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April 3, 1914.

### THE MONETARY TIMES **ERTISEMENT** Alliance Investment Co. 39 Alloway & Champion 43 Alvensleben, Ltd., Alvo von 43 American Bank Note Co. 2 Ames & Co., A. E. 57 Anderson, Lunney & Co. 36 Andrew, R. B. 55 Anglo-American Fire Ins. Co. 47 Atlas Assurance Co. 51 Austin & Co. A. E. 40 North American Life Assurance Co.... North British & Mercan. Ins. Cc.... Northern Assurance Co. Ltd... Northern Crown Bank Northern Trusts Co.... Norwich Union Fire Ins. Soc'y Ltd.... Gen. Accident Assur. Co. of Canada 2 General Financial Corporation 31 General Realty Corporation 42 Gladwell, Wilson & Co. 46 Goldie, A. W. 47 Goldie & McCulloch Co. Ltd. 4 Goldon & Co., Ltd., H. P. 43 Gordon & Co., Ltd., H. P. 43 Goradon & Co., Ltd., H. P. 43 Goradon & Co., Ltd., H. P. 43 Great West Life Assurance Co. 53 Greenshields & Co. 36 Greenshields & Co. 36 Great Masurance Company 48 48 49 24 57 49 5 43 Austin & Co. R. B. Bank of British North America 22 Bank of Hamilton 25 Bank of Montreal 20 Bank of New South Wales 24 Bank of Nova Scotia 21 Bank of Ottawa 24 Bank of Ottawa 24 Bank of Ottawa 24 Bank of Ottawa 24 Bank of Vancouver 27 Bangue Nationale, La 26 Bichnell, Bain, Macdonell & Strathy 45 Bod Buyer, The 55 Bow Island 57 Bord Buyer, The 55 Bow Island 57 British American Bank Note Co. 47 British American Bank Note Co. 48 British Colonial Fire Ins. Co. Ltd. 52 British Colonial Fire Ins. Co. 48 British Northwestern Fire 49 British Northwestern Fire 44 Brown Bros. Ltd. 37 Burgess & Co., C. H. 36 Business Systems, Ltd. 72 Butler, Byers Bros. & Codere' 40 </tbr> </tabusy> 39 39 28 38 38 84 ... Pace, Harrison & Millar Peerless Carbon Co. Pender, D.A., Cooper, Slasor & Co. Peverett, J R., Agency. Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd. Policyholders' Mutual. Pope, Rooke & Grant Providence Washington Ins. Co. Prudential Life Insurance Co. Prudential Ins. Co. of America. 8 40 Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc'y28Hanson & Co., Ltd., A. H.40Harris & Co., Inc., N. W.35Heath & Co., John44Henderson & Co., W. A.47Hextall & Co., J.40Home Bank of Canada23Home Life Association of Canada55Hudson Bay Insurance Co.48Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co.28 47 40 52 52 47 4 55 71 1 Quebec Bank ..... Butler, Byers Bros. & Codere 40 Cahill, Frank S. 39 Caldwell, Dunn & Fraser 49 Canada Industrial Bond Corp. 35 Canada Industrial Bond Corp. 35 Canada Industrial Bond Corp. 35 Canada Infe Assurance Co. 71 Canada National Fire Ins. Co. 51 Janada Permanent Mort. Corp. 28 Canadian Appraisal Co. Ltd. 39 Canadian Bank of Commerce 20 Canadian Bank of Commerce 20 Canadian Guaranty Trust Co. 28 Canora Board of Trade 41 Cathcart Agencies. Ltd. 32 Carleson, Gordon & Dilworth 48 Coffee & Co., L. 44 Confere at Iona As Trust Co. 29 Commercial Loan & Trust Co. 29 Commercial Loan & Trust Co. 29 Commercial Loan & Atrust Co. 29 Conferention Life Association 71 Continental Life Insurance Co. 54 Continental Life Insurance Co. 54 Corbuid, Charles D. 46 Condensed Advertises 39 Jarvis & Co., Æmilius ...... 4 & 57 Jenkins & Hardy ...... 47 Kerry & Chace, Limited ...... 34 Title & Trust Co..... Toole, Peet & Co..... Toronto Gen'l Trusts Corp..... Toronto Mortgage Co.... Toronto Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd. ..... Tracksell. Douglas & Co... Trustee Co. of Winnipeg... Trusts and Guarantee Co... Macaulay & Nicolls 38 McCallum & Vannatter 40 McCurdy & Co., F. B. 2 McCutcheon Bros. 38 McGillivray, Vibert & McGillivray 43 Macneill & Young 72 McQuaid, B. S. 45 Marneill & Young 72 Mercantile Fire Insurance Co. 41 Mercantile Fire Insurance Co. 35 Merchants Bank of Canada 27 Mercopolitan Bank 26 Mighton. Bell & Turner. 42 Molsons Bank 27 Monarch Life Assurance Co. 27 Monarch Life Assurance Co. 32 Monarch Life Assurance Co. 32 Morton, Barlting & Co. 32 Morton, Bartling & Co. 32 Murray, B. W. 34 Mutual Life of Canada 55 39 31 Union Assurance Society Ltd..... Union Bank of Canada.... Union Pire Insurance Co.... Union Mutual Life Insurance Co... Union Trust Co.... 50

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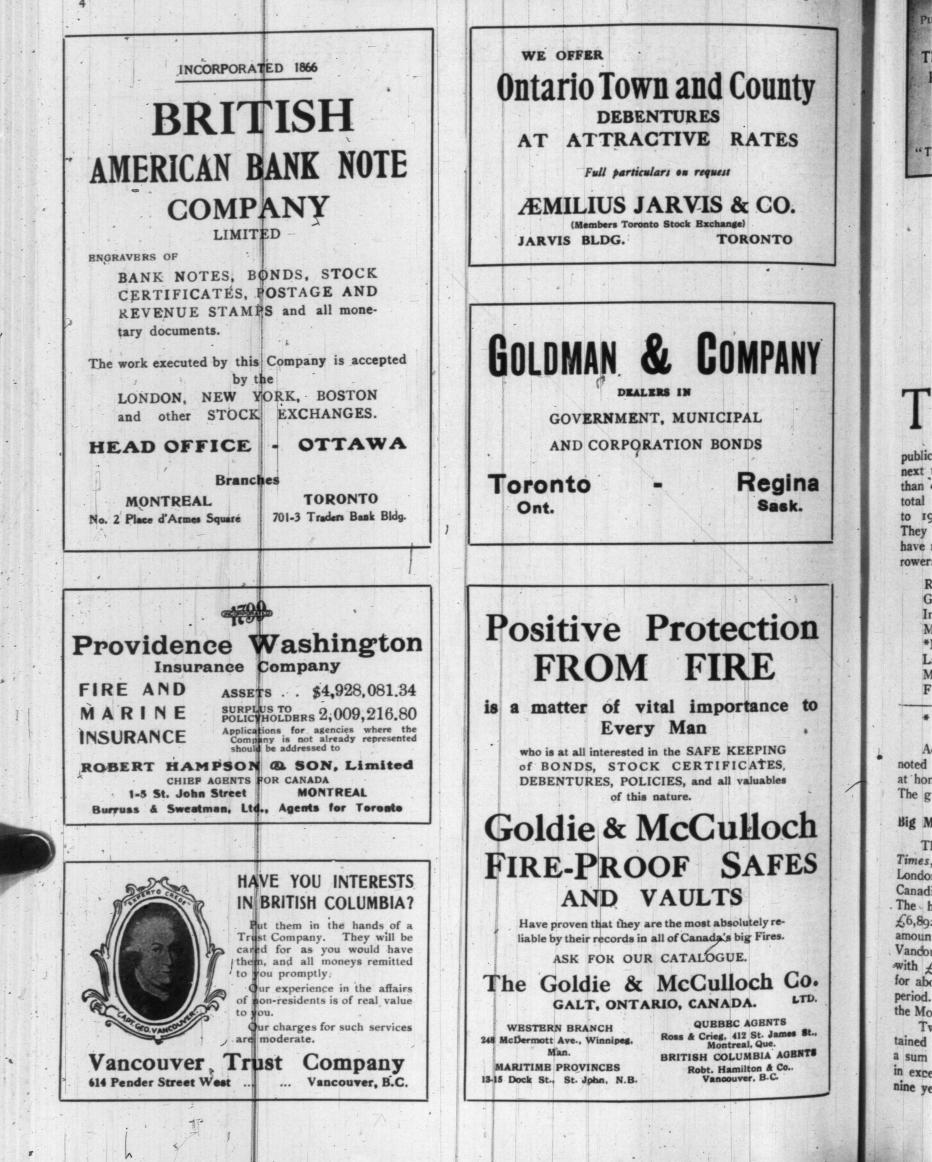
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City Hall Is Big Borrower

CANADIAN municipalities have raised \$170,000,000 in the London market in nine years, and half of it in the past two years—Heavy western borrowing and the reason—Review of Canada's municipal loan field.

THE most notable group of Canadian borrowers in the London market of recent years are the municipalities. According to the records of The Monetary Times, from 1905 to the end of 1911, their public flotations in London totalled £15,344,112. In the next two years, to the end of 1913; the amount more than doubled, the figures then being £34,642,631. The total municipal issues overseas for the nine years, 1905 to 1913, were only slightly less than the industrials. They are fourth in the list of borrowers, and during 1914 have risen to third place in the groups of Canadian borrowers, as the following figures show:—

Railroads	·· £94,560,823
Government	
Industrial	
Municipal	. 34,642,631
*Municipal	. 36,463,831
Land and lumber	
Mining	
Financial	

\* To March, 1914.

According to the figures of Mr. E. R. Wood, the noted bond authority, Canadian municipalities have sold, at home and abroad, \$362,373,122 of their securities. The greater part of these has gone to British investors.

#### Big Municipal Borrowers.

The accompanying table, compiled by The Monetary Times, details only the Canadian municipal flotations in London, from 1905 to 1913 inclusive. More and more Canadian cities and towns are patronizing that market. The heaviest borrower is Montreal, with a total of  $\pounds 6,892,700$ . Winnipeg is second with  $\pounds 6,127,642$ , an amount which will be considerably increased this year. Vancouver is third with  $\pounds 3,932,000$  and Edmonton fourth with  $\pounds 3,667,800$ . These four cities, therefore, account for about  $\pounds 20,000,000$  of loans during the nine years' period. Adding Westmount and Maisonneuve loans to the Montreal total, the figures of that city are  $\pounds 8,458,700$ .

Twenty-seven Canadian cities and towns have obtained in London from January, 1905, to the end of 1913 a sum of  $\pounds 34,642,631$ . This is more than  $\pounds 24,000,000$ in excess of the provincial governments' loans in the nine years' period. It is interesting to examine these borrowings' by provinces as in the following table :--

PROVINCE.	
Quebec	£ 9,370,221
Manitoba	6,127,642
British Columbia	6,502,502
Alberta	
Ontario	3,911,200
Saskatchewan	
New Brunswick	

£34,642,631

This gives a result which may be tabulated geographically as follows:--

Ontario, Quebec an	nd New Brunswick	513,396,421
Prairie provinces British Columbia		14,743,708 6,502,502

£34,642,631

The municipalities of Western Canada continue to issue debentures in increasing volume. A careful analysis of the position fails to disclose signs that the various expenditures were not essential to the general health and welfare of the municipalities and warranted by their development.

#### Success in London Market.

Canadian cities and towns have had remarkable success in the London market. Their credit is high and they have obtained usually the best market prices. Naturally, the market has fluctuated considerably during the period under review. Last year, when Canadian civic authorities got  $\pounds_{13,926,470}$  in London, municipalities generally raised their capital more cheaply than any other group of borrowers. Here are the figures for municipal loans:—

All municipal loans yielding-	London, 1913.
Up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	Nil
Over 3½ to 4 per cent	£ 400,600
Over 4 to 4 1/2 per cent	
Over $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent	
Over 5 to 5½ per cent	5,852,548
Over 51/2 to 6 per cent	277,945
Over 6 per cent	

\$22,688,918

The average yield for municipals was 4.73 per cent. as compared with 4.77 per cent. in the case of foreign and colonial government securities; 5.22 per cent., Indian, colonial and foreign rys.; 5.5 per cent., industrial and commercial bonds and debentures. If colonial and foreign governments are separately distinguished, colonial governments raised their capital at an average rate of 4.15 per cent., as against the 5.31 per cent. of foreign governments.

#### Hints to Municipal Borrowers.

The credit of Canadian municipalities has not been impaired by the heavy borrowing. Their obligations must, as has been pointed out previously, be put out at a price that conforms closely to the British investor's conception of an adequate interest return.

Comparatively little criticism is heard regarding Canadian municipal issues. They are large and frequent, but the rapid municipal development of the country makes such heavy financing necessary, especially so in view of the influx of population to Canada every year from other countries.

There are certain points, however, which Canada's towns and cities must bear in mind in order to maintain their credit. Sir Edmund Walker not long ago recalled the fact that occasionally civic authorities, which have refused to consult the banks, find themselves embarrassed as a result. Improvements which may be wise and much needed must be postponed sometimes. The municipalities, he said, should consider whether during periods of such rapid expansion the tax rate should not be largely increased. In the days of western expansion in the United States 25 and 30 mills on a fairly high valuation of property were not uncommon rates. Again, should we not pay for local improvements in a far shorter time than we do? The western cities of the United States make their local improvements by the issue of short-term securities the average life of which is usually not more than five years. Such securities often carry six per cent. interest and do not appeal to the same class of investor as do long-term municipal debentures. We can easily see the bad effect on the credit of our municipalities of adding the heavy cost of local improvements, spread over long terms, to the ordinary general debt. Such a system as that followed in the United States would probably not find favor with the sub-division promoter because it would be a powerful check on all speculative real estate schemes.

#### Net Debt and Sinking Funds.

Writing in The Monetary Times Annual, 1914, of the standing of Canadian municipals, Mr. W. E. Mc-Gregor, a New York bond expert, said that the net debt of many Canadian municipalities is too high. He added:—

"It would strengthen the credit of the municipalities in Canada if some uniform laws be passed by the various provinces which would be a radical modification in many ways of the present laws. Debt 'limitations of 20 per cent. of assessed valuation which appear in many of the provinces is too wide a latitude in the debt-making power of cities. These limits should be reduced to a much lower amount, especially when there are exemptions for various issues to this limitation. While the cities have a debt limitation, they are enabled to go to the provincial government and get special acts passed authorizing them to create debt outside the debt limitations for purposes such as waterworks, street railways, electric lighting, etc. This enables them to create a large percentage of debt when added to the amount of the statutory limitations."

#### CANADIAN MUNICIPAL FLOTATIONS IN LONDON, 1907-1913

	1					and the second second		
TOWN	1907	- 1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	ΤΟΤΑΙ
	£	£	£	£	£	£	` £	£
Quebec. Winnipeg Regina Edmonton Vancouver Montreal Calgary. Victoria Sherbrooke St. John Ottawa Fort William Maisonneuve Saskatoon Moose Jaw Port Arthur Hamilton South Vancouver Burnaby New Westminster North Vancouver. Oth Grey ethbridge rince Albert North Battleford	327,642 111,000 139,400 244,900	113,921 1,500,000 113,700 187,400 405,000 1,000,000 133,000 159,800 102,700 115,000 100,000	500,000 187,300 286,400 400,000 124,800 156,900 394,100 60,000	500,000 288,000 453,600 1,123,800 325,400 105,100 88,600 101,300	215,700 900,000 302,000 579,000 414,700 117,500 <b>********************</b> <b>*************</b>	960,000 117,400 595,000 991,900 900,000 308,623 	400,600 1,440,000 553,900 1,968,700 971,200 4,368,900 482,870 189,600 2,275,000 187,600 169,700 415,700 96,900 302,700 103,100	$\begin{array}{c} 808,\\ 6,127,\\ 989,\\ 3,667,\\ 3,932,\\ 6,892,\\ 1,897,\\ 1,063,\\ 102,\\ 115,\\ 346,\\ 2,669,\\ 500,\\ 165,\\ 1,066,\\ 988,\\ 448,\\ 526,\\ 204,\\ 310,\\ 118,\\ 478,\\ 353,\\ 241,\\ 218,\\ 302,\\ 103,\\ \end{array}$
	£822,942	£3,930,521	£2,109,500	€3,079,400	£5,323,749	£5,372,049	£13,926,470	£34,642,6

Quebec City floated an issue of £78,000 in London in 1905. There were no Canadian municipal issues in 1906.

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The Monetary Times has previously emphasized the importance of the proper conduct of municipal sinking funds and the mistake made by some civic authorities in investing these funds in mortgages. On present outstanding issues having sinking fund provisions, cities should create boards of sinking fund commissioners and all sinking funds should be invested by them in debentures of their own or other cities, having a maturity not later than maturity of the issue for which the sinking fund is created.

#### Finance on Business Basis.

Generally speaking, however, complaints of Canadian municipal finance have been few. As Mr. E. R. Wood recently pointed out, Canadian municipalities are realizing the importance of placing their finances on a sound business basis, and adopting a conservative policy in regard to all expenditures. For some years past the rapid growth of western Canada placed the progressive cities and towns under the necessity of making heavy capital expenditures, in order to provide those utilities demanded by modern standards of health and comfort. To the conservative investor these frequent loans were not always acceptable, but to-day the credit of our western municipalities stands high. There is a growing public sentiment in western Canada against extravagance in municipal finances. Nothing is more indicative of the high standing of western municipal securities than the growing favor with which they are being regarded by the British investing public. A few years ago only the obligations of the largest centres in western Canada could be placed in the London market, while, during recent years, the British investor has taken in considerable quantity the debentures of those smaller cities and towns whose location and natural advantages give promise of rapid and permanent expansion. Eastern 'Canadian municipalities have, as a rule, pursued their usual conservative policy in making new expenditures, and, as a result, their debentures have been readily absorbed, both at home and abroad.

The proposal in various provinces to exercise some control over municipal borrowing is looked upon with favor, so Mr. J. G. Colmer, a London banking authority,

#### NEW YORK CETS AFTER INCENDIARY

The fire commissioner of New York has announced the appointment of a special committee on fire insurance and arson.

The committee will suggest reforms in the method of issuing fire insurance policies.

"There is no doubt that arson is a serious factor in the fires of this city," says New York's fire commissioner. Fire chief Kenlon estimates that not less than 25 per cent. of our fire loss is due to arson, and others put the figures higher. Commissioner Johnson rendered valuable services to the city in calling attention to the arson evil, but unfortunately the necessary remedial measures did not The situation is just as bad, if not worse, than before.

"The main incentive to arson is insurance. Certainly there is enough good sense in our community to devise a practical means of preventing criminals who make fires from profiting by insurance. One suggestion, made by Mr. Frank R. Chambers, which will be put into immediate effect, is to fix responsibility more closely upon the broker who issues insurance policies to improper persons. Hereafter these brokers will be summoned in person by the fire marshal in all cases of suspicious fires, and will be made to disclose just what knowledge they had of the insured before accepting his application for insurance. Where the evidence justifies it, application will be made to the State insurance department to cancel the license of the broker." tells The Monetary Times, and if the principle could be somewhat extended, it would probably be better for the securities that are issued, and increase their popularity. Whether it is practicable, or even desirable, is another story. But the governments, Dominion and provincial, the councils of the great cities, the banks and the boards of trade can do much in a general way to exercise some scrutiny over such matters; and if they will continue to give their services and supervision in helping to maintain the financial position of Canada they will deserve well of the present generation and of posterity, adds Mr. Colmer.

The British investor continues to buy the largest share of Canada's municipals, as shown in the following table:—

		Municipals purchased by			
	AND AND		United	Great	
Year.	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Canada.	States.	Britain.	
1910 .		33.70	Ι.	65.30	
1911 .		34.62	4.95	60.43.	
1912 .		28.42	8.	63.58	
1913 .	••••••	22.33	19.12	58.55	

Canadian municipal flotations in London this year, to date have been as follows :---

		Amount. Ra	te %: P	rice.
	South Vancouver		5	91
	Calgary	719,600	5	97
•	North Vancouver	76,700	5	92
	Medicine Hat	162,900	5	92
	Maisonneuve	92,500	5 I	00
	New Westminster	188,000	5	95
	Point Grey, B.C.	381,500	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	00
	Vancouver	425,000	41/2	981/2
*	Winnipeg	1,150,000	41/2	
-		£3,396,200		

#### Nine Years to Date.

These figures make a total of  $\pounds 38,038,831$  of Canadian municipal flotations overseas from January, 1905, to March, 1914. Several large issues are planned in the near future, among them being loans of Montreal, Toronto, and Victoria.

#### BANK OF VANCOUVER

In referring to the reorganization of the Bank of Vancouver last week, it was stated that Mr. R. P. McLennan was general manager. This was an obvious error. He is the president of the bank, while Mr. C. G. Pennock is the general manager.

#### ALBERTA'S COAL OUTPUT

From 289 coal mines in operation in Alberta in 1913, 4,-306,346 tons of coal were mined, 65,167 tons of coke produced and 130,861 tons of briquettes made. Engaged in the industry, inside and outside the mines, were 8,863 persons. The output of coal since the inauguration of the province has been as follows: 1905, 811,228; 1906, 1,385,000; 1907, 1,834,-745; 1908, 1,845,000; 1909, 2,174,329; 1910, 3,036,757; 1911, 3,694,564; 1912, 3,446,349; 1913, 4,306,346. The increase in 1913 over 1912 was 24.95 per cent.

One million tons of coal were exported from Alberta during the year to other provinces in the Dominion and to the United States.

The classification of the output last year was as follows, the figures being tons:—Lignite, 1,763,225; bituminous, 2,-374,401; anthracite, 168,720; used in coke production, 104,-012; coke produced, 65,167; briquettes produced, 130,861.

8 +	THE MONET	ARY TIMES	Volume 52.
MARCH MUNICI	AL BOND SALES	Assiniboia R.M	5 1921 5 & 6 1934
•		Brandon 249,000	5
Exceeded Five Million De	llars, Compared With Less	School Districts 7,000	8 1924
Than Half a Millio	n in Previous March	\$804,304	
		Ontario.	
The municipal bong sales	in Canada for March, as com-		
piled by I he Monetary I ime	, amounted to \$5,108,776, com- February and \$335,492 for the	Berlin \$ 25,000 Elmira 5,000	5 1934 6 1934
corresponding period of last	ear.	Prince Edward County 30,000	4 1/2 1934
The following are the totals during 1911, 1912, 1913	anuary, February and March	Thorold 140,400 Clifford 19,000	5 & 6 1926-44 5 1944
1011.	1912. 1913. 1914.	Richmond Hill ? 30,000	51/2 1934-44
January \$ 420,330 \$	2,133,531 \$1,337,500 \$1,628,337	Gravenhurst 8,000 Fitzroy Township 20,000	5% 1944 5 1934
	2,596,378 1,038,806 5,995,336 1,926,716 335,492 5,108,776	Cornwall 4,660	6 1934
	largest issue amounting to \$2,-	Hamilton	4% 1944
243.177. Other important issu	ies were St. Vital, Man., \$277,-	Petrolia 30,000	51/2 1934
000; Brandon, Man., \$249,00	00; Hamilton, Ont., \$200,000;	Morris Township 8,000 Gananoque 15,000	5 1934 5 1934
Weyburn, Sask., \$240,000. The following figures, cor	npiled by The Monetary Times,	Bradford Township 7,102	6 1934
show the sales in Canada for	the first three months of each	Bruce Township 73,639	- 5 . 1923
year since 1909. This year's	figures constitute a record, and uisition of municipal bonds by	\$657,810	1. 1. 1.
insurance, loan and other larg	e financial institutions, together	Saskatchewan.	1
with the slowly growing app for this class of securities.	etite of the Canadian investor	Quill Lake S.D	. 1934
The three months' sales	vere :	Weyburn	
1909 .:		Goose Lake S.D. 5,500 Scott 19,000	6 1934 5½ & 6 1934-44
1910 1911		Watrous	6 1944
1012	6,600,000	Herbert	7
1913		Rhein 2,000	8 1924
The record of The Mone	stary Times shows that United	Broadview 25,000 School Districts 9,300	6 1934 1024
States bond houses purchased	the following bonds during the	Kamsack 134,000	6 1929-44
first quarter of 1913:-		\$558,600	
Battleford, Sask St. Andrews R.M., Man.	\$50,000 18,000	φ550,000	here and here a
	\$68,000	Quebec.	
		St. Pierre \$132,000 St. Francois S.D	5½ 1954 6 1954
provinces :	articulars of February sales by	Beaconsfield 50,000	536 1954
Alberta	1914. 1913. \$2,422,062 \$ 50,000	Longue Pointe 80,000	3/2 -934
Manitoba	804,304 17,000	\$412,000	11.
Ontario	657,810 210,492 558,600 58,000	British Columbia.	
Ouebec	412,000	Merritt \$ 80,000	6 1944 5 1934-39
British Columbia		Kelowna 109,000 Kelowna 16,000	6 1939
		Vernon 24,000	6 1929-34
	\$5,108,776 \$335,492	\$229,000	-
The following are the de	ails:—.	Nova Scotia.	
All	erta.	Sydney \$25,000	
Calgary			
Keoma R.M. School Districts	20,000 6 1934 9,300 1024		
		CRAIN SHIPMENTS FROM HEAD	OF LAKES
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Bassano Tofield Cardston	34,285 6 1924-34		
Tofield Cardston Bow Island	34,285 13,000 20,000 	According to Savera compiled by Josef	oh Redden for the
Tofield Cardston	34,285 6 1924-34 13,000 20,000 30,000 6 1934	According to figures compiled by Jose Port Arthur board of trade, the combin	ph Redden for the ed ports of Port
Tofield Cardston Bow Island Wetaskiwin	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	According to figures compiled by Josep Port Arthur board of trade, the combin Arthur and Fort William, with shipmen	ph Redden for the ed ports of Port ts of \$203,328,129 to 12, lead all ports
Tofield Cardston Bow Island Wetaskiwin Carstairs Village	34,285         6         1924-34           13,000         .            20,000         .            30,000         6         1934           4.300         6         1929	According to figures compiled by Josep Port Arthur board of trade, the combin Arthur and Fort William, with shipment bushels of grain in the navigation year of the continent of America in shipments	ph Redden for the ed ports of Port is of \$203,328,129 1013, lead all ports of grain, leaving
Tofield Cardston Bow Island Wetaskiwin Carstairs Village Lethbridge	34,285 6 1924-34 13,000 20,000 30,000 6 1934 4,300 6 1929 23,000 5 1944 \$2,422,062	According to figures compiled by Josep Port Arthur board of trade, the combin Arthur and Fort William, with shipmen	ph Redden for the ed ports of Port is of \$203,328,129 1913, lead all ports of grain, leaving es for the leading
Tofield Cardston Bow Island Wetaskiwin Carstairs Village Lethbridge	34,285 6 1924-34 13,000 20,000 30,000 6 1934 4.300 6 1929 23,000 5 1944 \$2,422,062	According to figures compiled by Josep Port Arthur board of trade, the combin Arthur and Fort William, with shipment bushels of grain in the navigation year of on the continent of America in shipments the next nearest ports far behind. Figure ports are as follows:—	ph Redden for the ed ports of Port is of \$203,328,129 1913, lead all ports of grain, leaving es for the leading Bushels. 203,000,000
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## FEBRUARY BANK STATEMENT IS PROSY DOCUMENT

### There Has Been No Extension of Business Credit, and Even Previous Month's Bright Ray is Explained Away

Deposits on demand Deposits after notice *Current loans in Canada Loans to municipalities . Current loans elsewhere Call loans in Canada Call loans elsewhere Circulation	Feb., 1913. \$349,661,830 630,467,518 882,112,726 37,673,798 71,286,799 95,229,407 97,206,713	Jan., 1914. \$339,811,339 635,135,955 870,883,750 29,301,620 56,051,465 71,248,242 108,776,770 98,611,909	Feb., 1914. \$337,516,595 640,927,130 842,084,073 30,372,854 56,052,837 71,374,602 141,143,442 97,563,982	Year's Inc. or dec. 	Month's Inc, or dec. 	
Circulation	97,206,713	98,611,909	97,563,982	+ .36	- 1.06	

\*Including loans to municipalities

The above are the principal changes in the position of the chartered banks during February. The statement shows a continuance of a conservative banking policy, an accumulation of funds at the money centres, and a slight contraction in trade. Loans to municipalities have increased by \$1,000,-000, a modest amount and in keeping with the economical policy being followed by civic authorities this year especially. The most striking change is in call loans abroad, the increase being \$32,000,000 during the month. There was also a gain of \$24,000,000 in deposits abroad. The greater part of the increase in these two accounts was due to the result of transactions through the Bank of Montreal. These items are understood to represent in part the payment of the first instalment on the Canadian Pacific Railway note issue amounting to \$18,000,000 and to payments in connection with government, municipal and corporation securities recently sold abroad.

#### Course of Canadian Loans.

Loans.	Current in Canada.	Call in Canada.
1913-February	 \$882,112,726	\$71,286,799
March	890,513,446	70,731,030
April	808,064,181	69,757,912
May	 808,050,650	69,982,540
June	899,260,000	68,642,377
July	901,550,453	67,991,255
August	 800,132,804	67,233,983
September	 903,717,013	70,047,291
October	900,159,736	71,118,255
November	 865,888,832	70,123,101
December	 852,906,548	72,862,971
1914-January	 840,883,750	71,248,242
February	842 084 072	71 274 602

Current loans in Canada are 0.14 per cent. greater than in January, the actual increase during the month being a little over \$1,000,000. Call loans in Canada made a small gain of about \$100,000. Current loans in Canada are at the second lowest point during the past thirteen months, the high mark being reached in July with \$901,000,000, the figures being now \$842,000,000. Call loans in Canada are not subject to wide fluctuations. The high point in the thirteen months period was in December, 1013, with approximately \$73,000,000 and the low point in August with \$67,000,000.

#### Loans at Home and Abroad.

The following table shows the expansion of loans at home

Dun	au	10	aQ,	during the p	ast lour yea	rs:	5
				Current	Current	Call	Call
				loans	loans	loans	loans
Feb.				in Canada.	elsewhere.	in Canada.	elsewhere.
1910				\$602,454,539	\$42,403,784	\$61,855,519	\$120,374,681
1911				689,234,781			
1912				793,853,547			88,589,472
1913				882,112,726			95,229,407
1914				842.084.073			141,143,442
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Current loans in Canada are \$40,000,000 or 4.5 per cent. less than a year ago. They are, however, greater than in any February for three years previously. Current loans out of Canada were heavier last February than in any February in the five latest years, partly due as stated to Canadian Pacific Railway financing. The March statement will probably show further increases in this account and in deposits abroad, as a Dominion loan was issued in London in March and the second instalment of the Canadian Pacific Railway note issue became due. Call loans in Canada were slightly heavier last February than in previous years. Call loans elsewhere in Canada show a gain of 20.7 per cent. during February and 48.2 per cent. during the year, owing to the circumstances noted above. The conclusion to be drawn from the appearance of the loan accounts is that bank loans, to business are not being extended.

#### **Deposits** Accounts.

The following table shows the course of domestic deposits accounts for the past thirteen months :----

		On demand.	After notice.
	1913-February	\$340,661,830	\$630,467,518
	March	357,756,659	630,434,708
	April	365,340,002	631,160,280
•	May	364,159,642	630,755,608
	June	362,760,028	622,928,969.
	July	356,585,196	621,347,388
	August	358,321,925	619,032,847
	September	381,737,513	621,249,585
	October	389,856,507	621,511,207
	November	384,486,046	625,803,150
	December	381,375;500	624,692,326
	1914—January	330,811,330	635,135,955
	February	337,516,595	640,927,130

The demand deposits show a slight decrease of 0.67 per cent. and after, notice deposits a gain of about \$6,000,000, or 0.91 per cent. during February. Demand deposits reached a high point in the thirteen months' period in October with approximately \$390,000,000 and the low point in February last with \$337,000,000. After notice deposits at about \$641,-000,000 is the highest point of the past thirteen months. The increase in after notice deposits in January over December, 1913, was \$11,000,000 and those who analyse the bank statements naturally saw in this increase a pleasing sign in that small savings were finding their way back to the banks to a considerable aggregate. The Monetary Times has learned, however, that this was not the case. The increase was due to the transfer by one of the banks of about \$8, 000,000 from the demand deposits to the notice deposits account, this bank now following the practice of other banks in the treatment of these accounts.

#### Four Years' Deposits Record.

The deposits record for the past four years is given in the following table compiled by *The Monetary Times* :--

February.	On demand.	After notice.	Total
1910	\$236,697,987	\$507,307,733	\$744,005,720
1911	268,360,503	551,424,373	819,784,876
1912	321,152,954	600,252,128	921;405,082
1913	349,661,830	630,467,518	980, 129,348
1914	337,516,595	640,927,130	4 978,443,725

Total deposits are \$2,000,000 less than a year ago, but are greater than during any February of the past three years. Notice deposits were higher last February than any February in the five latest years and demand deposits are \$12,-000,000 less than a year ago. Loans to municipalities increased \$1,000,000 during February.

As a result of the large increase in call loans abroad the Canadian banks' ratio of liquid reserves to liabilities rose to 26.33 per cent., the highest in several years, and about 2 points higher than in January. The proportion was about 21 per cent. last summer.

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## Chartered Banks' Statement to the

		1.132	-	CAPITAL	STOCK	Amoun	t cent.		to	Dom.	Balances	Deposits by	Deposits
NAME OF BANK			pital horized	Capital Subscribed	Capital Paid Up	of rest reserv fund	e per	Note in circula	tion ded for pay	. after	due to Provincial Govern- ments	the public.	payable after noti or on a
		11	8	8	8	\$.		8			8	- 8	
Bank of Montreal Quèbec Bank Bank of Nova Scotia		5.	000,000 000,000 000,000	16,000,000 2,734,700 6,000,000	16,000,000 2,731,510 6,000,000		62 7	14.085 1,865 5,970	,392	684,191 29,443 328,142	122,334 104,899 3,465	3,570,507	97,425,80 9,991,27 14,861,47
Bank of British North America Bank of Toronto Molsons Bank		10,	866,666 000,000 000,000	4,866,666 5,000,000 4,000,000	4,866,666 5,000,000 4.000,000	6,000,0	000 - 11	3,779 4,135 3,256	987	44,412 63,273 56,817	68,418 91,809 234,659	14,064,579	23,812,11 27.417,4 26,674,9
Banque Nationale Merchants Bank of Canada Banque Provinciale du Canada		5, 10, 2,	000,000 000,000 000,000	2,000,000 7,000,000 1,000,000	2,000.000 7,000,000 1,000,000	6,600,0	000 10	2,192 5,881 991		19,774 448,174 21,852	176,744 81,921 191,509	17,620,782	13,547,5 38,571,3 6,447,4
Union Bank of Canada Canadian Bank of Commerce Royal Bank of Canada		8,	000,000 000,000 000,000	5,000,000 15,000,000 11,560,000	5.000.000 15,000.000 11,560,000	13,500,0	000 10	4,765 12,745 11,529	494 2,	220,841 565,512 284,838	15,702,185 2,660,133 3,227,416	67,602.258	29.407,5 85,920,5 75,881,5
Dominion Bank Bank of Hamilton Standard Bank of Canada		3,	000,000 000,000 000,000	6,000,000 3,000,000 2,909,750	5,923,499 3,000,000 2,871,280	3,600,0	000 12	4,049 2,610 2,754	755	65,452 75,921 30,730	88,704 647,892 2,051	9,225,799	39,428,4 24,016,5 24,145,8
Banque d'Hochelaga Bank of Ottawa Imperial Bank of Canada		4, 5, 10,	000,000 000,000 000,000	4,000,000 4,000,000 7,000,000	4,000,000 4,000,000 6,992,011	4,750.0	000 12	2,590 3,755 5,108	925	6,135 80,624 455,739	99,616 325,383 4,560,816	10,703,052	15,067,4 29,162,4 34,186,0
Metropolitan Bank Home Bank of Canada Northern Crown Bank	A	2. 5. 6,	000,000 000,000 000,000	1,000,000 2,000,000 2,862,400	1;000,000 1,943,881 2,829,689	650.0	000 7	899 1,217 1,875		36,525	1,720 54,849 803,184	2,282,596	5.686,8 6,833,9 7.084,4
Sterling Bank of Canada Bank of Vancouver Weyburn Security Bank	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	3, 2, 1,	000,000	1,253,200 1,174,700 632,200	1,174,663 875,519 316,100				855		96,563 29,121		4,341,3 566,4 447,9
Jotal		190,	866,666	115,993,616	115,084,818	112,679,0	074	. 97,563	,982 7	,518,395	29,375.391	337,516,595	640,927,
					ASSE	TS		*	· · ·	11		in	
		t Gold and diary Coir		Dor	minion Not	es	with Minister ce for security circulation	al gold			bks. in , inclu- ounted	ep'sits Due nade from with ban	n from
NAME OF BANK	In Canada	Else- where	Total	۸n Canada	Else- where	Total	Deposit with M of Finance for s of note circul	Deposit in central reserves	Notes of other banks	Cheques on other banks	ns to other ada, secured g bills rediso	d bal, and due banki from corre- ther pond anks in th in Unit anada King	ing corre es- pond' 'ts else he when ed than
	8	8	8	\$	8	8	8	. 8	\$	8	8 /	8 + 8	
1 Bank of Montreal 2 Quebec Bank 3 Bank of Nova Scotia	8,307,069 153,396 2,079,138	1,779,166 2,447,365	10,086,23 153,39 4,526,50	6 792,276	26	14,826,852 792,276 4,900,952	790,000 121,000 248,495	250,000	1,329,584 154,648 720,635	3,239,821 680.242 2,575,194		878 1,418, 02,773 1,771,	288
4 Bank of Brit. North America 5 Bank of Toronto	800,132 837,902 557,579		908,21 837,90 557,57	2 3,509,925	76	2,787,689 3.509,925 3,606,735	1,424,581 248,000 200,000		-289,052 332,356 305,170	1,717,420	119.675	8,182 3,098 14,032 403,	075 1,658 1,559 519 1,091
7 Banque Nationale	173,656 1,492,079 55,511	8,972 752,194	182,62 2,244,27 55,51	4 3,926,961		869,040 3,926,961 73,910	100.000 325,000 52,000	200,000 500,000	226,830 600,913 182,282	645,222 2,805,341 522,753		4,874 172. 599,058 22,	
0 Union Bank of Canada 1 Canadian Bank of Commerce 2 Royal Bank of Canada	801,670 4,719,241 1,920,359	2,803,895	7,523,13		156 10,026 249	3,996,329 16,819,017 12,526,643	240,000 738,500 578,000	500,000	554,535 2,379,506 2,375,077	2,308,717 5,313,241 7,452,854		99,971 13, 2,218 157, 21,560 640,	104 1,161 068 4,855 054 5,305
3 Dominion Bank	J,613,915 744,253 807,621		1,614,91 744,25 807.62	3 3,452,038	••••••	5.622,341 3,452,038 2,476,666	263,900 155,000 130.000	500,000 50,000 500,000	652,108 312,880 276,505	1,230,807	7. 9,500	447 154. 95,142 185,639	247
6 Banque d'Hochelaga 7 Bank of Ottawa	324,653 1,052,150 1,658,642		324,65 1,052,15 1,658,64			2.207,953 4,286,942 10,943,407	136,376 195,000 335,806	500,000	249,955 328,295 619,981	1,221,359	1,	384,844 14, 467,972 566, 075,567 4,688.	619 900
9 Metropolitan Bank 0 Home Bank of Canada 1 Northern Crown Bank	178,984 105,664 280,528		178,98 105,66 280,52	4 913,114	······	595,795 913,114 742,597	51,500 89,600 114,663		105,722 131,507 157,605	277,25			660 51 305 413 115
2 Sterling Bank of Canada 3 Bank of Vancouver 4 Weyburn Security Bank	43,493 54,563		43,49 54,56			699,938 96,539	53,747 37,155		149,134			10,000 49.	443 75

NOTE .- The whole of the deposit in the central gold reserves is in Dominion Notes.

