance a matter of immediate concern to it.

The customers gain by lodging their fire insurance policies with the Bank. An excellent clerical check is provided, and, while the Bank does not guarantee such checking, its officers are trained in handling insurance policies and know where to look for irregularities. Diary notes are made, also, to enable them to see that fresh cover is obtained before the existing policies expire. Furthermore, in the event of a fire the safest place for a policy is in the Bank's vaults. In connection with the changes in the values of goods, etc., handled by the Bank's customers, owing to war conditions, steps are taken to see that, as far as possible, clients are advised as to the necessity of protecting themselves.

The writing of fire insurance is not undertaken by the officers of banks, the view being held by some of the banks that this business should be upon an independent basis. To ensure a body of progressive and competent insurance men, they should be left to handle the business in its entirety.

In considering the fire insurance furnished from time to time the banker does not, of course, take into account the thousand and one technicalities which must engage the close attention of the practical insurance man. Although peculiar features which require special attention arise occasionally, generally speaking there are but few points which it is necessary to keep in view dealing with cover of this class. These are mainly the character of goods or merchandise, the nature of a building, material of construction, whether dangerous commodities are inside or adjacent to the building, the character of the party insured, etc. Then, in regard to the insurance company it would be well to consider the extent of the risk which it was undertaking in each particular case, and its general standing and record. All the other complicated elements in fire insurance the banker leaves to the expert, and nothing can be of more value to a community than an enlightened and progressive body of men in the insurance profession, steadily working for the betterment of terms and the equalization of risks, so that all members of the business community may bear a proper proportion of unavoidable losses.

Mr. Baillie dwelt at some length on the factors which appear to make fire insurance more hazardous to-day than it ever has been before, and explained fully the measures adopted by The Canadian Bank of Commerce, looking to the education of the staff in the use of fire-fighting appliances and the adoption of every practicable safeguard against fire, alluding to the splendid results which have been achieved in respect of the bank's many buildings throughout the country. He took occasion to emphasize the importance of studying fire protection methods and advocated the inauguration of propaganda by employers generally along the foregoing lines.

With regard to the principle that a business which cannot afford to pay the insurance necessary for its protection, is not on a satisfactory footing, the speaker explained that generally there can be no satisfactory credit relationships between the bank and its customer unless the latter takes such reasonable precautions in the way of placing fire insurance will enable him to protect his creditors. This is a universal obligation upon borrowers, and, while evaded to some extent by private traders, no properly conducted joint stock company fails to observe it rigidly. No company could place bonds upon the market unless there were

(Continued on page 13)

BRITISH COLUMBIA FINANCIAL TIMES

A Journal of Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Real Estate,
Timber and Mining

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VOL. VI. VANCOUVER, B. C., APRIL 5, 1919. No. 7

The mining convention of the British Columbia Chambers of Mines which was held in Vancouver on March 17th, 18th and 19th, at the Hotel Vancouver and in the basement of the Vancouver Block, was more successful than those who originated it had anticipated. Outside delegates were enthusiastic in their praise of the character of the convention and acclaimed it as the best they had ever attended. Frequent comment was made that the convention was free from any objectionable features, such as biased statements, efforts to sell shares, and such like. Certainly Mr. J. D. Kearns, manager of the convention; Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, in charge of the programme; and Mr. S. J. Crocker, of the B. C. Equipment Company, in charge of exhibits, are to be congratulated on the excellent work which they did, and also Mr. A. M. Whiteside, president of the Chamber of Mines, who exercised general supervision. The Provincial Government co-operated in every way possible, and practically the entire mine service was at the disposal of the convention. The Honourable William Sloan, Minister of Mines, is to be complimented on the enlightened spirit with which he viewed the convention.

The objects of the convention were in general to present from a geological and mining point of view the Province of British Columbia, and to discuss the mining industry as a whole, with particular application to the province. The benefits to the industry arising from the convention will be felt for a long time ahead, and we venture the statement that the progress of the industry in British Columbia will be accelerated by reason of the valuable and authentic information given, the exhibition of sound business mining sense, and the changed view-point which those not familiar with mining obtained from the sessions held.

Some valuable and constructive ideas were presented by the speakers. One conclusion which was inevitable from the descriptions of the mineral districts of the province as presented by the district engineers, was that British Columbia furnishes a very large and wide field for the exploitation of mineral resources. Those mineral resources are exploited in the first instance by the prospector. Prospectors since the outbreak of war have been in ever-decreasing numbers, as they felt the call of the country. In consequence new mineral areas have not been brought to the attention of the mining business interests. It is essential that prospecting be done on a large and intensive scale, and in this connection one of the speakers said that perhaps the British Columbia Chamber of Mines might be the centre for the grub-staking

The services of this journal are offered through an inquiry column, which is open to subscribers and the public generally without charge, for detailed information or opinion as to financial or industrial affairs or institutions throughout the Province of British Columbia. Wherever possible the replies to these inquiries will be made through this column. Where inquiries are not of general interest, they will be handled by letter. We think that we can assure our readers that the opinions expressed will be reliable and conservative, and that all statements will be as accurate as possible.

of reliable prospectors with a view of bringing new mineral areas into the development field. The province presents perhaps the largest mineral area, yet intensively unprospected. The province holds great promise, and strong efforts should be made to stimulate prospecting and to seek to educate those hardy individuals to prospect along sound geologic and mining lines.

The paper of Mr. Rickard, which is presented on another page, was indeed valuable not only to the delegates present, but to the business men of Vancouver who heard it. Mr. Rickard emphasized the element of risk in mineral development, and showed that risk was the very nature of the business. Miners and those that participate in mining were adventurers. There is one benefit that we hope the business interests who take an interest in mining will take to heart, and that is that it is a great deal better to take a share in the actual development of a mine or prospect which is well directed and managed along sound business lines than to buy shares in a company which is sometimes promoted for the purpose of developing a prospect, but is more frequently promoted for the purpose of mining the purse of the public.

The most marked feature of the Provincial Forest Branch report recently made public is that of the large increase in pulp and paper production of 1918 over 1917, the value being \$10,517,250 in 1918, as compared with \$6,835,034 in 1917. The most important item of this value was the increase in newsprint from 75,833 tons to 112,206 tons. With the large undertakings under way for the development of the pulp resources of the province, these figures will be increased from year to year, and it seems likely that within the next decade British Columbia will dominate the paper-making industry of the Pacific Coast and will not be without some favourable comparison with the production of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

One phase of the report that appears from a cursory examination tends to show that the best interests of the lumber industry in British Columbia is to develop the local prairie and Ontario market, and, second, to develop the water-borne trade of the Pacific Ocean.

The place of British Columbia lumber export trade, except in so far as a spasmodic demand may develop in Europe, is with Japan, China, Australia, and New Zealand. We think that the development of this trade will redound to more permanent benefit to the provincial industry than seeking the trade of the Atlantic Coast of North America and Europe, which is more exclusively that of the United States, Eastern Canada, and Northern Europe.

While the Provincial Government is doing excellent work in trade extension and opening up markets for lumber which the British Columbia product has not hitherto had, it nevertheless remains as an essential requirement of the British Columbia industry that the prairie market shall be exclusively our own. The cultivation of the prairie field should be made to such an extent that all lumber manufactured elsewhere shall be precluded, and if this is not done, it is, in our opinion, the fault of the private lumber interests of the province, for which they will have only themselves to blame.

Recent Annual Reports

Annual Statements Filed with the Registrar of Companies, Victoria, B. C.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SOCIETY

Trust Companies Act—Certificate No. 10
Extra-Provincial

Head Office: 35 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec.

Provincial Head Office: Credit-Foncier Building, Vancouver.