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## Dominion Government---February, 1914

						Constant P	L	ABILIT	TIES		s	1.1	1		Day 1		•
Deposits sewher than Canad	e secured includin	ks ma and ces s other	balan- due to rbanks	banks and banking orrespond- ents in the United	Due to bankis and banking orrespond- ents else- where than in Canada or the U.K.	Bills payable	Acce and und letter crea	es i er i s of e	iabilities not ncluded under oregoing heads	Total Liabiliti	es an of the	gregate ount of ans to rectors, d firms which ey are artners	Average amount of current gold and subsidiar coin held during the month	of Ave amou Dom y Notes dur the m	inion s held a ring d	Greatest amount of notes in sirculation it any time luring the month	
8	\$	1	8	. 8.	8	8				\$	1	8					-
5,921,95 0,691,37		1	847,496 250,000 203,245	18,730 324.617 355,286	560,909 510,103 494,443	1,010,344	2	2,889 5,712 1,777	48,104 201,300 3,230	225,023, 16,873, 61,519,	252	828,599 508,148 537,351	10.071,18 221,05 4,426,18	2 1	541,917 192,253 041,378	14,552,926 1,979,572 5,970,824	
437,56			5,451 49,943 130,965	15.000 ° 258,195 43	188,893 73,534 214,286	2,601,711	39	1,955 3,549 6,593	2,550,807 137,610 100,479	50,476, 46,685, 39,027,	918	79,932 95,950 511,322	912.97/ 849,17/ 562,98	6 3,1	253,248 783,419 535,646	3,847,813 4,197,300 3,346,505	
033.80	s	1,	148,371	403.712 1,158,471 1,313.999	29,727 588,698 22,683		5	7,029	168,514 3,936 501	20,226, 65,784, 10,570,	237	531,566 450,998	180,76 2,221,53 62,90	6 4.5	869,564 843,238 124,464	2,192,660 5,881,884 1,127,438	
551,01 ,308,24 ,170,41		(	21,539 337,636 279,982	457,212 5,729.907 281,685	31,091 3,440,930 1,526,599	124,099 9,565;491 2,269,374	2,39	8,800 3,396 8,165	152,656 378,465 349,863	70,840, 212.948, 154,492,	014 1	730,412 ,128,424 695,039	1,632,63 7,440;00 8,394,54	0 17.5	100,267 215,000 199,115	12,915,000	1111
,218,64	2		156,458 1,157 9,309	538,396 403,124 750,581		232,325	9		78,434	63,181, 37,103, 37,621,	676	817,254 210,344 159,503	1,610,53 732,34 3 .807,35	8 2.0	136,000 006,363 513,122	2,622.090	1111
			216,720 338 121,127	474,422 40,483 1,840	199,265 122,572	·····	. 8	0,283 8,385 1,673	104,106 55,244	23,740, 44,326, 64,115,	438	267,379 426,669 332,184	355,18 1,050,15 1,669.93	6 4.3	005,095 962,943 246,917	3,176,635 3,814,710 5,369,599	T
			103,747 - 5,376 2,145 -	146,000	8,056 138,691			3,230	97 54,588	9,212, 10,678, 14,735,	615	416,910 78,782 199,417	179,43 111,26 277,67	3 - 1	365,916 765,337 854,194		2
			121.166	48,000	24,225			2,067	5,173 27,829	7,610, 1,384, 1,037,	051	50,242 44.736 12,878	38,44 55,25 11,05	4	509,038 92,442 101,610	1,040,235 314,855 181,175	2
,556,64			312,171	12,719,703	9,331,901	15,803,344	8,17	1,796	4,418,936	1,289,216	072 9	0,114,039	43,874,59	8 102,	358,486	99,862,232	the second
min'n overn- nent and Pro- incial overn- nent ecuri- ties	municipal search and Brit fo olonial publes sother than	tailway and other bonds, deben- tures and stocks		else- where than/in Canada (not ex- ceeding .80 days)	Other current loans and discounts in Canada	Other current loans and disco'nts else- where than in Canada	of	Govern-	Loans to cities, towns, muni- cipalities and school districts	Over- due debts	Real estate other than bank pre- mises	Mort- gages on real estate sold by the bank	Rank premises at not more than cost, less amounts (if any) written off	Liabili- ties of cus- tomers under letters of credit as per contra	Other assets not included under the fore- going heads	* Total Assets	the state of the second of the
8	8	8	\$	8	8		8	8	8	8	8	\$	8	\$	.*	\$ 260,561 859	
18,506 49,750 41,887	518,423 11 252,446 1 1,579,189 3	,639,178	4,226,20	. 88,618,698 0 2 5,565,080	10,695,291	7,560,467	· · · · · · ·	765,358	327,205	462,030 195,903 128,064	49,939 66,425	172,595 2,860	1,327,386 1,535,229	25,712 161,777	120,082 37,378	21,103,055 78,998,738	58
87,471 72,000	1,537,087 11,199 956,563	127,693 948,377 1,562,971	2,426,45	4	24,878,904 41,624,802 29,575,674		******		3,132,191 1,802,524 1,058,264	244,712 123,785 318,782	12,010 35,717	265	2,830,444 1,506,281	1,301,955 393,549 66,593	186,107	58,576,468 48,133,646	86
59,829	560,984	1,044,312 4,297,501 1,925,269	3,709.23	3,650,085	15,035,012 50,875,722 5,259,625	150,965			553,385 976,570 234,286	31,480 260,808 115,846	71,304 59,989 10,270		3,486,834 54,900 £	2. 4 . 1	150,672	80,557,254 12,243,951	4
570,707 568,018 281,697	X		8,793,84	2 17,566,978	8 129.232.59	2,424,087 16,059,557 16,848.378	******	200,024	4,010,010		125,542 978,753	436,462	4,349,694 5,097,962	378,165	40,107		6171
403,404 287,145 505,450	. /	4,951,833 482,865 747,031	5,079;91 2,946,78	12	26.942.598			10,219	406,399 1,628.803 600,600	116,212	24,612 355,051 21,000	76,081	3,488,149 2,016,544 1,079,308	99,671 125,273	289,804 44,468	44,408,814 44,479,982	42
147,623 122,523 143,842	1,538,654 2,004,524 880,800	352.361 708,649 937,879	668,77	10	33,241,43				1,497,537 2,293,025 3,040.273		40,764 116,568 134,049	64,241 463,174	1.012,148 1,739,202 2,233,904	80,385 111.673	105,783 60,169	53,745,796	6171
42,716 62,325	260,703 33,367 120,476	869,969 293,589 580,478	882,76 2,014,11	33		S	100 100 100		11,181 112.169 1 193,481		59,466	1	5 710.991 371,339	11,388	12,884 31,990	13.392,172 18,027,801	21
	- 368,621	449,316			5,595,42						1,628	14,000			53,628	2 126 821	1
		73,917 47,337	6,00		1,441,52		 		000 0000		1,800		121,459		56,921	1,453,355	0 1

T. C. BOVILLE, Deputy Minister of Finance. 1 .

Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Fire Losses and Insurance

Hilden, N.S.-March 26-School. Loss and cause unknown

Havelock, Ont .- March 17-Residence in West end. Loss and cause unknown.

Tako, Sask .- March 20-Mr. T. Shepherd's store. Loss and cause unknown.

Saltcoats, Sask .- March 24-Tedephone exchange. Loss, \$100. Cause unknown.

Warner, Alta .- March 20-Mr. R. Bailey's residence. Loss and cause unknown.

Watrous, Sask .- March 22-Mr. H. Horkham's residence. Loss and cause unknown.

Newburgh, Ont.-March 31-Mr. Winter's drug store. Loss, \$5,000. Cause unknown.

Sydney Mines, N.S.-March 23-Mrs. Jessome's residence. Loss and cause unknown.

Cobalt, Ont.-March 24-Jamieson Meat Company's store. Loss and cause unknown.

-Crandall, Man.-March 22-Mr. D. Henderson's residence Loss and cause unknown.

Cordova, Ont.-March 27-Mr. W. Teal's residence./Loss and cause unknown. No insurance.

Doaktown, N.B.-Messrs. J. H. Holmes and Son sawmill. Loss, \$3,500. Cause unknown.

Ottawa, Ont.-March 26-Mrs. Kelly's residence, 48 Lorne Avenue. Loss and cause unknown.

Cornwall, Ont.-March 30-Mr. O. C. Martin's store, Rose Corners. Loss, \$4,500. Cause unknown.

Sandy Lake, Ont .- March 25-Messrs. Terryberry and Simmons' premises. Loss and cause unknown.

Lake Township, Ont .- March 26-Messrs. Lynch and Ryan's sawmill. Loss, \$1,000. Cause unknown.

New Clasgow, N.S.-March 25-Mr. J. P. Fraser's residence, Nelson Street. Loss and cause unknown.

Newmarket, Ont.—March 27—Town lock-up. Loss, \$200; waterworks plant. Loss, \$100. Cause unknown.

Burk's Falls, Ont.-March 26-Mr. A. F. Rutter's residence, Orgario Street. Loss and cause unknown.

Victoria, B.C.-March 21-Gordon's, Limited store, Yates Street. Loss, \$1,000. Cause, short circuit.

St. Stephen, N.B.-March 24-Canadian Pacific Railway freight shed. Löss, \$800. Cause, explosion of oil stove.

Arnprior, Ont.-March 25-Mr. J. Clarke's residence, 2nd line, Fitzroy. Loss unknown." Cause, defective flue.

Hull, Ont.-March 22-Rear Hull Electric Railway Com-pany's sub-station, Main Street. Loss and cause unknown. • Moose Jaw, Sask.—March 25.—Mr. Hazard's residence, Coteau Street W. Loss; \$2,600. Cause, supposed coal oil stove

Amherst, N.S.-March 22-Commerce block, owned by Messrs. W. W. Black and J. E. Losby. Loss and cause un-

Hallfax, N.S.-March 25-Sherwin Williams Company, Limited, building, 133 Upper Water Street. Loss and cause unknown.

Hamilton, Ont.-March 30-Mr. J. V. Elliott's building and automobile, 20, Hess Street South. Loss, \$2,000. Causeunknown.

Harris, Sask .- March 24-R. L. Wilson's livery barn. Goose Lake Grain and Lumber building. Loss and cause

Brockville, Ont .- March 31-Mr. J. Vout's barn, 6th concession of Elizabethtown. Loss, \$3,000. Insurance, \$1,000. Cause unknown.

Winnipeg, Man.-March 28-Czerwinski's box factory; Logan Avenue and Tecumseh Street. Loss unknown. Cause, overheated boiler.

Liverpool, N.S.-March 28-Stores of Messrs. N. H. Cunningham, A. S. Hutchins. G. Snaddon and C. V. MacIntosh. Loss, \$40,000. Cause unknown.

London, Ont.-March 25-Lumber at Mr. R. A. Locker's residence, 454 Horton Street. Loss, slight. Cause unknown. March 26-Dominion Abattoirs. Loss, \$10,000. Cause unknown.

Fort William, Ont .- March 22-Store, 1218, Victoria Avenue. Loss, \$100. Cause unknown.

March 26-Hudson Bay Company's store. Loss, \$200,-000. Cause unknown.

Bracebridge, Ont.—March 27—Three boathouses. March 29—Mr. J. McMillan's stable. Loss and cause unknown; Young Wood's laundry. Loss unknown. Cause, gasoline lamp exploded.

Calgary, Alta.-March 21-Hillier block. Loss and cause unknown.

March 23-Grocksy store, 5014 McLeod. Loss, \$2,000. Loss and cause unknown.

Moncton, N.B.-March 25-Coal sheds of Messrs. J. E. Masters' and Company and Moncton Fuel, Ice and Cartage Company. Loss, \$5,000. Insurance on Master's building, \$1,000; Cartage Company's building, \$1,500. Cause, supposed spark.

Red Deer, Alta .- Fire Chief Meere's report for the week ended March 26th, shows the following loss :-

March 26-Mr. J. Carr's mattress factory. Loss, building, \$300; contents, \$700; machinery, \$100. Insurance, \$1,500, Phœnix of London.

Toronto, Ont .- March 26-60 Elmwood Avenue, Earlscourt. Loss, slight. Cause unknown; Messrs. Truelove and Leith's residences, Kenora Crescent, West Earlscourt. Loss, \$2,000. Cause unknown.

March 29-Marine Construction Company's premises, York Street. Loss, \$5,000. Cause unknown.

March 30-Toronto and York Radial Company's car barns. Loss, building, \$6,000; two cars burned, \$12,000; contents, \$2,000. Cause, upset torch.

New Westminster, B.C.—Fire Chief Watson's report for the period ended March 21st, shows the following losses:—

March 4-Residence, 359 Simpson Street. Chimney fire. March 14-Shingle mill, Lulu Island, owned by Canadian Northern Railway, and occupied by Mr. Bush. Loss, building, \$200, contents, \$200. Insurance, building, \$2,000; con-

\$1,500, North British and Mercantile. Cause, furnace. March 18-Japanese lodging house, Lulu Island. Loss,

\$115. Cause, heater. Montreal, Que.—March 24—388 St. Dominique Street. Loss and cause unknown.

March 28-Mr. J. W. Spencer's premises, 300 Dorion Street. Loss, \$10,000. Cause unknown.

March 29-Mr. A. Choquette's residence, 705 West Notre Dame Street, and Mr. G. Pearson's store, 707 Notre Dame Street. Loss and cause unknown; Bonner Leather Company's premises. Loss, \$15,000. Cause unknown; 1024 Jeanne D'Arc Street, Maisonneuve; Mr. Vineberg's residence, 4046 Tupper Street. Loss unknown. Cause, spontaneous combustion.

Truro N.S .- Fire Chief Stewart's report for the week ended March 7th, shows the following losses :-

March 1-Residence owned by R. A. Loughead Estate. Loss, \$1,140. Cause, defective flue. Insurance, building, \$2,500. Halifax Fire Insurance Company; Grant's bakery. Loss, \$300. Insurance, \$800, Springfield. V. Patavitch's confectionery store. Loss Store Insurance Store Hartford: confectionery store. Loss, \$130. Insurance, \$400, Hartford; Bailey's millinery store. Loss, \$200. Insurance, New York Underwriters, \$800.

Previous to the these losses Truro's fire loss for the year did not exceed \$300.

Vancouver, B.C.—March 21—Building owned by Main-land Trust Company, 852-864 Combie Street. Estimated losses and the firms occupying the building:—Mainland Trust Company, building, \$45,000; W. M. Lowney Company, Limited, of Canada, chocolate manufacturers, \$25,000; Wm. Wrigley and Company, Spearmint gum manufacturers; Tower Canadian, Limited, manufacturers of oil clothing, \$30,000; Nelson, Shakespeare, Watkins, Limited, wholesale grocers, \$40,000; McLeod and Clarkson, wholesale importers, grocery, \$2,000; Imperial Transfer Company, furniture and other goods in storage, \$11,000; Cunningham Hardware Company, \$5,000; probable total, \$140,000. Cause unknown.

Saskatoon, Sask .- Fire Chief Heath's report for the two weeks ended March 21st shows the following losses :-

March 8-Mr. A. Babyizuk's residence, 3rd Street. Loss, \$500. Cause unknown. Insurance, \$2,500, Canada National.

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March 10-Shed rear Canadian Northern Railway offices, and Avenue: No loss. Cause slacking lime. March 13-Mr. Melanly's residence, 123 Avenue, J. South, owned by Mr. J. Hayhurst. Loss, building, \$100; contents, \$250. Cause, hot ashes. Insurance, building, \$200; contents, \$200, General Insurance Company. March 14-Mr. W. Robinson's residence, 520 Avenue, H. South, owned by Mr. H. Elford, Chimney fire.

March 18-Mr. E. Persel's residence, 503 Dufferin Street. Chimney fire.

March 20-Mr. W. Hopkin's garage, rear 307 Saskatchewan Crescent. Loss, building, \$1,000; contents, \$1,500. No insurance. Cause, engine backfiring. Mr. A. McIntyre's automobile was destroyed in this fire. Loss, \$1,000. Insurance, \$600, Lloyds.

Toronto, Ont .- Fire Chief Thompson's report for the 

Street, owned by Mr. J. Purves. Loss, building, \$50; con-tents, \$25. Cause overheated stove. tents,

March 24-Mr. W. B. Newsome's printing plant, 188 Adelaide Street W. Loss, \$600. Cause unknown; Mr. J. H. Adelaide Street W. Loss, \$000. Cause unknown; Mr. J. H. Walton's building, 114 York Street, owned by F. Diver. Loss, contents, \$300. Cause, overheated furnace pipes; Mr. W. Jameson's residence, 149 Vine Street, owned by Mr. J. Joyn's son. Loss, building, \$100. Cause, defective chimney. March 25-Mr. C. R. Lavoie's residence, 50 Wroxeter Street, Loss, building, \$75; contents, \$50. Cause unknown;

Mr. G. Rudd's residence, rear 115 Woodbine Avenue, owned by Mr. A. K. Earsman. Loss, building, \$20; contents, \$50.@ Cause unknown.

Cause unknown. March 26-Mr. L. Ewing's store and dwelling, 859 Lansdowne Avenue, owned by Mr. F. Hopper. Loss, build-ing, \$10; contents, \$100. Cause unknown. March 27-Mr. H. H. Evans' brick building, 44 King

Street East, owned by Courian and Company. Loss, build-

Street East, owned by Courlan and Company. Loss, build-ing, \$600; contents, \$1,000. Cause unknown. March 29-Mr. A. Anselom's residence, 70 Markham Street. Loss, building, \$300; contents, \$100. Cause un-known; Marine Construction Company's building, York Street, owned by Canadian Pacific Railway. Cause unknown.

March 30-Mrs. Burke's residence, 181 College Street, owned by Winnett Estate. Loss, building, \$100; contents, \$300. Cause, spark from grate; store, etc., occupied by Messrs. D. Elder and D. Nickerson, 933 Bloor Street West. Loss, building, \$300; contents, \$100. Cause unknown; To-ronto and York Radial Company's building, Lake Shore Road. Cause, overturned torch

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING FIRES ALREADY REPORTED.

Chatham, Ont .- For attempting to, burn his father-inlaw's house, Mr. G. Jewall has been sentenced in the county police court to five years in Portsmouth penitentiary.

Winnipeg, Man.-March 23-Scott Block. Loss on build-ing, owned by Fred W. Scott, \$115,000. Insurance, \$55,000, neld by Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner in the following com-panies:—North British and Mercantile Company, \$13,000; Yorkshire, \$10,000; London-Lancashire Company, \$12,500; Caledonian, \$9,500; Norwich Union, \$10,000.

Ground floor-Holiday and MacCrimmon, real estate. Loss, \$1,000. Partially insured; Jones Brothers and Com-pany, Limited, store fixtures and barber supplies. Loss, \$15,000. Partially insured; Leo Kay and Company, Oriental goods. Loss, \$500. Partially insured; North Empire Fire Insurance Company. Loss, \$1,000. Insured; Western Trust Company. Loss, \$500. Insured: National Paving and Con-tracting Company. Loss under \$1,000. Covered by insurance in the North Empire.

First floor-Room 21-Rembrandt studio work rocm. Loss, \$500. Insured: Room 22-C. H. Black, Limited. Loss, \$6,000 to \$8,000. Partially insured: Room 22-U. H. Black, Limited. Loss, \$6,000 to \$8,000. Partially insured: Room 23-Wm. J. Cowan, railway contractor. Loss, \$500; Room 24-John Severn; Room 25-Western Laboratories; Room 26-Rem-brandt studio. Loss, \$2,000. Partially insured; Room 27-C. and J. Jones, contractors. Loss, \$600. Insured; Room 28-Western Investment Company, real astate. Loss, \$600. 28-Western Investment Company, real estate. Loss, \$600. Insured

Second and third floors-Room 31-Watt Brothers and Company; Room 32-C. L. Peterson and Company. Loss, \$1,000. Partially insured; Room 34-Western Woodenware Company. Loss, \$1,500. Insurance, \$500; Room 34<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>—H. J. Reedy Elevator Company and Ideal Electric Company; Rooms 35 and 36—Canadian Northern Railway claims depart-ment. Loss, \$2,000. Insured.

Fourth floor-Room 40-Thomas Hoyle. Loss, \$500. Insured; Room 41-Irish Railways and General Contractors, Loss, \$500. Limited; Room 41—Irish Railways and General Contractors, Limited. Loss, \$20,000. Partially insured; Room 42—L. P. Beaubien, lawyer. Loss, \$1,000. Partially insured; also J. N. Carter Telephone Construction; Room 44—Winnipeg Scenic Company, Limited. Loss, \$2,000. Insurance, \$1,500; Room 44—Frank Walter; Room 45—Sanitary Supply Company. Loss, \$1,000. Partially insured; Room 47-Benjamin J. Curry, dentist. Loss, \$5,000. Insurance, \$1,250.

Fifth floor-Room 41-J. B. Duncan, railway contractor. Loss, \$500. Partially insured; Room 52-Mackenzie and Mann, telegraphic construction. Loss, \$1,000. Insured; Room 53-Harvey Brothers, manufacturers' agents. Loss, \$2,500 No. No. 1000 N \$2,500. No insurance; Room 54-S. M. Waldron and Com-pany, builders. Loss, \$1,000. Partially insured; Room 56-C. H. Kenny and Company and Gate City Brick Works Company. Loss, \$1,000. Covered; Room 57—H. S. and H. E. Mussett, manufacturers' agents. Loss, \$1,000. Partially in-sured. John Round and Sons, Limited, silversmiths.

Sixth floor-Room 62-Manitoba Sunday Schools Asso-ciation. Loss, \$1,500. Insurance, \$450 in the National; Room 62<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-Chamberlain Metallic Weather Strip Agency and Western Teachers' Bureau. Loss, \$1,000. Partially insured; Room 63-F. Forsythe and F. Youngblatt and Company. Loss, \$1,000. Partially insured; Room 63%-International Fransit and Commercial Company, Limited, and Inland Sales Company. Loss, \$1,000. Partially insured; Room 65-Moncreiff and Endress, Limited, manufacturers' agents. Loss, \$1,000. Partially insured; Room 67-E. H. Taafe and Sons, Limited; Room 68-Jackcon and Goldie, Limited. \* Loss, \$200. No insurance.

#### FIRES OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN

More than twenty-four per cent. of all the fires reported to the Indiana State fire marshal during the first eight months after his office was established are given as of un-known origin. In other words, the local fire chiefs and township assistants to the fire marshal were unable to find any satisfactory explanation for approximately one-fourth of all the fires reported in Indiana during a period of eight months.

The fire marshal is emphasizing in every section of the State the importance of a careful examination by local officials of all premises after fires occur. In this way he feels sure that many clues for fires that would otherwise be unexplained will be found.

Many of the fires reported of unknown origin in the United States are due to incendiarism, fire officials say. The Ohio fire marshal states that forty per cent, of all fires aris-ing from unknown sources are the result of the work of incendiary agents. Since the Indiana department has been in existence for only a short time, the State fire marshal cannot at present make any definite estimate as to the percentage of such fires which are being assigned to "unknown" causes in this State.

Thousands of dollars worth of human hair was destroyed in a fire at 120 West 20th Street, New York, lately. The flames caught great bunches of hair suspended from the ceiling and worked through to the third floor and out through Bales of hair just received and great quantities of the roof. celluloid ornaments helped along the blaze. Is there any adequate rate for such a risk? asks the Insurance Monitor.

Mr. T. G. Holt, chief executive officer for Mackenzie and Mann on the Pacific coast, states that if everything goes well their tracks should be completed by midsummer. Regarding the section through British Columbia, he says there are nine teen bridges from the coast eastward to the summit of the mountains, and most of them are in position, although the gaps in the track laying are caused by the delay in getting the superstructure in position on several of the bridges on the western portion of the system.

Volume 52.

## INVESTMENTS AND THE MARKET

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

British Columbia Copper Company.—Sufficient deposits having been made the plan for the organization of the new company to be known as the Canadian Copper Company; Limited, is declared operative.

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Seneca Superior Mining Company.—At the annual meet-ing held in Toronto the former board of directors was re-elected, as follows:—S. Harry Worth, president; F. W. Zoller, vice-president; A. H. Dewey, W. E. Segsworth and R. F. Segsworth.

Quebec Railway.—Mr. H. G. Matthews, general mana-ger, states that the earnings show an increase, and that after the payment of all fixed charges, 2 per cent. or more will have been earned on the common stock. The financial year of the company ends on June 30.

Kaministiquia Power Company.—Kaministiquia Power gross earnings for the month of February were \$27,931, mak-ing the total for the four months ended March 1st, \$110,339. After deducting bond interest the net figures for the month were \$16,150, or at the rate of 14.3 per cent., bringing the aggregate net earnings for the four monthly period up to \$67,203.

**Canadian Express Company.** A deficit of \$8,434 for the month of January, is shown by the Canadian Express Company in the report to the Interstate Commerce Committee at Washington. Total operating revenue was \$137,674, a decrease of \$30,204, while operating expenses and taxes amount-ed to \$146,108. From July 1 to November 30 net operation income was \$89,944, a decrease of \$31,668.

National Brick Company.—The National Brick Com-pany's statement shows net profits of approximately \$119,000 for the twelve months ended February 28th, as compared with \$255,196 for the previous year, a decrease of \$136,000, or approximately 53 per cent.

In view of the marked contraction in building operations when money became scarce and interest rates high last year, this result is not surprising. The company succeeded in earn-ing 5.9 per cent. on its stock against a dividend of 5 per cent.

Canadian Pacific Rallway.—Concerning recent talk of a fresh Canadian Pacific Railway stock issue, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is quoted as, saying: "The Canadian Pacific Railway will have no need to borrow further money for some time to come. A great deal of money will be spent this year on construction purposes; yet we have a good deal of money yet in our treasury for this purpose. The Canadian Pacific Railway has been spending more money on its lines than it has borrowed; but it always has the debenture stock to fall back upon; and there are plenty of people who will eagerly buy this up."

**Canadian Coal and Coke Company.**—The Canadian Coal and Coke Company has received the \$500,000 loan from its American bankers which had been under negotiation. This money, with the proceeds of the short-term notes sold last autumn, will enable the company to liquidate all its indebted-ness and to continue development work at its various pro-

Arrangements are now progressing for the sale of the \$3,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the company, an option on which has been given to the American bankers who have been assisting the company in its financing. This issue, when sold, will provide for the retirement of the \$750,000 short-term notes and the liquidation of the \$500,000 loan. The balance remaining will be used for completing development work and will also provide imple working capital for the company.

Mexican Northern Power Company.—At a meeting to be held at the head office of the Mexican Northern Power Com-pany in Toronto on May 12th. holders of the company's \$10,-000,000 five per cent. bonds will be asked to sanction the modi-

fication and compromise of their rights to the extent chiefly of permitting the company to create 6 per cent. prior lien bonds to an amount not exceeding \$3,000,000, and of cancelling the liability of the company for interest on the original issue for a period of two and a half years.

It is now proposed that the bondholders relinquish all claims to the two coupons which have not been paid and to the coupons due July 1st next and January 1st and July 1st, 1915—that is, relinquish all claims to interest for a period of two and a half years. The new money which it is proposed to raise will apparently be neces-sary for the protection of the plant so far constructed and its ultimate completion.

Home Investment and Savings Association .- The directors of this Winnipeg company are issuing \$144,000 (1,440 shares of a par value of \$100 each) of new stock of the As-sociation, which is offered to the present shareholders at a premium of 25 per cent. The shares will be allotted in the ratio of one share of new stock to each six shares of old stock held. (No rights to fractional shares will be recogniz-Subscriptions will be payable as follows :- On each ed). share allotted there will be payable as follows:—On each share allotted there will be payable, May 1st, 1914, \$40, (\$25 on stock and \$15 on premium); August 1st, 1914, \$35, (\$25 on stock and \$10 on premium); October 1st, 1914, \$25; De-gember 15th, 1914, \$25. Subscribers may pay for their allot-ment in full, or any amount in addition to that called, at any time within the period preceribed for means the period. time within the period prescribed for payment, and all sums so paid will participate in future dividends from the date payment is received by the Association. The shares will be allotted on May 1st next, and the stock transfer register will

be closed from the first to the tenth day of that month (both days inclusive) to facilitate the issuing of the new stock. Any shares not subscribed for by May 1st will be dealt with by the directors at their discretion and they reserve the right of refusing any applications and returning any sub-scriptions on account thereof should they deem it advisable. When the above issue is fully paid the Association will have a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000 and a reserve of \$471,000.

#### MARCH BANK CLEARINGS

The following are the returns of Canadian Bank Clear-ing Houses for March, 1914, and February, 1914, with in-crease or decrease over March, 1913:-

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Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle

### of Canada

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Montreal Office: 628 Transportation Building. Telephone Main 8436. T. C. Allum, Editorial Representative. G. W. Goodall, Western Manager. Telephone Main 2914.

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			AU Cents

#### ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST.

The Monetary Times was established in 1867, the year of Confederation. It worbed in 1869 The Intercolonial Journal of Commerce, of Montreal; in 1870, a Trade Review, of Montreal; and The Toronto Journal of Commerce. The Monetary Times does not necessarily endorse the statements and nions of its correspondents, nor does it hold itself responsible therefor. The Monetary Times invites information from its readers to aid in excluding mits columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information I be treated confidentially.

#### SUBSCRIBERS PLEASE NOTE:

When changing your mailing instructions, be sure to state fully both your and your new address. All mailed papers are sent direct to Friday evening trains. Any subscriber o receives his paper late will confer a favor by complaining to the circulation

### HOW THE POLICY LOAN HITS

Those who are supporters of the loan on the life insurance policy may read the following story and endeavor to find a moral other than the obvious one. A short time ago, a Toronto life office notified one of its branch managers that a certain policy had been surrendered, on account of the interest and the loan previously received by a policyholder in Quebec province, exceeding the cash surrender value.

A short time later the branch manager notified the head office that the policyholder was dead. The Quebec manager added this postscript to his letter: "Since writing the above we have been applied to by the . · of deceased, who states that there is a family of children entirely unprovided for. It seems most unfortunate, and if there are any means of meeting this case, they would certainly be most welcome."

Unfortunately, there are no means of meeting a case of this kind. If a policy has been definitely cancelled and the assured dies, the company have no legal authority to revive the policy, and if the company were to do so, in in any case, other policyholders would be justified in raising their objections.

It is cases like the above that emphasize the importance of attempting to remedy or minimize the evils resulting from borrowing on life insurance policies. In a large percentage of cases no attempt is made to pay off the loans. The policy noted above, by the way, was one of 330 policies with the same company, which were cancelled by loans during the past year.

Now is winter of our February bank statement made gladsome by its appearance in April.

The Midway Photo-Play Company, of Montreal, has the following provisional directors: Heralampos Koutso-gianopulos, Theodoros Adamakos, and G. Gladianos. As our office boy says, "the directorate is some film."

BRITISH	COLUMBIA	AND	THE	FARMER
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The British Columbia government will probably go into the farm loan business. Its royal commission on agriculture has reported after a lengthy investigation and proposes the creation of a board to be known as the agricultural credit commission to deal with all matters appertaining to the administration of government mortgage loans to farmers. The commission also propose that the legislative assembly should authorize the minister of finance each years to borrow up to a specified amount by the issue of stock or debentures bearing interest at not more than four per cent., and having a currency of 36 and a half years. These moneys shall be available for the credit commission to lend to farmers in respect to permanent improvements made on their land and for other productive measures. Such loans shall be repayable by amortization over such periods as the commission may decide and applicants for loans will be investigated as to their personal character and responsibility and the adaptability of their lands.

It is proposed that the productive value after the improvements shall be ascertained by appraisers, under the direction of the commission, and the maximum loan which may be made on any land shall not exceed sixty per cent. of the value, calculated on a productive basis. No loan shall be made for less than \$250 or more than \$10,000 to one applicant or upon one property, and it suggested that applicants for loans not exceeding is \$2,000 shall be given priority.

Naturally, many of the objections of The Monetary Times to the Saskatchewan government scheme of a similar nature, already noted in these columns, apply also to the British Columbia scheme.

Aside from the purely financial aspect, the commissioners deal with other acute problems. For instance, they report that Oriental ownership or leasehold of farm lands is detrimental to the truck farming industry as carried on in this province by the white settlers, and that the Hindus are becoming troublesome competitors to the dairymen who supply the Victoria market with fresh milk, and therefore they submit the recommendation that the government should take the matter up with the authorities at Ottawa. At the same time, noting the scarcity of efficient labor for the farm, the commissioners suggest that the Oriental tax should be drawn upon to assist immigration from England. This presumably means that the Orientals who insist on coming to a province where they are not welcome, will help to pay, through the medium of the head tax, for getting farm labor from England, which is welcome.

Another important question is that of marketing, the commission finding that it is desirable to promote cooperation among the producers and also among the buyers of agricultural produce. Apparently the value of the middleman is not to be placed as high as hitherto. The commission also report that the maintenance of the present amount of protection afforded by the custom tariff to the produce of farmers is necessary and reasonable; that much assistance can be given to the producer in his fight for the share of the Northwest market by the active co-operation of the railroads and express companies operating throughout the province. The commission recommends that the co-operative movement should be encouraged, but that it should be started on a small scale. The report suggests, too, the organization of a market news service to collect and disseminate information as to supply and demand.

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### BANKING IN MEXICO

In North America, we are beginning to learn with what care-free spirit Mexico finances. About the middle of December, the banks in that republic were given what the government called a holiday. Dating from then, until March 31st, this really meant that the banks could not be compelled to meet any obligation unless they saw fit to do so. They were allowed to push collections, however, as in other times. A reader of *The Monetary Times* in Mexico declared, when put into operation, that the banks would only pay from \$50 (pesos) to \$200 per week against any deposit, and that it was impossible to obtain more from them. They also had the privilege of amounts at any minute and still not go into liquidation.

According to a dispatch from Mexico City, the accuracy of which cannot be guaranteed in these troublous days of the republic, President Huerta's financial stress will be relieved by a plan adopted which will bring into the treasury 100,000,000 pesos, approximately, at the present exchange, which is practically 3 to 1, some \$33,-000,000 in gold. Fifty million pesos will be immediately available; the balance as required.

The result was to be the resumption on April 1st of the interest payments on the foreign debt, suspended on January 12th last, and the early revocation of the fifty per cent advance in import duties recently imposed as a war measure, all of which will be set forth in a decree to be issued within a day or two.

The plan involves the issuance of treasury notes against the unsold balance of bonds authorized in May, 1913, to the amount of \$100,000,000, for a portion of which a Paris bank syndicate subscribed, but of which practically half remains unsold. These bonds are to be placed with the Mexican banks at thirty per cent. of their face value, the banks to issue currency against them at the legal ratio of 3 to 1. The bonds are secured by the pledge of sixteen per cent. of the customs. The bankers have agreed to take the bonds in ques-

The bankers have agreed to take the bonds in question, and the plan is only awaiting the signature of President Huerta to become effective.

In return for the assistance rendered by the banks President Huerta promises definitely to abandon the scheme for a federal bank, and likewise the proposed one per gent. tax on the capital of corporations and individuals.

Provision is made in the contract with the bankers subscribing that in the event that the Paris bankers determine to exercise their option on the balance which they hold, the Mexican banks shall surrender their holdings for cash.

Bankers, commenting on the measure, while regarding it as the best procedure, foresee future difficulties in which the banks will be unable to offer further assistance, since the present measure forces all the institutions of issue to the fullest possible extent.

#### GEORGIAN BAY CANAL

The Georgian Bay canal is too much of a luxury for a young country that has now an annual interest burden of \$150,000,000 on capital borrowed from Great Britain. The canal may be commercially feasible, and as a job for making many contractors rich and as a political favors pie, it is also a good scheme, but the Dominion has had enough of those sort of enterprises for a few years. Why not get down to hard work, producing a little more instead of constructing a lot more?

#### HELPING THE FARMER

Mr. George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, told The Monetary Times correspondent at Calgary that he wants to preach the gospel of back to the land, and that this would be the salvation of western Canada. The gospel which Mr. Bury proposes to preach is of vital importance. Back to the land is not a matter only of the salvation of western Canada. It is a consideration for the entire Dominion. It is the key, to the problem of more production, which must follow a lengthy period of construction. The Canadian Pacific Railway will encourage scientific agriculture, and that means profitable agriculture. The western vice-president of the road knows western Canada as a land where they raise cattle and hogs, sheep and alfalfa, hay and potatoes. The day of exclusive wheat-growing has passed. The Canadian railroads should do everything possible to encourage production in Canada and to help the farmer. It is good railroad business.

The agricultural committee of the Medicine Hat board of trade propose to encourage and assist the farmers in their section to raise better crops and better stock and to secure better prices for what they produce. The movement of the Medicine Hat board is wise, and is the outcome of a feeling that it is good business for all interested to do whatever can be done to encourage the farmer and stock-raiser in every way. The committee will follow this with a campaign for the growing of alfalfa by the farmer, this being known to be one of the best legumes and an ideal food for stock. To this end, the committee will secure a supply of alfalfa seed and distribute it among the farmers at actual cost.

In speaking at Lethbridge, Mr. J. F. Dennis, head of the natural resources department of this railroad, urged the necessity of enlisting the sympathy and working with the farmers as the only means for the desired development. To encourage mixed farming is the solution of the agricultural problem, and to this end the railway in its ready-made farm policy extend purchase payments to twenty years and advance \$1,000 worth of live stock to those who intend going in for farming. He looked to little agricultural immigration from the British, Isles this year. Though immigration would not be diminished, he thought the bulk would arrive from the United States.

#### ACREAGE UNDER CROP

Mr. George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, states that there will be 2,000,000 acres more under crop this year in Western Canada than last year. It is to be hoped that his estimate will be realized. The railroad as a development factor is doing its full share of work. The great need now is to get more men onto the land and more acreage under crop.

Whatever the cause, the crop statistics of 1913 were a little disappointing. For the whole of Canada, the principal field crops occupied a total estimated area in 1913 of 35,375,000 acres compared with 35,575,000 in 1912, a decrease of 200,000 acres under crop last year. This decline in acreage helped to decrease the value of the field crop which, computed at average local market prices, was \$552,771,500 in 1913, as compared with \$556,344,100 in 1912, a decrease in value of \$3,573,000. These figures are but another reminder of the appeal of the land for agricultural capital and labor.

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## PUBLIC TAKE 261% OF WINNIPEG LOAN - CABLES

(The following cable messages of the Canadian Associated Press and the Montreal Star are trinted by special arrangement.)

#### ANOTHER ISSUE COMINC.

\*London, March 30.—A new issue of the Southern Al-berta Land Company is expected in this market.

#### CANADA STEAMSHIPS EXCHANCE OF SHARES.

\*London, March 31.—It is announced that the exchange of Richelieu and Ontario shares for shares in Canada Steam-ship Lines, Limited, will be made within the next few days. Application will be made for an official quotation for Canada Steamship preference and ordinary on the London,

Montreal and Toronto exchanges.

#### WINNIPEC LOAN AT PREMIUM.

\*London, March 31 .- The Vinnipeg loan is now at fiveeights premium despite the fact that 73 per cent. was left with the underwriters. It is expected that the British Columbia loan will have a similar experience.

The eagerness of the public for high yields is shown by the rush for the Selfridge Stores £300,000 sixes. The lists closed in two hours and the issue was largely oversubscribed.

#### CANADIAN POSITION IN LONDON SOUND.

\*London, March 28.—After several days' intercourse with London financiets, Mr. Charles R. Hosmer says it is gen-erally recognized here that Canada is going through a period of hesitancy, but the basic conditions of the Government credit and banking is so undoubtedly secure that the best London authorities agree that a little patience alone is needed to ensure sound Canadian enterprises, which will fully justify themselves.

#### KLONDYKE MINING RECORD.

\*London, March 25.—The Times displays a column article by Mr. Rowland Fielding Mimm on the Klondyke auriferous gravel mining industry, which he says has now reached a degree of importance unsurpassed elsewhere in any field of equal area.

Two companies, in 1913, produced five million dollars. The individual miner, with his rich bonanzas, has been superseded. He especially discusses the prospects of the Glanville interests, of which Mr. Treadgold is the managing director, and says Glanville will soon pay dividends on the ordinary stock, which is now quoted at one-half.

#### CANADIAN OIL COMPANY'S REORCANIZATION.

+London, March 31.—Shareholders of the Standard Oil Company of Canada yesterday received particulars of a re-construction scheme which the liquidator is putting forward. From these it appears that a new company is to be formed with a capital of  $\pounds_{35,000}$  in 1 shilling shares, to take over the assets of the old company, and shareholders joining in the reconstruction will receive 1 shilling share in exchange for each 5 shilling share in the old company. The liquidator, however, points out that there is a speculative risk entailed by joining in the reconstruction. He assumes at the outset that a substantial proportion of shareholders will dissent and claim their share of the assets in cash and he insists that unless 600,000 shares are taken up the scheme is not feasible.

Commenting on the proposed scheme the Financial Times says shareholders will understand from reading the scheme that by joining in the reconstruction they are enter-ing on something ing on something very much akin to a gamble, and unless they are prepared to go in on that understanding, they had better notify liquidator of their dissent.

\*Montreal Star cable. +Canadian Associated Press cable.

#### CANADA COMPANY REPORTS BIC PROFITS.

+London, March 31 .- Presiding at the annual meeting of the Canada Company, a phenomenally successful Ontario Land Company, to-day, the chairman announced net profits of  $\pounds 21,000$ . They had sold at least 1,432 acres at 6 per cent. increase, while of the higher price land 3,227 acres were sold at an increase of 18 per cent. over 1912 valuation. Prospects for the current year were excellent.

#### BROKERS ARE WISE.

\*London, March 31.—A favorable sign of the present con-dition of the London market can be had from the fact that although subscriptions for the British Columbia loan are believed to be coming in slowly, the brokers are warning their clients that they will get this stock no cheaper by waiting as the market is being prepared to buy freely at par, and is not prepared to sell at a discount, even if the underwriters get more than is expected.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA STOCK ISSUE,

tLondon, March 27.—The underwriting has been com-pleted for the issue by British Columbia of £1,500,000 in 41/2 per cent. stock, redeemable in 1941. The price is 99. This is the first direct British Columbia government loan since £721,000 in 3 per cent. inscribed stock was issued at 92 in 1002

The present quotation of this 3 per cent. stock is 92. \*London, March 30.—The attractiveness of the British Columbia lean of £1,500,000 four and a halfs at 99, published this morning, is admitted by the Financier, which says the issue is thoroughly sound and all the more attractive to a large class of investors, because the prolongation, of the instalments involves a substantial bonus.

#### RECEPTION OF WINNIPEC LOAN.

\*London, March 30 .- The public has taken 261/2 per cent.

of the Winnipeg loan of £1,500,000 four and a halfs at 98. \*London, March 30.—The result of the Winnipeg issue is naturally regarded to a certain extent as disappointing, seeing that Winnipeg's loan last autumn was announced as over-subscribed.

A brisk trade, however, is being done to-day in the new stock at about one-half discount. The old Winnipeg stocks are a trifle weaker, but there is every confidence that they will soon regain their former strength. The consolidated regis-tered stock issue (1943-63) is quoted at 98-100.

Regina city debentures, 1923-32, 5 per cent., are quoted

at 95-97. †London, March 31.—How far yesterday's rise in new Winnipeg scrip from 34 discount to '36 premium was due to winnipeg scrip from 34 discount doubtful, but says the Daily Mail in any case such a rise in a new issue is remarkable on a the day on which it was announced that 73 per cent, of the loab had gone to the underwriters. This it attributes to reluctance of the public to subscribe for a colonial of new issues after a series of under-subscription and subsequent quotation at discount for more new issue. Successes would doubtless turn the scale in the other direction and bring the public rushing on to get securities at their issue prices as happened earlier in the year.

\*London, March 25.—The Financial News discussing the Winnipeg loan advertised to-day says:—"Winnipeg is destined to be the Ghicago of Canada. Its securities are quite first-class. Here at o8 the most conservative investor can get over 4½ per cent. on stock which will never give men a moment's anxiety, and it is the competition of such stocks that prevents the 4 per cent, provincial loans and even the Dominion issues at the same rate from meeting with the cor-dial reception which on any but a strictly financial basis they unquestionably deserve.

2

#### MARCH FIRE LOSSES

18

#### One \$10,000 Fire and One Death Occurred Each Working Day of the Month

The Monetary Times' estimate of Canada's fire loss during March amounted to \$2,139,552, compared with February loss of \$2,920,749 and \$1,710,756 for the corresponding period of last year. The following is the estimate for the March losses :—

Fires exceeding \$10,000	. \$1,638,000	\$1,128,500	
Small fires	. 221,700	359,115	,
Estimates for unreported fir	es 279,852	223,141	

#### \$2,139,552 \$1,710,756

a files the	1014.	1013.	
Ontario	\$3,180,170	\$1,892,688	
Quebec	2,338,648	768,774	
Albertar	805,775	2,257,800	
British Columbia	355,720	268,533	
Manitoba	431,099	813,740	
New Brunswick	268,122	172,706	
Saskatchewan,	203,231	618,510	
Nova Scotia	255,323	497,554	
Prince Edward Island	9,525	-371,222	
-	\$7,856,603	\$7,661,527	

The following are the monthly totals of the losses by fire during January, February and March, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914:—

1911.1912.1913.1914.January\$2,250,550\$3,062,650\$3,913,385\$2,796,312February...941,0451,640,1532,037,3862,920,749March....\$52,3802,261,4141,710,7562,139,552

The fires at which the loss was estimated at \$10,000 and over were as follows:---

17 - 24			
March 2-Chaplin, Sask March 2-Vancouver, B.C.	Six stores	50,000	
March 3-Calgary, Alta.	Carage		
March Windsor Ont	Use-1	22,000	
March 4-Windsor, Ont.	. notel	20,000	
March 5-Calgary, Alta.	. Store	11,000	
March 7-Montreal, Que	Block	50,000	
March 8-Montreal, Que			
	mises	10,000	
March 9Strassburg, Sask	. Business section.	10,000	
March 10-Victoria, B.C.	. Hotel	14,000	
March 11-Toronto, Ont	Factories	100,000	
March 11-Ottawa, Ont	Business block	20,500	
March 12-Fort William, Ont	Business block	25,000	
March 12-New Glasgow, N.S.	Clay plant	60,000	
March 17-Sarnia, Ont	. Thresher works.	200,000	
March 17-Brechin, Ont.	Hotel, etc.	15,000	
March 17-Toronto, Ont	Planing mill	30,000	
March 17-Toronto, Ont	Hotel	170,000	
March 17-Magrath, Alta	Elevator	15,000	
March 20-Dunrea, Man	Business section	26,500	
March 21-Toronto Ont	Factory building		
March 21-Vancouver, B.C.	Business block	80,000	
March 23-Winnipeg, Man.		140,000	
March 26-Fort William, Ont	Store	200,000	
March 20 I orden Ont	Abotte	200,000	
March 26-London, Ont.	Abattoirs	10,000	
March 28-Liverpool, N.S.	Stores	40,000	
March 28—Montreal, Que March 29—Montreal, Que	Stor	10,000	
March 29-Montreal, Que.	Leather factory.	15,000	
March 31-Toronto, Ont	Car barns	20,000	

\* The structures damaged and dences, 46 stores, 16 barns and stables, 8 business blocks, 7 hotels, 7 saumills, 6 sheds, 5 factories, 5 garages, 3 boathouses, 3 laundries, 3 schools, 3 churches, 3 warehouses, 1 hospital, 1 abattoir, 1 lock-up, 1 telephone exchange, 1 lumber camp, 1 restaurant, 1 elevator, 1 tankhouse, 1 grist mill.

Of the presumed causes 15 were attributed to overheated stoves and furnaces, 12 chimneys, 9 matches, 5 electrical defects, 5 overheated stovepipes, 4 spontaneous combustion, 4 engine back-firing, 4 overheated steam pipes, 4 incendiaries, 3 defective flues, 3 sparks, 3 coal oil stoves exploded, 3 heaters, 3 defective furnaces, 3 explosion of stove waterfronts, 3 gas jets, 2 defective stoves and furnaces, 2 gasoline, 2 hot ashes, I gasoline lamp exploded, I upset torch, I tramp, I lamp exploded.

There were destroyed 67 cows, 20 horses, 250 chickens, 4,000 bushels wheat, 6,000 bushels flax, 6 cutters, 20 sets harness.

During March 27 lost their lives through fire. The following are the January, February and March tctals compared with those of 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 ---

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1013.	1014
January	16			27 1		26
February	8	15	12	II	21	18
March	16	20	18	24	22	27

#### The fires at which the fatalities occurred were :--

Feb. 28-Tyron, P.E.I	Lamp explosion I
Feb. 28-Glen Major, Ont	Burning building I
March 3-Pealy's Falls, Ont.	Burning building I
March 8-Toronto, Ont	Clothing set alight I
March 11-Summerside, P.E.I.	Clathing and alight
March 11-Lindsay, Ont	Burning building 4
March 11—Toronto, Ont	Clothing set alight I
March 12—Quebec, Que	Playing with matches I
March 13-Prince Albert, Sask.	Burnt while cooking 1
March 14-Wainwright, Alta	Using gasoline 1
March 17-Brechin, Ont	Burning building 4
March 17-Cochrane, Ont	Burning building 2
March 17—Toronto, Ont	Burning building 5
March 25—Montreal, Que	Upset lamp 1
March 25—North Bay, Ont	Ignited clothing 1
March 26—Fannystelle, Man	Burning building 1

#### **BOND TENDERS INVITED**

Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Information for Bond Dealers and Municipal Officials

Red Deer, Alta.-By-laws totalling \$17,000 are to be submitted to the electors during this month.

Edmonton, Alta.—The Alberta department of education will receive tenders up to 4 o'clock on April 20th for a block of six rural school district debentures of the province of Alberta, amounting to \$7,800 bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum repayable in 10 equal, consecutive, annual instalments, and for the debentures of the following school districts:—Hanna S.D., No. 2912, \$25,000 6 per cent. per annum, 20-years; St. Martins S.D., No. 16 (Vegreville), \$20,-000 6 per cent. per annum, 20-years; Drumheller S.D., No. 2472, \$10,000 6 per cent. and 6½ per cent. per annum, 10years. Bond branch, department of education, Edmonton.

#### PANAMA TOLLS QUESTION

By a vote of 247 to 161, the House of Representatives on Tuesday expressed itself in favor of the repeal of the provisions of the Panama Canal Act, exempting United States vessels from the payment of tolls.

#### COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following are the shipments of ore, in pounds, from Cobalt Station for the week ended March 27th, 1914:-

Peterson Lake Mining Company, 68,610; Cobalt Lake Mining Company, 64,380; Coniagas Mine, 87,630; O'Brien Mine, 85,770; Cobalt Townsite Mine, 151,460; La Rose Mines, Limited, 171,640; Temiskaming Mine, 58,840; total, 688,330 pounds, or 344 tons. The total shipments since January 1st, 1014, are now 0.540,403 pounds, or 4,770 tons.

uary 1st, 1914, are now 9,540,403 pounds, or 4,770 tons. In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$316,217; in 1905, 2,144, valued at \$1,437,106; in 1906, 5,835 tons; in 1907. 4,850 tons; in 1908, 29,360 tons; in 1900, 20,941 tons; in 1910, 34,041 tons; in 1911, 25,089 tons; in 1912, 21,509 tons; in 1913, 20,261 tons.

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#### EXCLUSIVE WHEAT GROWING PASSED

Canadian Pacific Vice-President Says There Must Be Mixed Farming and More Production Generally

#### (Special Correspondence).

Calgary, March 30th. Mr. George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was in Calgary this week, and in the course of an interview on the location of the Union Stockyards, which is at present the livest issue before Alberta cities, said among other things, "the ownership of the Calgary yards is only a trifle compared with the vast interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway in this country. What we are after is to make the country prosperous, to get money into the hands of the farmer. If we cannot do that, why then there is not anything in it for us.

"What are we pouring out money like water for, establishing ready-made farms, demonstration farms and the like, if it is not for the betterment of the whole country?

We sometimes hear capitalists who have advanced money for the development of Western Canada say: 'You have all these thousands of immigrants coming in; you have had all this money for development purposes, why is not the country producing more, and why are you not making more?"

#### Must Have Mixed Farming.

"The answer is that 20 per cent. more of the people who have been coming into this country have been going into the city, than have been settling on the farms. Men have crowded into the cities to earn money in various easy ways, while the farms were neglected. I want to preach the gospel of back to the land. That will be the salvation of western Canada. We want to encourage scientific agriculture which

means profitable agriculture. "When I was in New York recently a friend of mine said, 'Well Bury, you are going back to the wheat raising country? No, sir, I am not, I replied, I am going back to where they raise cattle and hogs, sheep and alfalfa, hay and potatoes, for the day of exclusive wheat growing has already passed."

#### Water, Housing and Tax Exemption.

A proposal is before the Calgary city council to amend the waterworks extension scheme by taking water from the tail-race of a power dam about forty miles from the city. This change if adopted means a saving of \$400,000 in the first cost of enlarging the system to provide for the require-ments of 200,000 people, as is planned.

President Garden, of the city planning commission, offers as the solution of the better housing problem, before it really becomes a problem in Calgary, the formation of a house building company or society, under a special charter whereby the municipality would have power to guarantee the bonds of the housing company up to a certain percentage of the company's stock.

Calgary aldermen are forced into the position of having to place themselves on record regarding the question of taxation of churches. Hitherto many matters were passed on to the people for a vote without the aldermen individually taking a stand for or against. But this time a vote will be taken showing who of the councillors are for or against the principle of exempting church property from taxation.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICTS EMPOWERED TO BORROW MONEY

The following school districts in Alberta have been au-thorized to borrow money. The particulars are given in order, name and number of school district, amount required. and name of secretary-treasurer :-

La Pearl, No. 2694, \$1,500. E. F. Hawken, La Pearl. Toles, No. 2895, \$600. S. A. Carothers, Paxson. Wilberforce, No. 2905, \$1,600. John Bowen, Minburn. C. Y., No. 2992, \$1,500. H. G. Kreis, Taber. Bank View, No. 3042, \$1,500. W. L. Lindeman, Milk er. River.

Antelope, No. 3064, \$1,500. Wm. H. English, Loverna, Sask

#### HOW COPPER MINE BUTTERS BREAD

Britannia Mine in British Columbia Has Big Pay Roll and Rents Cottages to Its Workmen,

#### (Staff Correspondence.)

Vancouver, March 30th. . British Columbia's boast is her mineral wealth, and the cause of her pride is no better exemplified than at the Britan-nia mine at the head of Howe Sound. The Granby Company is doubtless the largest concern of its kind in the province, with its smelters at Grand Forks in the Boundary and at Goose Bay on the northern coast. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, with a smelter at Trail, is also an-other large concern. The Britannia development is important in that its success will demonstrate that there is good paying copper ore on the lower coast.

Little has been heard of the Britannia, owing to the policy. of the New York man who is practically the owner of it. The mine was discovered in the later nineties, promoted first 12 years ago, and since then development has proceeded, first slowly and along uncertain lines, but latterly with energy and great success. Last year it was the second largest producer in the province, and plans of expansion now in hand will make it a large proposition in a year or two. Between 700 and 800 men are employed, the output in 1913 being 215,600 tons of ore, the recovered contents being 13,167,000 pounds of copper, 72,300 ounces of silver and 89 ounces of gold, with a gross value of nearly \$2,000,000. The excess last year over cost of operations is stated at different amounts, but no dividends have been paid, the money being put back into the mine for development purposes. Grant B. Schley, of Moore and Schley, New York, is the big man behind the scheme. In 1907, the year of the financial crisis, when others associated with him declined to put up more money for the Britannia he went at it alone, and from now on it should be a money maker.

#### Oll Flotation Process.

A particular feature is the utilization of the oil-flotation process of the Minerals Separation Company. The Britannia was the first company in British Columbia to test this new process, and it has proved very successful. With previous processes the saving of the mineral content of ore was only about 60 per cent., but with this new method about 97 per cent., or virtually the whole of the mineral, is recovered. This process will be a great thing for mining companies, and will make possible the development of properties in all parts of the province.

That the Britannia has a big expansion scheme in hand is shown by the costruction of an adit tunnel about a mile long; a vertical ore chute into this tunnel; a surface tramway from the mine to the beach, about three miles; the replacing of its present mill of 800 tons capacity with one of 2,000 tons capacity; the construction and equipment of a 5,000 horsepower hydro-electric plant, and the construction of a small tunnel to facilitate the handling of ore between the mill and the bunkers. The company operates on an up-to-date plan. It furnishes cottages for its workmen, with water and light, It at about \$7 a month; maintains a large store, the best of its kind in the province, where everything required in daily life can be bought at prevailing prices, and has constructed a large public hall in one of the big mine buildings. Britannia Beach is a model little town, and no liquor is sold, which makes the job of policeman a sinecure.

#### What it Means to City.

What a big mining enterprise like this means to a city is not at first realized, but it is an important feature. A large part of the payroll of \$75,000 a month finds it way to Vancouver, and supplies, paid for out of capital expenditure, are also bought here. It takes money and confidence to play the mining game, but in this instance as in others, it should be a paying proposition, and will also be a factor in the in-dustrial life of the Vancouver vicinity.

Mr. S. E. Bushe, formerly manager of the insurance department of the Adanac Securities Corporation. Limited, Saskatoon, has severed his connection with that firm in order to take up the management of the fire insurance department of the J. H. C. Willoughby-Sumner Company, Saskatoon.

BANK OF MONTREAL Established 1817

Incorporated by Act of Parliament

\$16,000 000.00 CAPITAL PAID UP .... ... .... 16,000,000.00 REST .... .... .... .... UNDIVIDED PROFITS .... 1.046.217.80 ..... ....

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Atallimportant Cities and Towns in the following Provinces

Province of Ontario	Province of Nova Scotia
Province of Quebec	Province of Manitoba
Province of New Brunswick	Province of Saskatchewan
Province of Prince Edward Island	Province of Alberta
Province of Br	itish Columbia

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London	The Bank of England
	The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
	London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
	The National Provincial Bank of Bagland, Ltd.
Liverpool	The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
Scotland	The British Linen Bank and Branches

#### Bankers in the United States

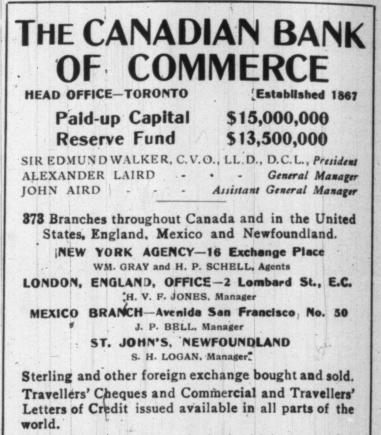
New York		The National City Bank National Bank of Commerce National Park Bank
Philadelphia		Fourth Street National Bank
Boston		The Merchants National Bank
Buffalo		The Marine National Bank
San Francisco	•••••	First National Bank The Anglo and London Paris National Ban

Savings Departments connected with each Canadian Branch, and interest allowed at current rates.

Collections at all points of the world undertaken at most favourable

Travellers' Cheques, Limited Cheques and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued negotiable in all parts of the world.

This Bark, with its Branches at every important point in Canada offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking



Drafts issued on the principal cities in foreign countries, drawn in the currency of the country in which the drafts are payable.

Foreign Money Orders issued, payable in all parts of the world.

## IMPERIAL BANK **OF CANADA**

**DIVIDEND No. 95** 

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. (12%) per annum upon the paid-up Capital stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending 30th April, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April, 1914, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will be held at the head office of the Bank, on Wednesday, 27th May, 1914. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager Toronto, 25th March, 1914

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Volume 52.

#### TRUST COMPANY EFFICIENCY

#### New Laws in British Columbia Should Improve Matters -Directors' Responsibility

For some time British Columbia trust companies generally speaking have not enjoyed the good reputation borne by the older institutions in eastern Canada. In an article on trust company efficiency, Mr. W. R. Arnold, of the Dominion Trust Company, Vancouver, states that this is undoubtedly due to the fact that fully 95 per cent. of the incorporated trust companies in that province are not living up to the provisions of their charters. The result is that eastern financial critics have not looked favorably on any offerings made by Canada's Pacific Coast companies, to the detriment of those institutions doing a consistent trust business as represented to the public.

It is not to be wondered at, then, says Mr. Arnold, that legislation is enacted from time to time to raise the standard of trust companies, thereby placing our own provincial companies on a higher plane in the eyes of financial authorities throughout the continent.

#### Character and Capital.

After referring to several clauses of the new trust companies act of British Columbia, reference to which has pre-viously been made in The Monetary Times, Mr. Arnold says:-In organizing a company to do trust business it is most essential that directors and officers be chosen, who have made a success of their own business, and whose characters are above reproach. The Honorable Lyman J. Gage has said that character and capital are the best assets of a trust company. In the new act also appears the following clause re-garding companies applying for registration: "The company shall establish to the satisfaction of the inspector that the company and its directors and managers have the qualifications necessary for performing the duties of a trust company, so as to command the confidence of the public."

Responsibility of Directors A single questionable action of a director will oftentimes kill the chances of his company for securing business from take certain people. Directors have been known to take advantage of their position to the extent of mis-appropriating shareholders' funds to their own uses. To stop this new bill says: "No loan shall be made by any trust company to any director or other officer or employee thereof, or to any company or firm controlled by them, or in the management of which any of them are actively engaged." So far as is known in the United States, the only cases

where trust companies have failed to faithfully execute their trusts, have been where trust funds have not been segregated from those of the company itself. It can be readily under-stood how the enforcing of this proviso will react to the benefit of the layman. All investments on behalf of the capital account or reserve fund of trust companies will now be specifically defined. Everything of a speculative nature is eliminated. All such investments are to be subject to an inspection by both the inspector of trust companies and a committee of directors on behalf of the shareholders, as well as the company's auditors.

#### Under New Laws.

A careful study of the present provincial laws of British Columbia regarding trust companies-and their enforcement-should impress the individual with the fact that, upon these laws becoming operative, and speaking as a whole, any business given trust companies will be much more efficiently handled in the future than in the past. It is an assured fact that the general public will be protected to a far greater degree than ever before, concludes Mr. Arnold.

Canada has trebled its production of paper in the last three years.

In the 157,400 square miles recently added to northern Ontario there is very little timber of any present value. Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, reporting on his trip through this new district of Patricia, says most of the timber was small and much of it has been burned. Larch or tamarack is associated with white and black spruce to the northern limit of the district, but unfortunately most of the trees are dead.

#### THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Incorporated 1832 Capital Paid Up \$6.000,000 Reserve Fund \$11,000,000 -G. S. CAMPBELL HECTOR MCINNES J. WALTER ALLISON J. H. PLUMMER N. CURRY R. E. HARRIS DIRECTORS J. WALTER ALLISON R. E. HARRIS WALTER W. WHITE, M.D. Head Office Halifax, N.S. Toronto, Ont. General Manager's Office H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager. D. WATERS, Asst. Gen. Manager Supt's of Branches-J. A. McLeod. Geo. SANDERSON. E. CROCKETT Chief Inspector-C. D. SCHURMAN. BRANCHES IN CANADA . Nova Scotia River Hebert Stellarton Sydney Mines Trenton Fruro Westville Whitney Pier Windsor Yarmouth Amherst Annapolis Royal Halifax. "Barrington St. "North End Annapolis R Antigonish Aylesford Bridgetown Canning Chester Dartmouth Digby Glace Bay North End Kentville Liverpool New Glasgow New Waterford North Sydney Oxford Dictors Pictou Prince Edward Island Alberton Charlottetown Kensington O'Leary Summerside New Brunswick Bath Bristol Campbellton Centreville Chatham Dalhousie Bast Florencev'le Fairville Bath Forencev'le Moncton Newcastle Petitcodiac Port Elgin Riverside St. Andrews St. George St. John ... Prince Wil-liam Street St. John ,, Charlotte St, ,,Haymarket Sg, , North End ,, West St, John St. Stephen Sackville Sussex Woodstock Quebec Chandler Montreal New Richmond Maisonneuve Sub. New Carlisle (sub. Paspebiac to Montreal to Paspebiac) Port Daniel Quebec Ville St. Pierre Westmount Ontario Toronto Toronto "King St. "Bloor & Church Sts. Spadina Clarens "Don branch Weston Dundas St. Woodstock "East End London Toronto Arnario Arnprior Barrie Belmont Berlin Brantford Fort William Hamilton Harrietsville (sub. to Belmont) London Merritton Mount Dennis Ottawa Peterborough Port Arthur St. Catharines St. Jacob's Manitoba Winnipeg Winniper (Elmwood) Saskatchewan Moose<sup>3</sup>Jaw Prince Albert Saskatoon, West Side Alberta Regina, North End Kamsack Regina Saskatoon Calgary, West End Edmo British Columbia Calgary Edmonton Lethbridge Vancouver. Hastings Street Vancouver Granville Street Mission City . Victoria In Newfoundland Bay Roberts Bell Island Burin Carbonear IN CUBA St. John's Twillingate navista IN JAMAICA Kingstor Mandevi Port Maria St Cienfuegos Monte Street, Havana Mandeville St. Ann's Bay Montego Bay Savanna-la-Mar Black River Port Antonio IN PORTO RICO In The United States New York Agency, 48 Wall Street Boston hicago CORRESPONDENTS-In Great Britain THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. In France-Credit Lyonnais In Germany-Dresdner Bank In the United States In the United States New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Merchants National Bank. CHICAGO-First National Bank. PHILADELPHIA-Fourth Street National Bank. Baltmore-Citizens National Bank. San Francisco-Canadian Bank of Commerce. MINNEAPOLIS-First National Bank. This Bank ennually submits its Books and Statements to Independent outside sudit.

21

#### TIMES THE MONETARY

## DIVIDEND NOTICE THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

#### Incorporated by Royal Charter

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a dividend of 40 shillings per share, less Income Tax, will be paid on the 4th April next, to the Proprietors of shares registered in the Dominion of Canada, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the year ending 30th November last.

The Dividend will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 4th day of April next to be fixed by the Managers.

No transfers can be made between the 21st inst. inclusive and the 3rd prox. inclusive, as, the books must be closed during that period.

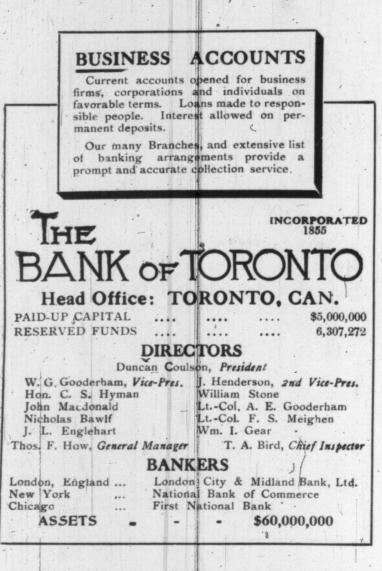
By Order of the Court, JACKSON DODDS,

Secretary

No. 5 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

3rd March, 1914.

22



#### SASKATCHEWAN FIRE LOSSES

#### They Are Nearly Three Dollars-Campaign Arranged to **Remedy Causes**

From April 1st to December 31st, 1913, \$1,350,000 from 600 reported fires in the province of Saskatchewan repre-sented the fire loss. This was \$150,000 per month, or \$5,000 per day, or almost \$350 per minute. The estimated loss for 1913 is \$1,800,000. A conservative estimate of the population of the province in December, 1913, is \$650,000. On this esti-mate the per capita fire loss amounted to \$2.77. To this must be added the loss through disorganization of business and unsettlement in case of each fire. The monetary loss is not the worst feature; 20 lives have been lost by fire during the past year. the past year.

#### Causes of the Losses.

Possibly 60 per cent. of fires are due to carelessness and Possibly 60 per cent. of fires are due to carelessness and ignorance and not more than 25 per cent. due to causes be-yond human control, says Mr. R. J. McLean, the Saskatche-wan fire commissioner. Here are some prevalent causes: defective chimneys and flues, overheated stovepipes, stove-pipes too near wood, careless handling of gasoline and kero-sene, matches, defective electric wiring. How long will public opinion continue to regard with apathy and indiffer-ence a loss of created values due to such causes? How long? That something may be done to prevent fires and reduce the hazard, an appeal has been made by Mr. McLean's office to every city town and village in the province to appoint a

to every city, town and village in the province to appoint a day for a "clean-up" campaign, when every householder shall set his house in order from garret to basement, when un-sightly and fire-producing conditions in alleys, yards and vacant lots shall be eliminated.

#### Help of the Individual.

If all individuals will help in their respective communi-ties, clean up the conditions that are within their control, and interest themselves in telling their neighbors that they are cleaning up, and thus inspire them to go and do like-wise, much will be accomplished towards a lessened fire loss and towards the creation of a body of public opinion that will are the down the creation of existing conditions and the not stand for the perpetuation of existing conditions and the indifference that is largely, if not altogether, responsible for the excessive fire loss of to-day.

#### CANADIAN FAIRBANKS STILL STANDS WELL

An indication as to how dull trade conditions last year An indication as to now dull trade conditions last year affected industrial companies is seen in the annual report of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited. The net profits in 1913 were \$224,792 compared with \$390,303 in 1912, a decrease of \$165,511. The company was able to pay the regular 6 per cent. dividend on \$1,500,000 of preferred stock and the regular 8 per cent. dividend of \$1,600,000 of common. The balance was small, namely, \$6,792, as compared with \$213,190 the previous year.

Mr. H. J. Fuller, president of the company, says in his report: "The conditions existing throughout Canada during the year 1913, were very different from those of 1912. Whereas our facilities during 1912 were taxed to their utmost, which meant that the volume of business available was all we could take care of, it has only been with the greatest difficulty during poor that we have here able to the greatest difficulty during 1913 that we have been able to equal the same volume. To do this has entailed increased expenses, and the increased competition and decline on values of raw materials and finished goods has slightly decreased our percentage of gross profit, and these two items taken together account for the difference in profits as shown between

this year and last. "The situation in Canada resulting from an over-exploitation of lands and real estate has reacted to a healthy basis, and, although we shall undoubtedly go through a trying period of readjustment, yet with the easing of the money situation and the second the money

period of readjustment, yet with the easing of the money situation and the constant immigration there is no question as to the future of the country or of the share which this com-pany will enjoy of its prosperity." A new item of \$780,133 appears in the balance sheet un-der current liabilities under the head of "bank and other loans," while current assets increased \$176,324 to \$3,902,901 last year. Current liabilities moved from \$675,500 to \$1,483, 494. At the end of 1913 the excess of current assets over cur-rent liabilities was \$2,419,407 against \$2,018,583 at the end of rent liabilities was \$2,419,407 against \$2,918,583 at the end of 1012.

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## THE DOMINION BANK

Sir Bdmund B. Osler, M.P., President. W. D. Matthews, Vice-President C. A. BOGERT, GEN. MANAGER.

## Trust Funds Should be Deposited

in a Savings Account in The Dominion Bank. Such funds are safely protected, and earn interest at highest current rates.

When payments are made, particulars of each transaction may be noted on the cheque issued, which in turn becomes a receipt or voucher when cancelled by the bank. 275

#### The Standard Bank of Canada 120 Branches Established 1873 \$5,900,000.00 Capital (Authorized by Act of Parliament) 2,860,240,00 Capital Paid-up 3.812.457.17 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits DIRECTORS W. F. Cowan, President. W. FRANCIS, K.C., Vice-President. W. F. Allen, F.W. Cowan, H. Langlois, T. H. McMillan, G. P. Scholfield H. Langiots. Thos. H. Wood TORONTO, Ont. HEAD OFFICE, 15 King St. West GEO. P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager. J. S. LOUDON, Assistant General Manager. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES THE HEAD OFFICE, WEYBURN, SASKATCHEWAN

Capital Authorized - - \$1,000,000

BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN AT

Weyburn, Yellow Grass, McTaggart, Halbrite, Midale, Griffin, Colgate, Pangman, Radville and Assiniboia. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED H. O. POWBLL, General Manager



Your account is respectfully solicited for any transaction in which a Chartered Bank may be of service.

## - THE --ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized	\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid up	11,580,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	13,500,000
Appresate Assets	180,000,000

Head Office, MONTREAL

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Jas. Redmond	T. J. Drummond	C. S. Wilcox
G. R. Crowe	Wm. Robertson	A. E. Dyment
D. K. Elliott		C. E. Neill

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- T. R. WHITLEY, Supervisor of Central Western Branches.
- A. D. MCRAE, Supervisor of Maritime Province Branches.
- C. E. MACKENZIE, Supervisor of Cuban Branches.

#### Branches in Canada

155 in Ontario and Quebec, 60 in Central Western Provinces, 45 in British Columbia.

> 3 Branches in Newfoundland Branches in West Indies:

28 in Cuba, Porto Rico and Dominican Républic, also

Bahamas Barbados Jamaica Nassau Bridgetown Kingston Grenada Trinidad

St. George's Port of Spain and San Fernando.

British Honduras Belize

#### British Guiana

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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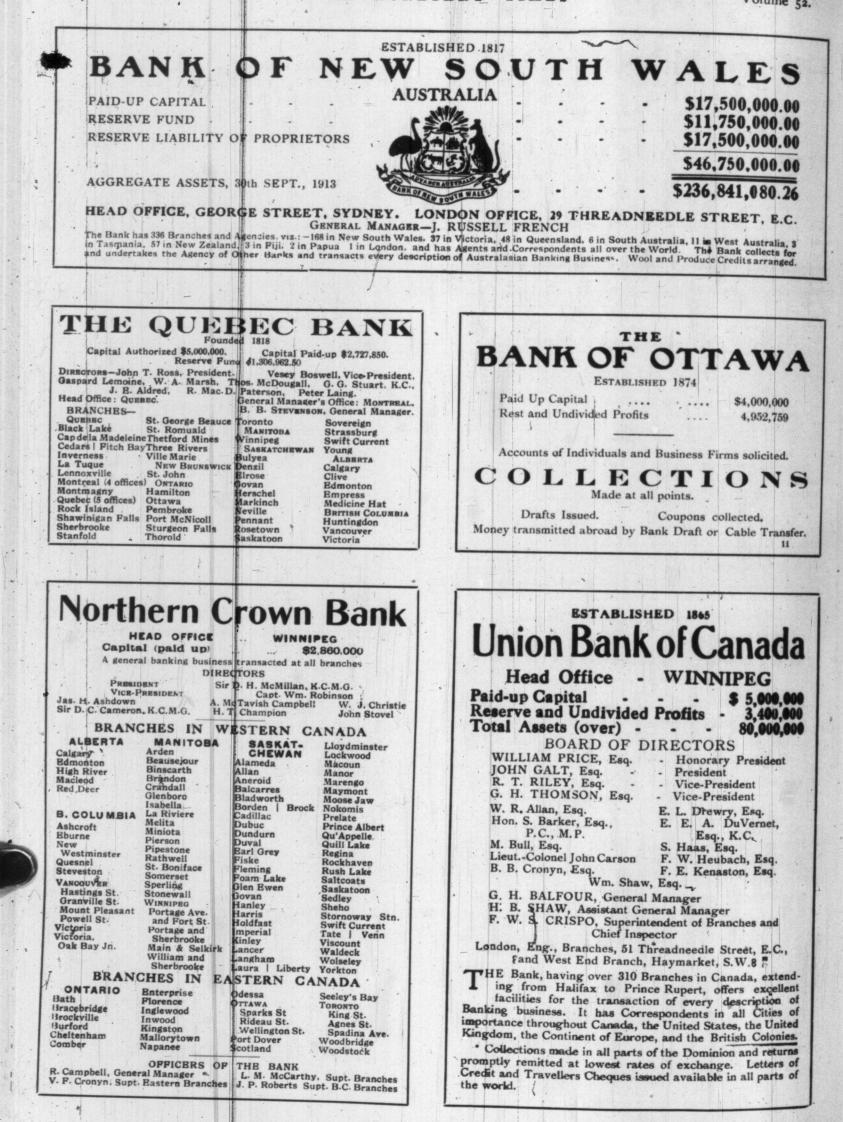
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#### NEW TRUST COMPANY LEGISLATION

#### Real Estate Investments-Influence of Large Shareholders

Trust companies and the restrictions to be applied to them by proposed Trust Companies Act have evoked an interesting discussion before the banking and commerce committee at Ottawa. The amount of its funds that a trust committee at Ottawa. The amount of its funds that a trust company should be allowed to invest in real estate, and whether the regulations in this regard should become retro-active, was a feature of the discussion, the decision arrived at being that, in the committee's opinion, the amount of paid-up capital to be invested in real estate should be limited to thirty-five per cent. The original limitation was forty per As regards making this provision retroactive, so cent. as to apply to companies already incorporated, it was decided to leave this amendment over for further consideration, as it will have an important bearing on existing companies with large amounts invested in buildings in different cities.

Should federal laws be enforced by federal authority instead of being left to the provinces? was a question asked during the discussion.

The question whether or not a trust company should be allowed to make loans to its own shareholders and the relation of its borrowings and other funds to its capital stock also came up for discussion.

#### Wanted Discrimination in Funds.

An amendment was proposed that "the aggregate of sums of money borrowed and of money entrusted to the com-pany for investment, the repayment of which is guaranteed by the company, shall not exceed five times the amount paid up on its capital stock."

• On the objection that there should be a discrimination between the money a company could borrow for its own use and money entrusted to it, Mr. White stated he did not think the objection good. In the past there had been no limitation.

He thought it was time there was a limitation. Mr. H. B. Ames, chairman of the committee, pointed out that every province had the right to incorporate trust com-panies, and if the bill was made too stringent companies would turn to the provinces for incorporation. The clause was finally held over for further consideration.

#### To Prevent Shareholders' Influence.

The next clause discussed was that requiring trust com-panies to keep their books open for the inspection of any shareholder or creditor.

This brought the objection that a creditor to the extent of five dollars might take up ten dollars' worth of time. After some discussion the finance minister agreed to elimi-nate the word "creditor."

That a trust company must not loan its funds to any shareholder was the contents of the next clause considered. This was stated to be an unjust provision, inasmuch as where a company had a large number of shareholders. it

would be prevented from doing business with any of them.

The clause was to prevent undue influence being exer-cised by large shareholders to procure loans, a fruitful cause of the wrecking of many American banks; was i Hon. Mr. White's explanation.