J. C. STIRRETT, Attorney.

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1918:

LIABILITIES—

Capital authorized, \$1,000,000.	
Capital subscribed	\$ 500,000.00
Capital paid up, \$125,000.	
Contingent Fund for deprec. of real estate.....	45,000.00
Due as war tax	268.20
Reserve for income tax	160.62
Suspense Account re Foreclosures	1,119.13
Dividend payable Jan. 1, 1919.....	5,000.00
Call Loan	21,200.00
Surplus	95,781.25
Security held against Judicial Surety Bonds.....	1,000.00
Estates, Trusts and Agency Accounts.....	9,538,056.28
Total	\$10,207,585.48

ASSETS—

Shareholders	\$ 375,000.00
Safe Deposit Vaults	4,499.45
Real Estate	128,555.98
Mortgage and Collateral Loans	75,606.52
Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	57,723.21
Advances to Estates, etc.	3,888.04
Cash in Bank	23,256.00
Judicial Surety Bonds	1,000.00
Estates, Trusts and Agencies	9,538,056.28
Total	\$10,207,585.48

M. CHEVALIER, General Manager.

A. C. STIRRETT, Manager for B. C.

THE NORTHERN TRUSTS COMPANY

Trust Companies Act—Certificate No. 8—Extra Provincial

Head Office: 333 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.; Provincial Head

Office: care C. Peter (G. F. and J. Galt, Vancouver)

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1918:

LIABILITIES—

Capital authorized, \$2,000,000.	
Capital paid up	\$1,500,000.00
Reserve	300,000.00
Surplus	123,652.93
Dividend due January 2, 1919	60,000.00
Deposit Receipt with B. C. Government.....	25,000.00
Union Bank of Canada—New York	100,000.00
Royal Bank	7,445.92
Assumed Mortgages	9,821.40
Accounts payable	9,398.35
Interest accrued on Guaranteed Trust Funds.....	845.41
Reserve for Income Tax, 1917 and 1918.....	7,702.91
Guaranteed Account	1,295,800.86
Trust and Agency Account	2,283,536.60
Estates and Trusts	7,241,984.71
Total	\$12,965,189.09

ASSETS—

Real Estate Mortgages and Agreements.....	\$1,224,638.56
Advances to Estates and Trusts	121,581.97
Other Loans	75,129.19
Real Estate Acquired by Foreclosure.....	252,500.00
Head Office Building	125,000.00
Deposit with B. C. Government	25,000.00
Investments in Bonds and Debentures	202,170.45
Accounts Receivable	9,821.02
Cash on hand and in Bank	108,025.73
Guaranteed Account as per contra	1,295,800.86
Trust and Agency Account as per contra.....	2,283,536.60
Estates and Trusts, as per contra	7,241,984.71
Total	\$12,965,189.09

M. J. MARSHALL, Treasurer.

THE OKANAGAN VALLEY LAND COMPANY, LIMITED

Registered Office: Vernon.

Balance Sheet as at August 31, 1918:

LIABILITIES—

Accounts payable	\$ 3,123.27
Bank Overdraft	2,491.98
Bills payable	53,677.68
Trusts and Guarantee Co.	150,369.85
Interest Accrued on Loans	2,033.75
Bonds and Accrued Interest	96,031.29
Capital Authorized and paid up	200,000.00
Total	\$507,732.82

ASSETS—

Lands Purchased and Developed, less gross sales \$	219,964.52
Accounts Receivable	8,387.19
Bills Receivable	113.00
Okanagan Centre Irrigation and Power Co.....	86,007.52
Agreements for Sale and Accrued Interest.....	19,318.36
Stocks and Chattels	8,436.54
Shares in Okanagan Centre I. & P. Co.	51,700.00
Office and Warehouse	450.26
Wharf	935.65
Telephone	155.65
New Camp	143.95
Balance of Profit and Loss	112,120.18
Total	\$ 507,732.82

W. H. D. LADNER, Secretary.

PRINCESS COPPER MINES, LIMITED (N.P.L.)

Registered Office: 509 Richards Street, Vancouver.

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1918:

LIABILITIES—

Capital authorized, \$400,000.	
Capital paid up	\$ 128,225.00
Accounts payable	247.26
Payments on applications for Shares not allotted....	145.00
Total	\$ 128,617.26

ASSETS—

Claims	\$ 120,000.00
Plant and Equipment	510.53
Furniture and Fixtures	63.20
Camp Supplies	87.05
Bank	200.70
Bills Receivable	1,000.00
Licenses	160.00
Preliminary Expense	385.25
Development Account	6,210.53
Total	\$ 128,617.26

J. WALKER, Manager.

PACIFIC LIME COMPANY, LIMITED

Registered Office: 313 Pacific Building, Vancouver.

Balance Sheet as at November 30, 1918:

LIABILITIES—

Capital authorized, \$1,500,000.	
Capital paid up	\$1,000,000.00
Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Accounts	2,147.76
Loans Accounts	125,698.59
Sundry Creditors	38,865.21
Overdraft in Bank	7,914.02
Total	\$1,174,625.58

ASSETS—

Lime Deposits	\$ 784,599.61
Clay Lands	5,000.00
Standing Timber	12,000.00
Building, Plant and Equipment	172,917.45
Lime Stock and Stable Implements	2,041.50
Launch	1,543.23
Furniture and Fittings	2,342.06
Shares in other Companies	110,103.44
War Loans	700.00
Stocks on Hand	30,020.46
Deferred Charges	1,982.03
Sundry Debtors	23,514.66
Cash on hand and in Bank	486.99
Profit and Loss Account	27,374.15
Total	\$1,174,625.58

P. J. MAW,
Assistant Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000 Reserve Fund \$7,000,000

PELEG HOWLAND, President E. HAY, General Manager

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

VANCOUVER—J. M. LAY, Manager

BRANCHES :

FAIRVIEW : J. S. GIBB, Manager
 HASTINGS AND ABBOTT ST.: F.B. THOMSON, Manager

The Molsons Bank

One of the oldest chartered banks in Canada
 Incorporated 1855

Capital Authorized\$5,000,000
 Capital Paid Up 4,000,000
 Reserve Fund 4,800,000

General Banking Business Transacted
 One Dollar Opens Savings Account

Main Office - - - Hastings and Seymour Streets
 East End Branch - - - 150 Hastings Street East

G. W. SWAISLAND, Manager, Vancouver

Incorporated 1832

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital, \$6,500,000 Reserve, \$12,000,000
 Total Assets over \$161,000,000

188 Branches in Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Cuba,
 Porto Rico, and at
 Boston, Chicago, New York (Agency)

Commercial Credits and Travellers' Cheques Issued, available
 in all parts of the world

BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER:

418 Hastings St. W. Granville and Davie Sts.
 N. W. BERKINSHAW, Manager DOUGLAS J. MAIR Manager
 JAMES A. FIOTT, Assistant Manager

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Paid-up Capital\$7,000,000
 Reserve Fund 7,421,292

307 Branches in Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the
 Pacific

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES

Deposits received of one dollar and upwards, and interest
 allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

Most Modern Offices. Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

VANCOUVER

Granville and Pender Streets.....A. C. Fraser, Mgr.
 Hastings and Carrall Streets.....W. O. Joy, Mgr.

Established 1865

Union Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG

Paid up Capital\$ 5,000,000
 Reserve 3,600,000
 Total Assets (over)..... 153,000,000

London, England, Branches: 6 Princess St., E. C., and
 West End Branch, Haymarket, S. W.
 New York Agency: 49 Wall Street.

Attention is particularly drawn to the advantages offered
 by the Foreign Exchange Department of our London, Eng-
 land, office; and merchants and manufacturers are invited
 to avail themselves of the Commercial Information Bureau
 established at that Branch, and also at our New York
 Agency.

Vancouver Office - George S. Harrison, Manager

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE BY-LAW APPROVED

The following certificate has been issued by the Muni-
 cipal Department of the Province of British Columbia un-
 der date of March 15, 1919:

“The Corporation of the City of Trail Local Improve-
 ment Sewer Debenture Consolidating By-law,” No. 209,
 \$56,500.00, payable within twenty years, with interest at
 7 per cent., payable half-yearly.

The Bank of Montreal has increased its paid-up capital
 to \$20,000,000. This is in connection with the Bank of
 British North America merger whereby exchange of shares
 were made. The privilege of subscribing to new stock was
 issued to shareholders of record on February 28th at the
 rate of one share of new stock for every twenty-one shares
 of old stock. The issue price was \$187.50 per share.

STATEMENT OF COAL AND COKE TONNAGE—RETURNS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1919

Name of Company	Mine	Coal Tonnage	Coke Ton.
Canadian Collieries, Ltd.....	Comox	50,691	1,938
Canadian Collieries, Ltd.....	Extension-Wellington.....	19,535	Nil
Canadian Collieries, Ltd.....	South Wellington.....	5,566	Nil
Western Fuel Company	Nanaimo	59,105	Nil
Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd.	South Wellington	4,719	Nil
British Columbia Coal Mining Co., (Leased).....	East Wellington	2,748	Nil
Nanoose Collieries, Ltd.....	Nanoose Bay	500	Nil
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.	Michel	14,195	4,970
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.	Coal Creek	21,684	3,805
Corbin Coal & Coke Co.	Corbin	3,172	Nil
Middlesboro Collieries	Middlesboro	3,935	Nil
Princeton Coal & Land Co.	Princeton	2,051	Nil
Fleming Coal Co.	Merritt	3,729	Nil
Granby Co.	Cassidy's Landing	2,891	Nil
Coalmont Collieries	Coalmont.....	800	Nil
Telkwa	Telkwa.....	236	Nil
Total Tonnage		195,557	10,713

Established 1887

PEMBERTON & SON**Bond Dealers**

Pacific Building

Vancouver, B. C.

Representatives

WOOD, GUNDY & CO., TORONTO**The General Administration Society**

Associated with and under the same management as

Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien

With full power to transact a General Trust Business

Head Office, Montreal

British Columbia Branch, Vancouver

A. C. STIRRETT,

Manager.

850 Hastings Street West.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

Assets under administration: \$83,286,782.

TRUSTEES EXECUTORS FINANCIAL AGENTS

British Columbia Advisory Board: A. H. Macneill, K.C., (chairman) and Eric W. Hamber of Vancouver, and R. P. Butchart and F. B. Pemberton of Victoria.

BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE:

407 Seymour Street

Vancouver, B. C.

H. M. FORBES, Manager

Colonial Trust Company

INCORPORATED 1909

Registered in the Province of British Columbia and Alberta

Solicitors introducing business to this Company are retained in the professional care thereof.

An estimate of the Company's charges for acting in any of its capacities will be gladly given.

Head Office: 1221 Douglas St., Victoria Cable Address: 'Conall'

Prudential Trust Company, Limited

Head Office, Montreal

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, ADMINISTRATORS
RECEIVERS, LIQUIDATORS, ETC.

British Columbia Branch: Vancouver

456 Seymour Street

A. E. PLUMMER, Manager

Canadian Financiers Trust Company

Incorporated 1907. First Company to Obtain Registration Under the B. C. Trust Companies' Act. (Certificate No. 1).

Executor, Administrator, Trustee under Wills, Mortgages Marriage Settlements, Receiver, Liquidator and Assignee. Fiscal Agent to B. C. Municipalities. Agent for Real Estate and Collection of Rents, Insurance and Investment.

839 Hastings St. W

Enquiries Invited

Vancouver, B. C.

General Manager, LT.-COL. G. H. DORRELL

We Buy and Sell

Dominion Government and Municipal Bonds

Bond Department**BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO.**

Phone Sey. 7620, 7621

Vancouver and Victoria

EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY LICENSED

"Strain's, Limited"; head office, 231 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba; Provincial head office, 1241 Broad Street, Victoria; Herbert H. Shandley, barrister, is attorney for the Company.....\$100,000

EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY REGISTERED

"Louis Creek Placer Gold Mining & Development Co"; head office, 302 Hinkley Building, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.; Provincial head office, 34 Hastings Street, East, Vancouver; Fred Breaks, broker, Vancouver, is attorney for the company. \$200,000

PROVINCIAL COMPANIES INCORPORATED

Kamloops Building Syndicate, Limited, Kamloops.	\$ 50,000
T. A. Walsh & Co., Limited, Vancouver	25,000
Maagen Towing Company, Limited, Vancouver....	20,000
Dominion Salvage Company, Limited, Vancouver..	25,000
Vancouver Glove Company, Limited, Vancouver....	10,000
Ashtons' Limited, Victoria	10,000
The Alunite Mining & Products Co. Ltd., Victoria	300,000
William Ralph, Limited, Vancouver	10,000
Home Oil Company, Limited, Vancouver.....	300,000
L. Patterson Tobacco Company, Ltd., Vancouver	18,000
The Stewart McIntosh Company, Ltd., Vancouver	10,000
The F. Gowen Co., Limited, Vancouver.....	10,000
The British Columbia Perm. Agencies Ltd., Vanc'r	50,000
Lovette Securities, Limited, Vancouver	10,000
Ben Petch, Limited, Vancouver	10,000
Hotel Manitoba Company, Ltd., Vancouver.....	15,000
Hyatt Steel Products, Limited, Vancouver.....	300,000
Victoria Preserving Company, Limited, Victoria....	10,000
Anti-fouling and Anti-teredo, Limited, Vancouver.	150,000
Brown Transportation Company, Ltd., Vancouver	20,000
Jenkins Electric Company, Limited, Vancouver....	10,000
McElroy Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver....	100,000
Aitken Thompson Lumber & Shingle Co. Ltd., Van.	15,000
Pacific Roofing Company, Limited, Vancouver.....	50,000
Delta Lumber Co. Limited, Vancouver.....	10,000
Fairview Cattle Company, Limited, Penticton.....	100,000
Associated Timber Exporters of B. C., Ltd., Vanc'r	200,000
B. C. & Overseas Trading Company, Ltd., Vanc'r	50,000
Vancouver Stove & Heater Co., Ltd., Vancouver....	25,000
Hamilton's Shingles, Limited, Arrowhead	100,000
Buscombe Importing Company, Ltd., Vancouver....	10,000
Globe Mining Company, Limited (N.P.L.), Vanc'r	250,000

COMPANY CHANGES OF NAME

McDonnell & Burke, Limited, has applied for change of name to "John W. McDonnell, Limited."

COMPANY CEASING BUSINESS

The Cargo Shingle Company has ceased to carry on business in British Columbia.

WINDING UP PROCEEDINGS

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Norton-Griffiths Steel Construction Company, Limited, special resolutions were passed calling for the voluntary winding up of the Company and the appointment of Walter E. Hodges, accountant, Vancouver, as liquidator.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York is entering the Canadian field by an arrangement with Messrs. C. Meredith & Company of Montreal, whereby a new company will be incorporated under the joint management and control of both firms.

The Merchants Bank of Canada will increase its paid-up capital by the issuance of \$1,400,000 of stock, bringing the paid-up capital to a total of \$8,400,000. Present shareholders will be entitled to subscribe to the new shares at the price of \$150. Books close on April 30th.

Splendid Record Achieved During 1918

THE year 1918 was for the business of life assurance a year of supreme achievement. Owing to the combined effect of the war and the influenza epidemic, death claims were unusually high.

The payment of these claims enabled the Companies to render an unprecedented measure of public service, and to fulfill to a more noteworthy degree than ever previously the beneficial purpose for which they were founded.

The record achieved during 1918 by the Sun Life of Canada was one of particularly striking success. For the first time in the Company's history new assurances paid for exceeded Fifty Million Dollars. The growth in size, strength and prosperity accentuates the Company's position as not merely the leader among Canadian Life offices, but one of the great insurance corporations of the world.

The Company's financial power is emphasized by its large Assets, Income and Surplus. During the year \$7,460,000 was added to the Assets, which at December 31st, had reached the huge total of \$97,620,000. The Income is now \$21,651,000, while the undivided Surplus is \$8,027,000.

THE RESULTS FOR 1918

ASSETS

Assets as at 31st December, 1918.....\$97,620,378.85
Increase over 1917 7,460,204.61

INCOME

Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1918..... 21,651,099.69
Increase over 1917 2,362,102.01

PROFITS PAID OR ALLOTTED

Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1918 1,546,607.16

SURPLUS

Total Surplus 31st December, 1918, over all liabilities and capital 8,027,378.55
(According to the Company's Standard which is more severe than that laid down by the Insurance Act).

TOTAL PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS

Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1918.... 9,768,564.28
Payments to Policyholders since organization 78,862,881.15

ASSURANCES ISSUED DURING 1918

Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1918..... 51,591,392.04
Increase over 1917 3,779,824.56

BUSINESS IN FORCE

Life Assurance in force 31st December, 1918.....340,809,656.13
Increase over 1917 28,938,710.42

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

Years	Income	Assets	Life Assurances In Force
1872	\$ 48,210.73	\$ 96,461.95	\$ 1,064,350.00
1883	274,865.50	735,940.10	6,779,566.00
1893	1,240,483.12	4,001,776.90	27,799,757.00
1903	3,986,139.50	15,505,776.48	75,681,189.00
1913	13,996,401.64	55,726,347.32	202,363,996.00
1918	21,651,099.69	97,620,378.85	340,809,656.00

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

BUY



1871

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

T. B. MACAULAY, President.

1919

H. BELL-IRVING & CO. LTD.

(Insurance Department)

INSURANCE

AND

Financial Agents

Represent The Caledonia and British Columbia
Mortgage Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, Scotland

322 RICHARDS STREET

VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Security of the Home

is the bed-rock on which all true prosperity should be built.

There can be no real sense of well-being without the certain assurance that the comfort of dependent ones is provided for, should the supporter of the home be removed.

A Life Insurance Policy gives this safe assurance. Under the Great-West Life Policies low premium rates apply, and all the advantages of liberal conditions and remarkably high profit returns to the Policy-holders.

Let us explain the best plan for the protection of your home.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

Dept. "D. 4."

Head Office—Winnipeg

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE

Oldest Insurance Company in the World

AGENTS

PEMBERTON & SON

PACIFIC BUILDING
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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Losses adjusted and paid in Vancouver.

Active Agents wanted in unrepresented territory.

728-729 ROGERS BUILDING, VANCOUVER, B. C.

And at Victoria, B. C.

"A CANADIAN COMPANY FOR CANADIANS"

The British Colonial Fire Insurance Co.

Head Office, Montreal

AGENTS FOR B. C.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Royal Financial Corporation, Limited

Seymour 4630

Vancouver, B. C.

RECENT FIRE LOSSES

Recent fire losses reported to Superintendent of Insurance, Victoria:

Enderby, March 7.—Owner and occupant, J. M. Chisholm, wood blacksmith shop; value of building, \$1,200; value of contents, \$2,500; insurance on both, \$2,100. Total loss, \$700. Cause unknown. L. L. & G., Phoenix of London.

Kamloops, March 5.—Owner and occupant, Catholic Church; wood church; value of building, \$9,000; insurance on same, \$1,500; value of contents, \$2,000; insurance on same, nil. Total loss, \$11,000. Cause—defective furnace. Phoenix of London.