Mr. H. H. Stevens suggested that an amendment might be made restricting the total amount of its funds a company could loan to shareholders and the amount which it could loan to any one of them. He thought it would be better still to limit the amount of the share which might be held in a trust company by any one shareholder. This clause was left over.

#### COMPANIES INCREASING CAPITAL

The following companies in Saskatchewan have increased their capital stock: The Red Fox Valley Rural Telephone Company, Limited, from \$2,800 to \$4,000; the Saskatchewan Clay Products Company, Limited, from \$100,000 to \$300,000; Maybee-Kennedy, Limited, from \$75,000 to \$125,000; Wheat Belt (No. 7) Rural Telephone Company, Limited, from \$4,000 to \$6,500; The Saskatchewan Publishing Company, Limited, from \$100 000 to \$200 company. Limited, from \$4,000 to \$6,500; The Saskatchewan Publishing Company, Limited, from \$100,000 to \$200,000; the Park Rural Telephone Com-pany, Limited, from \$525 to \$900; the Bingham Pneumatic Wheel Company, Limited, from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The following companies in Ontario have increased their capital stock : McKittrick Properties, Limited, from \$1,000,-000 to \$3,000,000 : the Upper Spanish Improvement Company, Limited, from \$20,000 to \$120,000.



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## BANKING SERVICE

The system of this Bank is adapted to give its customers the best service.

#### Head Office : King and Bay Streets, Toronto

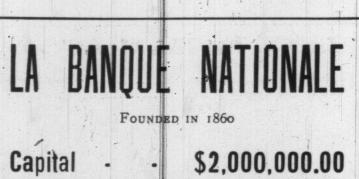
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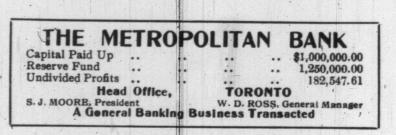
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## Reserve Fund - \$1,550,000.00

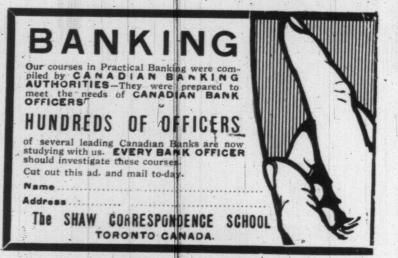
Our system of Travellers' checks has given complete satisfaction to all our patrons, as to rapidity, security and economy. The public is invited to take advantage of its facilities.

• Our office in Paris (14, rue Auber) is found very convenient for the Canadian tourists in Europe.

Transfers of funds, collections, payments, commercial credits in Europe, United States and Canada, transacted at the lowest rate.







#### FLOUR FLEET IS NOT FEASIBLE

#### London Has Doubts of Its Success—Previous Ventures Absorbed by Competitors

"Certain members of the commercial community in Canada are once more in conflict with the shipping industry. This is almost a perennial state of affairs, it being customary apparently for merchants and traders in the Dominion to turn against shipowners whenever there is any prospect of doing so successfully.

"The latest attempt of this nature has been instituted by the milling industry with a view to obtaining cheaper ocean freight charges, and the aid of Mr. Borden, the Canadian prime minister, has been invoked, though not with very much success, he having returned the very natural reply that, instead of calling upon the government to provide a state-owned fleet for the benefit of millers and farmers, a more practical method would be for those interests to combine with a view to creating their own tonnage. The suggestion appears to have been taken to heart; at any rate, there are rumors of approaches to financial and shipbuilding interests in this country with the view to the creation of a fleet of flour-carrying steamers, suggests the London Financial Times.

#### Suffer for Their Temerity.

"In these circumstances one may usefully refer to the records relating to enterprises of this class with a view to obtaining some idea of the chances of success of the latest proposal of this nature. History appears to show that in the past such ventures, after a brief and not necessarily altogether unsuccessful career, have been absorbed by their trade rivals, as must generally be the case, for shipping is a competitive industry as much as any other trade, and, no matter what the class of freight or the route, rates as a rule are quoted as low as circumstances warrant. Consequently, if some enterprising persons undercut the market figure, the probability is that they will suffer for their temerity.

"This is likely to prove the case in connection with Canadian flour shipments by a privately owned line, these being by no means the easiest of cargoes, for they require careful stowing and handling generally.

#### Warning Should be Sufficient.

"Such an enterprise could scarcely hope to command much public support, and experienced judges consider that, should the fleet be constructed, it will eventually enable some other old-established shipowner to acquire a considerable amount of new tonnage on a cheaper basis than it could be obtained from the shipbuilders. This, of course, is a diplomatic way of putting the matter.

"One hopes, however, that it will be sufficient warning for enterprising Canadians, who must remember that they cannot alter economic laws merely by the turning of a screw, or even by the institution of private shipping companies. On the contrary, it may be doubted whether such an enterprise will be able to work even as cheaply as do the existing companies."

#### SASKATOON LIFE UNDERWRITERS MEET.

Forty members of the Saskatoon Life Underwriters' Association gathered at a banquet the other night. Mr. A. E. Fisher, of Regina, superintendent of insurance for the province, spoke of the new insurance act. It would have the effect of regulating the business by seeing that every agent had a license, thus keeping out agents of dishonest practices. Through companies having Dominion or provincial charters, weak or unsafe companies would be guarded against.

Mr. G. J. A. Reany spoke of the vast amount of assets in the hands of the life insurance companies, money which is now available for use among farmers and business men. The Life Underwriters' Association stands for the right regulation of these resources, he said. A duty of the underwriters' association was the stopping of wrong. Every man in the business should be a member of the association.

The officers of the Saskatoon Life Underwriters' Association are:-President, W. H. Becker; first vice-president, L. H. Colwill; second vice-president, T. Price Thomas; treasurer, G. D. Underwood; secretary, G. J. A. Reany.

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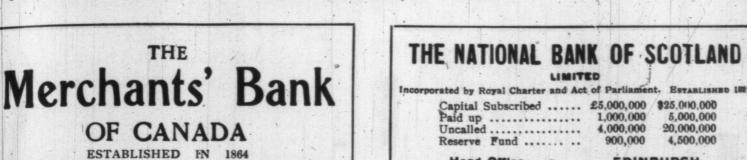
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THE MONETARY TIMES

Capital Paid-up . . . . \$6,881,400 **Reserve Funds** 6,911,050

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thens	Georgetown	Markdale	St. Thomas
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	Gore Bay	Mildmay	Thamesville
lothwell	Granton	Mitchell	Tilbury
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amrose	"Athabasca Av.	Medicine Hat	Trochu
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attleford	Gull Lake	Moose Jaw	Shaunaoon
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stone, Kent Bridge, London South. Lyndhurst, Muirkirk, Newington, Pelee Island. Quebec-Bury, Napierville, Quyon. Manitoba-Austin, Griswold, Lauder. Sidney. Alberta - Botha. Czar, Irma. Rumsey.

NEW YORK AGENCY-68 and 65 Wall Street BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN-The London Joint Stock Bank. Limited TORONTO BRANCH-A. B. PATTERSON, Manager

### Capital Subscribed £5,000,000 \$25,000,000 Paid up 1,000,000 5,000,000 Uncalled 4,000,000 20,000,000 Reserve Fund 900,000 4,500,000 Head Office - EDINBURGH J. S. COCKBURN, General Manager. GBORGE B. HART, Secretary LONDON OFFICE-37 NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD ST., B.C. JOHN FBRGUSON, Manager. DUGALD SMITH. Assistant Manager The agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Accep. tances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London, are retired on terms which will be furnished on application. The Bank of Vancouver Head Office .... VANCOUVER, British Columbia Capital Authorized ... ... \$2,000,000 Capital Subscribed ... ... 1,174,300 Capital Paid Up ... ... \$51,900 CHARTERED BANKS DIRECTORS-R. P. McLENNAN, President L. W. SHATFORD, M.P.P., Vice-President HON. T. W. PATERSON J. A. MITCHELL M. B. CARLIN J. A. HARVEY, K.C. A. ISTEL C. S. DOUGLAS GEORGE BARBEY

LIMITED

27

A General Banking Business transacted CHAS. G. PENNOCK, General Manager

## THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital Paid-Up, \$4,000.000 Reserve Fund, \$4,800,000 Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855

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AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES-LONDON and Liverpool-Parr's Bank, Limited. Ireland-Munster & Leinster Bank, Limited. Ausfralia and New Zealand-The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. South Africa-The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited. FOREIGN AGENTS - France-Societe Generale. Germany - Deutsche Bank. Belgium-Antwerp-La Banque d'Anvers. China and Japan-Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Cuba-Banco Nacional de Cuba. AGENTS IN UNITED STATES .- Agents and Correspondents in all

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Volume 52.

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April 3, 1914.

#### PACIFIC COAST MUNICIPAL BONDS

1

#### About Seven Million Dollars' Worth Sold in Three Months-Victoria's Assets and Liabilities

Municipalities of British Columbia have been prominent in the financial market during the past three months. Five of them, Vancouver, North Vancouver, South Vancouver, New Westminster and Point Grey visited Britan's metropolis New Westminster and Point Grey visited Britain's metropolis and disposed of bonds totalling \$6,350,000. The home market absorbed nearly another million of municipal debentures of the following places: Oak Bay, Esquimalt, Port Coquit-lam, Kamloops, Chilliwack, Delta, Richmond, Merritt and Kelowna. The financial activities of other British Columbia centres are shown by the following estimates :-

#### victoria and New Westminster Statistics.

Victoria and New Westminster Statistics. Comptroller Raymur presented Victoria's balance sheet, as at December 31st last, to the city council at a recent meet-ing. A surplus of \$3,457,427 was shown, as against \$3,107,-885 at December 31st, 1912. The total assets rose in the twelve months from \$19,493,371 to \$21,276,485, and the lia-bilities from \$16,385,486 to \$17,819,058. The assets and liabilities were as follows: Assets, active -Cash on hand, \$23,695; bank balances, \$833,396; Jedger balances, \$11,874; general revenue advances, \$220,497; con-struction account, local improvements, \$3,521,685; construc-tion account, public works, \$1,838,972; tax and other arrears, \$335,370; debentures held for delivery, \$1,013,800. Reserve assets—General purpose sinking funds, bank balance, \$734,897; local improvement debentures purchased, \$264,908; local improvement sinking funds, \$523,311, and amounting to passive assets as follows: Streets, bridges, sewers, etc., \$2,292,881; local improvements, \$3,527,465; other pro-perty, \$2,575,907, the total assets being, \$21,276,485.76. And the liabilities consist of loans as follows: General

perty, \$2,575,907, the total assets being, \$21,276,485.76.
And the liabilities consist of loans as follows: General purpose debentures, \$5,865,310; general purpose stock, \$3,355,000; local improvement debentures (city's share), \$1,085,305; local improvement debentures (people's share), \$3,343,608; local improvement stock, \$496,969, and a bank overdraft, Bank of British North America, local improvement construction account, \$1,170,905. Bills payable: Local improvement construction account, \$258,956; waterworks (Sooke) construction account, \$100,000; Treasury bills due in London, \$1,873,666; ledger balances, \$269,245; total liabilities, \$17,819,058.
New Westminster's estimated expenditures and receipts for 1014, as adopted at a special meeting of the council, are

for 1914, as adopted at a special meeting of the council, are as follows :-

Taxes, \$339,414; surplus, 1913, \$19,000; interest on savings, \$6,000; electric light receipts, \$100,000; street lighting, \$15,000; water receipts, \$80,000; water rates, civic departments, \$7,500; license fees, \$17,500; rentals, \$18,000; Government school grant, \$30,000; market receipts, \$3,000; police receipts, \$11,000; health and garbage, \$5,000; cemetery lots and interment fees, \$3,000; Richmond municipality, \$9,078; Engineer's department, \$5,090; accounts receivable, \$5,000; sale of city property, \$10,000.
Estimated expenditures, 1914: Schools, \$109,620; finance charges, \$208,262; office and officials, \$14,770; grants and charities, \$17,025; police, \$23,315; fire, \$37,377; labor bureau, \$1,360; water, \$16,398; board of works, \$49,100; bridges, \$4,650; parks, \$5,126; library, \$3,351; market, \$2,852; health, \$18,696: light, \$47,075; cemetery, \$2,593; Engineer's department, \$5,090; /contingencies, \$37,272.

#### Trade and Finance Relations.

Kelowna, B.C., having disposed of its bonds, has de-cided to commence a series of public improvements. West Vancouver has granted an option on its issue of

bonds.

An indication of the close relations of trade and finance is shown in the disposal of an issue of \$4,300 6 per cent. 15 years fire apparatus bonds of the village of Carstairs, Alta., the Waterous Engine Works Company, Winnipeg, receiving the award.

Petrolia received fifteen bids from Toronto bond houses for an issue of \$30,000 5½ per cent. 20-year debentures. Messrs. Gibson, Crombie and Company were the successful tenderers.

Major G. W. Stephens, Montreal mayor-to-be, shook hands with 500 people at a meeting. That is one qualification anyway.

#### Why Almost Two Hundred Corporations, Firms or Private Persons Have Invested in our Debentures

Because we have devised a form of debenture secured by deposit of first mortgages to the amount of 150% with a trustee which gives practically absolute security. It interested in a 5% investment wholly devoid of risk, apply to

THE EMPIRE LOAN COMPANY WINNIPEG, CANADA

## THE SASKATCHEWAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION

		REC	IINA,	Canada
	•	•	•	\$2,000,000
		•.	×.	1,150,000
Reserve			-	700,000
	 Reserve			

J. F. Bole, President. Robert Sinton, Vice-President. Hon. A. P. McNab J. A. Allan, F. J. James, G. E. Taylor, F. N. Darke, A. E. Whitmore, Joseph Cornell, C. V. Smith, Managing Director.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY **Quarterly** Dividend Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two per cent., being at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after **1st April**, **1914**, to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 14th inst. By Order of the Board, WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager 5th March, 1914.

London & Canadian Loan & Agency Co., Ltd. ESTAELISHED 1873 Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000 Debentures issued, one hundred dollars and upwards, one to five years-4 per cent. Interest payable half-yearly. These Debentures are an Authorized Trustee Investmeet. Mortgage Loans made in Ontario, Mani-toba and Saskatchewan. W. WEDD, JNR., Secretary. V. B. WADSWORTH, Manager

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN AND TRUST CO. WINNIPEG Head\_Office . THOS. D. ROBINSON, President. C. W. N. KENNEDY, Vice-President. WESTERN MORTGACE INVESTMENTS UNDERTAKEN Correspondence Solicited. FOR CLIENTS. W. H. SPROULE, Manager.

5% DEBENTURES 5% For a limited time we will issue debentures bearing 5% interest payable half-yearly The Dominion Permanent Loan Company 12 King Street West, Terosto HON. J. R. STRATTON, President F M HOLLAND, Gen Manager

Volume 52.

#### SASKATCHEWAN GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION **REGINA, SASK.** Head Office Approved by Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council as acceptable for all Trust Company purposes within the Province of Saskatchewan WILL ACT FOR YOU in Saskatchewan in any financial or trust business. MAKES A SPECIALTY of investing clients' funds in carefully selected farm mortgages to yield investor 71%% on agency basis, or 6% with unconditional guarantee of principal and interest. Correspondence Invited Reference-Union Bank of Canada The Sterling Trusts Corporation (DOMINION CHARTER) Capital Subscribed, \$917,000 Capital Paid-up, \$200,000 Place funds for investment in the very heart of Canada's richest agricul-tural district on personally selected farm mortgage securities. Our Real Estate Department will give efficient and prompt attention to all business entrusted to its care. Board of Directors B. D. McCallum, President T. J. How, 2nd Vice-President G. H. BRADSHAW, Managing Director Hon, A. E. FORGET, W. M. MARTIN, M.P., H. L. JOHNSON, WM. MCBAIN. ALECK CLARK, A. W. SNIDER, CHAS. JACKSON, M. B. PEART, J. F. ANDERSON, J. W. SCOTT Correspondence Solicited HEAD OFFICE : REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN. **COMMONWEALTH TRUST CO. Limited** AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$2,000,000 YIELD First Mortgage Investments in sums of \$100 upwards, 6½ to 7% From good Agreements for Sales, with absolute security. 10 to 20% CORRESPONDENCE INVITED Canada Life Building -CALGARY The Western Trust Co. Head Office, WINNIPEG :: Branch Office, Regina, Sask Authorized Capital \$2,000,000 Subscribed Capital, 1,005,000 Paid-up Capital 1,005,000 ALAN J. ADAMSON, President SIR R. P. ROBLIN, Vice-President Acts as Trustee, Administrator, Executor, Assignee, Guardian, etc. Receives money for investment in mortgages under guarantee t of principal and interest, or otherwise, on such terms as may be arranged. Undertakes the management and sale of Real Estate. Correspondence invited.

30

#### WILL IMPORT UNFINISHED STEEL

#### Armstrong-Whitworth Company Will Operate at Montreal Soon-Tariff Considerations

#### Monetary Times Office,

Montreal, April 1st.

Mr. M. J. Butler, consulting engineer of Messrs. Arm-strong, Whitworth of Canada, Limited, has returned from a month's visit to England. In an interview he states that the plant at Longueuil will commence to operate about Septem-ber 1st. The buildings are up and the machinery and equipment will be installed during the next few months.

For the first few months the steel will be brought from England in an unfinished state and the Canadian company will manufacture only tools, drills, etc. In about a year from now the entire process of manufacture, from the smelting of the ore upwards, probably will be carried on here.

Mr. Butler states that this would depend largely upon what action the government takes in the matter of protection for the steel industry. He says that if the tariff remains as it is at present, it will be more economical for his company to bring over steel ingots from England.

The company has for some months been taking orders. the sales force having been organized last year.

Questioned as to the probability of other steel manufacturers coming over from England and locating in the vicinity of the Armstrong-Whitworth plant, Mr. Butler stated that there was no probability of their coming soon, but that this might be a development within two or three years.

Sir Percy Girouard, president of Armstrong, Whitworth

of Canada, Limited, may come out from England next month. Mr. Butler also stated that in all probability a Canadian company would be formed for the manufacture of ergite, the new explosive, the merits of which he enquired into while in England. This explosive is said to be particularly satisfactory as regards transportation, because it comes in two parts, both inert and harmless until mixed.

#### TORONTO POWER ISSUE.

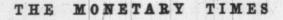
Of the Toronto Power Company's issue in London 81 per cent. was left with the underwriters. This company's offer through the British Empire Trust Company was one of £523,655 (\$2,548,454) 4½ per cent. consolidated debenture stock at 96 per cent., guaranteed by the Toronto Railway Company, and redeemable by 1941 by an annual sinking fund. The stock forms part of an issue limited to \$25,000, 000, of which \$17,013,998 has been issued. The issue of the remainder is subject to conditions and purposes mentioned in the trust deed, the chief of which are set out in the pros-pectus. The bonds constitute a first floating charge upon the power company's property and undertaking, and a fixed charge upon the shares and bonds owned by it. The pros-pectus does not specify any assets of the power company, apart from shares and bonds of subsidiaries—namely. the whole of the ordinary share capital, \$4,000,000 of the Toronto Electric Light Company, nearly 97 per cent, of the ordinary shares of the Electrical Development Company of Ontario (\$2,909,600 out of \$3,000,000), and over 50 per cent. of the 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the same company, \$5. 014,000. This company owns a concession for a 125,000 elec-trical horsepower station at Niagara Falls, of which 100,000 has been developed, and three more units are being installed. which will provide 125,000 horsepower, with reserve plant of 15,000 horsepower. The companies have bonds and debentures outstanding, which are set out in the prospectus. The net earnings of the combined enterprises for the year 1913 The are put at \$5,161,211, and are estimated at \$5,649,000 for the current year, against which interest and taxes will amount to about \$3,012,000, including interest on the present issue. The price of the Toronto Railway Company's share capital is stated to be at 142, but the prospectus does not give its dividend record, or sufficient information for the formation of an estimate of the value of its guarantee. The existing stock with which the present issue will rank is quoted at 96-99 in London.

April 3, 1914.

#### THE MONETARY TIMES

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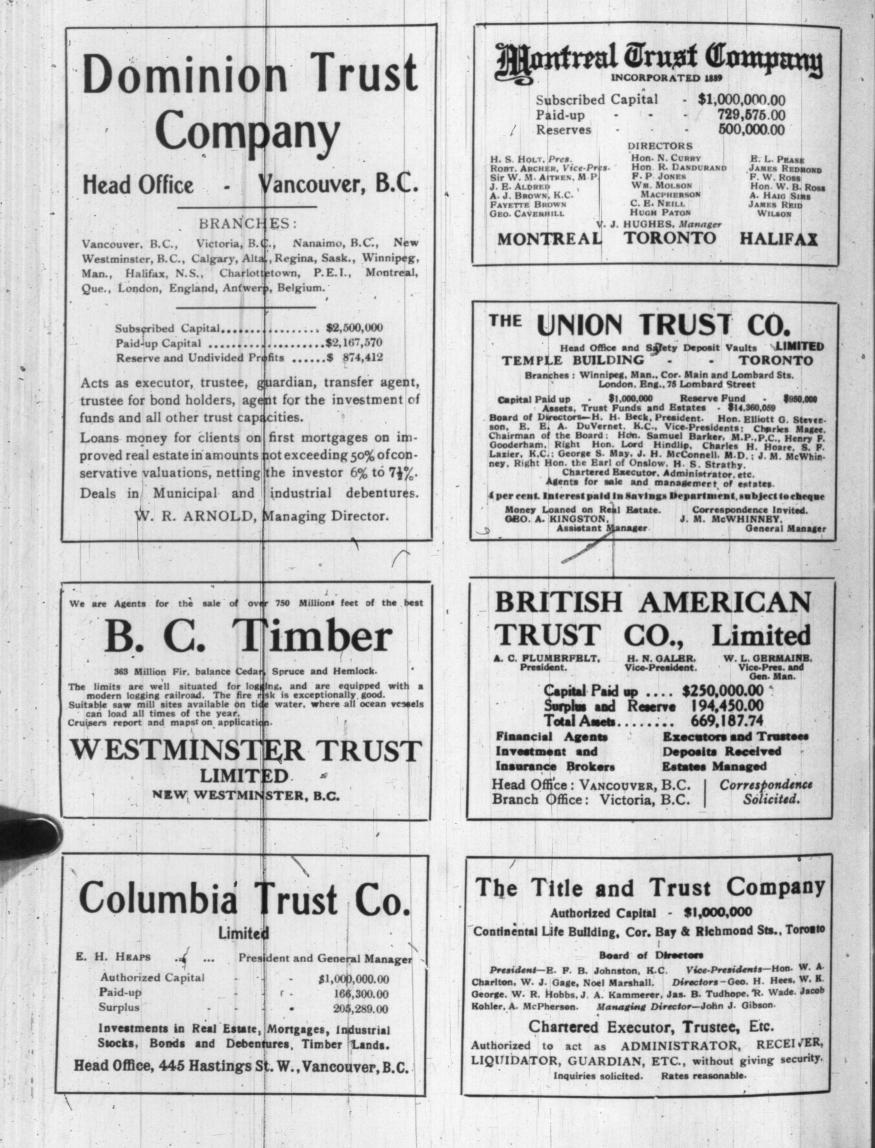
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MONTREAL

#### TEN OF ONTARIO'S PROBLEMS

#### President Ponton, of Associated Boards of Trade, Cites Them-Farmer and Living Cost

The high cost of living will have to be met, not merely by increased output of agricultural products-for the farmer suffers also, and increased produce means increased cost. said W. N. Ponton, K.C., president of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade, in a recent address. Economy in the Economy in the standard of living will have to be practised and a little more dynamic energy expended by the individual, with perhaps longer hours of legitimate work, he continued. Labor and capital in competing centres will have to learh to act harmoniously together for their mutual co-operative good. Applied science will be a great and increasing factor both for the farmer and for manufacturer. The technical, vocational and commercial training now being imparted will soon rea-lize itself. All business methods will have to be modernized, and every effort must be made to secure the essentials of business success, viz. (1) a plentiful supply of capital; (2) skilled and contented labor; (3) skilled technical and business management and administration.

#### Ten of the Problems.

The speaker then suggested the following matters for thoughtful inquiry :--

1. Our iron and steel imports amount to \$140,000,000 annually, yet we have plenty of iron and should have plenty of steel.

Capital is centralizing in large financial centres, and 12. the small municipalities are not benefited thereby.

There is little money available for legitimate house building purposes and credit is refused when asked for with that object, yet cities and towns are said to be congested. and town planning is creative and to the fore. 4. We are importing butter from New Zealand and also

eggs and poultry, yet our population is less than two to the square mile, while that of the United States is 25 to the square mile and of Great Britain 471 to the square mile. Only to per cent, of the arable land of Ontario is under cultivation. We must populate Greater Ontario and intensify our agricultural work.

We are exporting productive cattle by the thousand and our milch cows have decreased by nearly 15,000, yet our pasture lands are ample; our food supply is sufficient and dairy prices are remunerative.

6. The great sheep industry, with its double crop of mutton and wool, is paralyzed because our complicated laws and public opinion do not protect them from the useless and destructive cur.

#### Crime of Arson,

7. Our fire losses and insurance rates are the highest in the world, yet the crime of arson meets with moderate punish-ment and liability is not always brought to the negligent. Remedial legislation is now being introduced.

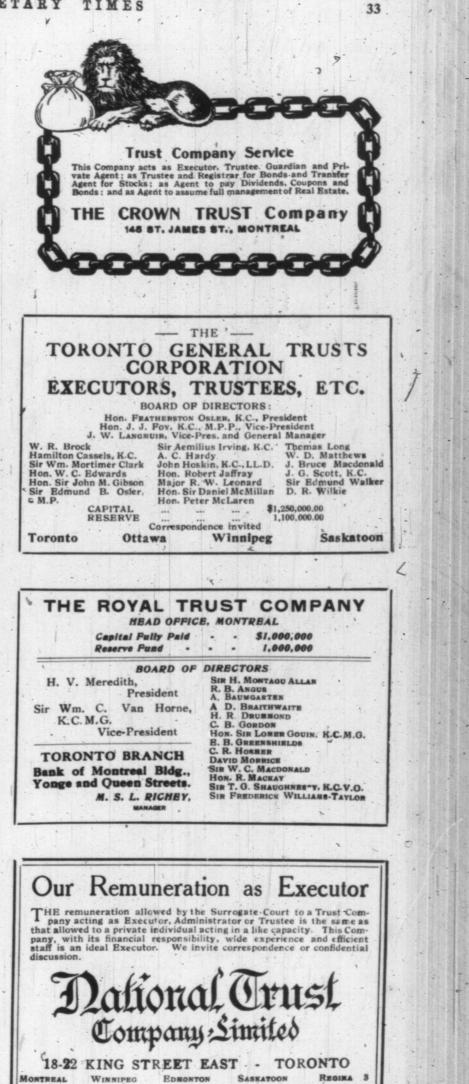
8. Our ocean freight rates (amounting almost to a combine) and cable rates are far too high for the quick interchange of trade within the Empire, and the lack of a general insolvent act and the non-assimilation of our commercial

laws, militate somewhat against our credit and development. 9. Our public domains in respect of fish and other products are too often exploited by foreign trusts, and Ontario simply gets what they do not want.

10. Railway subsidies are still granted to capitalists and promoters, but the millions for good roads-the right of the people-the veins and arteries of the province-are still in the Canadian exchequer.

Who is responsible, it is not for us to say, said the speaker, but there must be a remedy found and we must help in finding it.

The following programme has been arranged for the pre-sent season by the Life Underwriters' Association of the pro-vince of Quebec, Montreal section:—March 23rd, speaker, L. Goldman, Esq., of Toronto, managing director North American Life Assurance Company; April 27th, speaker, Senator Tulley, of New York: May 18th, speaker, T. B. Macaulay, Esq., managing director Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada; June, outing; July 27th-30th, Dominion Underwriters' Convention at Halifax. Underwriters' Convention at Halifax.



## THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY

 Paid Up Capital
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 \$2,356,025

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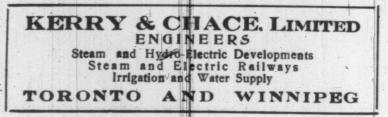
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#### POLICY LOAN CRITICIZED

#### It Defeats Object of Life Insurance-New York Companies Raise Loan Rates and Policyholders Complain

Referring to the recent articles in *The Monetary Times* with respect to loans on life insurance policies, the Manitoba Free Press says:—"Life insurance companies have been placed on innumerable occasions in the unpleasant position of being compelled to inform widows and other dependents that the value of policies held by them was seriously impaired owing to the fact that large loans had been made. Borrowing on life insurance policies appears to have increased considerably in recent years and the situation has no doubt been growing much more serious. As a pure matter of business and dollars and cents the directors of a life company have of course little which need necessarily concern them. The business was all clear and plain and was not on legal or technical ground open to objection.

#### Defeats Avowed Object.

"Borrowing on a life insurance policy, however, does defeat the object which is sought to be attained. In an ideal state it would be forbidden by law. At the present time it should be discouraged. It is apt to lead to bitter disappointment and to acute domestic difficulty. If men wish to invest money and at a later time to borrow on the security of the investment they should adopt some other method rather than a life insurance policy. Life companies in their desire to secure business in past years have pointed out as a desirable feature that money could be borrowed on the policy in emergencies.

emergencies. "It is now seen that in too many cases this privilege is abused, the insuring person getting the advantage which should accrue to the person for whose protection the policy is written. Although the condition is not as grave as it might be it appears from the governmen statistics that in 1913 approximately \$25,000,000 had been baned on life policies in Canada. A considerable portion of this money will never be repaid to the life companies. Borrowers will allow policies to lapse, and will die leaving widows and children without the protection they would otherwise have had."

#### Raising Interest Rates,

Since the mutual and other large life insurance companies in New York increased the interest rate on policy loans from 5 to 6 per cent., many complaints have been registered by policyholders who contend that it is unfair to charge them such a high rate. They point to the fact that the life insurance companies invest millions of their money in securities which in many cases yield 5 per cent. and less per annum, and that it is unjust to charge 6 per cent. on policy loans, the security for which the companies cannot question.

According to representatives of the life insurance companies, the sole object of raising the rate to 6 per cent. was to discourage policyholders from borrowing money, the practice of doing so having been greatly abused in the past few years, with the result that the protection afforded by life insurance has largely been impaired. It has been found that in many cases business men would borrow money on their policies and use it for mercantile purposes, apparently unmindful of the fact that in the event of death their widows and children would not get the sum of money specially provided for them in case of the policyholder's demise.

#### COMPANIES RECISTERED

The following companies have been registered to do business in Alberta: McIntyre, Son and Company, Limited, of Montreal; W. J. Pendray and Sons, Limited, of Victoria, B.C.; B. J. Johnson Soap Company, Limited, of Toronto: Grande Prairie Investments, Limited, of Winnipeg; the Grain Belt Construction and Development Company, Limited, of London, England; the Alberta Estates, Limited, of Dundee, Scotland; Home Insurance Company of New York (Hail); Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Association of Iowa; Western Assurance Company.

ern Assurance Company. And this company has been registered in British Columbia: Howard Pulp Process Company of Everett, Wash., U.S.A. Head office, Vancouver, B.C.

And this company has been registered in Saskatchewan: Crawfords, Limited

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## April Bond List

Our April booklet of investment offerings, which is now ready for distribution, contains what we believe to be the most comprehensive range of Canadian Municipal Debentures ever presented to our clients.

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41/2% to 61/4%

A copy will be sent upon request.

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Maturing July 2nd, 1937, payable at the Bank of Montreal in Montreal or Toronto. Denominations \$500 and \$1,000. Total authorized and issued \$500,000. Assets over three times the bond issue. Current net earnings over four times the bond interest.

PRICE: 100 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Descriptive Circular on request.

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85 Bay Street, 136 St. James St. 39.41 New Broad St. TORONTO MONTREAL LONDON, Eng.



#### REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE LOANS

#### Why They are Good Investments for Life Insurance Companies—Value Fluctuations

Analysing the various classes of securities in which Canadian life insurance companies are investing funds, Mr. T. Bradshaw stated that during the fifteen years since 1897, mortgages on real estate as an asset of the companies has increased from \$15,762,690 to \$75,248,268, or by 377 per cent. Mr. Bradshaw, now a partner in the well-known Toronto financial house of A. E. Ames and Company, previously had extensive experience in the life insurance business. He has an intimate knowledge of investments. The properties upon which loans are granted are chiefly freehold, he stated in his address, and comprise residential, store and office properties in progressive cities and important towns; and cultivated farms in selected agricultural localities. Vacant land in city or town and wild farm land, are practically never lent upon.

#### Active Demand for Loans.

The granting of mortgage loans on real estate has always been the most popular manner of laying out life assurance funds; and it is well for Canada that, speaking generally, the experience of life offices in connection therewith has been satisfactory. It is believed that, as Canadian cities are, generally speaking, increasing in population, in industries and in extent, and as the farm lands of the west, especially in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, are rapidly being occupied by desirable settlers, and thus being brought under cultivation, there will continue to be, for some years at least, an active demand for these loans at good rates of interest.

Twenty-five years ago Western Canada was regarded as a somewhat risky field for the lending of moneys, but now it is regarded as one of the best. Practically all of the Ontario loan companies have realized this, and not a few of them have their principal moneys lent there.

Some life insurance offices believe that their investments should be practically confined to mortgage loans. While this class will always, no doubt, form a goodly proportion of the total invested funds, the best general results will, undoubtedly, follow from a wise distribution.

#### Values in "Boom" Times.

In recent times, evidences have not been lacking of "booms" similar to those of past times, in the cities and towns of Western Canada, the price of real estate having increased two and even three-fold in the short period of three or four years. Such condition must not be ignored when applications for mortgage loans are being made.

The value of real estate is constantly changing; therefore, after a mortgage loan is made, the value of the security is either increasing or decreasing. If increasing, the security for the loan is improved, but the company does not financially benefit thereby, it cannot increase the rate of interest; on the other hand, if the value is decreasing, the company's margin of security is diminishing, and, if finally its value is no more than the amount lent upon it, and the covenant of the borrower is worthless, the property will fall into the hands of the company, resulting, not unusually in some loss. Thus, in connection with mortgage loans it should always be remembered that the maximum benefit which can be derived is the interest, while there is always the possibility of a loss of principal.

#### Advantages of Mortgage Loans.

Real estate mortgage loans, made under favorable conditions, are a desirable investment for a life company for the following reasons:-

(a) The funds are permanently invested for a number of years, usually not less than five, and generally for a longer period as the result of renewals.

(b) A good average rate of interest is obtainable.(c) The value of carefully selected property does not violently fluctuate.

The interest rates for choice mortgage loans at present are ruling high. In large cities they range from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. In smaller cities, in towns, villages and on farms in the older provinces from 6½ to 7 per cent. The prevailing rates for farm loans in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent.

## Alberta Pacific Grain Co.

### CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK WITH COMMON STOCK BONUS.

Earnings, year ending August 15th, 1913—\$322,326.
Annual Preferred Dividend \$87,500 Surplus equal to 16% on Common.

PRICE ON APPLICATION. CIRCULAR ON REQUEST.

## ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION

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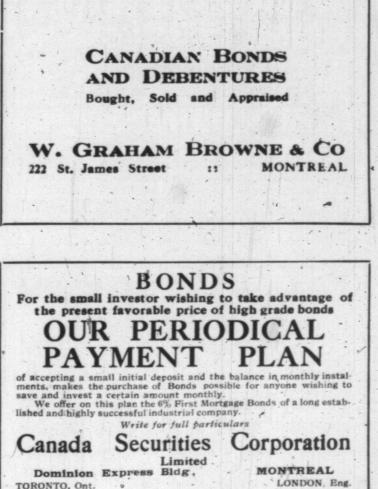
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Toronto Halifax QUEBEC LONDON, ENG.

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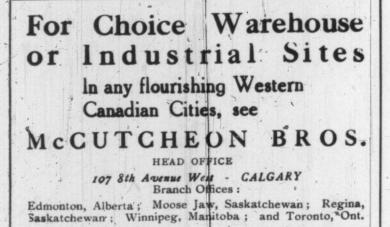




Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. Springfield Fire and Marine Insur-ance Co. Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Co. Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd., of London, England

38

Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. Royal Plate Glass Insurance Co. Liverpool Underwriters (Marine) Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. (Automobile)



## British Columbia

Contains 252,800,000 acres of rich farm and fruit lands. timber, mineral and coal lands, which railroads now building will open up to settlers and investors. We specialize on British Columbia Investors. We specialize on British Columbia Investments, and can tell you about opportunities to GET IN AT THE BE-GINNING in town lots, townsite subdivisions or farm, timber, mineral, coal lands and water powers, wholesale or retail.

Your name and address on a post leard will bring you valuable information FREE !

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#### CROUP INSURANCE

Mr. S. Epsteen, commissioner of insurance of Colorado, in an address before the Scientific Society of the University of Colorado recently on group insurance, said :-

"When group insurance was first introduced, some agents jumped at the conclusion that they could insure entire lodges or fraternal societies in this way. This is not so, since the members of the fraternal order come from different walks in life, they live and work under dissimilar conditions, and there is not sufficient homogeneity to constitute a group. The insurance companies at once disclaimed any such intention and have consistently, by word and act, maintained this attitude. However, the fraternal societies had heard of this suggestion, their antagonism was aroused, and the fight was on. At the 1913 meeting of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners a strong attack on group insurance was made by some of the fraternal organizations of the United States. The fact of the matter is that there is a legitimate place for group insurance in which fraternal societies have no interest, and there is a legitimate place for fraternal societies in which group insurance has no interest. These two classes are not One can mutually exclusive; there is some overlapping. easily conceive that a group policy might be issued on the employees of a firm, some of whom are already in a fraternal society. It is also conceivable that a man may be covered by a \$1,000 policy as an employee of a certain firm, and might desire some fraternal insurance in addition. Insofar as these two classes overlap, it seems to me that the competition between them is fair and legitimate, and should be conducted on an honorable basis, without undue antagonism on either side."

#### ALBERTA AND ITS BONDS.

In offering \$500,000 province of Alberta 4½ per cent. gold debentures, due February 1st, 1924, Messrs. Murray, Mather and Company give some interesting information regarding that enterprising province. It has a population of 539,000, contains 162,765,200 acres, and is one of the wealth-iest provinces in the Dominion. Out of 1,000,000,000 acres of land available for cultivation in 1913, there were less than 3,000,000 acres actually in crops, which produced more than \$150,000,000 worth of agricultural and dairy products and live stock. It is estimated that Alberta contains 14% per cent. of the world's known supply of coal. These deposits of coal are rich and are being steadily opened up in many parts of the province. In addition to the coal, there are supplies of natural gas, especially in the southern portion of the province. The cities of Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Calgary are served with this product. One well alone produces 3,000,000 cubic feet every 24 hours, which is an indica-tion of the abundance of the supply. With her millions of acres of tillable land not yet under

cultivation and her natural resources still to be developed, Alberta is destined to increase, year by year, in agricultural, industrial and commercial importance, until her wealth will not be exceeded by that of any other province in Canada.

The issuance of securities by the province has been largely confined to permanent improvements, which, in the case of the telephone and agricultural departments, are of a self-sustaining nature. These two departments have thus far absorbed about \$10,000,000 of the total outstanding debt of \$22,633,533. According to official statement, the provincial assets, as of September 30th, 1913, amounted to \$113,765,363.

The greatest portion of the debt of Alberta consists of 4 per cent. and 4½ per cent. debentures, which are a direct and primary obligation of the province, and are payable from general revenues. If mecessary, it is within the power of the legislature of the province to levy upon all property situ-ated therein, what are direct to be province for the ated therein, whatever direct taxes may be necessary for the payment of principal and interest of these debentures. a tax has never yet been levied, inasmuch as the provincial revenues have always been ample.

Mr. A. E. Dagg, ex-president of the Calgary board of trade and for a time manager of the Ames Holden Company, latterly with the Ames Holden McCready Company, will relinquish the management of that company's wholesale business in Calgary to become official assignee for the Alberta provincial government.

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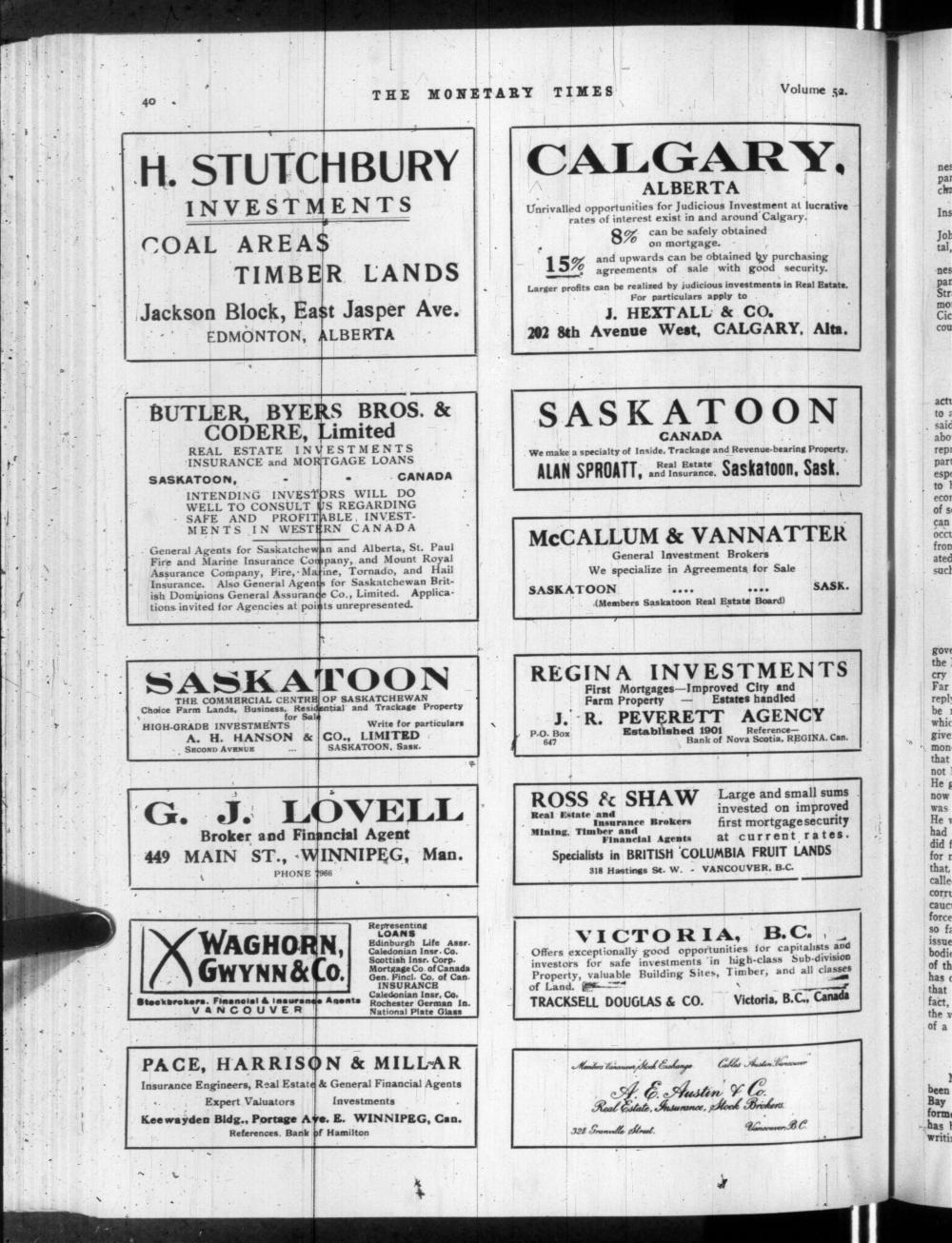
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## THE MONETARY TIMES

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#### COMPANIES LICENSED

The following companies have been licensed to do busi-ness in Canada: The Saskatchewan Life Insurance Com-pany, the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, Mer-chants Casualty Company. And this company has been licensed in Alberta: Century Insurance Company of Edinburgh (Fire). And this company has been licensed in Ontario: B. J. Johnson Soap Company, Limited (Dominion charter). Capi-tal \$100,000.

Johnson Soap Company, Enniced (Dominion Charley), Capital, \$100,000. The following companies have been licensed to do busi-ness in British Columbia: The Toronto Alberta Land Com-pany, Limited, of Toronto. Head office, Victoria, B.C. The Strathcona Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, of Ed-monton, Alta. Head office, Prince George, B.C. The Charles Ciceri Company, Limited, of Toronto. Head office, Vancouver.

#### MATCHES AND FIRES

The North Carolina insurance department says :- "The actual fire loss in the United States due to matches is reported to average \$100,000 a day, or \$36,000,000 annually. This is This is said to be the loss represented in insurance. This is about 12 per cent. of the total fire loss. The indirect loss represented in expenses involved in the maintenance of fire departments, water supply, etc., is fully equal to the direct loss, especially so if the loss in killed and injured and interruption to business, etc., is taken into consideration. The total economic loss from this one cause alone is, therefore, worthy of serious consideration by every one, and the question is, How can it be abated or lessened? How and why do such losses occur, and who is responsible? No such tremendous losses from this cause occur in other countries, nor would be tolerated. Why should the American public continue to tolerate such a hazard?"

#### RUMINATIONS ON CANADA'S CREDIT

"While the credit of the Dominion and of the provincial governments still stands high on the London market," says the London Financier, "there have been many attempts to decry that of Canadian municipalities, especially those of the Far West. The following remarks of Mr. Frank Birdwood, in reply to a recent address of Sir Robert Perks, in London, may be regarded as typical of such criticism :- "The right by which we claimed to take a hand in Canadian affairs was given to us by the power of the purse. For years British money had been pouring into the Dominion, and he regretted that it could not be disputed that much of that money had not been devoted to the purposes for which it was intended. He gravely deprecated the venomous gossip so prevalent just now; but, on the other hand, to ignore actualities in Canada was as criminal as to put a plaster on a running cut. He was not girding at the fact that every petty municipality had gorged itself with unremunerative loans. What he did feel was that, before Canada came to the Mother Country for money, her legislature ought by its own actions to prove that, the Dominion was not full of East Hams, that every socalled municipality was not in the clutches of a gang of corrupt wire-pullers and that patriotism was not the tool of caucus.' Allowing a little for rhetorical effect, there is some force in the contention that the Dominion Legislature should, so far as possible, inquire into the bona-fides of municipal issued on the London market, for any default by one of these bodies, however obscure, would reflect upon the good name of the Dominion as a whole. It is true that no such default has occurred within the last 25 years, and it is quite possible that the charge of over-borrowing has little foundation in fact, for these western cities are expanding so rapidly that the value of their rateable property may double in the course of a year," concludes our contemporary.

Messrs. Parkes, McVittie and Shaw, of Toronto. have been appointed general agents for Ontario, of the Hudson Bay Insurance Company, Vancouver. Mr. H. C. Huckvale, formerly with the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, has been appointed inspector for Ontario. The company is writing only tariff business.



### Distributing Centre of North Eastern Saskatchewan

Canora already has three railway lines in operation, and with the completion of the C. N. R. and G. T. P. in 1914 to the North a great amount of new territory will be opened up.

### FREE SITES

Low rate of assessment, cheap electrical power and soft water are offered to

Distributors and Manufacturers desiring to take advantage of these facilities for reaching this vast new empire, for which Canora will be the base of supplies.

For further information address

H. M. SUTHERLAND, Sec'y Board of Trade Canora, Sask.; or F. O. LARSON, Industrial Commissioner, 910 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.



Bakers, Butchers, Grocers, Distributors, -Brewers and Bottlers, Hardware Merchants

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MANITOBA ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR CO., Limited Sales Room and Office : Leslie Bldg., Assiniboine Ave. WINNIPEG

Volume 52.



#### RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANIES INCORPORATED

The following is a list of rural telephone companies incorporated in Saskatchewan, together with their capital and head office :---

Adanac Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$300. Adanac.

East Milden Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$120. Milden.

Finnie Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$230. Lorlie. Gilead Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$100. Hanley. Silton North-West Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$200. Silton.

Swanson Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$400. Swanson.

Whitewood Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$500. Whitewood

Wood End Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$450. Estevan.

The Zorra-McNutt Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$250. McNutt. Naisberry Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$340.

Melfort. Beatty Rural Telephone Company, Vimited, \$400. Mel-

fort. Gartmore-Zorra Rural Telephone Company, Limited,

\$300. Calder. Darwin Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$250. New Home.

Tramping Lake Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$300. Broadacres. Dafoe-Copeland Rural Telephone Company, Limited,

\$300. Dafoe. Prairie Lily Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$120. Rouleau.

Regal Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$260. Swift Current. Seymour Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$260.

Carievale. Westbrook and Gladwin Rural Telephone Company,

State and Andream Andream

Tullymet Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$220. Tullymet.

East Borden Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$350. Halcyonia. Bounty Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$500.

Bounty. Eagle Creek Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$430.

Eagle Creek. Guernsey Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$500.

Guernsey. Great Deer Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$300.

Borden." Pelly Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$50. Pelly.

Mr. D. B. Hanna, third vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, is shown in the British Directory of Directors to be a member of 30 boards. Interlocking directorates are not as prevalent in the old country as here, as only 17 men are shown to hold more than 22 directorships. There are almost that many in Canada.

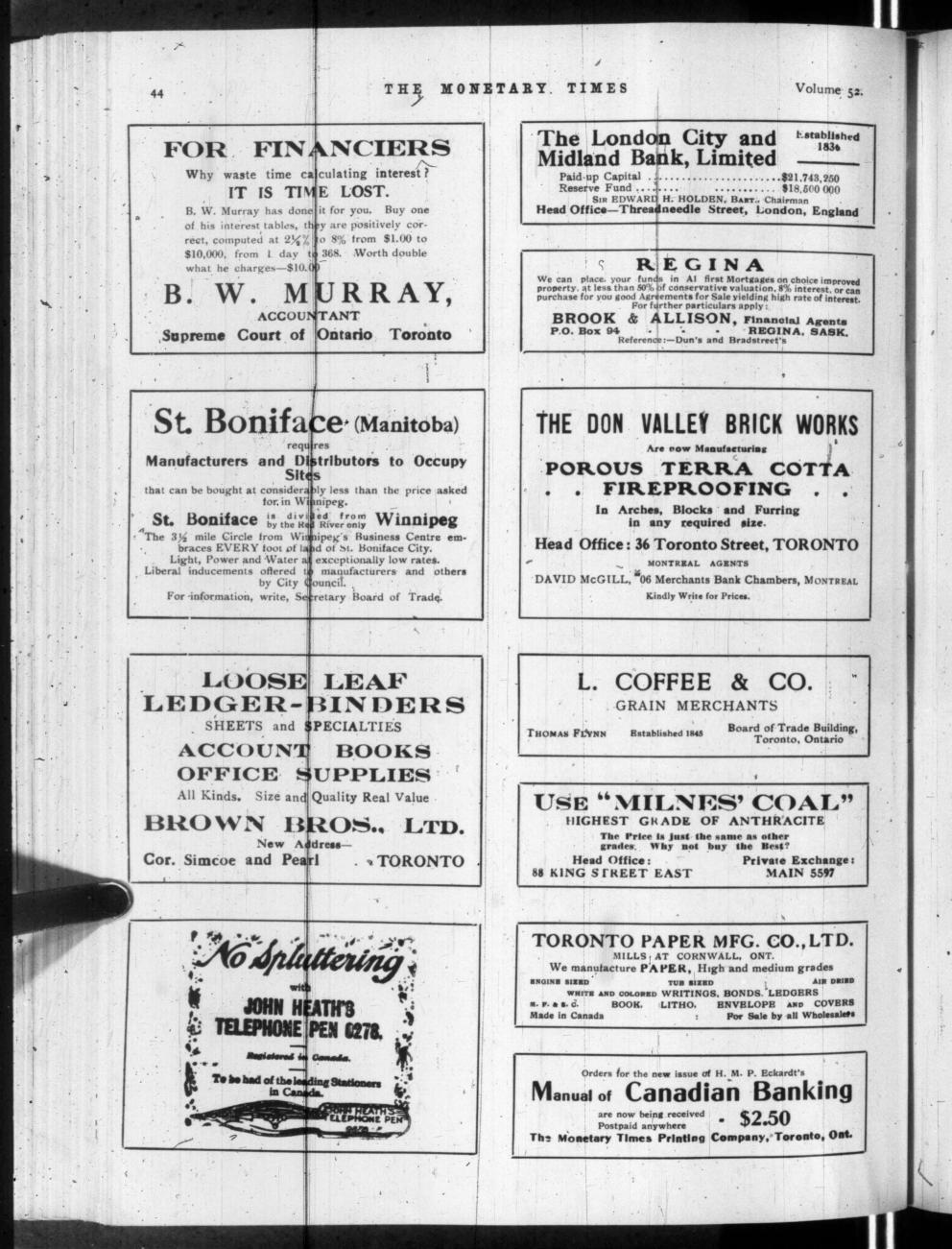
Pennsylvania Water and Power Company's common stock and bonds have been called on the Montreal Exchange. The outstanding common stock amounts to \$8,495,000 and bonds to \$8,505,000. The common was recently placed on a 4 per cent. per annum basis. Mr. J. E. Aldred is president of the company and Mr. H. S. Holt and Mr. E. R. Wood are among the other Canadian directors.

The production of Douglas fir lumber has increased 38 per cent. in the last two years, according to a recent publication of the Dominion Forestry Branch on the forest products of Canada. This percentage is double that of any other leading Canadian wood for the same period. This tree made up 67.7 per cent. of the total lumber production of British Columbia, which province is estimated to contain as much timber as all the rest of Canada. The importance of the Douglas fir is exemplified by a statement made by Dr. C. S. Sargent, the leading authority on American trees, who says: "No other American tree of the first magnitude is so widely distributed, or can now afford so much timber, and the rapidity of its growth and its power of reproduction under favorable conditions, make it the most valuable inhabitant of the great coniferous forest of the northwest."

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#### LITTLE IRON ORE PRODUCED

#### Canada Inactive While Nearly \$4,000,000 Worth Was Imported

The iron ore shipments from Canadian mines during 1913 amounted to 307,634 short tons valued at \$629,843. These shipments, as classified by Mr. J. McLeish, B.A., of the department of mines, included 92,386 tons of hematite and roasted siderite, 209,886 tons of magnetite and concentrates, and 5,362 tons of titaniferous ore.

5,362 tons of titaniferous ore. The total ore shipments in 1912 were 215,883 short tons valued at \$523,315, and included 128,912 tons classed as magnetite and 86,971 as hematite.

Exports of iron ore from Canada during 1913 were recorded by the customs department as 126,124 tons valued at \$426,681. These were from Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec.

Imports of iron ore, according to customs records, in 1913 were 1,942,325 tons valued at \$3,877,824. Shipments from the Wabana mines, Newfoundland, in

Shipments from the Wabana mines, Newfoundland, in 1913, by the two Canadian mines operating there were 1,-605,920 short tons, of which 1,048,432 tons were shipped to Sydney and 557,488 tons to the United States and Europe. The total production of pig-iron in Canadian blast

The total production of pig-iron in Canadian blast furnaces in 1913 was 1,128,967 tons of 2,000 pounds valued at approximately \$16,540,012, as compared with 1,014,587 tons valued at \$14,550,990 in 1912.

Of the total production of 1913, 23,696 tons were made with charcoal as fuel and 1,105,271 tons with coke.

#### **Classification of Product.**

The classification of the production according to the purposes for which it was intended was as follows: Bessemer 265,685 tons, basic 614,845 tons, foundry and miscellaneous 248,437 tons. The amount of Canadian ore used during 1913 was 139,436 tons, imported ore 2,110,828 tons, mill cinder, etc., 33,583 tons.

etc., 33,583 tons. The amount of coke used during the year was 1,417,148 tons, comprising 710,260 tons from Canadian coal and 706,888 tons of imported coke or coke made from imported coal. There were also used 2,206,191 bushels of charcoal. Limestone flux used amounted to 630,110 tons.

stone flux used amounted to 630,119 tons. In connection with blast furnace operations there were employed 1,589 men and \$1,149,345 were paid in wages.

The production of pig-iron by provinces in 1913 was as

Nova Scotia	Tons. 480,068 648,899	Value. \$7,201,020 9,338,992	Value per ton. \$15.00 14.39
I have to	1,128,967	\$16,540,012	\$14.65

#### **Pig-Iron**, Exports.

There was also a production in 1913 in electric furnaces of 8,075 tons of ferro alloys valued at \$493,018, compared with 7.844 tons valued at \$465,225 in 1912.

7,834 tons valued at \$465,225 in 1912. The exports of pig-iron during the year are reported as 6,326 tons valued at \$351,646, an average of \$55.58 per ton. Probably the greater part of this is ferro-phosphorous produced at Buckingham and ferro-silicon and ferro-manganese produced at Welland.

There were imported during the year 253,843 tons of pigiron valued at \$3,234,877, charcoal pig-iron 926 tons valued at \$12,528 and ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, etc., 30,355 tons valued at \$940,443.

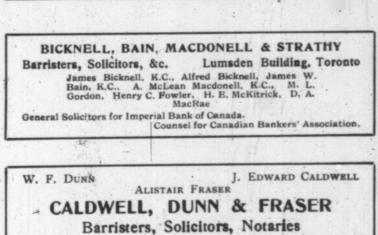
The total immigration to Canada during the 11 months, April to February, of the current year, was 363,038, made up of 136,699 British, 97,406 United States, and 128,923 from all other countries. During the corresponding 11 months of last fiscal year, the total number was 357,331, composed of 133,711 British, 124,398 United States, and 99,222 from all other countries. The increase is 2 per cent.

Mr. James Carruthers, president of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, reports that arrangements are well under way for the inauguration of the new steamship line between Bermuda and New York at an early date. While only two boats will be operated on the route during the coming year with a subsidy of \$80,000 each, another will be added as soon as the trade has sufficiently increased.

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Blake Lash Anglin & Cassel Canadian Bank & Commerce Building Con King & Jordan St Toronta. BALABH.K.C. W.H.BLAKE,R.C. S.R.S.N. MILLER LASH. BLYN OSLER. WALTER BOW. T.O. LAW. GEORGE H.CASSELS. R.C.H.CASSELS. J.F.LABR General Solicitors for: THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, ETC., ETC., Lougheed, Bennett, McLaws & Co. CALGARY, ALTA. BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS AND NOTARIES Solicitors for: The Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of

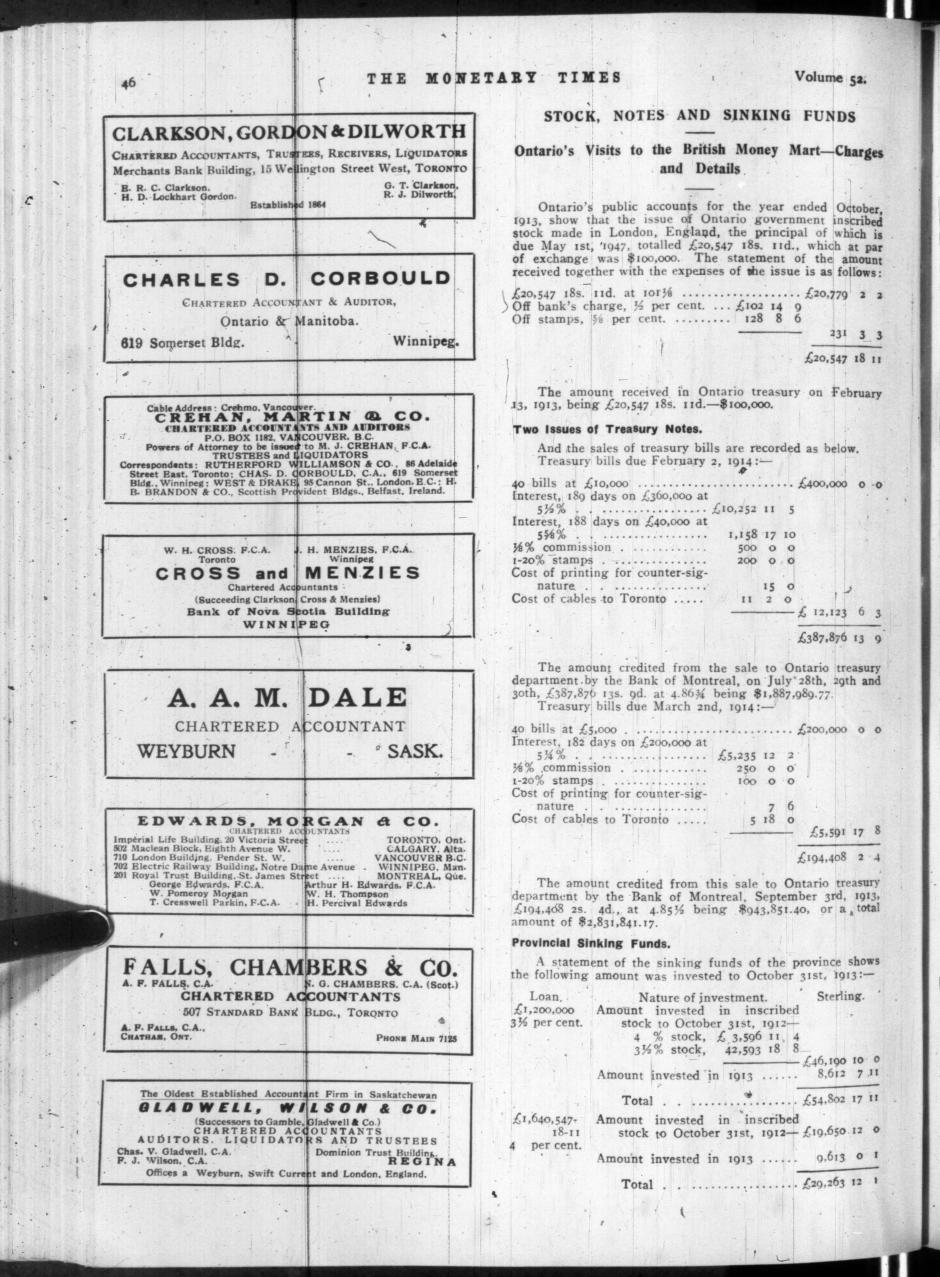
The Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, The Merchants Bank of Canada, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Royal Bank of Canada, The Canada Life Insurance Company, The Great West Life Insurance Co., The Hudson's Bay Co., The Massey-Harris Co., Limited.,



Offices - 1, 2, 3, DOMINION BANK BUILDING MOOSE JAW, SASK.

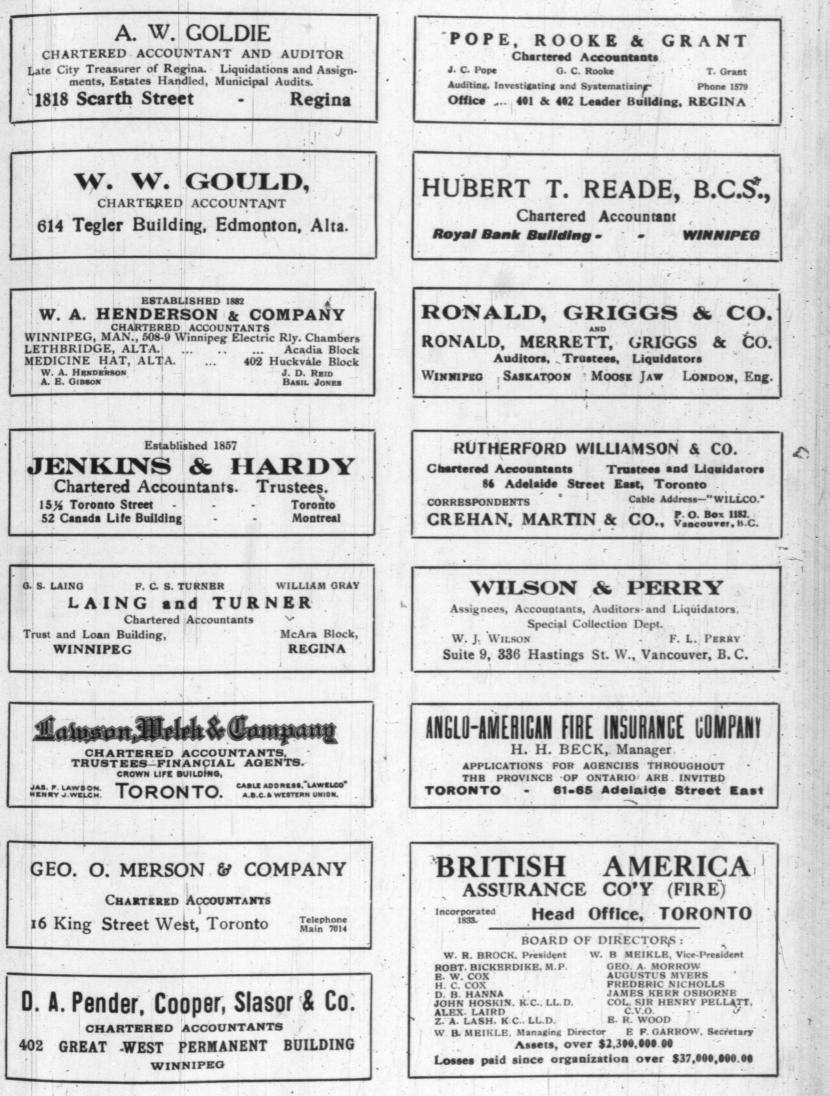
E. S. McQUAID, BARRISTER NOTARY, Etc. EDMONTON ALBERTA SOLICITOR FOR ...... (The Prudential Trust Co. Limited The Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation. The Mutual Life Assurance Company The Mercantile Trust Company of Canada. Bte. MONEY INVESTED FOR CLIENTS ON FIRST MORTGAGE

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# THE MONETARY TIMES

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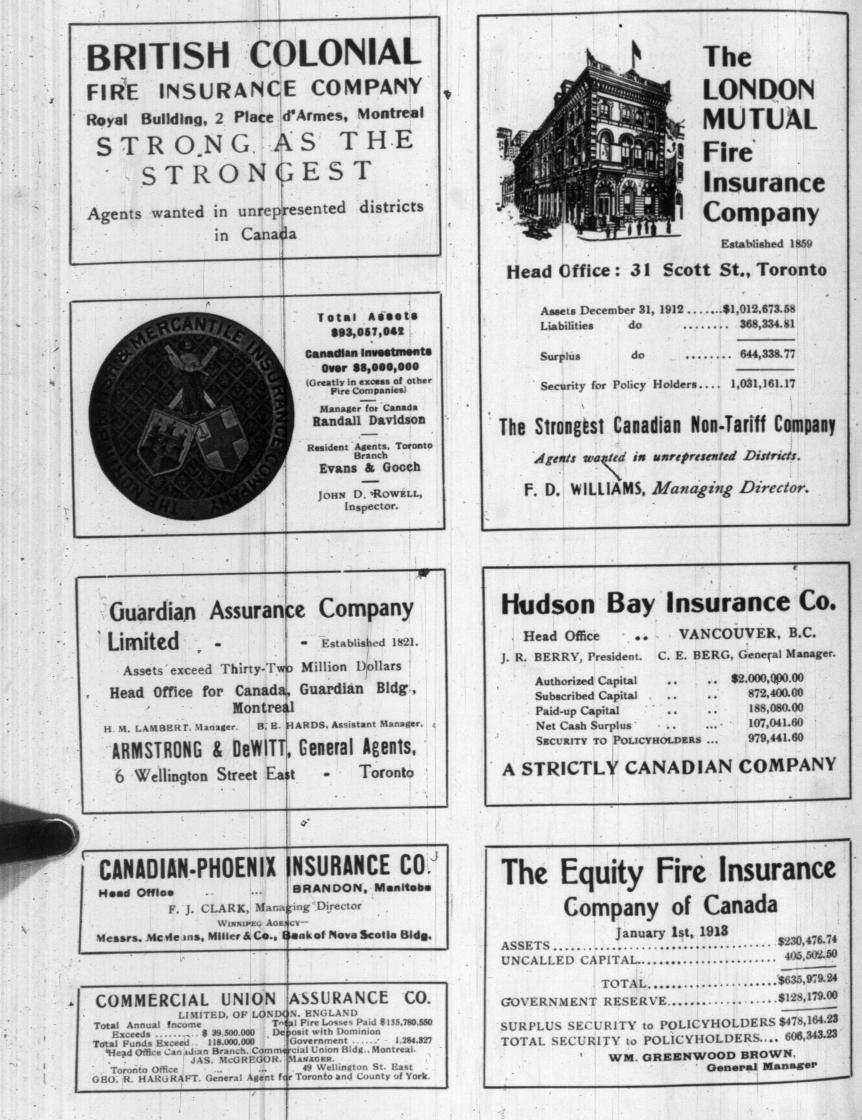
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#### VANCOUVER'S FEBRUARY FIRE LOSS

April 3, 1914.

Vancouver's fire department responded to fifty-nine alarms during February, according to the report of Mr. N. Lee, secretary of the department, divided as follows: smoke scares 4; second alarms 2, false alarms 7, chimney fires 9, fires where damage occurred 23, miscellaneous fires where no damage occurred 14. The total loss for the month was \$73,-182, with insurance paid \$71,842, leaving the property loss above insurance \$1,340. The total value of property involved was \$525,100.

A complete list of fires where damage resulted follows :-

February 1—Telephone alarm at 6.37 p.m. Small fire around register in hallway at 2016 Keefer Street, caused by an overheated furnace pipe. Building owned by Mr. Tyson and occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Gamble. Damage \$12, covered by insurance.

February 2—Telephone alarm at 9.10 a.m. Fire in shelves and ceiling in vacant store at 56 Hastings Street East, caused by sparks from an unprotected stove-pipe hole. Building owned by Mr. Wright. Damage \$150, covered by insurance. Telephone alarm at 10.34 a.m., to 907 Davie Street; small fire in partition and ceiling caused by an overheated stove-pipe which ran through the partition. Building owned by H. A. Christie, and occupied by Miss E. Calvert as a dwelling. Damage \$75, covered by insurance.

February 3—Telephone alarm at 12.35 a.m., to 3058 Woodland Drive, where a two-story frame dwelling was destroyed. The building was owned by Mrs. G. A. Kendell, and had been vacant since January 27. The fire apparently started in the basement from some cause unknown, the building being a mass of flames when the apparatus arrived. A little furniture was stored in the building which was also destroyed. Damage \$1,300, covered by insurance.

ed. Damage \$1,300, covered by insurance. February 5—Telephone alarm at 6.55 p.m., to 1824 Robson Street. Small fire had started in floor under fireplace caused by a defective grate. Building owned by Mrs. A. J. Stuart and occupied by G. Cunningham. Damage \$130, covered by insurance. Telephone alarm at 11.15 p.m., to 2020 Granville Street, a three-story building owned by Mrs. K. Moore, and occupied by the Fairview Department Stores and Apartments on the 2nd and 3rd floors. The store and basement were full of smoke when the apparatus arrived, caused by the rafters alongside of the chimney in the basement catching fire, considerable smoke damage resulting to the stock, while a slight loss occurred to the building. Damage \$4,697, covered by insurance.

February 6—Alarm from Box 65 at 3.32 a.m. Fire started in partition of furnace room in basement at 806-8 Hastings Street West, caused by furnace pipe being placed too close to woodwork. Building owned by Colonel T. H. Tracey, and occupied by S. B. Farmer, furnished rooms; a barber shop and stores. The contents of the barber shop were scorched while slight damage resulted to the building and furniture. Damage about \$818, covered by insurance. Telephone alarm at 3.35 p.m., to 1083 Thurlow Street. Fire in partition of hallway caused by an overheated furnace, pipe. Building owned by Frederick Clark, and occupied by R. Waite, and o used as a dwelling. Damage \$95, covered by insurance. Telephone alarm at 9.05 p.m., to 2020 Turner Street, owned and occupied by B. Stevens. Small fire on roof caused by sparks from chimney. Damage \$10, covered by insurance.

February 8—Telephone alarm at 11 p.m., to 1147 Pacific Street, a two-story frame dwelling owned by J. W. Foster and occupied by E. Kidd. Fire in floor under the grate in living room, caused by a defective grate. Damage \$155, covered by insurance.

February 11—Telephone alarm at 8.20 a.m. to the waterworks shops, 323 Alexander Street. Fire in storage shed caused by a match being dropped near coal oil barrel. Building owned and occupied by city of Vancouver, and used as a storage building. Damage \$1,000, partly covered by insurance.

February 13—Alarm from Box 53, at 2.39 a.m. Fire in rubbish in upstair room at the Family Theatre, 970 Granville Street, evidently caused by a lighted cigarette. The baseboard in the room was damaged. Building occupied by the Canadian Amusement Company, and used as a moving picture theatre. Damage \$5. Alarm from Box 51 at 7.09 a.m. Fire on second floor of the Milne Produce Company, Limited, warehouse, 1168 Hamilton Street. The blaze started in the butter room from some unknown cause, the contents of



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#### MONETARY TIMES THE

VICE-PRESIDENT.

TREASURER.

#### THE OCCIDENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. WAWANESA, Man.

**Head** Office R. M. MATHESON, A. NAISMITH, PRESIDENT. D. KERR, A. F. KEMPTON, SEC. AND MGR.

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\$500,000.00 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 165,000.00 PAID-UP CAPITAL SECURITY TO POLICY-HOLDERS ... 661,816.32 Full Deposit with Dominion Government

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THE LAW UNION & ROCK INSURANCE CO., Limited oF LONDON Assets exceed \$47.600.000.00 Over \$10.500.000.00 invested in Canada FIRE and ACCIDENT RISKS Accepted Canadian Head Office: 112 St. James St., Place d'Armes, Montreal Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada. W. D. Aiken, Superintendent J. E. E. DICKSON, Accident Department Canadian Manager

## Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co. EstABLISHED IN 1863. Mead Office WATERLOO, Ont. Total Assets 31st December, 1911

Policies in force in Western Ontario, over WM. SNIDBR Provident \$725,000.00 30,000.00 GEORGE DIEBEL. Vice-President. ARTHUR FOSTER, Inspector. WM. SNIDER. President. FRANK HAIGHT, Manager.

the building being considerably damaged. Building owned and occupied by the Milne Produce Company, Limited. Damage about \$8,450, covered by insurance. A second alarm was sent in for the above fire.

February 14—Telephone alarm at 11.55 p.m. to the Tro-cadero Cafe, 156 Hastings Street West. Fire started in gas pipe in rear of the building in some unknown way, slight damage resulting to the building and contents. Building owned by Mr. Walsh, and occupied by D. D. McKinnon. Damage \$210, covered by insurance.

February 15—Verbal alarm at 6.25 p.m. Small fire in wall in basement at 1900 Block Powell Street, caused by hot ashes being dumped against wall. Building owned by J. H. Ingram, and occupied by stores and rooms above. Damage \$10, covered by insurance. Alarm from Box 125 at 9.02 p.m. Fire in two-story frame building at 1505 Powell Street, owned and occupied by the Burton Saw Manufacturing Company, Limited., The blaze started from some cause unknown, and had a good hold on west side and front part of building when the apparatus arrived, heavy damage resulting to both building and contents. Damage \$51,000, covered by insurance. A second alarm was sent in for this fire.

February 20-Telephone alarm at 1.35 p.m., to Denham Court, a three-story brick apartment house at Alberni and Jervis Street. The fire started near the chimney between ceiling and roof from some unknown cause, the roof being considerably damaged before the blaze was extinguished. Building owned by E. E. Bewes, and occupied by apartments. The contents of two of the suites were also slightly damaged. Damage \$2,710, covered by insurance.

February 21-Alarm from Box 12 at 4.13 a.m. Fire in two-story building at 632 Howe Street, owned by J. A. Mc-Kercher. The fire was on the second floor in a furniture repair shop, occupied by N. Nelson, and was confined to the uppair shop, occupied by N. Neison, and was confined to the up-stairs. Cause of fire unknown. The main floor of the building was occupied by the Monarch Garage and Repair Company. Damage \$1,948, covered by insurance.

February 22-Telephone alarm at 5.15 p.m., to 825 Vernon Drive; fire in curtains in kitchen caused by curtains blowing against stove. Building owned by A. Grossman, and occupied by Mrs. Coltart. Damage \$5.

February 23-Alarm from Box 524, at 8.35 p.m. Small fire in cabin No. 14, at 259 Prior Street, caused by clothes hanging too close to the stove. Building owned by C. S. Gustafson, and used as cabins. Cabin 14, occupied by S. Matthews. Damage \$55, partly covered by insurance.

February 25-Alarm from Box 5 at 6.46 p.m. Small fire in room on the 4th floor at the Clifton Rooms, 1125 Granville Street, caused by upsetting gasoline stove. Building owned by C. S. Gustafson, and occupied by W. J. Smith, rooms, and stores on the main floor. Blaze confined to one room. Damage \$92, covered by insurance.

February 28—Telephone alarm at 11.59 a.m. Fire in baseboard of room upstairs at 322 Cambie Street, caused by clothes being hung too close to gas range. Building owned by J. F. Garden, and occupied by Mrs. E. J. Harvey, as living rooms. Damage \$15, covered by insurance. Alarm from Box 1327 at 21.30 p.m. Fire in upstair rear room at 1626 Broadway West, caused by children playing with matches. Building owned by R. G. McLaughlan, and occupied by L. E. Dunham, and used as a dwelling. Blaze confined to room.

Damage \$240, partly covered by insurance. The total number of alarms was 59, chimney fires 9, false alarms 7, loss \$73,182, insurance paid \$71,842, property loss above insurance \$1,340, value of property involved \$525,100, hose laid at fires 22,550 feet, chemical used 1,496 gallons.

In connection with his paper in London, advocating the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, Sir Robert Perks made the following statements:--"Articles appeared from time to time in public journals criticizing the financial ca-pacity of Canada to bear some of the burdens which it had undertaken; but he would point out that there was no Bri-tish Dominion to-day which showed a smaller debt per head of the population than Canada. The whole of the debts in-curred by the Dominion and provincial components worked curred by the Dominion and provincial governments worked out at less than £12 per head of the population. In the Commonwealth of Australia it was from £45 to £50 per head."

#### THE MONETARY TIMES



Volume 52.

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#### COMPANY WILL MAKE CARDBOARD.

#### Monetary Times Office,

Montreal, April 1st.

The Montreal Box Board Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000 and headquarters in Montreal. The company will manufacture cardboard out of the waste paper collected in the city, and for this purpose it has taken a lease of the former quarters of the Montreal Woolen Mills, on the canal bank, and will have these fitted up and in readiness for manufacturing in about six months' time.