Point Grey, March 9.—63rd Avenue and Franklin Street; owner and occupant, D. C. Hay; wood dwelling; value of building, \$1,800; insurance on same, \$1,000; value of contents, \$1,500; insurance on same, \$500. Total loss, \$3,300. Cause unknown. Caledonian.

North Vancouver, Feb. 15.—Owner, Mrs. Vaughan Rhys; occupant, J. H. Jackson; wood dwelling; value of building, \$4,000; insurance on same, \$2,900; value of contents, not stated; insurance on same, nil. Total loss, \$2,774. Cause—overheated furnace pipe. North British Mercantile.

Vancouver, Feb. 4.—1901 Pendrell Street, Gildford Court; owner, Capt. Tweedale; occupants, various; 3-story brick apartment house; value of building, \$40,000; insurance on same, \$25,000; value of contents, \$15,000; insurance on same, \$7,500. Total loss, \$7,500. Cause—burning rubbish set fire to partition. Glen Falls, Mount Royal, London Mutual, National.

Vancouver, Feb. 23.—Foot of Gore Ave.; owner and occupant, Union Fish & Cold Storage Co.; 1-story frame building; value of building, \$6,500; insurance on same, \$16,500; value of contents, \$3,500; insurance on same, \$3,500. Total loss, \$3,601. Cause unknown; supposed incendiary. American, Alliance, Union of Car- ton.

The Moratorium Act in British Columbia has been extended by Legislature enactment until March 31st, 1920.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & Co.

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Agents—

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General Agents for British Columbia for Queen Insurance Company

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Fire Insurance since A.D. 1714.

General Agents

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The British Crown Assurance Corporation, Limited

Security Exceeds \$65,000,000

A. S. MATTHEW & CO, 509-511 Richards St., Vancouver
General Agents, Province of British Columbia

FACILITIES UNEXCELLED

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSURANCE FEDERATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**FIRE INSURANCE FROM A BANKER'S STANDPOINT**

(Continued from page 6)

satisfactory guarantees that its property would be kept properly covered by insurance, and even municipal issues of bonds would be impossible by a community, if we can imagine such, in which there was not satisfactory fire insurance on all classes of property. This is another way of saying that were it not for the influence and stability afforded by fire insurance it would be impossible for a country like Canada, which must invite outside capital for its development, to secure any assistance of this character.

In closing, the speaker alluded to the part performed by the banker in educating the public in connection with fire insurance and, in view of the grounds of common interest which exist between the banking and insurance professions, he suggested that it would be profitable to meet on these grounds for discussion of points of common interest. The institute was complimented on having a live organization which could do so much to disseminate the information and experiences of those who are professionally engaged in insurance and thus exert a distinct educational influence.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

The forty-eighth annual report of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, which is presented on another page of this issue, is, from every point of view, the best statement which this Company has put out and exhibits the affairs of the Company as not only of great size but one which inspires public confidence wherever it is presented. With total assurances in force amounting, at the end of last year, to \$340,000,000, and total assets at the same date approximating \$100,000,000, this Company not only holds its premier position as the largest Canadian life insurance company, but one that entitles it to consideration as one of the large insurance companies of the world.

Assurances issued and paid for during 1918 amounted to \$51,591,000, much the largest new business written in any one year. The cash income from premiums, interest, rents, etc., was \$21,651,099, while death claims, which were unusually heavy on account of the influenza epidemic, amounted to \$9,768,564. Since the history of the organization, \$78,862,881 have been paid to policyholders or their beneficiaries. The excess protection of policyholders in the form of a surplus over all liabilities and capital now totals \$8,027,378.

The Sun Life Assurance Company has long taken a deep interest in British Columbia. Notwithstanding that the Company's business in the province was large, the Sun Life increased its business through the acquisition of the British Columbia Life Assurance Company and through steady increment in business during 1918. In addition to the large assurances in force the Sun Life has a stake in the province, through investments, to a total amounting as at December 31st, 1917, the latest figures available, of \$2,789,821, of which \$1,374,254 are invested in mortgages and \$1,415,566 are invested in municipal and other securities.

Mr. H. O. Leach, Provincial Manager of the Company, reports that business is excellent so far during the current year, and he fully anticipates a large increase over 1918 when the business was considerably ahead of the previous year.

LONDON LIFE OFFICIAL ON INSPECTIONS

Mr. Edward E. Reid, assistant general manager and actuary of the London Life Insurance Company, head office London, Ontario, was a recent visitor to Vancouver on his annual field trip to his branch offices and agencies in the West. While in Vancouver he made his headquarters at his branch office in the London Building.

In conversation with the editor he stated that he was very well pleased with the outlook for business during 1919, and particularly so with regard to future business in British Columbia. Business in this province has grown largely during the past year and 1919 promises to be a record-breaker. In calling attention to the increased mortality experience, due to the epidemic of influenza, Mr. Reid stated that the value of life insurance had been demonstrated to the public of Canada through this epidemic as it has never been before. While payments on death claims were unusually heavy, the life insurance companies were glad to render the invaluable services which they did to beneficiaries. As an instance of the life business requiring leadership and knowledge on the part of those managing it, he cited the case of the United States Government, which insured their soldiers at cost, and to date have received approximately \$200,000,000 in premiums and incurred liabilities of \$800,000,000 in death claims, chiefly due to the influenza epidemic. Mr. Reid returned east last week, where he will inspect those agencies which he had not visited on his way west.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PACIFIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Pacific Marine Insurance Company of Vancouver held its twelfth annual meeting at the Company's head office, 303 London Building, on Wednesday, March 26th. Mr. Leslie H. Wright, of Leslie H. Wright & Company, insurance agents, President and Managing Director of the Company, presented the report of the Directors and the accounts of the Company. The underwriting account as at December 31st, 1917, amounted to \$453,952. During the year 1918 net premiums amounted to \$959,748, and claims paid to \$872,762. After deducting expenses of \$24,423 and transferring \$3,359 to profit and loss account, the Company carried forward to January 1st, 1919, the underwriting balance of \$502,928. During the life of the Company premiums received totalled \$2,783,090, from which claims were paid amounting to \$2,139,147. The profit and loss balance available for dividends for the year was \$26,418, of which \$10,110 were paid as a 10 per cent. dividend on the paid up capital. \$10,110 was transferred to reserve account, and \$6,198 was written off mortgage account. Against the underwriting liability of \$502,928 the Company has investments of \$206,139, cash in banks \$133,140, re-insurance \$323,438, and sundry debtors \$35,566, totalling \$698,283. The Company is to be congratulated on such an exhibition of strength.

INSURANCE NOTICES

The Canadian Surety Company has been licensed to transact in British Columbia the business of insurance of automobiles against fire. The provincial head office is Vancouver; William Savage, barrister, is attorney for the company.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company has been licensed to transact in British Columbia the business of life insurance. John F. Brandt, insurance agent, Vancouver, is attorney for the Company.

The United States Lloyds, Incorporated, has been licensed to transact in British Columbia the business of marine insurance. The provincial head office is Pacific Building, Vancouver. Bertram G. D. Phillips, insurance agent of same address, is attorney for the Company.

INSURANCE AGENT CHANGES CONNECTIONS

Mr. A. W. Woodard has severed his connection with the Canada National Fire Insurance Company and has taken offices in the Rogers Building, where he will conduct a general insurance business. He has become associated with the Commercial Union group of insurance companies, being at present agent for the Canada Accident Insurance Company.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COY., LIMITED

WRITE

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ACCIDENT and SICKNESS
PUBLIC LIABILITY
AUTOMOBILE
TEAMS
ELEVATOR
COURT and CONTRACT BONDS

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PROVINCES

Head Office for Canada : TORONTO
General Manager for Canada : GEO. WEIR

BRITISH COLUMBIA LOSSES SETTLED IN VANCOUVER

B.C. Rep.—J. H. WATSON, Ins. Agencies, Vancouver

303-306 ROGERS BUILDING, 470 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

INSURANCE MANAGER ON INSPECTION TRIP

Mr. C. A. Withers, General Manager of the Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company, head office Toronto, was a visitor to Vancouver last week in connection with an inspection tour of Western Provinces and the Pacific Coast. Mr. Withers reported excellent business in 1918, with the outlook for largely increased business during the current year. Mr. Withers was well pleased with the business of his Company in British Columbia, which had grown favourably since he was here two years ago. The general manager brought with him the greetings of Mr. Henry W. Falconer to his old friends in the Province, who is now superintendent of agencies at Toronto, and is well known in insurance circles in Vancouver as British Columbia manager of the Company. While in Vancouver, Mr. Withers made his headquarters at his British Columbia branch, 640 Hastings Street, West, and made his inspections in company with the British Columbia manager, Mr. E. P. Withrow.