Heretofore, the cardboard made in Canada has been manufactured from ground wood-pulp and sulphite. The waste paper process is much cheaper and during the past 10 or 15 years has practically displaced the ground wood and sulphite process in the United States. The company proposes to employ the latest machinery and will probably use motor trucks for the collection of the waste paper and the delivery of the cardboard. Mr. J. R. Walker of the Back River Paper Mills, and well known in the trade generally, is one of the organizers, and the manager is Mr. O. A. Poritt, formerly vice-president of the Jonquiere Pulp Company (Price Brothers). 4

#### PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY.

The annual statement of the Prudential Trust Company for the year 1913 shows profits, after deducting costs of management, etc., of \$61,731, as compared with \$19,129, the previous year.

The amount at the credit of profit and loss at the be-ginning of the year was \$4,002. This, plus profits, made a total of \$65,733.99 for distribution, and was appropriated as follows :-

July 31st, 1913, to dividend at rate of 5 per cent. per annum for half-year ended June ...... \$11,854.94 Commission paid on stock, less premium received 350.00 December 31st. 1013, appropriation towards reduc-

tion of organization expenses	5,000.00
Depreciation office building	
Depreciation office furniture and fixtures	2,000.00
Transferred to contingent reserve account	
Dividend preferred shareholders at rate of 7 per	
and non annum for half your anding December	

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31,	1913				 					• •				,		• •	•			•	• •	• •			4	•		•		17	,81	15	.3	5
									4					£.)													-	-	-	-	-	-	-	÷

Total . . ...... \$65,733.99

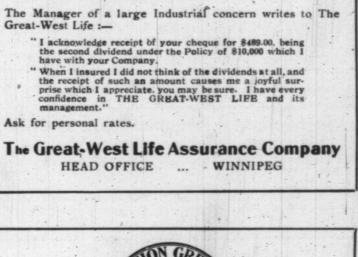
The general statement shows total assets and liabilities of \$1,356,931.72, as compared with \$1,138,993.83 at the end of the previous year. Among the principal assets were the mortgages, debentures and stocks of other companies, representing a total of \$305,021.49, as compared with \$256,311.89 at the end of the previous year; time and call loans, \$740,-678.30, as compared with \$555.971.12. Trust and agency funds held for investment, at the end of the year stood at \$2,066,772.68.

The board of directors in their report said :- "Activity has characterized all departments during the year and con-tinues into the year now current. Satisfactory results have attended the transaction of important business which has been entrusted to the officials for attention. The funds at the disposal of the board have been well employed and sufficient has been produced to provide for the payment of the contingent liability referred to in the last annual report, to declare a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. for the last halfyear on the paid-up capital stock and to carry forward the handsome sum shown in the general statement."

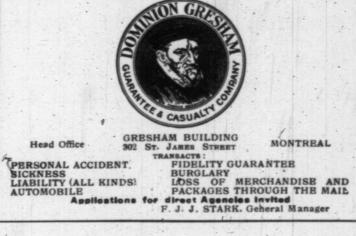
Arrangements have been completed and an agreement signed between the Canadian Home Investment Company and the Dominion Trust Company whereby the latter company will take over the management of the Canadian Home Investment affairs.

The Bank of Alberta, recently granted a charter, are preparing to expend \$250,000 in the erection of a six-story head office building in Edmonton. Branches will gradually be established throughout the province, the first being at Calgary.





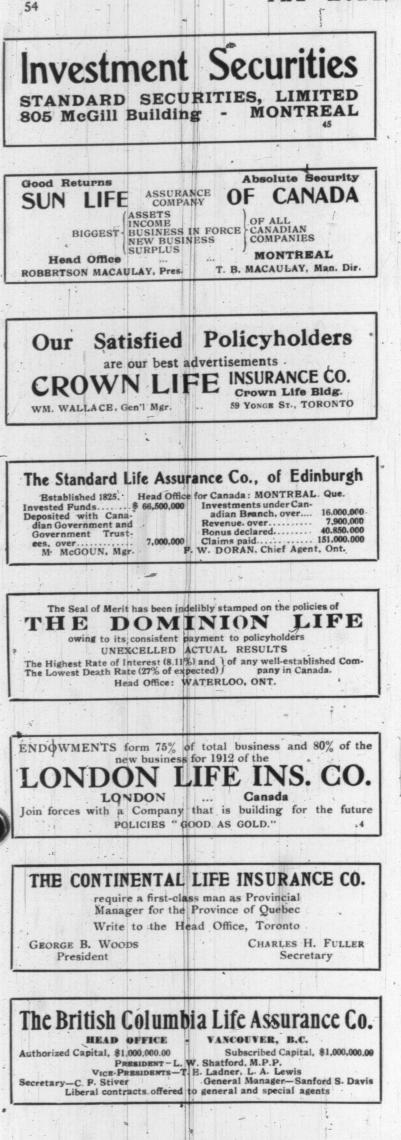
CONFIDENCE





For particulars of two important positions, apply to:

ADAM REID . MANAGING DIRECTOR ...



### HOW WHEAT WAS SHIPPED

#### Traffic Through Soo Canal Doubled in Five Years-Shipments of Flour

The following is a statement of the volume of wheat which has been brought down through the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie:—

	14																	1	Bushels.
1909		÷	*	• •	•	+	*	*	*	*		•	*	*	*	*	*	*	48,047,833
1010	1												*	+		*		•	51,774,833
1011					 														63,641,000
1012					 						ť								83,743,034
1013					 7.						1	4							101,066,133

There also were brought down through the United States canal at Sault Ste. Marie 40,660,766 bushels or Canadian wheat in 1913.

A summary of the facts with respect to Canadian wheat for 1913 might be given in the following form :---

			Bushels.
Through	Canadian American	canal canal	 101,066,133 40,660,766

#### Much Flour was Shipped.

There were also brought down from the west 1,084,170 barrels of Canadian flour, which, at 4½ bushels to the barrel, would represent 7,578,765 bushels of wheat. This would bring the final total up to 149,305,664 bushels of Canadian wheat. The aggregate on this basis in 1912 was 123,986,931; so that the net increase, counting wheat and flour together, for 1913, was 25,318,733 bushels.

Taking first the facts in relation to the Canadian wheat which passed through the Canadian and United States canals, the distribution in 1913 was as follows :--

1.	Through Cana- dian canal. Bushels.	Through United States canal. Bushels.
Port-Arthur-Fort William to Mon-		
treal	11,233,133	717,300
Port Arthur-Fort William to		
Georgian Bay	21,532,134	2,916,000
Port Arthur-Fort William to other		
- Canadian ports	25,580,000	2,465,733 *
Port Arthur-Fort William to Buf-	1	28,410,400
falo	39,282,500	2,798,666
Duluth to Montreal	437,533	
Duluth to Georgian Bay	416,067	1,189,800
Duluth to other Canadian ports	· 281,600	646,000
Duluth to Buffalo	2,303,160	1,507,867
Total	101,066,133	40,660,766

Buffalo Took 47 per Cent.

Combining the Canadian wheat which passed through the Canadian canal with the Canadian wheat which passed through the United States canal, the statement for 1913 would be as follows:-

		ICI
Canadian wheat.	Bushels.	cent.
Port Arthur-Fort William to Montreal	11,950,433	8.4
Port Arthur-Fort William to Georgian		17.7
Bay	24,448,134	17.2
Port Arthur-Fort William to other Cana-	28,045,733	10.8
dian ports	67,701,900	47.8
Port Arthur-Fort William to Buffalo .	3,236,199	2.3
Duluth to Montreal	1,605,867	1.1
Duluth to Georgian Bay	927,600	.7
Duluth to other Canadian ports	3.811.033	2.7
Duluth to Buffalo		
* Total	141,726.899	100.0
Total	the the fo	rogoing

The "other Canadian ports" referred to in the foregoing statements are ports between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario.

Cargoes consigned to Kingston are counted as being to Montreal, since Kingston is a port of transfer. The destiny of such cargoes is Montreal.

- It will be observed that 45.4 per cent. of the Canadian wheat brought down from the north west by water in 1913 clung to wholly Canadian channels.

THE MONETARY TIMES



#### VICTORIA'S FIRE RECORD

56

### Fire Chief Requires More Efficient Appliances for Department—Comparison of Losses

"If you expect the Victoria fire department to keep down the fire losses you must supply us with the necessary equipment to cope with large fires, as the city has now reached such a stage that the most modern fire fighting appliances are essential to contend with the large fires that are apt to occur at any time. The frame construction that is so evident throughout the city make it absolutely necessary that the fire department be kept up to the greatest point of efficiency," this is the emphatic warning of fire Chief Carlisle to the civic fire committee in the annual report of Victoria's fire department for 1913.

The loss and insurance involved during 1913 was as fol-

Loss on buildings Loss on contents	\$144,736 483,063
Total loss	\$627,799
Insurance paid, buildings Insurance paid, contents,	\$134,173 396,774
Total insurance paid	\$530,947
Value of buildings	\$3,199,345 3,365,246
Total value of property involved	\$6,564,591
Insurance carried, buildings Insurance carried, contents	\$1,931,450 2,235,537
Total insurance carried	\$4,166,987

#### Heavy Loss at Warehouse Fire.

The loss exceeds the damage done during 1912 by \$2,-453, but fortunately the loss was largely covered by insurance, the actual property loss above insurance paid being \$96,852. Nearly fifty per cent. of the total damage done during the year occurred at the Kelly-Douglas warehouse fire at 365 Water Street on November 16th, the total damage resulting from this one blaze being \$311,379.

The total number of alarms attended by the department during the year was 552; 47 of these were false alarms, 59 were chimney fires, 27 were smoke scares, 159 were fires where no damage resulted, there were 3 exhibition runs, 16 fires that were outside of the city limits, and 241 fires where damage occurred. The total number of alarms was 31 less than the previous year. The following table shows the loss, insurance paid, and the total number of alarms for the past twenty-four

ars:-		1	
Year.	Loss.		Alarms.
1890	\$ 17,300:00	\$ 13,180.00	110
1891	4,800.00		60
1892	121,451.40		46
1893	36,890.00	29,890.00	47
1894	18,445.90	9,840.90	58
1895	73,309.50	33,644.50	97
1896	16,101.52	8,461.60	64
1897	2,316.18	1,974.18	62
1898	185,513.99	98,307.99	131
1899	17,405.82	15,741.40	127
1900	19,392.42	15,917.92	108
1901	32,506.25	18,523.25	145
1902	39,116.00	23,012.00	157
1903	75,125.00	42,277.50	164
1904	15,948.00	14,796.00	167
1905	144,042.26	89,684.00	132
1906	256,686.50	121,571.10	216
1907	179,619.78	124,099.03	229
1908	274,433.52	201,336.65	276
1909	327,939.29	266,637.29	359
1910	213,826.95	149,812.45	453
1911	326,444.00	190,851.00	546
1912	625,346.00	475,153.00	583
1913	627,799.00	530,947.00	552
-9-5			

#### Buildings, Causes and Losses.

The 241 buildings where fire occurred and damage resulted are classified as follows:—Dwellings 94, bake shops 3, laundries 3, bookstore 1, boarding houses 2, elevator motor 1, turbine house 1, second hand stores 5, automobiles 9, hotels 6, launches 6, clubs 3, cafes 9, rooming houses 14, barber shops 2, wood sheds 4, shoe stores 3, tailor shop 1, apartments 6, offices 2, railway coach 1, mission house 1, garage and machine shops 4, stores with rooms above 10, stables 2, foundries 3, Young Woman's Christian Association 1, dairy 1, wharf 1, picture shows 3, chicken house 1, dry kiln and saw mills 3, horse show building 1, renovatories 4, street car 1, builders' supply store 2, vacant houses 2, printing shop 1, blacksmith's shop 1, department .store 1, produce store 1, stores miscellaneous 19, barn 1, gas works 1.

Of the causes of fire 67 were given as unknown, overheated furnaces 8, defective grates and fireplaces 5, coals falling from stoves and furnaces 3, overheated stove and furnace pipes 21, spontaneous combustion 16, overheated stoves and ranges 21, electric light left on beds 2, carelessness with matches 11, rubbish fires 14, grease boiling over on stove 10, defective flues and chimneys 12, tar pots 7, coal oil lamps and stoves exploding 9, hot ashes 11, lime getting wet 1, drying clothes and blankets 7, lighted cigars and cigarettes 10, de fective wiring 6, flying sparks 50, back fire in carburettor 11, chimney fire 54, gas stoves and gas leaks 7, fires broke out again 5, motors burning out 3, electric iron left turned on 4, stump and bush fires 24, false alarms 47, wood piled against stove 4, gasoline and chemical explosions 24, fuse plugs blowing out 2, curtains blowing against lamp 1, smoking in bed 3, incendiary origin 12, meat left in oven 2, films catching fire 1, fires outside city limits 16, exhibition runs 3, smoke scares 27, spread from adjoining building 9. Christmas tree falling over 1, electric wires falling 2, overheated bearing 2, overload of current 3, building collapsed 1, heating inflammables 2.

The monthly fire loss together with the insurance appertaining thereto are appended :

		Value Buildings.	Value Contents.	Loss Buildings.	Loss Contents.	Insurance Carried Buildings.	Insurance Carried Contents.	Insurance Paid Buildings. \$ 10,791	Insurance Paid Contents. \$18,589
1	January	\$ 132,775	\$ 111,350	\$ 11,936	\$ 21,634	\$ 83,300	\$ 34,500 49,400	2,713	2,628
	February	241,700	101,150	5,708	2,998	168,400	99,650	12,934	15,303
	March	294,060	244,395	15,079	24,938	175,300		3,581	5,822
	April	72,275	46,125	3,998	10,142	46,250	22,800	3,465	820
1	May	531,500	58,600	-3,610	1,320	367,500	35,300	1,990	5,315
	June	67,900	32,700	3,098	6,155	43,600	22,200	1,540	815
	July	475,700	90,300	1,858	\$ 845	.246,600	57,200	17,931	19,591
	August	299,800	412,787	19,286	38,561	187,900	303,400		11,120
	September	160,785	415,950	3,819	11,735 .	89,550	300,787	3,569	10,527
	October	222,350	153,300	4,261	10,777	100,050	72,300	3,720	304,829
	November	469,600	1,659,939	60,175	352,333	306,700	1,214,300	11,828	1,415
	December	230,900	38,650	11,908	1,625	116,300	23,700	11,020	
	Total	\$3,199,345	\$3,365,246	\$144,736	\$483,063	\$1,931,450	\$2,235,537	\$134,173	\$396,774

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TE OWN	Canadian Municipal Debentures
ND OFFER N ISSUE OF	During the past months there has been a decided tendency for
6%	debentures to sell at higher levels. Prices are, however, still much below those prevailing a year ago. The outlook is for a
0%	continuance of the present demand. Among our present offer- ings are the following
(SINKING FUND)	SECURITY. YEAR.
HYDRO - ELECTRIC	Province of Ontario (annuities) 4.50% Town of Owen Sound, Ont. 4.90%
	Town of Brockville, Ont. 5.00%
	City of Woodstock, Ont. 5.00 % Town of Hespeler, Ont. 5.00 %
POWER BONDS	City of Brandon, Man. 5.10% Township of Bruce, Ont. 5.12%
I UTLII DUNDS	Town of Burlington, Ont. 5.20%, City of Sydney, N.S. 5.20%
	Town of Milton, Ont 5.25%
These bonds are particularly suitable for the conservative investor, as they	Town of Crimsby, Ont. 5.25 % Town of Elmira, Ont. 5.25 %
are well seasoned, the Company having	Town of North Bay, Ont. 5.25 % Town of Sudbury, Ont. 5.38 %
been in operation for nearly ten years, and net earnings are now three and	Town of St. Laurent, Que; 5.38% City of Nelson, B.C. 5.40%
one-half times the bond interest,	Town of Streetsville, Ont. 5.50 % District of North Vancouver, B.C 5.50 %
and next year should be four and one- half times the interest. We strongly	Town of Sudbury, Ont. (Separate
-recommend this investment, and will	Schools)
send full particulars upon request.	Town of Transcona, Man
FMILLING LADVIC 9 CO	Owing to the present trend and the good demand, we are recommending clients to take early advantage of present offerings.
ÆMILIUS JARVIS & CO.	Write for full particulars
JARVIS BLDG., TORONTO, Can.	Investment & F. AMFS & CO Established
	Bankers Union Bank Building, Toronto
HE NORTHERN TRUSTS CO.	
HEAD OFFICE GREAT WEST LIFE BUILDING, WINNIPEG	DOW ICLAND
ir strong western directorate is a guarantee that	BOW ISLAND
y business entrusted to us will receive proper,	
siness-like attention. We invite correspondence.	ALBERTA
President Managing Director Vice-president	ADDALLA
DIRECTORS;	
A. M. Aikins P. Burns R. D. McNaughton W. Allan D. K. Elliot A. M. Nanton H. Ashdown G. V. Hastings J. Robinson	OFFERS NATURAL GAS
	TO THE MANUFACTURER
	DOD DITAL IM I HOUGH
H. Brock A. MacDonald F. W. Stobart	FOR FUEL AT A PRICE
H. Brock A. MacDonald F. W. Stobart	OF \$2.00 PER H.P. PER
H. Brock A. MacDonald F. W. Stobart	OF \$2.00 PER H.P. PER ANNUM FOR A 10 HOUR
H. Brock A. MacDonald F. W. Stobart	OF \$2.00 PER H.P. PER ANNUM FOR A 10 HOUR DAY, FROM THE LARGEST
A. MacDonald J. A. McDougall F. W. Stobart J. A. McDougall W EDITION NOW READY (SEND IN ORDERS NOW)	OF \$2.00 PER H.P. PER ANNUM FOR A 10 HOUR DAY, FROM THE LARGEST NATURAL GAS FIELD IN
A. MacDonald J. A. McDougall 7	OF \$2.00 PER H.P. PER ANNUM FOR A 10 HOUR DAY, FROM THE LARGEST
A. MacDonald J. A. McDougall W EDITION NOW READY (SEND IN ORDERS NOW) Manual of	OF \$2.00 PER H.P. PER ANNUM FOR A 10 HOUR DAY, FROM THE LARGEST NATURAL GAS FIELD IN
A. Brock A. MacDonald J. A. McDougall F. W. Stobart F. W. Stobart (Send in orders now) Manual of Canadian Banking	OF \$2.00 PER H.P. PER ANNUM FOR A 10 HOUR DAY, FROM THE LARGEST NATURAL GAS FIELD IN
A. Brock A. MacDonald J. A. McDougall F. W. Stobart F. W. Stobart F. W. Stobart (SEND IN ORDERS NOW) Manual of Canadian Banking By H. M. P. ECKARDT	OF \$2.00 PER H.P. PER ANNUM FOR A 10 HOUR DAY, FROM THE LARGEST NATURAL GAS FIELD IN THE WORLD.
A. Brock A. MacDonald J. A. McDougall F. W. Stobart F. W. Stobart (Send in orders now) Manual of Canadian Banking	OF \$2.00 PER H.P. PER ANNUM FOR A 10 HOUR DAY, FROM THE LARGEST NATURAL GAS FIELD IN THE WORLD. Write R. S. BEATTIE,

#### NEW INCORPORATIONS

58 1

#### West Leads East with Newly Chartered Companies-Resources are Attracting Promoters

Canada's new companies, which have been incorporated this week, number 80. The head offices of these companies are<sup>5</sup> located in seven provinces. The total capitalization amounts to \$13,220,500, the largest companies being :-

The Independence Mines, Limited, Winnipeg .... \$1,000,000 The French Realty Company of Montreal, Limited, 1,000,000

Montreal Golden Cross Mining Co., Limited, Winnipeg, 1,500,000 Man.

The Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited, 2,075,000 Toronto .

Grouping these new concerns according to provinces in ... which the head offices are situated, we have the following results

	No. of	a
Province.	companies.	Capitalization.
Prince Edward Island		\$581,000
New Brunswick	6.	188,000
Ouebec	9 '.	2,180,000
Ontario	17	3,628,000
Manitoba	17	3,782,500
Alberta		1,230,000
British Columbia	11	1,631,000
	80	\$13,220,500

The following is a list of charters granted during the past week in Canada. The head office of the company is situated in the town or city mentioned at the beginning of each paragraph. The persons named are provisional directors:

Castor, Alta.-Colley Brothers, Limited, \$10,000.

Taber, Alta.-Regal Collieries, Limited, \$500,000.

Lacombe, Alta.-French and Thomas, Limited, \$20,000. Estevan, Sask .- The Estevan Oil Fields, Limited, \$500,-

000 Melfort, Sask .- The Grandview Investors, Limited, \$40,-000.

Gravelbourg, Sask .- Dominion Company, Limited, \$20,-000.

Enderby, B.C.-Murrin Hardware Company, Limited, \$15,000

Donalda, Alta .- The Stern Lumber Company, Limited, \$10,000

Farming Company; Limited, Vauxhall, Alta.-Love \$200,0

Victoria, B.C.-Interior Hardwood Finishing Company, Limited, \$50,000.

Athabasca, Alta .- The Athabasca Black and Silver Fox

Company, Limited, \$50,000. Lake Saskatoon, Alta.—The North-Western Telephone Company, Limited, \$50,000. New Westminster, B.C .- Westminster Cigar and Tobacco

Company, Limited, \$10,000. Windsor, Ont.—Maul and Rigg, F. P. Maul, G. Maul.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—Natural Resources Development Company, Limited, \$25,000.

Dorchester, N.B.—Palmers, Limited, \$20,000. F. C. ner, H. G. Palmer, W. A. Palmer. Palmer,

\$3.

ed, \$4

000

mer, H. G. Palmer, W. A. Palmer.
Appin, Ont.—The Appin Cemetery Company, Limited,
oco. C. M. Macfie, M. Johnson, J. W. Macfie.
Barfie, Ont.—Barrie Masonic Temple Company, Limit-\$40,000. H. E. Jory, F. Marr, A. E. Stapleton.
Collingwood, Ont.—Honeyford and Vernon, Limited,
oco. W. J. Honeyford, W. E. Vernon, J. Vernon.
Sorel, Que.—General Utilities Corporation, Limited, \$50,-A. E. Pontbriand, J. A. Simard, A. Petitelerc.
Berlin, Ont.—The Berlin Eloral Company, Limited, \$40,-i, E. P. Clement, E. W. Clement, W. P. Clement.
Fort William, Ont.—Fort William Opera Company, Limited. 000

ed,

Fort William, Ont.—Fort William Opera Company, Limit-\$150,000. J. J. Flanagan, T. P. Kelly, J. Enzer. Ottawa, Ont.—The Ottawa City Cartage Company, Limit-\$40,000. G. D. Kelley, W. L. Scott, A. J. Fraser. ed.

Hamilton, Ont.—The Jaspar Securities Company, Limited, \$40,000. H. D. Petrie, S. L. Heaton, A. Macfadyen.
Carberry, Man.—The Carberry Milling Company, Limited, \$50,000. T. E. McGregor, J. Graham, W. D. Card.
Woodstock, N.B.—The Richmond Fox and Fur Company,

Limited, \$20,000. J. A. Gibson, W. Balmain, A. R. Currie. Brantford, Ont.—The Brantford Computing Scale Com-pany, Limited, \$150,000. /A. L. McPherson, J. L. Howard, F. H. Gott.

Calgary, Alta.—Alberta Poultry and Hog Farms, Limit-\$20,000. The Canadian Oil and Mineral Resources Comed. \$20,000. pany, Limited, \$10,000.

Moneton, N.B.—East-Canada Realty Company, Limited, \$20,000. C. S. Clark, S. B. Anderson, F. C. Mortimer. Garden Hill Estates, Limited, \$5,000. H. C. Charters, J. F.

Garden Hill Estates, Limited, \$5,000. H. C. Charters, J. F. Edgett, E. A. Reilly.
St. John, N.B.—The Saint John Sand and Gravel Company, Limited, \$24,000; F. R. Fairweather, A. J. Wheaton, J. C. Chesley. International Trading Company, Limited, \$99,000. E. J. Broderick, H. Tisell, G. H. Applegate.
Edmonton, Alta.—Dominion Trading and Transportation Company, Limited, \$25,000. Cooking Lake Country Club, Limited, \$25,000. Sheppard, Clibborn and Hill, Limited, \$20,000. The Merchants, Limited, \$30,000. J. A. Macdonald, Limited, \$20,000. \$20,000.

\$20,000. **Vancouver, B.C.**—Athabasca Petroleum Company, Limit-ed, \$500,000. R. N. Bond, T. Todrick, C. L. Fillmore. Equitable Securities Company, Limited, \$500,000. Orr Brothers, Limited, \$50,000. Leasehold Corporation, Limited, \$250,000. Vancouver Cannery, Limited, \$100,000. Leslie H. Wright and Company, Limited, \$21,000. The Dominion Con-tracting Company, Limited, \$75,000. North-west- Under-writers, Limited, \$25,000. Canadian Distributors Company, Limited, \$50,000. Limited, \$50,000.

Limited, \$50,000. Prince Edward Island.—The Connaught Pedigreed Black Foxes, Limited, \$300,000. J. C. Sims, J. M. Martin, G. Gaudet. The Excelsior Black Silver Fox Company, Limited, \$46,000. R. H. Jelly, W. E. Turner, A. J. Matheson. The Beech Hill Fox Company, Limited, \$20,000. W. Partridge, J. West, J. S. Wedlock. Sirdar Silver Fox Company, Limited, \$125,000. C. R. Rogers, B. G. Rogers, J. Christie. The Murray Harbour Canning Company, Limited, \$90,000. A. P. Prowse, E. M. Jordan, B. Clow. Montreal, Que.—Donohue's, Limited, \$20,000. J. Dono-hue, R. Brady, P. Ryan. Silver Dollar Palace, Limited, \$20,000. R. Lalonde, J. H. Richardson, J. B. Drapeau. Pure Food Supply Company, Limited, \$100,000. C. A. Pope, G.

000. R. Lalonde, J. H. Richardson, J. B. Drapeau. Pure Food Supply Company, Limited, \$100,000. C. A. Pope, G. Barclay, W. B. Scott. Northeastern Lunch Company, Limit-ed, \$300,000. D. P. Gillmour, F. G. Bush, G. B. Drennan. Midway Photo-Play Company, Limited, \$90,000. Heralampos Koutsogianopulos, Theodoros Adamakos, G. Gladianos. Bankers Realty, Limited, \$100,000. Y. Lamarre, P. A. Lavallee, L. J. Beique. Direct Provisions, Limited, \$500,000. L. A. David, L. J. M. Dugas, L. E. A. D. Mailhiot. The French Realty Company, of Montreal, Limited, \$1,000,000. W. J. Shaughnessy, C. G. Heward, A. E. Woodworth, A. Charters. Charters.

Charters. **Toronto, Ont.**—The McLean Construction Company, Limited, \$500,000. M. K. Lennox, B. F. Fisher, J. Idington. J. A. Harrison Coal Company, Limited, \$100,000. J. A. Harrison, L. Harrison, J. Harrison. Riverdale Business Men's Association, A. R. Clark, C. R. Sneath, T. F. Mony-penny. Dominion Lock Company, Limited, \$100,000. A. C. Collins, J. J. Williams, J. King. The Simpson Planing Mill Company, Limited, \$40,000. A. Rhind, J. Magee, C. W. Wills. Bartlett Vehicle Patents, Limited, \$250,000. R. C. Bartlett, M. P. van der Voort, L. Sleeth. H. C. Green, Limit-ed, \$40,000. H. C. Green, I. M. Johnston, Ra W. Campbell. The Toronto Automat Advertisers, Limited, \$10,000. F. C. The Toronto Automat Advertisers, Limited, \$10,000. F. C. Sanderson, F. W. Bond, J. E. Lawrence. The Mining Cor-poration of Canada, Limited, \$2,075,000. R. W. Hart, W. W. Perry, C. H. Croft.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Brandow Publishing Company, ited, \$25,000. G. G. McKenzie, G. A. Brandow, W. C. Winnipeg, Man. The Brandow Publishing Company, C. Limited, \$25,000. G. G. McKenzie, G. A. Brandow, W. C. Vincent. D. D. Wood and Sons, Limited, \$150,000. D. D. Wood, V. A. W. Wood, D. J. H. Wood. The Independence Mines, Limited, \$1,000,000. A. N. Gordon, M. M. Burr, W. M. Dowdell. Limo Drug Company, Limited, \$40,000. D. A. Monheit, S. Korf, R. L. Monheit. Liquid Fuel Utilities Company, Limited, \$50,000. A. H. Shields, L. W. Hagg, R. S. Beattie. Schaller System Devices, Limited, \$40,000. A. E. Bowles, A. M. Graham, H. L. Jackson. Stag Billiard Company, Limited \$100,000. L. Silverman, S. Weiner, P. Glube. Limi and W. I Limi Stan Wise Com ande Com Hand ton, Com \$100 west

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Stover's Chocolates, Limited, \$20,000. R. W. Skover, F. G. Boland, C. L. Stover. Western Tire and Rubber Company, Limited, W. T. Stewart, J. O. Sharp, C. B. Philip. Builders and Contractors, Limited, \$50,000. F. W. Smith, S. S. Smith, W. D. Macfarlane. Canada Picture Framers and Enlargers, Limited, \$20,000. E. Lang, P. F. Lait, G. Dwyer. Canadian Standard Mortgage Corporation, Limited, \$500,000. C. H. Wisenden, A. N. Martin, E. Beveridge. Golden Cross Mining Company, Limited, \$1,500,000. H. A. McDonald, A. B. Alex-ander, J. S. McDonald. The Grand Marais Improvement Company, Limited, \$55,000. D. D. Lewers, T. Brodie, F. W. Handel. Moosehorn Lime Company, Limited, F. K. Hamil-ton, W. Martin, J. Galloway. The Lake of the Woods Boat Company, Limited, \$80,000. H. Hertubise, L. W. Scott, R. W. Paterson, Maple Leaf Investment Company, Limited, \$100,000. J. O. Boyle, N. Tessler, H. C. Phillips. North-western Housefurnishers, Limited, \$2,500. F. Fritzshal, F. Turcot, A. Gourdea. Turcot, A. Gourdea.

Application is being made for letters patent for the following companies :-

Hazelbrook, P.E.I.—The Good Luck Fox Company, Limited, \$100,000. C. Myers, L. Jones, J. A. Moore. Summerside, P.E.I.—Acme Silver Black Fox Company, Limited, \$170,000. C. E. Clark, C. Wyand, J. J. Callbeck. St. John, N.B.—The Purity Bottling Works, Limited, \$5,000. J. E. Bigelow, J. P. Foley, H. J. Smith. The Sidd Suspender Company, Limited, \$50,000. T. E. Bishop, M. L. Bishop, M. B. Innes. Bishop, M. B. Innes.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The Breeders Ranching Company, Limited, \$25,000. J. Warburton, J. H. Blue, W. Morris. Silver Foxes and Furs, Limited, \$300,000. F. R. Heartz, C. J. Stewart, W. K. Rogers. The John Agnew Fur Farms, Limited, \$500,000. J. Agnew, J. O. Hyndman, H. G. Bauld. The Mason Pure Bred Silver Black Fox Company, Limited, \$175,000. A. Pickard, C. H. Chandler, W. S. Newsome.

#### BOW ISLAND FORCING AHEAD

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The town of Bow Island, Alberta, a western town which is forging ahead rapidly, owing to its natural resources, is situated midway between Winnipeg and Vancouver, on the Crow's Nest Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is the centre of the largest natural gas field in the Dominion, and a large flow of natural gas is obtained every twenty-four hours. This gas is obtained from an area of ten square miles and it is difficult to say just how much gas can be found there as only a very small proportion of the field has been developed.

Two large industrial plants have already located at Bow Island, and it is expected that several others will locate there during the coming year.

Bow Island is offering the manufacturer natural gas from 2 cents to 5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, which means that the manufacturer may secure fuel for power at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3 per horse-power per annum for a ten-hour day.

### CLASSIFYING CANADIAN PACIFIC EARNINGS

The suggestion has been heard that a change in the ac counting system of the company is responsible for part of the decrease in earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This is not so. Mr. I. G. Ogden, vice-president of the company, tells *The Monetary Times* that the revenue reported in the weekly and monthly returns is made up on exactly the same lines as previous years. Any different treatment to that will be made at the close of the fiscal year.

Railway companies in the United States are required to segregate their railway earnings proper and their income from other sources, and, while there is as yet no similar legal requirement in Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway recently made such a change in their system of accounting as practically to conform to the practice of other railway companies. The company still include in the earnings of the railway the returns from their commercial telegraph system and their Pacific Coast steamships. In the next annual report the revenue from these sources will be treated as special income, and there will be a corresponding reduction in the gross and net earnings of the railway.

#### **REVIEW OF THE MONTH**

Canadian Flotations in London-Investment Offering-Dividend Changes-New Stock Exchange

#### Listings

#### CANADIAN FLOTATIONS IN LONDON

The following flotations, amounting to £3,768,655 of interest to Canadians, were made in London during March:—
 White Pass and Yukon Railway.—£70,000 6 per cent.

secured notes at 96.

secured notes at 90. City of Vancouver.—£425,000 4½ per cent. bonds at 98%. Left with underwriters 86 per cent. Toronto Power Company.—£523,655 4% per cent. deben-ture stock at 96. Left with underwriters 81 per cent. Cold Mines, Limited.—£100,000 £1 shares at par. Dominion Trust Company.—5 per cent guaranteed first mortgage certificates

mortgage certificates.

City of Winnipeg. £1,150,000 4½ per cent. consolidated registered stock at 98. Left with underwriters, 73% per cent.

Province of British Columbia.-£1,500,000 41/2 per cent. stock at oo.

#### SPECULATIVE AND INVESTMENT OFFERING

The following speculative and investment offering was among those made in Canada during March:— **The Electric Steel and Metals Company, Limited.**—Offer-ing of \$200,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference stock. Of-fered at par with a bonus of 50 per cent. common stock.

#### MARCH DIVIDEND CHANCES

Provincial Bank of Canada increased their dividend from

6 to 7 per cent. Wm. A. Rogers Company reduced their dividend on the The first quarterly

common stock from 12 to 10 per cent. The first quarterly payment at the 10 per cent. rate is payable April 1st. **Nipissing Mines Company** omitted the extra quarterly dividend of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent., which has been declared regularly

since October 20th, 1909. **Seneça-Superior Silver Mines** declared a bi-monthly dividend of 10 per cent., and the bonus of 2½ per cent. pay-able April 15th to holders of record April 4th. **Mexican Mahogany and Rubber Corporation** decided to

defer the half-yearly interest payment on its bonds due on

March 1st, 1914. **Dominion Steel Corporation** decided not to pay the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. due April 1st. The total distribution for the year to March 31st is 3 per cent, as compared with 4 per cent. for 1912-13, and for 1911-12.

#### NEW STOCK EXCHANCE LISTINGS

The following securities were listed during March :-

Pennsylvania Water and Power Company listed 84,950 shares common stock and \$9,635,000 5 per cent. first mort-gage sinking fund gold bonds, due 1st January, 1940. In-terest payable 1st January, 1st July, on Montreal Stock Exchange

Porto Rico Railway Company listed \$1,000,000 preferred stock on Toronto Stock Exchange.

Illinois Traction Company listed 150,000 shares common stock on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Steel Company of Canada listed \$850,000 additional bonds on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

The following new issues were quoted :-- Ottawa Power, rights, New Power, Shawinigan rights.

The American Bank Note Company in the United States has just closed a contract with the Chinese Government for 100,000,000 Chinese bank notes.

#### Volume 52.

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#### REAL ESTATE PRICES

#### Big Toronto Rental-Real Estate Held By Life Insurance Companies

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The Hub Hotel, at the corner of Yonge and Alice Streets, Toronto, has been purchased by Mr. Jess Applegath for the sum of \$90,000. The property has a frontage on Yonge sum of \$90,000. Street of 21 feet 2 inches and a depth of 91 feet, which works out at about \$4,300 a foot. The deal was put through by Mr. Fred Hamilton, of Goulding and Hamilton.

When the Royal Bank moves into its quarters in the new skyscraper at the corner of King and Yonge Streets, they will pay the largest rental in Toronto. The lease is said to will pay the largest rental in Toronto. The lease is said to be \$50,000 a year for the general banking offices, and \$8,000 a year for the savings bank premises. The costliest down-town leases at present are less than half that amount. The Grand Trunk pays \$20,000 for their offices, Childs' restaurant pays \$20,000, Oak Hall, \$20,000 and Holt Renfrew, \$17,500. The building until recently known as the Royal Bank building will in future be the Dinnick building.

#### **Real Estate of Life Companies**

The real estate investments of Canadian life insurance companies, which in 1897 amounted to \$3,856,884, now amount to \$9,031,457, an increase during the past 15 years of \$5,174,573, or 134 per cent. The increase is chiefly due to investments in premises for head and branch office purposes. The amount invested in real estate for three important offices, The amount invested in real estate for three important offices, which are known to have favoured the erection of somewhat imposing edifices is \$5,875,554, or about two-thirds of the total for all offices. Seven of the comparatively recently-formed offices have, as would be expected, no real estate, while in each of the other 17 the amount so invested is not large. These figures were cited in an address of Mr. T. Bradshaw at Toronto

The wisdom of a company investing largely in head and branch office premises is doubtful, he added. Such a course, as exemplified in the record of certain United States and home companies, even after charging themselves with liberal rents for their own tenancy, has not generally resulted favorably.

When a life office has attained substantial proportions, it is not only desirable, from an economic standpoint, but, in some instances from the exigency of the business, it is essential to acquire a home office building. Under such cir-cumstances, it is believed that the best interests of the com-pany will be served in erecting a building that will suffice the purposes of the company itself, looking, of course, well into the future to determine what is necessary in this con-nection, and, in the meantime, renting to suitable tenants that portion which is not required by the company. The advantages, over and above the net investment return, to a life office in owning its head office premises, are prestige, advertisement, permanency in location, convenience and security of record:

#### Foreclosure of Mortgage.

The amount of real estate 'acquired by foreclosure of mortgage, which is included under real estate is not stated separately; but it is believed that the figures are not important, from which it would follow that real estate mortgage loans had proved satisfactory. Experience has proven that property acquired through foreclosures should be disposed of Experience has proven that at the earliest possible time. A company should not burden itself with the care, expense and annoyance of looking after such property. The return, after deducting taxes, repairs, expenses, etc., is usually very small.

The Inland Construction Company, of Toronto, has been awarded the contract for the Severn division of the Trent Canal. The price is \$512,258. The contract covers a distance of approximately 111/2 miles. The chief work is at Swift Rapids, where there will be a dam 250 feet wide. There will be but one lock, with a lift of 47 feet. As it was necessary in the building of the canal to de away with the dam and power-house belonging to the town of Orillia and situated at Ragged Rapids, a new power-house is being built by the government at Swift Rapids.

#### SOUTHERN CANADA POWER MERGER

#### Stock Issue Will Be Made-Clarence McCuaig Will Probably Be Campany's President

An issue of stock is to be made by the Southern Cana-An issue of stock is to be made by the Southern Cana-da Power Company, which was incorporated last year. This corporation is an amalgamation of the South Shore Power and Paper Company, the St. Johns Electric Light Company and the St. Hyacinthe Gas, Electric and Power Company. The company also controls three water powers on the St. Francis River in the neighborhood of Drummondville.

Its capital stock and bonding powers are as follows :-

	Authorized.	Issued.
	\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000
Bonds, 6 per cent., first mortgage	3,000,000	572,500

By the terms of the amalgamation, the St. Johns Electric received an allowance of \$47,000 in cash to pay off outstand. ing liabilities; and, in addition, holders of bonds to the amount of \$55,000 will retain their holdings as underlying bonds on the St. Johns plant. For common stock and profit and loss account of the St. Johns Railway, amounting in all to \$54,000, holders will probably take bonds to the amount of \$54,000 and \$54,000 in common stock of the new company.