FOUNDED 1797

NORWICH UNION Fire Insurance Society Limited

FIRE INSURANCE

Accident and Sickness Employers' Liability
Plate Glass Automobile Insurance

BANFIELD, GUNTHER AND BLACK, LIMITED

327 Seymour Street British Columbia
Vancouver GENERAL AGENTS

MARINE INSURANCE

AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut

Cash Capital\$5,000,000.00
Total Assets 29,852,185.82
Surplus to Policyholders 13,561,967.69

VANCOUVER INSURANCE AND VESSEL AGENCY, LIMITED

W. A. LAWSON, Managing Director

British Columbia Agents:

Telephone Seymour 7540 Vancouver Block
Vancouver, B. C.

Phoenix Assurance Company Limited

FIRE AND LIFE

General Agents :

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Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.

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Montreal Halifax Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver

DALE & CO. LIMITED

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Telephone Seymour 3252 VANCOUVER, B. C.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR :-

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London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
Northern Assurance Company Limited.
London Assurance Corporation.
London & Provincial Marine & General Insurance Company Limited.
Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited.
Western Assurance Company.
London & Lancashire Guarantee & Accident Company of Canada.
North American Accident Insurance Company.
National Surety Company.
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company.
Queen Insurance Company of America.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED

Established 1835

FIRE

MARINE

AUTOMOBILE

WESTERN CANADA BRANCH OFFICE,

309-313 Yorkshire Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Telephone Seymour 616. C. R. Elderton, Branch Manager

UNION BANK FORMS LOCAL COUNCIL

The Union Bank of Canada has created a local advisory board which will in future consider and pass upon all matters of a banking nature arising out of British Columbia business interests except those involving questions of policy without the necessity of referring them to the head office of the Bank at Winnipeg. This change was decided upon at a recent gathering of officers and directors of the Union Bank at Vancouver, in conference with the local director, Mr. W. H. Malkin, of W. H. Malkin & Company, and the Vancouver manager, Mr. George S. Harrison. Those in the Union Bank party included Mr. John Galt, the president, Mr. R. T. Riley, vice-president, Mr. F. E. Kenaston, Mr. G. H. Balfour and General Manager Mr. H. B. Shaw.

The local advisory board will be headed by Mr. W. H. Malkin, who was two years ago elected a director of the Bank; Mr. George Kidd, general manager of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, and Mr. W. J. Blake Wilson, manager of P. Burns & Company.

The personnel of this local council commends itself to the entire business interests of the province, and customers of the Bank, in making application for banking accommodation, will know that their affairs will receive the attention of a competent banker and business men of wide experience and sound judgment. The Union Bank is to be commended for this advance step in banking practice.

There has been, and is yet, an uncomfortable feeling among the business interests of the province that banking accommodation and credit facilities are extended or withdrawn, as the case might be, by officials situated three thousand miles away who have little or no personal knowledge of local conditions and are suspected of having little or no sentimental connection or interest in the country the business credit of which they are called upon to administer. The chartered banks have done much to allay this feeling and, realizing the inherent objections that obtain in the present system, have increased local authority and supervision. The Union Bank, however, has boldly placed its credit facilities and power in the hands of a British Columbia committee.

Mr. Harrison makes the further announcement that upon the present site of the Vancouver branch at the corner of Hastings and Seymour Streets a large and commodious banking office will be erected which will be ready for occupancy, it is expected, by the summer of 1920. In fact, the first steps have been taken in this direction by the removal of the bank's offices to temporary quarters in the old Northern Crown Bank building at the corner of Hastings and Richards Streets.

Mr. Harrison is increasing his reputation as a builder of handsome and commodious banking premises. The new Union Bank building will be his third effort in this connection, the other two being the splendid premises of the Merchants Bank, one on the corner of Granville and Pender streets, and the other at the corner of Hastings and Carrall streets.

INSURANCE INSPECTOR RETURNS TO VANCOUVER

Mr. J. P. Maclaurin, who has been acting-secretary of the Imperial Underwriters' Corporation at Toronto, has returned to his work as inspector for Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, of the Sun Insurance Office, and will make his headquarters at his general agents, Messrs. Pemberton & Son, as before. Insurance circles welcome Mr. Maclaurin back to his old field, and they are glad to note that, at future insurance gatherings, he will be, as usual, one of those present.

FRENCH ORDER FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER

French orders for 70,000,000 feet of mixed timber and railway sleepers have been placed with British Columbia lumber mills. It is understood the prices received admit of profitable operation. The order comes as a boon to the industry, as business has been quiet in the trade. While this is the first order, the trade is in doubt as to any future business from this source.

REASONABLY SATISFACTORY INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

The March commercial letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce gives the following opinion as to the industry situation in Canada:

Although labour unrest and peace problems are occupying public attention, there is substantial evidence that progress is being made in the transition from the conditions of war to those of peace without serious disturbances occurring. Official reports as to the extent of unemployment indicate that conditions compare favourably with those prevailing at this season in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war. Despite the fact that large numbers employed in making munitions of war have to find other occupations, the actual increase in unemployment from week to week is nominal and we understand that in certain lines of industry factories are working on full time. Decreases are taking place in wages and in the prices of some staples, such as wool, iron, steel, food-stuffs and mixed grains, but not as yet to a material extent. Many industrial establishments are preparing to manufacture articles not hitherto produced in Canada, and agents are being sent out to home and foreign fields to find a market for them. Unrest will prevail to some extent until the political questions now before Parliament are disposed of, especially those which are of fundamental importance in the planning of industrial enterprises. It is desirable that a settled policy should be determined upon as early as possible so as to permit labour and capital to adjust themselves to conditions which, it is anticipated, will necessarily be different to those existing prior to the war. It is quite clear, however, that whatever may be the attitude of Parliament, the highest industrial efficiency and the greatest national economy will still be necessary. This efficiency is essential if we are to offer our products at a price that will ensure a market for them, and frugality is equally as necessary in order that we may meet the national obligations arising from the war, and at the same time furnish capital to develop the resources of the country so as to ensure satisfactory employment under peace conditions.

At present there is tangible evidence of thrift in the extent to which the general public is buying securities of the best class and depositing its savings in the banks.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS OPEN OFFICE

Mr. A. Van R. Schermerhorn, insurance manager of the United Grain Growers' Securities Company, Limited, who, with Mr. W. Laidlaw, superintendent of the Car and General Insurance Corporation, have been looking over the British Columbia field, has opened a branch office in the Rogers Building, Vancouver, and appointed Mr. R. P. Church, of Vancouver, and formerly of St. Johns, New Brunswick, as branch manager. Mr. Church is rapidly getting acquainted with the insurance fraternity of the city, who welcome him to their midst.

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29 YEARS IN BUSINESS

Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company

ASSETS - \$1,042,490.68

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WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Branch Office for British Columbia:

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RICHARD W. DOUGLAS
Branch Manager

Active Agents wanted in
Unrepresented Districts

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which is under the same direction and management as the
CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

will be pleased to serve you in any of the various capacities in which a Trust Company may be of service

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Financial Agent for the Management of Property, Collection of Rents, Dividends, Coupons, or other income, or for the Investment of Moneys, etc.

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All interviews and correspondence confidential

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Manager, GEORGE L. SMELLIE

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Assets over 7,000,000.00

4% Paid on Deposits, withdrawable by Cheque

Our Debentures yield investors 5½%.

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The London Assurance Corporation

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Law Union & Rock Insurance Co. Ltd.

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R. Kerr Houlgate, General Manager

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General Accident, Fire and Life Insurance Corporation Ltd., of Perth, Scotland.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited (Incorporated in Hong Kong).

General Financial Agents

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Telephone No. Seymour 7370

MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association, head office Toronto, with branches in each of the provinces, was held in Toronto on March 28th, and was noted for the large number of those participating and the increasing interest in trust company, insurance and mortgage circles which is taken in the operations of this Association. Professor Adam Shortt dealt with the functions of loaning and insurance institutions. Mr. F. O. L. Jones spoke on the subject of instalment mortgages with respect to some interesting legal questions which have arisen in the prairie provinces. Mr. George H. Muirhead, deputy master of titles for Ontario, spoke on land transfer reform. Mr. S. W. Woods, K. C., spoke on the position of mortgagees in urban districts of Alberta. The Association transacted a large amount of business and made two important reports, one with respect to municipal finance and the other with respect to increased taxation.

PRINCE RUPERT TO START ON STEEL SHIP

A despatch from Prince Rupert, under date of March 28th, states:

Newman Erb, Chairman of the Board of the Prince Rupert Dry Dock and Engineering Company, also President of the Ann Arbor Railway Company, with headquarters in New York, is now in Prince Rupert. This company, effective March 1, took over under lease from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the shipbuilding plant and dry dock located here, and are at present entering upon the construction of two 8,100-ton freighters of the Dominion standard. The material for these two ships has been ordered and their construction will necessitate the employment of a large number of men at least for a period of a year and a half or two years, and as business develops, Mr. Erb stated that it was his company's intention to materially enlarge the shipbuilding plant; the dry docks as they are at present being the largest sectional dock on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Erb spoke enthusiastically of present prospects, but of course development of trade through the port of Prince Rupert from the Orient is the essential feature to the city's permanent progress.

John L. Mullen, President of Prince Rupert Dry Dock and Engineering Company, is here directing the organization work.

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North British & Mercantile Insurance Company
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We have money to lend on desirable mortgages

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Telephone, Seymour 8010-8011

"MINING AS AN INVESTMENT"

(Continued from page 4)

perience that mines eventually become impoverished in depth, just as surely as men grow old, and also to the assumption that a 60 degree ore-reserve, that is, having 60 per cent. of the market value 'in sight,' furnished ample security. In the attempt to introduce one or two academic factors of safety the public was led to ignore the very essentials of the business, namely, that it involved no small risk, under the best conditions, and that the risk must be compensated by large dividends. Instead, the public accepted 6 or 7 per cent. as an adequate return and failed to recognize that they held a wasting asset. During the speculative—the frankly adventurous—stage of Rand mining it made money for nearly everybody engaged in it, but when the chicanery of the few was combined with the ignorance of the many into creating a false notion that the speculative phase had been transformed into one of secure investment, then it was that share-dealing on the Rand became a cause of great loss to the public and a blot on honest industry. From the moment when the change in sentiment was effected, and the fallacy was established, the mining of the gold became less profitable than the mining of the pockets of the public.

"This investment idea, of minimizing risks and limiting possibilities, would soon cause mining to die for want of breath. Before a profitable outcome is assured every mining enterprise must pass through several stages of speculativeness as surely as a child must take the chance of bumps and bruises, of measles and mumps. The biggest fortunes are made during the early stages of development; on the whole, more money is made by selling than by buying mines, simply because the final or so-called investment stage of a first-class mine is likely to represent an over-valuation, caused by an erroneous supposition that the essential hazard is precluded. I would even say that more money has been lost by the over-valuation of the great rich mines of the world, like the Con. Virginia, Mount Morgan, Broken Hill, and Nipissing, than in a multitude of worthless prospects. Small men lose their money in big mines, and big men in small mines. The inference, therefore, is not to try to get rid of the essential risk—because it cannot be done—but to require a rate of profit proportionate to it. A much more intelligent policy is to engage in such mining as allows a liberal margin both ways, taking a larger risk for the sake of the larger gain, that is, to speculate with eyes wide open and not to invest with eyes half-shut.

Fifteen years ago the careful sampling of ore as a means of valuing mines was becoming advanced to an art and the tendency was to place great reliance upon it, with the consequence that capitalists began to think themselves safe in buying ore. They thought to escape the essential risk by assuring themselves a return of their money, diminishing the speculative features of the business as much as possible. Exploration companies were organized in London, New York, and Boston to scout for promising mines on which to apply the newly developed methods of valuation. Most of these seekers after bonanzas were disappointed; they failed to repeat the successes of the pioneers in this type of mining finance—such as the Exploration Company of the Hamilton and Smith era—because they were too timid; they expected to have their money in sight when they bought a mine; they were looking for a bet on the sure thing, with all the profits of a speculation. They lacked the temperament needed for adventure and should have placed their money in a bank, where at 4 per cent. it would double itself in 15 years. Many directors of these exploration companies bluffed themselves into the idea that they were bold navigators, when as a matter of fact they were only fair-weather sailors.

"As I remarked at that time, 'ore-reserves are not everything; expansion and development are the essence of successful mining.' The big successes have been made by developing prospects into mines, not by buying blocks of

ore that have been exhaustively sampled by meticulous young men. The profit to be made must depend upon the further extension of the ore; the larger the proportion of ore already proved the smaller the possibilities beyond. As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the probable depth of extension is more critical than the proportion of profit in sight. He worked out a rough rule for the gold mines of Western Australia, namely, the minimum extension of an ore body in depth should be not less than one-half its length. He called it a 'yard-stick' for use in forming a judgment, but he laid stress on the need for investigating the characteristics of the individual ore body, more particularly its geologic structure and that of the district in which it lies. Such a rough and ready formula, however, would fit only the mines that are dependent on one or two large shoots; it would be of little service in the valuation of mines depending on a series of recurring ore-shoots, as, for example, the Goldfield Consolidated, in Nevada, the Nipissing, at Cobalt, the Yoquivo in Mexico. Mr. Hoover made the shrewd observation that "the quantity of ore in reserve is a matter of management not necessarily dependent on the size of the mine." In 1912 Morton Webber protested against the use of formulas in mine valuation and showed that 'the relative magnitude of the ore-reserve in any particular mine is largely a matter of administrative policy.' I myself remember, when practising as a mining engineer, advising a client not to extract the ore in his mine if he hoped to sell it to advantage, as he wished to do. The extension of the ore-body was menaced by a fault. He listened to a saw-mill engineer, enlarged his mill from 20 to 40 stamps, extracted all the ore, and barely made enough profit to pay for the enlargement of the plant, leaving a hole in the ground in which several later operators have buried their good money. This was a gold mine in Idaho. Another example occurs to me—a small silver mine in Colorado. The ore was only five inches wide, but high-grade. A careful sampling showed \$150,000 worth of ore assured, which would yield a net profit of \$110,000. The owners were willing to sell for that sum, half cash and half in six months. I advised my clients not to buy, because the winzes below the adit-level showed that the vein was poor and much faulted. The history of neighboring mines was not promising as to prospects in depth. I considered the business unattractive because the risk of the known ore yielding less than the amount of profit estimated seemed to outweigh the chances of finding more ore. The subsequent story of the mine justified my opinion. On the other hand I advised the purchase of the Camp Bird, in Colorado, for \$6,000,000 when the bottom workings looked poor, and gave no promise of the ore persisting, because I believed that horizontal exploration would lead to the uncovering of more ore bodies especially westward, where the rising surface gave virgin ground increasing to a height of 1,200 feet above the adit. The mine had reserves equal to \$6,118,000 gross, but the value of it lay largely in the good prospect of the further finding of rich ore, without sinking, as the sequel proved, for the Camp Bird has produced \$20,000,000 since then, although poor in depth. Please pardon these reminiscences of a time, 20 years ago, when I was a mining engineer, not a journalist; I give them because personal experience is direct evidence.

"In 1911 M. H. Burnham contributed a series of articles on sundry principles underlying the finance of mining enterprise, more especially the 'rick-rate.' He insisted rightly that the buyer of mines or shares in mines should expect not only a bank-rate of interest on his capital, but as much more as will cover the additional risk inherent in the business of mining. If, as I suggested at that time, he bought into the Goldfield Consolidated, in Nevada, then the most productive gold mine in the world, but with a reserve of ore so small as compared with its annual production as to ensure the return of only a small part of its market value, he, the sane speculator, ought to expect a dividend of 35 per cent. per annum, or 31 per cent. more than the 4 per cent. bank rate, that is, the mine should be valued on

the basis of a three years' purchase. This famous mine is now in the hands of lessees; its story has been told, and you can ascertain how nearly right was my diagnosis of the position. However, it is only mentioned as an example. On the other hand, a mine like the New Modderfontein in South Africa or the Homestake in South Dakota might show a life and a standard of production justifying a low estimate of risk, thus warranting a much smaller return, say, 6 per cent. more than the bank-rate. It amounts to this, that after an engineer has examined a mine and measured its ore-reserves, he must determine the risk-rate at which his clients' capital may be used in the purchase of that particular property. This risk-rate will be based upon the past history, the present condition, and the future prospects of the mine.

The sampling of mines has been allowed to obscure the need for good judgment. It is also another phase of the attempt to make an investment out of a speculation. The ore in reserve in a mine should be regarded chiefly as an indicator of the probability of being able to find and develop more ore of the same grade. The expectation of a profitable venture should be based not upon the extraction of the known ore, but upon the chances of further intelligent search.

"A so-called 5 per cent. investment in a metal mine is an unwise use of money because the interest is too small for the risk, whereas a 20 to 25 per cent. speculation in a metal mine is sagacious, if the probable risk is compensated by the probable gain. As Mr. Hoover says, 'there is an inherent speculation in mining, and it is this speculation that attracts.' It attracts those that understand. It is the spirit of adventure that stimulates the best kind of mining. For instance, the controllers of the Homestake mine have spent 15 million dollars in 15 years on the Cerro de Pasco; they have received their money back and 100 per cent. added thereto, equal to about 7 per cent. in the 15 years, and now they have proved ore sufficient to last for 20 years. That is what I call a fine adventure!

The speculative side of mining has an attractiveness that is at the bottom of the energy with which it is followed, and when you bring it to the dead level of a steady investment you will find that the man of ordinary shrewdness saves time by going straight to his broker and buying bonds or consols. This does not mean that one is justified in playing the fool and expecting miracles to happen. The risk of mining should not be increased needlessly by human aberrancy. Mining enterprises come to grief often not so much on account of the failure to attain an investment basis, but because they are not put on a business basis. Even if the occurrence of ore in nature be erratic, and mining as a consequence be hazardous, there is no justification for piling human foolishness on top of nature's vagaries.