The entire assets of the South Shore Power and Paper. Company, are said to have been taken over at a cost of \$440,-800 in bonds and the same amount in common stock. The St. Johns and St. Hyacinthe plants are expected to earn suffcient to pay bond interest and leave a balance of about \$7,000.

Mr. Clarence McCuaig is likely to be president of the Mr. Clarence McCualg is fixely to be president of the board and the remaining directors will probably be Messrs. H. T. Chalifoux, formerly president of the St. Hyacinthe Gas, Electric and Power Company; J. M. Robertson, of Mon-treal; Robert Allan, of Ottawa; Grant Johnston, of Mon-treal; C. W. Tooke, of Syracuse, N.Y.; and L. C. Haskell, of Montreal.

#### AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

The greater portion of the business of the American Bank Note Company is of a nature which largely reflects the condition of the money markets of the world, and is dependent, to a considerable extent, on the general financial and political situation, rather than on ordinary trade conditions

In the United States the general and continued depres-sion, the timidity of capital, due to uncertainty and lack of confidence, have resulted in a tremendous curtailment of new enterprises. Temporizing methods have been resorted to in the re-adjustment of corporate loans, resulting in the issuance of many short-term notes in place of permanent bonds; and operations in all financial transactions show a material decrease, when compared with the previous year. In many other countries conditions generally unsatisfac-tory have existed. Troubles, both financial and political, have resulted in a decreased business.

resulted in a decreased business.

During this period the business of the Canadian house of the company has been but slightly affected, and the plan of increasing that plant, as outlined in last year's report, has been justified. The new building is not yet finished, and it will be some months before the extra installation can be completed.

The company has authorized common stock of \$5,000,000 and 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of \$5,000,000, of which \$4,496,737 has been issued in each case.

Owing to the continued activity of the real estate market and the consequent inability of the company to dispose of the Trinity, Place property, they are borrowers of consider-able money, which it was deemed best to finance in a more permanent way, and for this purpose there were issued three-year 5 per cent, notes to the amount of \$1,000,000 year 5 per cent. notes to the amount of \$1,000,000.

The company's headquarters are at Ottawa, where Mr. José A. Machado, one of the vice-presidents, is in charge. Mr. Toler is the Ontario representative with office at Tor-onto. Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., is one of the directors. The company's balance sheet shows a strong position. The company's balance sheet shows a strong position.

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#### MANITOBA HELPING THE INVESTOR

#### Judge Robson Explains the Sale of Shares Acts and Cites Some Decisions

According to a statement sent to The Monetary Times by Judge Robson, Public Utilities Commissioner of Manito-ba, the sale of shares act of that province now applies to the shares, stocks and bonds of all companies and corporations, shares, stocks and bonds of all companies and corporations, wherever incorporated, with a provision intended to prevent the hampering of bona fide home companies or companies registering under the Manitoba laws, such as the extra-pro-vincial companies act and insurance act. The exception lies in this, that whereas all sales of shares of purely foreign unregistered companies are prohibited unless certificated un-der this act, it is declared that it is only by the systematic offering of shares, etc., to the public that a Manitoba com-pany or registered foreign company comes under the act. Such systematic attempts are evidenced by a "course of con-tinued and successive acts." Circulars and newspaper ad-vertisements are evidence of such attempts. In short, all vertisement's are evidence of such attempts. In short, all dealings of shares, etc., of outside companies are prohibited without certificate, but private dealings, without continuity of system, in shares, etc., of Manitoba companies or com-panies registered under Manitoba acts (e.g., extra-provincial companies act) are not affected.

#### Investigation of Affairs,

The general provisions of the act require a close inquisi-tion into a company's affairs and prospects. There is a safeguard against these provisions operating oppressively in respect of well-known concerns of a thoroughly sound character. The commissioner is, in such a case, empowered to make an exception by authorizing the listing of shares, etc., on a stock exchange. This is done without formality and a certificate granted promptly, with just the inquiry necessary to get at the character of the company. It is not actually necessary that the listing take place. The authorization is the means taken to make the exception from the act.

The principles adopted by the commissioner so far are shown by decisions as follows :-

#### Kept These Companies Out.

"A"—Automatic device for railways. Company incor-porated in British Columbia. Authorized capital, \$1,000,000. porated in British Columbia. Authorized capital, \$1,000,000. Shares par value \$1. Four hundred thousand dollars allotted for patent rights. No satisfactory explanation given that they were worth this sum. The effect of this allotment would be prejudicial to legitimate investors. Certificate refused. "B"-Rotary Engine Company. Incorporated in Alberta. Capital, \$1,000,000; \$100 shares. Eight hundred thousand dollars was said to have been paid for patent rights. No way of ascertaining this value to be correct. The company

way of ascertaining this value to be correct. The company would have to be enormously productive to pay this. The same principle was applied. Certificate refused.

"C"-Placer Mine. Incorporated in Arizona, United States. Capital, \$1,000,000. Shares \$1 each. Five hundred and eighty-eight thousand shares given for this property. Holders would share equally with other investors. A large sum was said to have been expended on the mine, but it had never been shown to be productive. Certificate was refused.

"D"-Coal Company. Incorporated in British Columbia. Capital, \$2,000,000. Shares \$1. One million five hundred thousand shares were given for certain licenses. The proposition was altogether too imaginative to secure approbation.

That selling natural gas from the municipally-owned wells at the low price of 15 cents per thousand for domestic use and 5 cents per thousand for manufacturing purposes, by the municipality, is a source of substantial profit, is evi-dent from the report of the city auditors, who are now finish-ing work on the books of Medicine Hat for the year 1913. During that the second seco During that year, after allowing for all charges, repairs to system, maintenance, debenture repayments and interest, the amount left was \$79,171. In the last five years the net profits from gas sales have also increased, the following showing the profit for each year from 1909 to 1913, inclusive: 1909, \$25,374; 1910, \$23,230; 1911, \$45,198; 1912, \$54,450; 1913, \$79,171.

#### **MANUFACTURERS SHOULD CHANGE METHODS**

#### Montreal Chambre de Commerce Says This Must Be Done for More Trade to Be Secured

If Great Britain would develop her commerce in Canada, which, despite the advantage given the Motherland in the Canadian market by our preferential tariff, has receded rather than developed in recent years, British manufacturers must change their methods. This is the answer given by the Mont-real Chambre de Commerce to a request for an expression of opinion on this question from the London Chamber of Commerce.

A committee of the Chambre, reporting on the matter, says:—"In addition to the advantage of proximity enjoyed by the merchants of the United States, it must be pointed out that American manufacturers employ great armies of com-mercial travellers who canvass the entire Dominion, as well-as resident agents in all the great centres of commerce. These travellers and agents make a special duty of the re-quirements of the Canadian market, they report to the houses they represent, and these houses adapt their trade to houses they represent, and these houses adapt their trade to the requirements of the Canadian clientele.

#### Do Not Adapt Business.

"On the other hand, though British manufacturers some-times employ commercial travellers and agents in this country they persistently decline to adapt their business to the exigencies of the Canadian market. For example, a Canadian merchant has frequently given an order in England and the goods have come along, without any previous advice of the receipt of the order, some two, three or even four months after the date for which a sale has been advertised.

"It is a well known fact that for merchants to develop trade in any country they must offer their clients what the latter want," continues the report. "But this point seems to have been lost sight of by the great British manufacturers. When advised that they should adapt their business methods to the requirements of Canada they have frequently replied. 'We cannot revolutionize our system for the sake of the small orders we get from Canada,' and that Canada itself is a small country in population as compared with Great Britain.

"The Americans do not adopt this attitude," says the report. "On the contrary they take every opportunity to study the needs of the Canadian market and to give their customers here what is demanded, the result being that Am-erican trade is growing by leaps and bounds erican trade is growing by leaps and bounds.

#### Added to the Cost.

"It is also to be considered that whilst the British manufacturer adds to the price of his merchandise the cost of packfacturer adds to the price of his merchandise the cost of pack-ing cases, agents' commissions, cablegrams and postage, the manufacturers of Germany, the United States and other countries give these things free. It seems to us that such methods must of necessity nullify the advantages offered by any preference in tariff, no matter how large. And we are of the opinion," the report concludes, "that if Great Britain would guard her interests and develop her commuter here would guard her interests and develop her committee here she must make a radical change in her methods."

#### PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

Work will shortly begin on the construction of the most northerly section of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, which will link the Grand Trunk Pacific main line at Fort George with Vancouver and other British Columbia points. Richard McBride, on behalf of the British Columbia government, which is heavily interested in the proposition, says the cost of the 480 miles of line will be at the rate of about \$58,000 a mile. He adds:-

"If there was nothing else to justify the building of this road to Vancouver than the construction of the National Transcontinental, I think that circumstance in itself would Transcontinental, I think that circumstance in itself would be ample, and when we couple with that fact that wondrous wealth of the intervening territory that lies between Fort George and the city of Vancouver, we have such a com-plete and fascinating story that it would be difficult indeed for any person interested in the province to refrain from going into ecstacies over the possibilities of development."

Volume 52.

## DIVIDENDS AND NOTICES

#### TOWN OF SUTHERLAND, SASKATCHEWAN.

#### FRANCHISE FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

The Town Council of Sutherland, Sask., are willing to enter into negotiations with a responsible firm for the grant-ing of a franchise for electric light and power. All communications to be addressed to the undersigned,

SIDNEY APPLEBY,

Secretary-Treasurer.

## THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY.

#### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and a half per cent. (1½ per cent.) upon the paid-up capital stock of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1914, payable April 20th, 1914, to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on April 7th, 1914.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

Montreal, March 13, 1914.

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#### THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA. .

#### QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two and onehalf per cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital stock of this Institution, has been declared, and will be payable at its Banking House in this city and at its Branches, on and after the 1st day of May next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of April.

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, for the election of Directors and other general business of the Bank, will be held at the Banking House, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday the twentieth day of May next. The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board,

E. F. HEBDEN,

General Manager.

Montreal, 31st March, 1913.

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#### **ADVERTISEMENTS** CONDENSED.

Advertisements on this page will be accepted hereafter at the following rates:- "Positions Wanted" advts. one cent per word each insertion; "Positions Vacant," "Agents or Agencies Wanted" advts. two cents per word each insertion; all other advertisements, three cents per word each insertion. & minimum charge of 50 cents per insertion will be made in each case.

SPLENDID FIRST MORTCACE of \$60,000 on advan-tageously situated Main Street property in Moose Jaw; security gilt edged. For particulars write Ralph Manley Agency, Limited, Suite 208 Scott Block, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

**WESTERN SUPERINTENDENT** wanted by British Fire Office. Headquarters Winnipeg. Must be experienced Underwriter and Inspector. State qualifications and salary required. Box 321, The Mometary Times, Toronto.

The Railway Committee of the Ontario legislature has decided to extend the time for commencing the construction of the Forest Hill electric railway to December 15, 1914, and to increase the bonding powers from \$30,000 per mile to \$40,-000, the amount asked for being \$50,000.

#### NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A Dividend of two per cent. on the Preferred and one and one-half per cent. on the Ordinary shares of the Com-pany for the quarter ending March 31st, 1914, has been de-clared payable April 45th, 1914, to shareholders of record, March 31st, 1914.

Transfer books are closed until and including March 31st. By Order of the Directors.

THOMAS GREEN,

Cashier.

New Glasgow, N.S., March 23rd, 1914.

#### CROWN RESERVE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### DIVIDEND No. 50.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 2 per cent. for the month of March has been declared, payable 15th April, 1914, to shareholders of record the 31st March. — Transfer books will not be closed.

Dividend cheques will be mailed by our Transfer Agents, "The Crown Trust Company," on the 14th April. By order of the Board, JAMES COOPER,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, March 9th, 1914.

#### MAPLE LEAF MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (134 per cent.) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited, for the quarter ending April 4th, 1914, payable April 18th, 1914, to shareholders of record April 4th, 1914. Transfer books will be closed from April 4th to April 17th, inclusive.

By order of the Board. J. CARRICK,

Secretary.

#### MUNICIPAL LOANS AND GOLD RESERVE

The following table shows the course of loans to munici-palities during the past few months. The figures are taken from the February bank statement.

S. M. S.	Bank loans to municipanties.
1913.	municipatities.
July	\$43,121,384
August	41,310,281
September	
	37,846,369
November	35,173,817
1014	
January	29,301,620
February	
the following table shows	the position of the central gold
ve during the past five me	onthe
ve during the past nve m	Deposits in central
	gold reserve.
1913.	
October	\$7,373,977
November	8,100,000
	7,597,066
Desember	

December	7,597,066
1914 January February	3,500,000 3,000,000

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## THE MONETARY TIMES WEEKLY STATISTICAL RECORD

THE MONETARY TIMES

Immigration Statistics Money Market Reports Bank Clearings Railroad Earnings Wholesale and Retail Prices Building Permits

Building Permits Dominion Government Savings Banks Post Office Savings Banks Montreal Stock Exchange (Unlisted) Dominion Government Revenue Winnipeg Stock Exchange Canadian Securites in London Trade of Canada Chartered Banks' Latest Statement Montreal Stock Exchange (Listed) Toronto Stock Exchange Vancouver Stock Exchange 63

### IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, APRIL TO JANUARY. COMPARED

1	912—1913	12			·	FISCAL	. YEAR 191	3—1914	
Month	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	Percent- age of Increase
April May June July August September October November December anuary	$\begin{array}{r} 22,028\\ 27,251\\ 20,640\\ 13,399\\ 11,824\\ 13,189\\ 10,166\\ 6,316\\ 3,062\\ 2,634\end{array}$	21,194 18,101 13,748 12,557 13,309 10,450 10,481 7,895 -5,763 -5,028	19,409 21,170 11,506 8,340 7,734 7,501 6,545 6,006 4,200 3,238	62,931 66,522 45,893 34,296 32,867 31,140 27,192 20,217 13,025 10,900	5,566 31,374 27,370 14,804 12,975 9,115 7,664 3,593 1,856 862	$19,260 \\ 14,247 \\ 11,491 \\ 9,042 \\ 9,681 \\ 9,159 \\ 7,450 \\ 5,942 \\ 4,268 \\ 3,398 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,459\\ 27,517\\ 24,922\\ 16,854\\ 9,195\\ 6,236\\ 5,532\\ 3,451\\ 3,498\\ 1,610\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 73,283\\73,138\\63,783\\40,700\\31,851\\24,510\\20,646\\12,986\\9,622\\5,870\end{array}$	16% 10% 39% 19% 3% dec. 21% " 24% " 36% " 26% "
Total	130,509	118,826	95,648	344,983	/ 135,179	. 93,938	127,313	356,430	3% Inc.

#### MONEY MARKETS

Messrs. Glazebrook and Cronyn, exchange and bond brokers, Toronto, report

Exchange rates as tonows.	Between Bank	8	
Mont, funds	Buyers 1-16 pm Par	Sellers 3-32 p.m. Par	Counter ½ to ½ ½ to ½
Sterling- b0 days' Do. demand Cable trans	9 3-32 9½ 9 9-16	9 <sup>1</sup> % 9 17-32 9 19-32	9% to 9% 9% to 97-8 97-8 to 10
Rates in New York- Sterling- 60 days' sight. Do. demand Call money in Toronto, 6 p Open market discount rate in 1	er cent. Bank of London for short b	Actual 484.65 486.25 f England pills, 15% p	Posted 485½ 487½ rate, 3 per cent. er cent.

#### FEBRUARY TRADE DISPUTES

The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada by the department of labor during February was seven, an increase of two over the preceding month, and a decrease of nine from February of last year. Twentysix firms and 4,400 employees were involved in these disputes, six firms and 222 employees being involved in the new disputes of the month. During January 4,450 employees were involved in trade disputes, and during February, 1913, the number involved was attern

number involved was 2,553. The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during February was approximately 66,937 days, compared with a loss of 117,430 working days in January, and 42,880 working days lost during February, 1913.

The Keeley Mine of Farmers Bank fame at Cobalt is being opened again after laying idle for the winter. The mine is now held by the Huronian Belt Mining Company, a syndicate formed by Messrs. Ehrlick & Company, of London, England, in order to take up and develop properties in Canada.

#### BANK CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

The following are the figures for the Canadian Bank Clearing Houses for the weeks of March 27th, 1913; March 19th, 1914; and March 26th, 1914; with percentage changes:

*)	far. 27, '13. N	far. 19, '14. 1	Mar. 26, '14.	Ch'g %
Montreal	\$ 37,506,170 \$	8 49,626,772	45,108,911	+20.2
Toronto	29,856,289	40,359,110	37,136,990	+24.7
Winnipeg	19,278,676	20,832,801	20,544,111	+ 6.5
Vancouver	9,104,388	9,673,707	9,882,263	+-8.5
Calgary	3,766,958	3,706,157	3,006,991	-20.1
Edmonton	3,118,372	3,200,315	3,140,105	+ .69
Ottawa	2,702,275	4,040,614	3,404,365	+25.9
Hamilton	2,472,713	2,032,610	2,584,570	+ 4.5
Victoria	2,760,961	2,548,252	2,412,656	-12.6
Quebec	2,044,461	3,121,565	2,305,335	+12.7
Regina	1,818,240	1,727,975	1,749,915	- 3.7
Halifax	1,266,699	1,885,495	1-,643,866	+29.7
Saskatoon	1,407,848	1,191,974	1,086,421	-22.8
London	1,340,109	1,627,402	1,409,724	+ 5.1
St. John	1,094,577	1,371,771	1,373,572	+25.4
Moose Jaw	929,439	951,962	783,996	-15.6
Fort William .	567,744	794,487	538,850	- 5.08
Brantford	.460,367	553,273	538,865	+17.05
Brandon		447,025	444,086	+20.6
Lethbridge	430,295	417,017	430,458	+ .03
New Westmin-	452,695	382,250	415,316	- 8.2
ster	452,095	302,230	4.010	
Total Medicine Hat	\$122,747,281	\$1,51,372,534 \$ 458,232	\$1393941,276 383,209	+14.0

\*Four days only, 1913,-Good Friday and Easter Monday.

The Merchants Casualty Company has been granted a Dominion license to carry on an accident and sickness insurance business with their head office at Winnipeg, and Mr. I.eo. N. Fingard, of Winnipeg, as their agent in Canada.

#### MONETARY TIMES THE

Volume 52.

INDEX	NUMBERS, BY GROUPS, OF	BUILDING PERMITS
	COMMODITIES	COMPARED

(DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FIGURES)

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(DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FIGURES)

		of	IND	EX NUMB	ERS		FEBRUARY	FEBRUARY	INCR
		No. of Commod ities	Feb., 1914	Jan., 1914	Feb., 1913		1914	1913	
	•			)		Nova Scotia :	8	8	
I. GRAINS AND FODDERS : Grains, Ontario.		6	141.7	140.5	145.5	Sydney	315	4,115	
Western.	***********	45	120.9 161.8	117.1 160.4	117.9 116.6	Halifax	14,380	6,490	1:
All		15	142.8	140.2	139.3	NEW BRUNSWICK :	1 1 2 3 4		
II. ANIMALS AND MEATS:				007 4	101 1	St. John	3,700	92,000	8
Cattle and beef Hogs and hog products		6	225.8 177.0	227.8 176.2	181.1				1.5.4
Chase and mutton		3	168.1	162.4 193.6	147.7	QUEBEC:			
Pqultry	************	2	186.6 193.8	194.0	193.3 174.1	Quebec	44,900	39,200 103,700	
II. DAIRY PRODUCTS		1. Sec. 11 (20) (2)	167.7	179.2	140.1	Montreal	496,055 13,000	647,967 71,000	I
		1		1		Westmount	27,300	12,100	
V. FISH : Prepared fish		6	151.7	151.7	160.5	Outremont			· ····
Fresh fish		3	161.1 154.8	168.1 157.2	171.5	Three Rivers			
All		9	101.0	101/2	101.4	ONTARIO :			123
V. OTHER FOODS:			5 4			Ottawa	87,450 11,500	107,850 4,000	1
(A) Fruits and vegetables Fresh fruits, native		<b>^</b> 1	. 147.1	110.3	110.3	Brockville	3,535	2,100	
Fresh fruits, foreign		4	91.4 116.9	97.9 116.9	102.1 113.2	Peterborough	300	7,500 1,549,210	6
Fresh vegetables		5	151.8	155.4	133.1	Toronto St. Catharines	33,725	13,625	
Canned vegetables	********	3	97.7 121.3	97.7 121.3	125.2 119.4	Welland.	14,424 163,100	12,425 152,500	
(a) Miscellaneous groceries and	provisions	10	122.5	122.7	125.8	Hamilton. Brantford	23,775	8,240	
Breadstuffs	***** ** ***	4	107.7	110.3	118.2	Galt. Guelph	1,2/0	5,950 10,795	
Sugar, etc	***********	65	109.8 98.9	106.3 97.6	108.8 96.9	Berlin	21,850	36,850	1.
Condiments		25	112.3	111.8	114.7	Stratford		2,500 22,945	1
I. TEXTILES :		1	•••			St. Thomas	75	11,470 2,650	
Woollens			139.0	138.6	124.3	Chatham	55,825	17,025	
Cottons	**********	. 4	146.0 94.4	144.5 93.8	169.0 86.1	Owen Sound	1,000	600 100	-
Silks Jutes Flax products		24	233.4	242.8 115.1	205.1 118.4	North Bay. Sudbury	9,725	1,400	1.000
Oilcloths		2	104.7	104.7	104.7	Port Arthur.	8,455 128,350	2,725 296,000	1
All	•••••	20	134.8	135.4	128.5	Woodstock			
II. HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND S Hides and tallow,		4	195.2	195.2	174.0	MANITOBA:			
Leather	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		151.4	151.4	152.3	Winnipeg	771,700	725,800	1
Boots and shoes	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3	155.7 168.5	155.7 168.5	146.5 158.6	St. Boniface	14,050	7,050	
I. METALS AND IMPLEMENTS :				1. 1. 1.		Dauphin Transcona			
Iron and steel		11	101.3	101.3	107.2				
Other metals Implements			128.9 106.9	128.2 106.9	135.4	SASKATCHEWAN :	62:900	181,200	1
All		34	113.5	113.3	117.5	Regina Moosejaw	23,200	54,500	1
X. FUEL AND LIGHTING :		1.5		*		Yorkton Prince Albert.	500	13,150 4,200	
		6	158.9	127.5 92.2	146.6	Saskatoon	9,550	62,000	1
All		10	114.2	113.1	124.4	North Battleford	4,400 142,450	33,250 53,075	A
X. BUILDING MATERIALS:			1 200	17 -					
Lumber		14	184.9	184.2	175.9	ALBERTA :		66,275	
Miscellaneous materials		14	112.1	112.0 140.9	113.3 145.4	Medicine Hat	75,200 1C7,775	250,485	1
AD			141.9	141.5	140.9	Red Deer	10,200	18,400 11,370	
X1. HOUSE FURNISHINGS :		- 47		1		Lethbridge			
Furniture Crockery and glassware		4	147.2	147.2 130.9	139.4 118.0	Calgary			· ····
Table cutlery		2	72.4	72.4	72.4	BRITISH COLUMBIA:	1.1.1.1.1.1.1		1
All		16	124.6 128.1	124.6 128.1	120.4 120.9	Nelson	6,076 -		
	-					Vernon New Westminster.	1,550 11,500	2,806 191,000	1
11. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS		16	111.5	111.5	107.9	Point Grey	89,955	132,085	
III. MISCELLANEOUS ; Furs		1	230.3	226.5	353.9	S. Vancouver.	13,460 12,900	14,300	
Liquors and tobacco		6	134.6	134.6	134.9	Vancouver	262,076	1,045,204	7
Sundries.		17	109.3	109.3 150.9	115.8	Victoria Nanaimo	128,465 4,100	358,950 27,500	1 3
commodities					179.6	Oak Bay	31,060 at	126,850	42
		263*	136.1	136.5	135.8	Prince Rupert	432,550	.375	1.41.12

#### STOCKS AND BONDS TABLE\_NOTES

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(e) Bx-Rights. (h) Half-yearly. (u) Unlisted.
Yall companies named in the tables will favor The Monetary Times by sending copies of all circulars issued to their shareholders, and by notifying us of any error in the tables.
\*\* Trethewey pays no regular dividend. They have paid := 1906, 4%: 1907, 4%: 1908, 15%; 1909, \*\* 1 10, 10%; 1911, 20% 1912, 10%.
Montreal prices (close Wednesday) furnished by Burnett & Company, 12 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.
\* \$20,000 of this was redeemed April 1st, 1913.
\* Bigures in brackets indicate in footnotes date on which books close for dividends, etc.
1 Canada Iron-Coupon due Jan. 1, 1914, unpaid. Can. Min. Rubber-Interest due Jan. 1, 1914, unpaid. Forest Mills, B.C.-Interest due Jan. 1, 1913, and since, unpaid. Lake Superior Iron-Interest due July 1, 1913. unpaid. North. Light and Power-Interest being paid in deferred warrants. Ocean Falls-Interest due July 1, 1913.

### THE, MONETARY TIMES

### DOMINION SAVINGS BANKS

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

JANUARY. 1914

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CR.

	SARETALIA CONTRACTOR		1 A.		
BANK	Deposits for Feb., 1914	Total Deposits	Withdraw- 'als for Feb., 1914	Balance on 28th Feb., 1914,	DR
anitoba :	\$ cts. 5,764.00		\$ cts. 7,117.52	· ·	BALANCE in hi of Finance DEPOSITS in t ings Bank of
risish Columbia :	28,781,20	1,047,675.10	26,238,16	1,021,436.94	TRANSFERS fr ernment Sa
rince Bdward Island : Charlottetown ew Brunswick :	16,405,00	1,896,047.76	29,231.18	1,566,816.52	month :
Newcastle St. John	345.00 62,962.94				INTEREST from 1st date of tra
ova Scotia : Acadia Mines Amherst	4,961,00	376,838.41	4,435,42	372,402,99	TRANSPERS fr Savings B
Arichat Barrington Guysboro' Halifax	22.610 40	125.331.69 2,485,707.81	1,162.90 36,164.89	124,168.79 2,449,542.92	Kingdom t Savings Ba
Kentville Lunenburg Pictou Port Hood	3,738.00	119,872.06	2,443,61	417,428.45	accounts a on 30th Ap
Sheiburne	235.00 2,150.25 330.00 1,192.00	214,606.53 95,809.67		4 213,235,28 94,858,32	INTEREST allo on acco month
Totals:	153,121,90	13,780,969,59	188,703.80	13.592,265.70	

	\$ cts.		\$ cts
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st Dec., 1913 DEPOSITS in the Post Office Sav- ings Bank during month TRANSFERS from Dominion Gov- ernment Savings Bank during month : PRINCIPAL INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer	41,340,610.06 799,344.33	WITHDRAWALS during the month INTEREST accrued and made principal on 31st March, 1913, less than amount then estimated	1,009,130,42
TRANSPERS from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada			
INTEREST accrued on Depositors accounts and made principal on 30th April, 1913 (estimated)			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts during month		BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' ac- counts on 31st Jan. 1914	
	42,158,370.88		42,158,370,88

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE-UNLISTED SECURITIES

Capital in thousand		MIND	dend	Price	Sales	Price	Sales		tal in sands	alue	Miscellan consecution'd		Price	Sales Week	Price	Sales
uth- riz'd Iss'e	12	AINE	Divide	Mar. 24 1913	end'd Mr. 24	Mar. 31 1914	end'd Mr.31	Auth- oriz'd	'Iss'd	Par V			1913	ended Mr.24	1914	ended Mr.31
\$ \$,000 \$,000 3,00		Hollinger Porcupine Crown	15	··i·	1250	·····		\$ 15,000 10,000 40,000 (5,600	\$ 12,600 10,009 25,000 (5,600	8 100 100 100	Mexico Northern Power bonds Mexico North Western Rly bonds	5		- 101	6 5	
5,000 3,00	00 500	Asbestos Corp. of Canada pref. bonds Beld. Paul & Corti. Silk Co	5		110	50		1,000 600 20,002 2,000 3,000	1,000 470 20,002 2,000 1,500 6,000	100 100 100 100	Mex. Mahogany & Rub. Corp. bonds Ment. Tramway Power Co. National Brickbonds Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	6	382 388 51 506 78	895 105 6300	361 351 51 494 78 76	57 8 250
5001 50	00 500 00 100 00 100	pref. bonds. British Can. Canners, Ltd bonds Can. Pelt	5 6 7					6,000 3,000 2,500 1,750 1,500 1,250	1,500 1,500 1,750 1,300	100 100 100 100 500	Ontario Pulp Co'ybonds Peter Lyall Construction Co. pref.	6	·····			
8,000         6,00           6,500         6,50           5,000         12,24            5,50           260         26	00 100 00 100 44 100 06 100 60 100	Can, Light & Powerbonds Can, Coal & Cokecom. Can, Pacificbonds	. :.		50 140	105	100 2800	5,000 6,000 5,000 3,000 1,500 1,500	5,000 4,866 3,000 2,500 1,080 1,080	100 500	bonds Price Brosbonds Prince Rup't Hydro Elec. Co bonds Sherbrooke Rly. & Power Co. bonds	5		500		
.000 1 00 000 1,00 .000 70	00 1000 00 100 05 100	Can. Venezuelan Ore pref. bonds Hillcrest Collieriespref. Macdonald Co'y, Ltd						1,000 500 5,000 5,000 5,000	750 500 3,000 5,000 3,000	100	Toronto Paper Cobonds Western Can. Power bonds Wayag'm'k Pulp & Paper Co.	5	30 29 78 76	5600 492 11600	38 294 281 78 774	7 1000 12 1910
.000 1.76	66 100	·· ·· ··pref.	7,		• ••		••••				bonds	0				1.9

### GOVERNMENT FINANCE WINNIPEG STOCK EXCHANGE

					10.530 B C 54012			
• _	PUBLIC DEBT	1914 \$ cts	REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON AC-	Total to 28th Feb., 1914	Capit	tal in	value	Price
P	vable in Canada vable in England	797,360 9		\$ cts. 96,089,448 31		sands	r va	LISTED
Tet	aporary Loans k Circul'n Redemp. Fund	18,006,666 6	Bxcise Post Office	19,701,279 72 11,260,549 45	scribed	Paid up	Pa	ă ·
D	minion Notes vings Banks	132,650,852 1.	Public Works, Railways & Canals Miscellaneous	12,944,439 36 +8,803,919 86	500 2,410	\$ 500 1.205	50 100	Can. Fire
P	wince Accounts	10,009,578 0 11,920,481 2	Total	148,799,633 64	250,000		100	C.P.R. 10
M	icel. and Banking Accounts	28,728,374 6	REPENDITURE	102,221,133 12	273 649	203 543	50	Bmpire Loan 8 1084 11
1	Debt	540,523,095 2	EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL		1,000 2,426		100	G. West Permanent
1.1	ssers - estments—Sinking Punds ier Investments	9,053,467 10	Account, Erc. Public Works, Railways & Canals.	30,951,115 51	864	862		Home Inv. & Sav'g
P-c	wince Accounts	2,296,327 9 143,752,107 2	IRailway Subsidies	18,289,446 26	2,862 1.000 3,000	2,811 509 1,3 4	100	Nor. Can. Mort. Co. 25% pd 9
Γ	Total Assets	223,353,293 3		1	1,500	. 1,498	50	Northern Trust
	Total Net Debt	317,169,801 8			1,500	750		S. African Scrip
	Total Net Debt to 31st Jany.				5,000	5,000 9,000	100	Winnipeg Electric . S 12
	Increase of Debt	2,785,931 4;	Total		199 500	139 500		Wpg. Land & Mort
	† Mi	scellaneous 1:	10-14 Contants es, br, cor or chinese			1.1.1		

Volume 52.

## CANADIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON

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	-	'n	1.	ADIAI OL									
Dom., Prov. & Mun. Government Issues	%	Pri Mar		Railroads	Pri Mar	ce 9	Railroads	(Cont'd)		rice r. 19	Miscellaneous-(Cont'd)		rice r: 19
Dominion-			00	Alberta and Gt. Waterways		2	Temiscouata, 5	% pr. lien bds	100	102	Canada Cement, ord. \$100	30	32
Canada, 1909*34 Ditto, 1938	31	94 85	90 87	5% mort. bonds Algoma Cen. & H. B. 5% bds.	105 95	108 97	Ditto, 0% con Toronto, Grey	mmittee certs Bruce,4%bds	93	43 95	Ditto, 7% pref. \$100 Ditto, 6% 1st mort. bonds	91 99	93 101
Ditto, 1947. Ditto, Can. Pac. L.G. stock	23	73	75 95	Algoma Cen. Term'le. 5% bds.	92 88	94 90	White Pass & Y	rukon, sh., £10 mart. deb. stk	2 92	3 95	Canada Iron, 6% debs	80	851 67
Ditto, 1930-50 stock		33	95	Algoma Eastern 5% Bonds. Atlantic & NW.,5% bonds.	108	110	Ditto, 6% deb	en	78	83	Canada Car & Foundry \$100 Ditto, 7% pref. stock Ditto, 6% debs	109	112
Ditto, 1914-19 Ditto, 1940-60	31	99 59	101	Atlan. & St. Law., 6% sh'res	134	137*	Wisconsin Cen	tral 4% bonds	88	80 .	Ditto, 6% debs Can. Coll.Dunsmuir, 5% debs	109	111 773
PROVINCIAL-Alberta, 1938		90 96	92 98	Buffalo & L. Huron, 1st mor.	121	124	. t			1	Can. Cotton 5% Bonds	81	83 117
Alberta, 1922 Ditto, 1943	44	95	97	5½% bds Ditto, 2nd mor. 5½% bonds	121	124	Bar		-	79	Can. Gen. Electric ord., \$100 Ditto, 7% pref. stock Can.Min'r'l Rub'r,6%deb.st'k	123	128
British Columbia, 1917 Ditto, 1941		101 78	103	Ditto, ord. shares, £10	114	112*	Bank of Brit. N Can. Bk. of Con		21	22	Can.Min'r'l Rub'r.6%deb.st'k Can.N.Pac.Fish5%deb.stock		90‡ 55
Manitoba, 1923 Ditto, 1928	5	102 93	104	Calgary & Edmonton, 4% deb.	93	96					Can. Pacific Lumber 6% bds.	55	60
Ditto, 1947	4	92	94	Can. Atlantic, 4% bonds	88	90	Land Con	mpanies	1.		Can. Steel F'nd's 6% 1st mor Can. W.L'mb'r.5% Deb.stock	67	1041 72
Ditto, 1949 Ditto, 1950	1.4	92 93	94	C. N., 4% (Man.)guar. bonds Do., 4% (On.D.) 1st m. b'ds	93	95 95	Alberta Land, 5		76 9	79 10	Can. W. Nat. Gas, 5% db. stk. C. Br'ton Coal, 6% 1st m. bds.	77.76	81 81
Ditto, 1958 New Brunswick. 1934-44	38	99 92	101*	Do., 4% (On.D.) 1st m. b'ds Do., 4% deb. st'k Do., 3% (Dom.) guar. stock	83	85 77*	Brit. American Brit. Col. Fruit			:	Cas. W. & P. 41% bonds	89	81 91 09
Nova Scotia, 1942	31	84	3872889	Do., 4% Land Grant bonds	AUA	103 92	Ditto, 6% deb Calgary & Edm	. stock	90 4	84	Cockshutt Plow 7%, pref.\$100 Col. Rr. Lumber 5% deb. Sk	68	92 73
Ditto, 1949 Ditto, 1954		83	85	Do., Alberta, 4% deb. stock Do., Sask., 4% db.stock	90	92 92 90	Canada Compa	ny, £1	20	23 68	Col. Valley Orchards 6% dbs Col. West. Lumber, 61% pref	83	87
Ontario, 1946	14	86 97	88	Ditto 3%% stock Ditto 5% income deb. stock	- 88	90 83	Can. North-We Can. Dom. Dev		63		Dom.Iron & Steel,5%con.b'ds	87	90
Quebec, 1919	4	99 97	101	Ditto 4% 1st mor. stock	80	95 90	Can. North. Pra Canadian Whe	airie Lands, \$5	21	21	Dom. Steel	32	34 80
Ditto, 1928 Ditto, 1984		95	99 97 81	Ditto Alberta,3% deb. st'k C. N. Ont.,3%% deb. st'k	82	84*	City Estates of	Can. 6% pref.	1	11	Ditto. 6% pref		95*
Ditto, 1937 Ditto, 1954	3	79 102	104	C. N. Ont., 3½% deb. st'k Do., 3½% deb. stock, 1938 Do., 4% deb. stock	85 80	87 82	Hudson's Bay, Ditto, 5% pre	f. £5	54	57	Blec. Develop.of Ont.,5% debs		90° 221
Saskatchewan, 1949	1.7	90 95	92 97	Ditto, 31% debent. stock	87	89 93	Investment of	Can. ord. st'k.	102	106 87	Forest Mills B. Col. 5% stock	10	11
Ditto, 1923 Ditto, 1951 stock	1.	90	112	C.N.Pacific.4% stock Ditto, 41% stock	91 96	98	Ditto, 41% pr Ditto, 4%% d		87	90 92	Imp'ITob. of Can.,6%pref. £1		
Ditto, 1919 Ditto, 1954 stock		· 99 95	101	Can. Nor. Que., 4% deb. st'ck Do., 4% 1st mort. bonds	82	85 83	Kindersley F'm Land Corp. of		90 21	92 24 14	Kaministiquia Power \$100 5% gold bd's	135 102	139 104
MUNICIPAL-Burnaby, 1950	1.4		86	Canadian Pacific, 5% bonds	101	103 100	Manitoba & N.	W., £1	1	1	Lake Superior. com. \$100	21	23
Calgary, 1930-42 Ditto, 1928-37	.4	92	92 94	Ditto, 4% deb. stock Ditto, Algoma 5% bonds	98 108	110	North Coast L Ditto 5% deb	8	80	82	Ditto, 5% gold bonds Ditto, 5% income bonds	90 70	93 75
Edmonton, 1915-48 Ditto, 1917-29-49	5	100 90	109	Ditto, 4% pref. stock Ditto, shares \$100	91 211	93* 2114	N. Sask, Land Scot'sh Ont. L		70	80† 4	Lake Superior Iron.6% bonds	10	451
Ditto, 1918-30-51	4	90 91	92 93 103	Central Counties, 4% debs	86	88*	South Winnipe Southern Alber	eg 5% deb. stk.	73	78	LakeSuperior P'p'r 6% gd bds	82	80
Ditto, 1932-52 Ditto 1923-33	5	101	103	Central Ontario, 5% 1st mor	39	101	Ditto, 5% del	b. stock	74	78	Mond Nickel, 7% pref., £5 Ditto, ord., £1	64	7
Ditto, 1923-53 Fort William, 1925-4	5	100 90	102	Central Vermont 4% bonds.	89	91	Ditto, 6% del West. Can. Inv	b. stock	74	78	Ditto, 5% deb. stock		106
Hamilton, 1934	4	89 89	92 91 91 89 94 101	Detroit, Grd. Haven, equip		1078	Western Cana	da Land, £1	89		Montreal Cotton, 5% debs Mont. Lt., Heat & Power, \$100	230	954 235
Ditto, 1930-40 Lethbridge, 1942	4	87	-89	6% bonds Ditto, mort. 6% bonds	105	107*	Ditto. 5% del † Coupons du	ue Nov. 1 1913,	1. 1. T.	50	Montreal St. Rail. 44% debs Ditto, ditto (1908)	98	100 101
Maisonneuve, 1949 Ditto, 1952	41	99	94 101	Dom. Atlan. 4% 1st deb. st'l Ditto, 4% 2nd deb. stock .		. 96 94	· unp	aid.			Montreal Tram's. 5% gd. bds.	104	106
Moncton, 1925 Montreal, permanent db. st'l	. 4	89 71	51	Duluth. Winnipeg, 4% deb		1000	Loan Con	mpanies.		, .	Mont. Water, &c., 4% pr.lien	Soffaire	97
Ditto, 1932	. 4		96	stock	81	83 .	Anglo-Canadia British Can. T	n Finance, 10/-	52	e A	Northern L. & P. 5% gd. bds. Nova Scotia Steel,5% bonds.		201
Ditto, 1933 Ditto, 1942	11 51	88	88 85	Edm't'n, Dun. & B.C. 4% db	. 86	88	64 64	41% pref. £5	41	41			764
Ditto. 1948-50 Ditto (St., Louis)	. 4	100	95	G.T.P., 3% guar. bonds	. 77	79 88		st, pref. ord.£1 ef			Ocean Falls, 6% bonds Ogilvie Flour Mills, \$100	60 122	70‡ 127
Ditto, 1951	41	102	104	Do., 4% m. b'ds . A Dc., 4% 1 m.b'ds(L.Sup.br.	) 88	90 86	Can. & Americ	an Mort., £10.	144	15	Penmans, 5% gold bonds	92	94
Ditto, 1952 Ditto, 1953	4	1024	103	Do. 4% deb stock	. 09	86	Ditto, 4% del	£2 paid b. stock	89	91	Price Bros., 5% 1st Mort. bds.	80	83
Moose Jaw, 1950 Ditto, 1951-2	4	86	- 89	G.T.P., Branch Lines, 49	6	90	Do., 5% pref	Inves. ord. st'k	74 84	76 86	Pryce Jones, 6% pref. £1 Ditto. 6% 1st mort. honds		92
New Westminster, 1931-61.	. 4		H	Do., 4% 1st mt. guar bds	. 88	90	L'dn & B. N. Ar	m.'Co.ord.st'k ef. stock	97 82	100 85	Rich. & Ont. Nav. % debs	98	101
North Vancouver, 1931-2 Ditto 1961	. 4	86	92 92 102	G. T., 6% 2nd equip. bonds . Do., 5% deb. stock.		107 115	N. Brit. Can. I	nves.,£5, £2 pd		21	Riordon Pulp, 7% pref Ditto, 6% debs.	85 93	87 95
Ottawa, 1926-46 Ditto, 1932-53	. 4	100	92 102	Do., 5% deb. stock Do., 4% deb. stock	92	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 113	N. of Scot. C. £10, £2 pd.	an. Mortgage,	54	58	Roy. Elec. of Mont., 41% dts.	102	104
Point Grey, 1930-61	4	1 82	84	Do. N. of Con 40 dab at 1	r 91	93	Ditto, 4% del	b. stock Can., £20, £5 pd	95 61	96	Shaw. Water & Power. \$100.	138	142
Port Arthur, 1930-40 Ditto, 1932-43.	5	96	9193	Do., W., G'y & Br'e, 7% b'd Do., 4% guar, stock	8 125	129 86	Ditto. do., £	3 paid	3	61 35 11	Ditto, 5% bonds Ditto, 44% deb. stock	107 100	109 102
Prince Albert, 1953 Ditto, 1923-43	5	189	89	Do., 4% guar. stock Do., 5% 1st pref. stock Do., 5% 2nd pref. stock	105	106 96}	Ditto, do., £	deb. stock	1 93	95	Simpson (Robt.) 6% pfd. stk. 5% bonds		88
Quebec, 1914-18 Ditto 1923	. 4	100 95	102	Do., 4% 3rd pref. stock	491	45	Western Cana pref., £10	ida Trust, 5%			Snanish River Puln, \$100	15	96 16
Ditto, 1958	4	2 91	95	G. T. Junction, 5% mortgage	2	211	pren, 210				Ditto, 7% pref Ditto, 6% gold bonds	50 884	55 913
Ditto, 1961	3	93 88	94	GT West'n 4% let mort bd	103 4	-105 89	Mining C	ompanies.			Standard Chemical of Canada		92
Ditto, 1963 Regina 1923-38	4 5		10	Ditto, 4% dollar bonds	88	90	Casty Cobalt.	<i>₽</i> 1	18	• 19	7% pref. stock Ditto, 5% deb. stock	93	96
Ditto, 1925-52 Ditto, 1943-63	. 4	1 89	91	Manitoba South Western 5%	110	112	Cobalt Town S	Site Silver, £1.	28	24	Steel of Can. 7% pref. stk Ditto, 6% bonds	81 91	88 93
St. John, N.B., 1984	. 4	89	9	Minn. S.P. & S.S. Marie, Is					1	1	Toronto Power, 41% deb. stk	99	101
Ditto. 1946-61 Sask4 toon 1938	4 5	90 97	9999	Ditto, 1st cons.mort,4%bd	98 97	100	La Kose Le Roi No. 2,	£5.	1	1	Ditto 41% Con. Deb. Stk.	90	99 100
Ditto: 1940 Dirto: 1941-51			- 91	Ditto, 2nd mort, 4% honds	. 95	97 146	North Ont. B:	xoloration£1			Toronto Railway, 4% bonds Toronto Sub. Rly, 4% deb stk	82	
Ditto, 1941-61	. 5	95	T 91 91	Ditto, common, \$100	130	135					Vanc'r. Power 4%% deb. st'k	874	89
Sherbrooke 1933 South Vancouver, 1961	. 4	73	71		- 10 C	88	Miscellan				West Can. Collieries. 6% debs	75	79 102
Toronte. 1919-20 Lutto 1922-28	5	102	10	Nakusp & Slocan, 1% bonds New Bruns., 1st m't. 5% bds		97 109	Acadia Sugar Ditto, 6% pre	Ref. ord. £1. ef. £1		13/6	W. Kootenay Power 6% bds. W. Can. Flour Mills, 6% hds.	100 96	' 99
Ditto, 1913-21	. 4	6	99	Ditto, 4% deb. stock		. 94	Algoma Steel 5	5% bonds	82	85	Western Can. Power 5% bds. W. Dom. Collieries. 6% debs.	864	884 72
Ditto. 1929 Ditto. 1944-8	-4	k 89 89	91 91	Ont. & Que., 5% deb. stock. Ditto, shares, \$100 6%		117 140	Bonds	McCready, 6%	97	100	Win'p'g Blec. 4% d'b. stk.	93	95
Ditto, 1936 Vancouver, 1931	. 4	92 91	94 93		1.412		Asbestos and	Asbestic, £10.	à	1	+ July I interest not yet paid.	165 B	
Ditto, 1932 Ditto, 1926-47	. 4	90	92 90	Pacific Gt. Eastern, 419 stock		96		C'tic'li 5% dbs	78	83	Newfoundland Securities Newfoundland Gov'm't. 31%		
Ditto, 1947-49	4	88	90	Qu'Appelle, Long Lake. 49		-	Bell Telephone B. Col. Brewer	ries, 6% bonds	105 70	107 73	hde 1911.7.8 and 1991	01	89 101
vitto, 1950-1-2	. 4	98 98	92 100	deb. stock	\$3	95	B. Col. Brewer B.Col.Electric Do. 43% perm	Ry41% debs. .cons.deb. stk.	98 934	101 943*	Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1913-38 Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1935	97 97 97	101 99 99
ctoria 1920- 60 Ditto, 1962	. 4		89	Q. & L. St.J., 4% deb. stk Que. Central, 33% deb. stocl	8 92	80 94	Do.Vanc'v'rl	Pow'r.41%d'bs	91	98 108	Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1935. Ditto, 4% cons. stock, 1936. Ditto, 3% bonds, 1947	77	79
- Ditto, 1962	. 4	93	95	Ditto, 3%% deb. stock	. 83	85 111	Ditto. def. or	ef. ord. stock	104 113	117	Ditto 31% stock 1945-50-52.	89	91
Westmount 1954	5	· 90 99	92 102	Ditto and stock		109	Ditto 5% pre Brit. Col. Telep	ef. stock	101 104	104 108	Anglo-Newfoundl'd Develop- ment, 5% deb. stock	101	105
Ditto, 1913-36 Ditto, 1940	. 4		94 93	St. John & Quebec 5% db. st St. Lawrence & Ottawa, 4%		92	Ditto, 41% de	eb. stock	96	99	* Ex Dividend		
Ditto, 1940-60	. 4	90	92	bonds	. 93	95	Calgary Power		58	62	ARTICLE AND A AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A		
Ditto, 1943-63	143	100	102	Shuswap & O anagon. 1% bds	97	19	Ditto 5% ho	nds	90	92			1

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## TRADE OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES

CGUNTRIEN.			· 1	912	1. 15	913	1	912	1	913
			Imports	( Exports	Imports.	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
			-			L'APOILS:	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
British Empire			\$	\$	\$	\$	8 1	8	\$	8
nited Kingdom		· · · · /	. 23.648	27,855,149 331,734	10,180,873	31,895,382 272,810	91,226,569 235,782	128,381,082	93,995,791 468,133	166,906,95
emuda			. 190	48,735	170	43,303	9,913	262,898	6,149	233,58
ritish Africa:				1,285	416	1 515	-01	20 050		37,85
South			. 33,186	323,094	18,796	1,515 338,729	781 152,927	29,950 2,216,744	5,453 377,633	2,574,97
West	*** ******		739,545	3,378 24,838	11.840	1,221 64,450	135	60,428	24,150 4,606,091	34,43
" Guiana			- 570,781	85,771	115,831	42.546	1.570.952	382,593	902,998	373,24
" Honduras				848 303,592	13.953 174,766	701	60,166	8,562	63,813	6,06
ii (other Oceania)				12,987	1/1,100	424.978 27,955	5,690,003 132	2,576,490 72,369	3,881,833	2,875,38
braltar				4,950		13,285	134	24.395	17	34,24
ong Kong			. 53,361	21,737	41,268	44,639 24,354	509,054	183,555 17,675	473,444	1,074.8
mfoundland,			430.040	587,913	264,531	754.604	1,608,807	3,218.147	1,477,112	3,489,81
w Zealand her British Colonies	***********		. 332,831 6,210	142,525 1,200	384,666	178,579 152	26,144	936 605 2,284	1,761,534 16,485	1,280.26
otals. British Empire				29,750,253	11,749,522	34,129,203	107,257,738	141,471.238	108,066,889	182,754,86
							101,201,100 ,		1.0,000,000	
Foreign Countrie			-				1 Same	C. S. Alter	Service States	1 20 20
tentine Republic			501,586	224,571	214,695	162.646	2.083,784	1,878,696	787,429	1.861.70
stria-Hungary			152,810	1,131	152 253	22,411	1,023,981	. 34,938	1,275,071	172,81
ores and Madeira Is			542,820	14,4 0 490,542	1,883 473,043	3 212,382	136 2 910;923	32,690 3,144,961	3,183 3,477,222	33,98 4,013,79
gium			141.764	119,458	125,972	130,450	842,418	485,396	744,106	477.02
tral American States			111,558	9,282	61.430	8,713	103,980	- 67,243	119,673	86,12
na			1,072	1 68,797	61,430	86,437 16,960	495,190 625,012	561,010 99,699	590,309 767,285	239,68
ombia			7,913	- 30	6,798	1,878	82,536	11.488	93,802	. 21,06
mark			1,951	172,747 86,551	344,261 1,128	283,630 31,690	1,713,217 72,478	902,336 523,302	3,226,148 41,472	1,252,98 431,15
. W. Indies				1,091		1,435	240,687	6,422	259,368	10,0
tch B. Indies			211,330	2,941	68,120 4,867	995 3,164	2,900,228	7,282 27,662	571,018 102,444	11,52 29,62
tch Guiana				4,831	3	2,905	42	11,067	333	9,42
vot			3,402	1,348 86,258	2,973	8,033 310,949	38,159 10,640,975	4,857	30,859 9,881,910	31,75
nce	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			7,3 4 1,771		1,099	4,808	19,719	20,033	15,66
nch West Indies				1,771	1,246,147	2,720 216,749	9,603,806	14,397 2,537,173	10,873,053	2,803,96
many	•••••		207,968		203,112	210,110	422,898	65,658	331,242	5,95
waii			9,506	238	8,011	411	34,273	16,263	35,122	13,83
yti			286,996	688 607,047	222,481	3,113 222,497	2,177,112	2,173,173	106 2,108,882	27,76
lland			136,024	23,547	195,211	39,142	1,113,229	485,365	1,419,180	488,07
an			280,054	160,194	224,614	34,518	2,615,777	519,790 13,863	1,785,224	761,66
rea			448,841	6,942	121,410	1,680	1,479,916	188,883	675,753	25,05
uelon and St. Pierre			888	14,921 84,107	576 49,408	11,107 78,273	3,125 352,344	104,821 419,382	5,375 319,426	82,47
WRY			72,779	22.210	\$0,900	13.576	002,012	135,466		159,06
ama			31,194	1,303	9	374	124,794	6,871 52,251	+ 436,862 4,692	7,51
lippine Islands		********	· 518	9,586 66,115	274	1,113 99,042	22,282	388,971	22	401,83
to Rico			45,809	24,580	27,971	4,122	253,893	45,985	193,672	42,42
tugese Africa				5,906 3,524		10,352	692	56,163 20,300	687	56,28 26,91
imania			71,126	358,751	47,173	31,167	604,164	826,162	285,873	510,88
Domingo				7,310	78,335	3,812	1,448,857	27,387	2,333,699 63,975	31,37
m			324,977	213	368,810	508	907,138	16,928	954,839	12,46
eden			997 674	6,945 3,224	54,326 413,619	6,855 8,564	296,724 2,690,289	109,815 8,756	422,096 2,874,678	110,19 25,46
tserland			101 009	2,500	100,102	32,816	381,458	37,869	339, 185	310,85
key			00,110,100	13,494,588	34,267,218 2,687	23,175,645 15,844	293,182,136 78,064	104,588,609 312,072	290,486,236 38,322	126,210,08
Alaska			27,892	19,676 12,916	16,506	10,01-1	130,585	133,653	16,594	88,53
guay			34,732	12,975	8,879	10,151	129,550	42,599	48,461	71,80
er foreign countries			3,169	643	5,931	3,579- 25,313,620	51,765 341,927,103	18,001 122,958,877	57,991 338,102,592	28,49
Totals, foreign countries			45,430,190 59,730,343	46,841,739	40,267,034 52,016,560	59,442.828	449,184,841	264,430,115	446,169,481	331,455,25
	1	1								
Grand Totals			\$106,07	2,082	\$111,455	1,383	\$ 713,0	008,118		,624,731
OULDER	OFD I	DAN	VOI TA	TEET	CTATE	MENIT	CEDDI	ADV	1014	1.
CHARTE	KED I	BAN	IND LA	ILSI.		Contraction and the second second	and the second se			
ent Coin in Canada	SSETS		\$28	,773,148	Other	Assets	1 Assets			\$8,171, 4,146,
rent Coin elsewhere				454,159 761,154	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	· Tota			\$1,535,980,490	
inion Notes in Canada				13,876				BILITIES		-
osits for Security of Note Circul	ation.			.641.323						
osits Central Gold Reserve	***********			,000,000	Capita	l Paid Up				. 115,084.
ues on other Banks				,410.278	Reserv	ve Fund				. 112,679,0
as to other Banks in Canada			*******	129,175 ,647,279	Balan	ce due Domini	on Governmen	t		. 7.518.1
nce due from other Banks in Ca nce due from Banks in United	Kingdom		10.	,393,170	Balan	ce due Provinc	ial Governmen	ts	Conferencia and	_ 29,375,3
from elsewhere				,941,459 ,864,893	Depos	its on Demand	1 e	***********	·····	. 337,518,3
inion & Provincial Government	Securities.			650,879	Depos	its elsewhere		same marian		119,006,0
as. Dehentures and Stocks				223,826	Balan	ce due Banks	n Canada in United King	tom.		6,312, 12,719,1
and Short Loans in Canada			#4.	374.602 143,44%	Balan	ce due Banks	elsewhere	an anna an line		9,331,4
and Short Loans, elsewhere ent Loans in Canada		********		711,219	Bills	avable				10,803,
ent Loans elsewhere		********		052,837 312,402	Accept	ance under Lo	etters of Credit	kannen na en safe		4,418,9
ene couns elsewnere				372,854		Tota	Liabilities	area arrea il 1	\$1,289,216,072	
ns to Provincial Governments				020 011	Longi	to Directore		the dealer of the State		. 9,114.0
ns to Provincial Governments				676,041	Average	te Coimheld				43,874,5
is to Provincial Governments.			2,	164.887 686.099 784.674	Average Average	te Coin held	otes held Circulation			43,874,8

Volume 52.

Notes in connection with these Tables appear on Page 64

# STOCKS AND BONDS

apital and R	test	1		end		TORON	то			MONTRI	BAL	1 8-1
in thousand issued	Re- a	Value	BANKN	Divider	Price April 3 1913	Pric: Mar. 25 1914	Price April 1 1914	Week ender April 1	Price April 1913	Price Mar. 25 1914	Price April 1 1914	Sale Weel ende April
<u>v</u> <u>=</u>	8 8				Ask Bid	Ask Bid	Ask Bid		Ask Bid	Ask Bid	Ask Bid	
		50 50	British North America	110+21	216 215 223	2104 210 228	2091	103 63	220 2143	210 2094	210 2093	27
0.000 6.000	6,811 1	00	Dominion		205	204	2023	21	160 156	155 1544	1542	- 12
	3.000 1	00	Hamilton Hochelaga Home Bank (u)		221		213		1	ioni ion		
000 7,000	7,000 *	00			191	189	189 211	1	193 191	1894 189	190 189	1
1,000 1,000	1,250 1	00	Imperial (9) Merchants Metropolitan Molsons	10	2001				200 195 237 2351	202 1994	203 199 240 238	12
5.000 16,000	16,000 1	00	Montreal Nationale Northern Crown (W)	8	240				140 138	133	133	
2,862 2.786	300 1	00			263	261	2634	15	2643 264	361 261	265 264	1
5,000 4,000	4,750 1	100	Ottawa	12	207				125 121	1221 1201	120	
5.006 2,731	1,250 1	00	Quebec	12	222		222 220	18 2	220 220		224	1
5,000 2,870	3,760	50 100	Standard	13	223	210	210					
0.000 5,000	6,000 1	100	Toronto (3)		206	144	**** ****			*******	1441 143	1
8,000 5,000								Carl Carl				1.
			COMPANIES Trust	1.								
2.000 1.500	1,500	100	National Trust Co., Ltd	10	218	2221	2221	2				
2,000 1,500 1,000 1,000	1,500 1	100	Toronto General Trusts Corporation Union Trust	1	180	1773						
	1	1			-1					<u></u>		1.
sub- cribed up	1.		Loan		192	1921	1923	100				
6,000 6,000 2,410 1,406	4.250 910	10 100	Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp Canada Landed & Nat. Investment Co.		1691 1851	165 1604	164 162 190	27				
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		100 10	Central Canada Loan and Savings	6		81 79	81	39			1	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 200	50 100	Dominion Savings and Investment Soc.	9	1304	138	129 138					
3,000 1,200 5,000 4,500		100 50	Hamilton Provident and Loan Soc	12	135	209	209	572				
1,056 1 000	620	100	Huron and Erie Rights	8	209	144	144		kt:			
2,000 1,250 600	565 650	50 25	London & Canadian Loan & Agency, Lto	10	121	175 173	175 173		200 165	175 165		
2,550 1,750		50	Ontario Loan and Debenture		166	150	150					
725 725 1,000 1,000	460 850	50 100	Toronto Mortgage.	10	138							
500 500	170	100	Real Estate Loan.	. 7	106		1					
Auth- prized Issued		100	Transportation		1003 075	29 281 818 818	291 291 82 812	935	971 97	81 8 4	82 813	51
		100	Barcelona. Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Canadian Interlake	6		018 018						
1,000		100 100	Canadian Pacific Railway		94 93 237 286≹	208 2974	208 207		237 236	2073 2073	2073 2075	9
12,560 12 500	A.	100	Detroit United Railway		711			10	75 741	72 71	71 701	3
12,000 12,000 10,000 10,000		100	Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic									
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5.000 5.000 7,500 7,500	[	100 100	Havana Electricpret	E. 0					91 90	674 - 654	671	
10,000 7,135 20,000 20,000		100 100	Illinois Traction		91 <sup>1</sup> 110 108							1
40,000 25,000 28,000 25,200		100	Mexico North-Western Railway. Minneapclis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	. 1					138 1364	129 127	130 1264	
14,000 10,416 500 500	·	100 100	Monterey Railway, Light & Power pret								221 210	
20,000 3,000 16,000 16,000		100 100	Montreal Tramwaysdet	1. 19			····· ···			221 x		5
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10,000 9,000 5,000 2,850		100	Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co com		• • • • • • •		66 65	90		66 651	652	
3,000 3,000		160	Porto Rico Railway, Light and Power	1 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	67	67 105 1024	101 -	10	18 174	154 15	15 14	
10,000 9,999 15,000 10,000		$100 \\ 100$	Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Powe Richelieu and Ontario Navigation	. 8	1161	16 15 <del>]</del> 102	1034 1023	917	116 1157	1028 1021	1031 1031	30
1,000 966 15,000 13,875		$100 \\ 100$	St. Lawrence and Chicago Navigation Toledo Railway		1111	110	110		1381 1381	141 1391	1391 138	
12,000 10.974 9,040 9,000	789	100 100	Toronto Railway. Tri-City Railway and Lightpref	F. 8	139 138	139 139	139]	264	1369 1368	1063 105	106 104	
22,000 $800$ $800$ $800$	1,900	100 100	Twin City Railway	. 5	1053 105	106 1066	106	57	94 215 208			
000 7.000 900 9,000	1,600	100	Winnipeg Electric		211	203	200 198	62	213 200	203 200	201. 198	
	-		Telephone, Light, Telegraph,				8		÷	15		
1.000 18 000		100	Bell Telephone Co	. 8	143			44	. 1481	149 148 59	148 1471	3
3,000 1,850 4,384 4,725		100	Calgary Power Co Consumers Gas	10	178	1751	176	126				
1,000 1,000 2,000 2,000		50 100	Dominion Telegraph Kaministiquia Light and Power Co	5	,	100	100	21				
406 406			London Electric		84 831							
		A				···· ····						10.000

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## THE MONETARY TIMES

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

Capit	al in ands		2	dend		TORC	ONTO		1	MONT	REAL	1
Author- ized	Issued	Value	Telephone, Light, Telegraph, Power (Continued)	Divide	Price	Price Mar. 25 1914	Price April 1 1914	Sales Week ended April 1	Price April 3 1913	Price Mar: 25 1914	Price April 1 1914	Sales Week ended April l
50,000 19,000 5,000 2,000		$     \begin{array}{c}       100 \\       100 \\       100 \\       40     \end{array} $	Mackay Companies Mexican Light and Power. Montreal Telegraph. Montreal Light, Heat and Power.	pref. 4 pref. 7h	68 67 76½	Ask Bid 84 833 68 51	Ask Bid 84 68 42	189 36	Ask Bid 85 83 70 684 	Ask Bid 87 83 701 67 	Ask Bid 87 83 704 68 15 43 2242 2244	22 125
5,000	2,784	100	Ottawa Light, Heat and Power.	ights 8	2	···· ····			180 179 138 136	148 146 137 136	152 1501 1351 1342	172 1155 372 1913
4,000 2,000 500	4,000 2,000 400	100 100 100	Toronto Electric Light. West Kootenay.	pref.			····· ····	·····	95 93 108 104	95 911 110 104	95 03	25
5.000	3,500	100	Industrial							13 124	13 12	115
5,000 2,500 750 750 2,000	2,500 1,511 635 750	100 100 100 100	Ames-Holden, McCready Co. British Columbia Packers Association. Burt, F. N., Co. Canada Bread Co.	pref. 6	h 156 153 151 100 102	139 784 98	784 96	70	····· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····	64 140 138	621 140 13E	30 120
5,000 7,500 19,000	7,000	100 100	Canadian Car and Foundry.	com. 41 pref. 7	271 	234 28 914 91 	282 271 91 90 302	292 200  40	29 281	63 62 1064 307 303	62 313 304	65 10 522
11,000 3,500 4,500 3,000 2,000	2,715 3,661 2,805 1,980	100 100 100 100	Canadian Cottons, Limited Canadian Consolidated Rubber.	pref. 6 pref. 7	•••••••••	91	91	5	92 91 433 43 77 763 90 85	91 90 34 32 752 76 93 95 98 97	911 91 34 30 76 75 98 95 98 97	133 15  10
3,000 10,000 2,000 1,500 1,534	1,500	100 100 160	Canadian Converters. Canadian General Electric. Canadian Locomotive Co	com. 7+1	92 60	110 87	1094 87	90 25	49 46 61 59 93 90	39 38 	39 38	
666 700 555 6,212 10,000	766 700 565 6,212	100 100 100	Canadian Salt. City Dairy Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.	com. 8 pref. 7	113 104 38 	60	60	46 10		1184 1184	118 117	
5,000 5,000 7,000 8,000 400	2,157 2,178 5,000	100 100 100	Dominion Bridge Co Dominion Canners Dominion Iron and Steel. Dominion Coal Co Dominion Park.	pref. 71		95 95 	597 58 95 908	* 588	784 779 101	103	599 559	75 63 21
50,000 7,500	37,000 7 000 5,00.1 1,911	100	Dominion Steel Corporation.	pref. 6	53	32 312	324		523 523 843 842	32 313 813 814 106 104	318 311 1 82 811	66
1,500 3,000 3,000 2,00	1,500 3,000 1,750 1,250	100 100 100	East Canada Power and Pulp. Electrical Development of Ontario. Goodwins, Limited.	pref. 6	85 842	80	80		38 37 79 78‡	25 82 79	····· 25 ···· 79	
750 750 2.000 1,000 500	745 745 1,000 705 500	100 100 100	Gould Manufacturing Co Hillcrest Colligries.	oref. 7					26 85 80 5	45 13 88	100 44 43 862	50
250 ,500 1,500	2.50 2.10_ 1,500 40,000 7,200	100 100 100 100 100	Intercolonial Coal. Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Lake Superior Corporation. Laurentide. MacDonald, A., Co. Maple Leaf Milling	oref. 8 7	30				10 1341 223 219	132 130	132 129 1851 1844	29 12 165
4,000	3,000 2,570 2,000	100 100 100	ii ii ii	ref 7	59 583 60 58 98 96 86	13 12 43 42 97 964	13 12 43 42 962 961 35	210 85 174	59 585	164 16	137 131	5 90
2,500- 1,275 750 5,000 5,000 7,500	1,275 750 3,000 3,000 6,000	100 100 100 100 100	Monarch Knitting Co	ref. 7 ref. 6	81 <u>1</u>	78	78	23	61 59 163 102‡ 81‡ 81	56 55 161 100 751 75	56 54 1(16) 99 .732 731	7 36 510
5.000 5.000 7,500 1,080 2,500 ,000 650 650	1.030 2,000 2,000 650 650	100 100 100 100 100	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal. Ogilvie Flour Mills. Pacific-Burt.	1	···· 38 ···· 88		31		127 123	120 114 116	120 118	19 79 15
600 2,500 1,500 5,000 1,500 1,500	000 2,150 1,075 5,000 1,000	100 100 5 100 100	Paton Manufacturing Co. Penmans, Limited	0	35 83	84	· ····	25 500	57 56 84 96 94	53 52 83 80	55 52 82	64 1340
800 1,200	1,500 900 800 1,200	1.J0 100 100 100	Russell Motor Car.	ref. 7	160 113 851 953 43	116 12 55 261	125 120 1041 55 27	205	······································	····· · ···		*****
3,500 3,500 1,600 4,000 8,750	1,500 1,500 4,000 3,000 8,750	100 100 100 100 100	Sawyer Massey	ref. 7 ef. 7 6	95	85 87 86	861 851	70	95 93 59 1013	63 60 982	80 981	2 25
1,250 2,500 2,500 4,000 3,000	1,500 1,500 1,500 3,900 3,000	100 100 100 100 100	Smart Woods Co	ref. 7	911 631	13	12 45	125		14 10 45	13 10	25 10
5,000	1,500	100	Steel Company of Canada	· · · · · · · · ·	231 861	834	824	475 107	21	1/1 1/	173 178 80	300 60

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Volume 52.

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# STOCKS AND BONDS-MONTREAL AND TORONTO-Continued

650° 1,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 1,5	Value .	Industrial (Continued)	Dividend Per Cent.	Pri		Price	Price	Sales Week ended	Price April 3	Price Mar. 25	Price April 1	W
650°           1,000           7559           2,500           2,000           1,500 <th>-</th> <th></th> <th>PE</th> <th>Apri 191</th> <th></th> <th>Mar. 25 1914</th> <th>April 1 1914</th> <th>April 1</th> <th>1913</th> <th>1914</th> <th>1914</th> <th>en Ap</th>	-		PE	Apri 191		Mar. 25 1914	April 1 1914	April 1	1913	1914	1914	en Ap
1,000 759 2,500 2,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,900 3,000 3,000 6,005 Due Date Date 0,1941 1941 1949 0,1329 0				Ask	Bid	Ask Bid	Ask Bid		Ask Bid	Ask Bid	Ask Bid	
1,000 759 2,500 2,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,900 3,000 3,000 6,005 Due Date Date 0,1941 1941 1949 0,1329 0	100	Tooke Bros., Limitedpref.				841	841			IXI		1
2,000 2,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 0,57,500 0,54,5000 0,54,5000 0,54,50000000000	100		8		80	60		40		40 394	39	
2,000 1,500 1,		Toronto Paper Co. Tuckett Tobacco Co. Western Canada Flour Mills.			05	42 ···· 97	42	5		99		1.83
1,30% 4,000 1,999 3,000 5,500 5,500 5,500 5,500 1945 Due Date 0,1949 1941 4,1925 1940 1925 1940 1,199 1940 1929 1940 1928 0,1940 1940	100	pref.	8		95				1.11	1003 80	1004 80	
4,000 1,490 3,000 3,7,500 6,000 945 Due Date 1941 1925 1939 1940 0,128 1940 0,128 1940 0,128 1940 0,		Windsor Hotel	10h						120	1003 00	Tool ou	
) 1,999 3,000 3,7,500 9,45 Due Date 1941 4,1925 0,1938 5,1940 0,1938 5,1940 0,1938 5,1940 0,1939 0,1939 0,19400 0,19400 0,19400 0,19400 0,19400 0,19400 0,19400000000000000000000000000000000000	100	Mining				1.45.16		1.00	Sec. 1			188
) 1,999 3,000 3,7,500 9,45 Due Date 1941 4,1925 0,1938 5,1940 0,1938 5,1940 0,1938 5,1940 0,1939 0,1939 0,19400 0,19400 0,19400 0,19400 0,19400 0,19400 0,19400000000000000000000000000000000000			-		200	1810 800	795 785	355				
3,000         3           8         7,500         6,000           945         Due         945           Date         1941         1925           1 1941         1925         1939           5         1949         1940           0         1289         1929           0         1940         1926           0         1940         1940           0         1940         1940           0         1940         1940           0         1940         1942           0         1940         1942           0         1940         1942           0         1940         1942           0         1942         1925           0         1940         1940	5	Coniagas Mines, Limited	§613 .60	385	820 375	186 180		120	382 380	11 11 11 16 152	11 11 164 16	143
3         7,500           6,000         945           945         945           Due         Date           0         1941           1941         1951           0         1339           0         1399           1939         1939           0         1940           0         1946           0         1940           0         1946           0         1940           0         1940           0         1940           0         1940           0         1940           0         1940           0         1940           0         1940           0         1940           0         1940           0         1940           0         1940           0         1940           0         1940           0         1940           0         1940           0         1940           0         1942           0         1923           5         1925	1.5	Crown Reserve.	36	1800	1750	1600	1625 152 150	1270				1
6,000         945           Due         Date           Date         1941           1949         1925           1939         1940           1999         1929           1999         1940           1999         1929           1996         1940           1996         1940           1996         1940           1996         1940           1940         1940           1940         1940           1940         1940           1940         1940           1940         1940           1940         1940           1940         1940           1940         1940           1940         1940           1940         1940           1940         1940           1940         1942           1925         1925		La Rose Consolidated	12 30†	270 920	910	598 590	600 595	4095		6 57		
Due Date Date 1941 1959 5 1939 5 1940 0 1939 0 1939 0 1946 0 1946 0 1946 0 1946 0 1946 0 1946 0 1940 0 1949 5 1929 5 1929	5	La Rose Consolidated	44	38	35	29 24	25	2300				1 .
Date 1941 1941 1925 1934 1939 1939 1939 1939 1940 1940 1940 1940 1946 1940 1940 1946 1940 1940 1940 1940 1946 1940 1940 1946 1940 1946 1940 1946 1946 1940 1946 1940 1942 1945 1942 1945	1		-				A Carlos and	1. 30		·	in the second	123
$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 1941 \\ 4 & 1925 \\ 5 & 1940 \\ 5 & 1940 \\ 5 & 1940 \\ 5 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1.239 \\ 0 & 1929 \\ . & . \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1942 \\ 0 & 1942 \\ 0 & 1925 \\ 1 & 225 \\ $	1 1	BONDS	Int.				1.101		· · · · · · ·	981	981 98	
1925           1939           1939           1939           1939           1939           1939           1939           1939           1939           1939           1929           1946           1946           1946           1946           1946           1946           1946           1947           1948           1949           1940	500	Ames-Holden, McCready Co*	6						100	100 991	998 998	1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	500	Bell Telephone Co Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos				1			92 90			1 :
$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 1.339 \\ 0 & 1929 \\ 0 & 1946 \\ 0 & 1946 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1951 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 5 & 1922 \\ 0 & 1929 \\ 5 & 1925 \\ \end{array}$						95 951	95 944	6400				1:
$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 1,339 \\ -1,929 \\ -1,946 \\ 0 & 1946 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1951 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 5 & 1922 \\ 0 & 1929 \\ 5 & 1925 \\ \end{array}$	1000								103 102	1041 971 97	97 961	
$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & & & \\ 0 & & 1946 \\ 0 & & 1940 \\ 0 & & 1926 \\ 0 & & 1940 \\ 0 & & 1951 \\ 0 & & 1940 \\ 0 & & 1940 \\ 5 & & 1922 \\ 0 & & 1929 \\ 5 & & 1925 \end{array}$		Canada Car and Foundry	6						991 99		01 001	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	100								91 90		92	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Canadian Colored Cotton Canadian Consolidated Rubber Canadian Cottons, Limited				·				88 ···· 98 ····	813 80 88	
$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1951 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 0 & 1940 \\ 5 & 1922 \\ 0 & 1929 \\ 5 & 1925 \end{array}$											98	
0 1940 0 1940 5 1922, 0 1929 5 1925	500			100					981	99 974	99 981	<b>b</b> .
1940 5 1922, 9 1929 5 1925		Canadian Consolidated Pet Co Canadian Locomotive Dominion Canners	- 65		99	991	99}		991 99	100 99	100 99	18
5 1922, 0 1929 5 1925									101 101	101 100	101 100	
5 1925	100	Dominion Cotton. Dominion Iron and Steel			92				100	100 593	87 86 1001 100	
				1. 1. 4.4					100	100 993	100	1
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0 1925 0 1930		East Canada Dower and Pulp	[ m.]			bi	911	2000				
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	5 <b>1000</b> 2 1000	Havana Electric.	15					1			1	
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0 1923	3 1000				108				107 83 79			
	0 1000	Laurentide	5		·					85		
0 1935 19 1933	5 100 3 500										98 961	
2 1932	2 100	Montreal Light, Heat and Power	. 1						190	100	941 99	
( 1922 5 1941		Rentraal Tramways						·				
0 1936	6 100								106 102	105	105	
	$     \begin{array}{c}       2 \\       2 \\       1000     \end{array}   $	Montreal Warehousing Ogilvie Flour Mills. Series B.	6							102	101*	
0	. 1000	Untario Loan		ü	1	90	90		911	93 90	93 90	
0 1926		Penmans, Limited. Porto Rico Railway		11 C		91	91			811	811	
7 1936 0 1940		Deigo Deog Limited				541	541		5-1	52	. 52	
0 1939		Onchos Dailway Light Heat and Power				96 941	96	1				
0 1935 27 1958		Rio de Janeiro Tram., Light and Power 2nd Mortgage	e 5						100 97			
0 1942	2 100			101				******				
$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1929 \\ 0 & 1941 \end{array}$		Champin Williams Paint Co							99	101	1011 101	
	1 500	Consist Divor Dula and Paper Co.	. 0	97		79	79		95)		· · · · · · · · ·	
4	- 100 6 100	St. John Railway Steel Co. of Canada				93	- 93		961 96		93 91	
BA 1919	9 1000	Toronto and Vork Radial	. 0	1				·····	87 86		84 831	
1949	19 500	Western Canada Power	. 0		1000							
	28 1000 16 £100	West Kootenay	. 0	× ···					983		100	
00 1931	3i 1000	Windsor Hotel	- 1 72				•		102 100	102	102	
The second	35 .000	Winnipeg Electric Railway.	·									
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		VANCOL		1	1	OCK	EXCH		-			

Cap. in thou'ds Auth- orized	LISTED	Mar. 26 1914 Bid Ask	Cap. in thou'ds Auth- orized	UNLISTED-Continued	Mar. 26 1914 Bid Ask	Cap. in and thou'ds Auth- orized	UNLISTED—Continued	Mar 26 1914 Bid Ask
	00 B.C. Telephone Co			B.C. Perm. Loan A	130	500 .50	Can. N.W. Oil Coronation Gold	3
2 500 1	00 PI	ef		B.C. Trust Co	86 90	500 500	Glacier Creek	
75 1	00 Burton Saw Works		15,000 100	Granby	80 90	200 -1	Grand Trunk L'nds	
5,000 1	00 Dominion Trust Co	106 112	250 100	Metropolitan Bldg. Ltd com.			Hudeon Bay Fire	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
	00 Gt. West Perm. (A)	127		Northern Crown Ba.	91		Hudson Bay Mort.	
3,000	1 Intern'l. Coal & C	11 11		National Finance	55 75	250 1	Kootenay Gold	1.000
	10 Vancouver Devel			Pacific Coast Fire		500 1	Lucky Jim ZinC	4** 505
1,000	1 Alberta Can. Oil			Pacific Investment		100	McGillivary Coal	13
2,500	I Alberta Coal & Coke		250 50	Pacific Loan Co		• 500 100	Nicola Valley C. & C	1 1
500	1 Nugget Gold Mines		7,500 100	Can. Cons'd, M.&S		1 750	Rambler Carriboo	01
1.000	25 Portland Canal	11 24		S.A. Scrip		3,000 1	Royal Collieries	
100	1 Stewart M.& D. Co	ere ere ere		American Can. Oil			Stewart Land	21
2,500	10 Western Coal & C	*** ** * ***		Amalgamated Dev		20 4 1,500 1	Red Cliff Min. Co	
	UNLISTED		300 1	B.C. Refining Co		1,000	West'n Union Fire	1
	00 B.C. Packerscom			Ba'k'rs T. Cocom			White Is, Sulphur	
A 1,500 .	". " pref	ere fire ere					World Building	11
1,'400 1	00 B. C. Life Assurance Co	11 11	3 500	Can. Can Switch				****