A large part of public participation in mining is done by means of share-buying; this is a secondary and a less desirable form of speculation, as compared with the ownership or part-ownership of mines by individuals, partnerships, or small syndicates. It is a legitimate means, however, of distributing risk and of applying collective capital to undertakings too burdensome for an individual or a syndicate. It produces a fluctuating ownership. In practice, whatever may be his theory, the American 'investor' does not buy mining stocks to keep. Whatever he calls such holdings he treats them as 'speculations'; he does not put them away for the sake of their dividend yield; he is always ready to realize upon them at an enhanced price; he buys them to sell. It has been said that the ownership in an American mining company changes, on average, every five years. Hence the mysteries of amortization do not interest most of our people. They are looking for a quick turn-over, not a long-time investment. The individual owner of a mine rarely keeps it when it grows to a size involving a large amount of capital; he spreads the risk and gathers his winnings by disposing of the mine to a public company. Long-continued private ownership of a profit-

able mine is rare. W. B. Bourn and his father before him have controlled the Empire mine at Grass Valley, California, for 50 years, and I may add that this mine has been worked uninterruptedly for 65 years! It has proved a real investment, although started, of course, as a speculation. I venture to say, however, that if anybody were to buy it to-day on Mr. Bourn's valuation, or on that of an equally competent appraiser, he would be compelled to take it as a 'speculation,' for the simple reason that the odds are largely against the Empire mine continuing to be worked profitably in the future for any such length of time as in the past.

"Of well-conducted mining ventures it can be said that they meet with a measure of success as large as, if not larger than an ordinary manufacturing enterprise. I make no apology for mining, it has been—and is still—a glorious adventure for the youth of the world, for those young in spirit as well as in body. To mining we owe the exploration of the far corners of the earth and the development of its waste places. From the days of the Argonauts to that of the beach-diggers of Nome the call of adventure has caused men to go forth into the wilderness and prepare the way for the establishment of industry, for the extension of civilization, for the making of homes, which is the best fruit of human toil. If we stifle that spirit of adventure between formulae, if we suppress it by the maxims of an unreasoning caution, we shall shrivel a great industry into apicayune trading that will commit suicide in due course. No; risk is the very essence of mining; it is its life, and the true miner faces the risk with the cheerful confidence of the men that made the world more spacious 'in the times of great Elizabeth,' of the Argonauts of the Golden Age in California, of the trappers and coureurs du bois who opened up the great North-West."

WESTERN CANADA MINING DIRECTORY

We are indebted to the Progress Publishing Company, Limited, of Vancouver, for a copy of their 1919 edition of the Western Canada Mining Directory which is replete with valuable information concerning the mining industry of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Yukon, giving particulars of not only the mines, but owners, location, state of development, product, capital, etc. A resume is presented of the mining laws of the provinces covered in the Directory and a good deal of information is presented of a financial nature, including dividend records and stock market statistics, in addition to technical and statistical information and a bibliography of publications and references of the subject matter. The book should prove a valuable addition to the reference shelves not only of people directly interested in mining, but of the business community in general.

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PROVINCIAL LUMBER INDUSTRY IN AN ACTIVE YEAR.

(Continued from page 2)

The estimated value of production for 1918 and compared with 1917, are presented below. The increase in value is about \$6,000,000 over 1917, and is probably accounted for by the high prices obtained for spruce and the gratifying increase in pulp production. Shipbuilding material also brought high prices, and a large quantity of timber was used in this new industry.

Product.	1917.	1918.
Lumber	\$28,225,000	\$26,219,697
Pulp	6,835,034	10,517,250
Shingles	6,900,000	5,805,417
Boxes	1,611,880	1,845,195
Piles and poles	467,695	394,871
Mining-props and posts	546,883	692,547
Miscellaneous (cut by railroads, mines, etc.)	1,425,815	1,773,821
Additional value constituted by the industry	2,145,880	1,689,810
Product of Dominion lands.....	*	4,953,829
Laths	142,282	120,278
Logs exported		148,808
Totals	\$48,300,469	\$54,162,523

* Included in other items.

Note.—In addition to the total estimated value for 1918, there was an increase estimated at \$840,000 in the quantity of logs on hand at December 31st, as compared with the corresponding date in 1917.

The water-borne export of lumber from British Columbia in 1918 shows an expansion of more than 100% over the years 1917 or 1916. The figures for 1918 are 88,069,029 feet, as against 43,922,563 feet in 1917, and practically the same

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amount in 1916. The United Kingdom and the Continent, China and Japan show large expansions in importation of provincial timber, while Australia shows a rather marked decrease.

The total amount of timber scaled in 1918 was 1,761,184,000 feet, as against a scale of 1,647,275,000 feet in 1917, itself a record to that date. Of this total Douglas fir contributed 777,554,000 (763,369,000 feet in 1917); red cedar, 349,953,000 feet (443,076,000 feet in 1917); spruce, 276,569,000 feet (110,569,000 feet in 1917); hemlock, 169,792,000 feet (149,761,000 feet in 1917). The balance of the species cut, including balsam fir, yellow pine, white pine, jack-pine, larch, cotton-wood, and small amounts of birch, aspen, maple, and cypress.

The sale of timber by the province in 1918 shows a decline in value from \$483,281 in 1917 to \$380,408 in 1918. The basis for the sale of timber by public tender is made up of the following number of reasons: economic disposal of small blocks of timber adjacent to existing operations; the logging of areas which are potentially agricultural to supply local demands for firewood, ties and mine timber in small lots, and the disposal of defective and infected timber to check the spread of insect or fungus or other forest enemies.

During the year 219 sawmills with a daily capacity of 8,637,000 feet, and 75 shingle mills with a daily capacity of 11,420,000 shingles, operated. Twenty-nine sawmills of a daily capacity of 1,567,000 feet, and five shingle mills with a daily capacity of 675,000 shingles, were idle. Two sawmills, aggregating 100,000 feet daily capacity, are in course of construction.

The production of pulp and paper during 1918 was most marked. The character and quantity for the two years are as follows:

	1918.	1917.
Pulp—	Tons.	Tons.
Sulphite	66,054	43,644
Sulphate	12,188	2,863
Ground wood	91,145	65,620
Paper—		
Newsprint	112,206	75,833
Wrapping	8,277	3,170

The exportation of logs for 1918 was 11,608,267 feet, and the export of poles, piling, props, ties and wood for the year aggregated in value \$647,246.

The total revenue of the forestry department for the past year was \$2,730,808, as compared with \$2,238,333 in 1917. The year 1918 exceeds in forest revenue any figure of the province, with the exception of 1913, when the revenue was approximately \$3,000,000.

The report, in addition to what is summarized as above, contains information of a general administrative character and forest protection, as well as statistics with regard to fire damage and the efforts of the department to give fire protection. The province is certainly to be congratulated upon the excellent showing during the past year of the entire timber industry. While it is hardly too much to expect that 1919 will equal that of the past year, it should not be long following readjustment to peace conditions, when we may naturally expect a moderate expansion from year to year in this valuable provincial natural resource.

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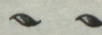
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Mining Throughout British Columbia

Receipts at Trail Smelter—Cork-Province and Florence Developments—Surf Inlet Dividend—Copper Situation with regard to Granby—Report on Shipment of Car of Ore to Ottawa from New Hazelton Gold-Cobalt Mine—Notes.

The following is a list of the ore received at the Trail Smelter during the week ending March 21st, 1919:

Mine	Location	Gross Tons
Castor Fraction.....	Beaverdell	35
California.....	Nelson	45
Centre Star.....	Rossland	2748
Emma.....	Coltern	538
Horn Silver.....	Similkameen	53
Iron Mask.....	Kamloops	95
Josie.....	Rossland	294
Lucky Jim.....	Kaslo	42
North Star.....	Kimberley	170
Paradise.....	Athalmer	139
St. Eugene.....	Moyie	36
Sullivan (zinc).....	Kimberley	3153
Sullivan (lead).....	Kimberley	817
Silversmith.....	Sandon	43
Total.....		8208

The Cork-Province mine expects to produce marketable ore at the rate of 600 tons monthly when the operation of its mill is started on a three-shift basis, says a Kaslo report. Half of the product will be lead-silver and the remainder zinc, according to a previous experience. Operation will be inaugurated in April and no great period is expected to elapse before the plant is running near capacity.

The quantity of ore broken in preparation for milling operations is estimated at 2,000 tons.

Plans for important development were laid out by Manager W. E. Zwicky in the period of inactivity at the mine. They include an exploration of the Superior vein, which parallels a fissure from which ore having high silver values was shipped, the extension of the drift in a northerly direction to reach a lime band where it is believed the usual ore replacement will be found, and an extension of a winze on ore from the No. 4 level to a point 100 feet therefrom.

The Cork-Province mine has arranged for a loan of \$20,000, of which \$12,000 is to be used for the cancellation of an indebtedness and \$8,000 for a working capital, says a Nelson report. The remaining \$8,000 is regarded as sufficient to maintain operations until May or June, when it is believed the shipment of ore will be resumed.

The second monthly dividend of 1½ cents per share is due for declaration by Florence directors shortly. A splendid body of ore has been opened in stope No. 7 from No. 2 tunnel level at this Ainsworth property. At a point 30 feet up it shows two feet of clean shipping ore running nearly 70 per cent. lead and 22 ounces silver, with five feet of excellent milling ore. This is in virgin territory, west of the big original ore-body which was stoped to surface and showed maximum width of 40 feet. Vertical depth from surface is about 350 feet, so that the ore body can be followed up to the surface on the dip about 500 feet. The downward continuation of the same body has already been developed by No. 5 or lowest level, 360 feet down on dip of vein. Intermediate levels No. 3 and No. 4 have not yet been extended far enough westerly to catch it. There is, however, no doubt that the shoot will soon be opened on all four levels, practically doubling known ore resources of the mine. On

No. 3 level, stopes No. 5 or 6, on the north-south replacement ore body show about 25 feet of fine milling ore. On No. 4 level the same shoot has been developed by stope No. 4 to a width of 25 feet. Milling operations on a two-shift basis have been resumed and the third shift will be put on within a few days.

The influenza epidemic of last month was severe, three deaths occurring. Among the victims was W. H. Moss, assayer and surveyor, who has been with the Florence for a year.

On April 1st the Belmont-Surf Inlet Mines, Limited, which owns and operates the gold mine at Surf Inlet, on Princess Royal Island, paid a dividend of five per cent. to shareholders. The Surf Inlet Gold Mines, Limited, which sold the property to the above company, is the holder of \$475,000 of stock in the Belmont-Surf Inlet Co., and has received \$23,750 in dividends from its holdings. It is expected that the directors of the Surf Inlet Company will meet shortly and declare a dividend of from two to two and one-half per cent. on its stock of which practically \$1,000,000 is outstanding.

Mr. F. M. Sylvester, managing director of the Granby Consolidated, has left on a business trip to New York, where he will confer with the directors of the Company in that city. It is understood that no announcement concerning resumption of work at the Anyox smelter and mine will be forthcoming until his return from the east.

The copper situation as regards prices for that commodity is still unsatisfactory from the producing viewpoint and it is regarded as quite unlikely that copper properties which have shut down in various parts of the country, will attempt further production until such a time as the labor question is balanced in a measure against the production end.

Recent conferences held at Washington have resulted in an agreement on the part of the United States Government to assist the producers in getting sale for the copper which has been mined and smelted since the armistice was declared, before the government disposes of the large stocks already on hand, and which it bought at war time prices.

Foreign countries are already "loaded up" with copper and embargoes on copper shipments to the Central Powers prevent export at this time. It is fully believed that as soon as the peace treaty is signed and shipments can become more normal that the copper market will show improvement and an upward tendency.

We are indebted to Mr. Nichol Thompson, director of the New Hazelton Gold and Cobalt mine on Rocher de Boule Mountain, Hazelton, for the following on a car of ore shipped from the mine to the Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratories of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, which is interesting reading from the point of view of the wide variety of metals encountered in the ores of the mine and the thoroughly satisfactory recovery of metal content from treatment. The report states:

"A shipment of ore was received on August 6th, 1918, from "The New Hazelton Gold and Cobalt Mines," New Hazelton, B. C. This shipment consisted of 669 bags, which gave the following weights, analyses and content: Net weight (wet), 53,772 lbs.; moisture, 1.01 per cent., 544 lbs.; dry net weight, 53,228 lbs. Analysis, sulphide of molybdenite, 1.40 per cent.; oxide of molybdenite, 0.18 per cent.; cobalt, 1.12 per cent.; nickel, 0.60 per cent.; arsenic, 8.98 per cent.; gold, 1.24 ozs. Content, sulphide of molybdenite, 745.19 lbs.; cobalt, 596.15 lbs.; nickel, 319.37 lbs.; arsenic, 4,779.87 lbs.; gold, 33.00 ozs.

"The object of the test was to concentrate the values in the ore and also obtain a separation of these values as far as practical. As the cobalt, nickel, arsenic and gold values were intimately associated it was feasible to con-

concentrate these by water concentration and also to obtain a separation and concentration of the molybdenite values by flotation."

The shipment was divided into three lots as follows:

"Lot No. 1, test No. 1, dry net weight, 12144 lbs.; lot No. 2, test No. 2; dry net weight, 35,234 lbs.; lot No. 3, test No. 3, dry net weight, 5,850 lbs.

"Lot No. 1, test No. 1: The procedure was as follows:

The ore was crushed to 20-mesh and concentrated on a Wilfley Concentrator to remove as much as possible of the cobalt, nickel, arsenic and gold values. Two products were made, a concentrate and tailing. The tailings were re-ground in a Hardinge mill to 60-mesh and the molybdenite concentrated by means of the Callow Pneumatic flotation process. The flotation tailings were re-run over the Wilfley concentrator to further remove any cobalt, nickel, arsenic and gold values.

"Lot No. 2, Test No. 2:—The procedure was as follows:

The ore was crushed to 40-mesh and concentrated on a Wilfley concentrator to remove as much as possible of the cobalt, nickel, arsenic and gold values. Two products were made, a concentrate and tailing. The tailings were re-ground in a Hardinge mill to 80-mesh and the molybdenite concentrated by flotation in a Callow unit. The flotation tailings were re-run over the Wilfley concentrator and the tailings from the table were considered final and allowed to go to waste.

"Lot No. 3, Test No. 3:—The procedure was as follows:

The ore was ground in a Hardinge mill to 80-mesh and the molybdenite first floated in a Callow unit. The flotation tailings were concentrated on a Wilfley concentrator to remove the cobalt, nickel, arsenic and gold values, and the tailings from the table pumped to waste.

This latter test was run to obtain a comparison of results between tabling followed by flotation and flotation followed by tabling.

"The results are contained in the attached tables.

"Conclusions: From the attached summary, the actual recoveries made on this carload of ore were as follows:

"In table concentrates: cobalt, 72.6 per cent.; nickel, 87.5 per cent.; arsenic, 84.9 per cent. In flotation products: molybdenite, 54.4 per cent. These recoveries should be im-

proved upon in practice where a closed circuit could be maintained and the losses due to handling and slime overflow would be reduced to a minimum.

"As the molybdenite values are of secondary value as compared to the other metals present, it is advisable to remove as much as possible of the cobalt, nickel, arsenic and gold values before flotation to recover the molybdenite values. From the attached tables it is shown that most of these values can be removed at 40-mesh, and, as it is necessary to grind it to 100-mesh to recover the molybdenite values, it would not be wise to float first and table afterwards, as the loss in cobalt, nickel, arsenic and gold values due to fine grinding would not compensate for the higher recovery of the molybdenite.

"From the test work conducted, the procedure to follow on the concentration of this ore would be as follows: The crude ore crushed in a jaw crusher to 1½ inch or 1 inch and ground in a wet ball mill in circuit with a classifier to about 40-mesh and concentrated on tables of the Wilfley type; the table tailings re-ground in a ball or tube mill to 100-mesh in circuit with a classifier and the molybdenite floated in an oil flotation unit; the tailings from the flotation unit concentrated on slime tables or vanners."

Harry Bidder has succeeded F. J. Longworth as superintendent of the Greenwood smelter. Mr. Longworth has been appointed superintendent of a big copper smelter in Tennessee.

The old Torpedo mine, about 800 yards from the depot at Penticton, on the lake shore, is shipping ore. The iron sulphides are sent to Greenwood, and the other ore to Trail. The ore gives values from \$15 to \$40 a ton.

Joe Deane and others have made some locations not far from Nakusp that run high in copper, silver and lead. Eight chrome locations have recently been made in the same district.

The Waterloo No. 2 at Lightning Peak, has made a five-ton shipment of silver ore to Trail. The ore had to be packed 23 miles before it reached the wagon road ten miles from Edgewood. This shipment will probably run 1000 ounces in silver to the ton.

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1138
Granville

Canada Food Board Licenses

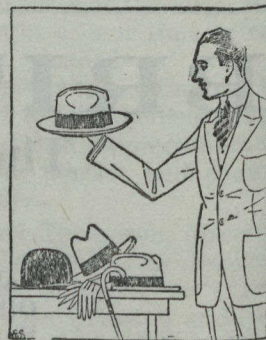
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Men's
Hats
for Spring and
Easter Wear



—The best the market has to offer, including such reliable makes as Stetson's, Wolthausen, etc., showing the season's latest styles in seasonable colorings. Hats for every type of dresser, especially featuring the new light green, pearl grey, and brown shades so popular.

Prices.....\$4.00 to \$8.50

The Hudson's Bay Company

Granville and Georgia Sts.

Vancouver, B.C.