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DIVIDEND No. 94

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 31st January, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of February, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st January, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

Toronto, 17th December, 1913.

und

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Bank of Nova

DIRECTORS

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Ouarterly Dividend Notice No. 93

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN Per Cent. Per Annum upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending 31st January, 1914. and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City, and at its branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1914. to Shareholders of record of 28rd January, 1914. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto on Wednesday, the 18th of Feb-ruary next, at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board

By order of the Board.

GEO. P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager

Toronto, 16th December, 1913.

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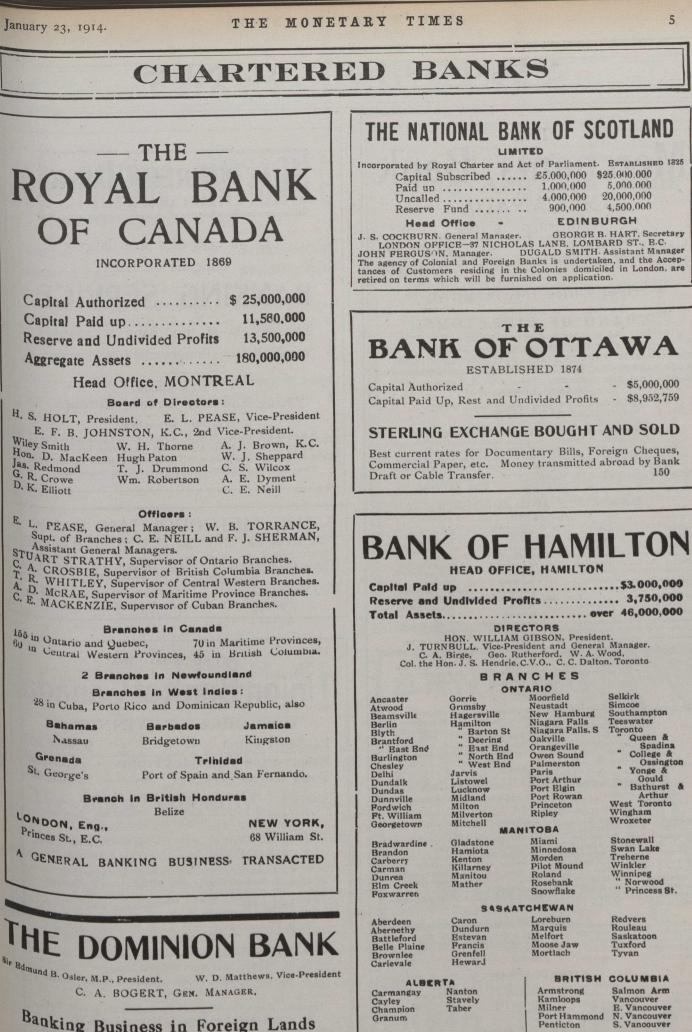
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Volume 52.





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Volume 52.





INVESTMENT AND LOAN COMPANIES



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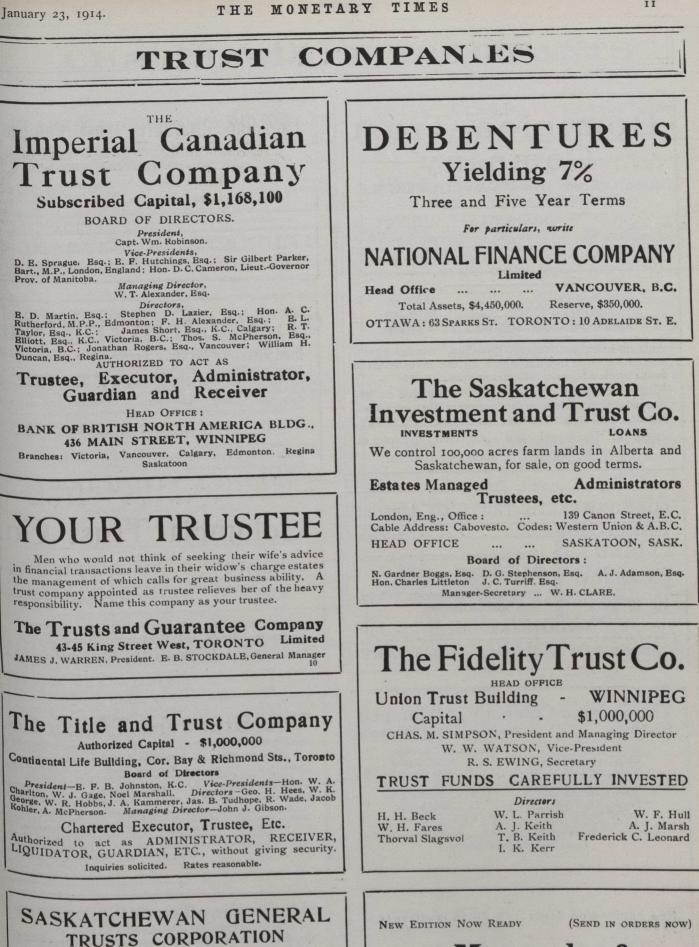
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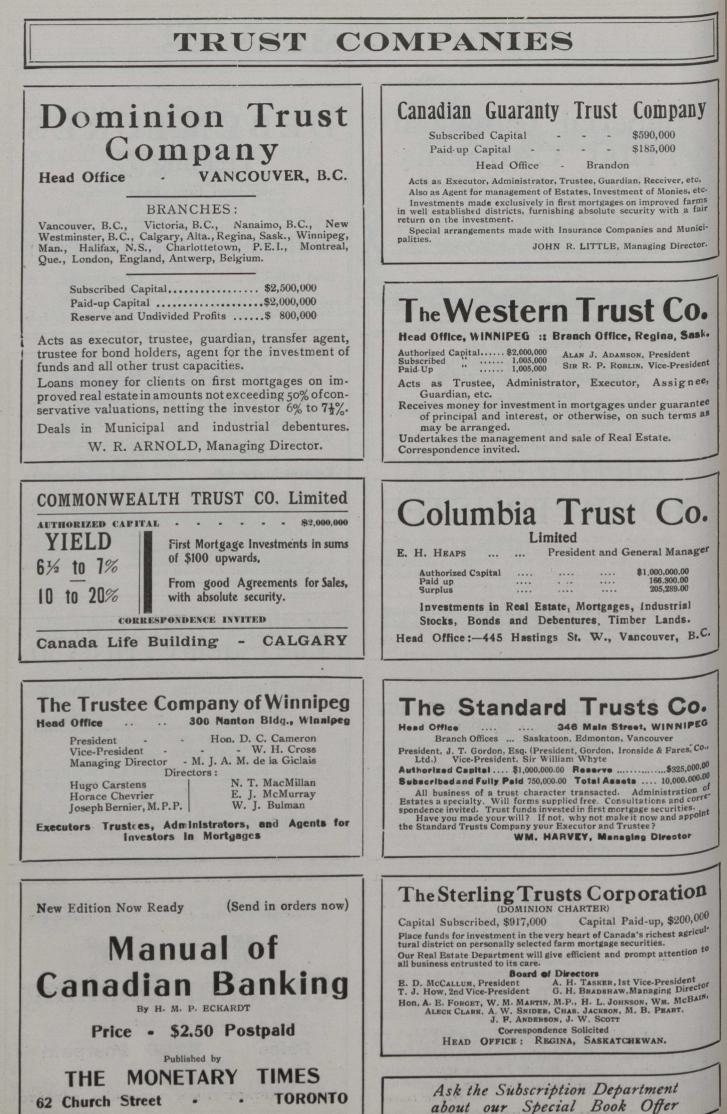
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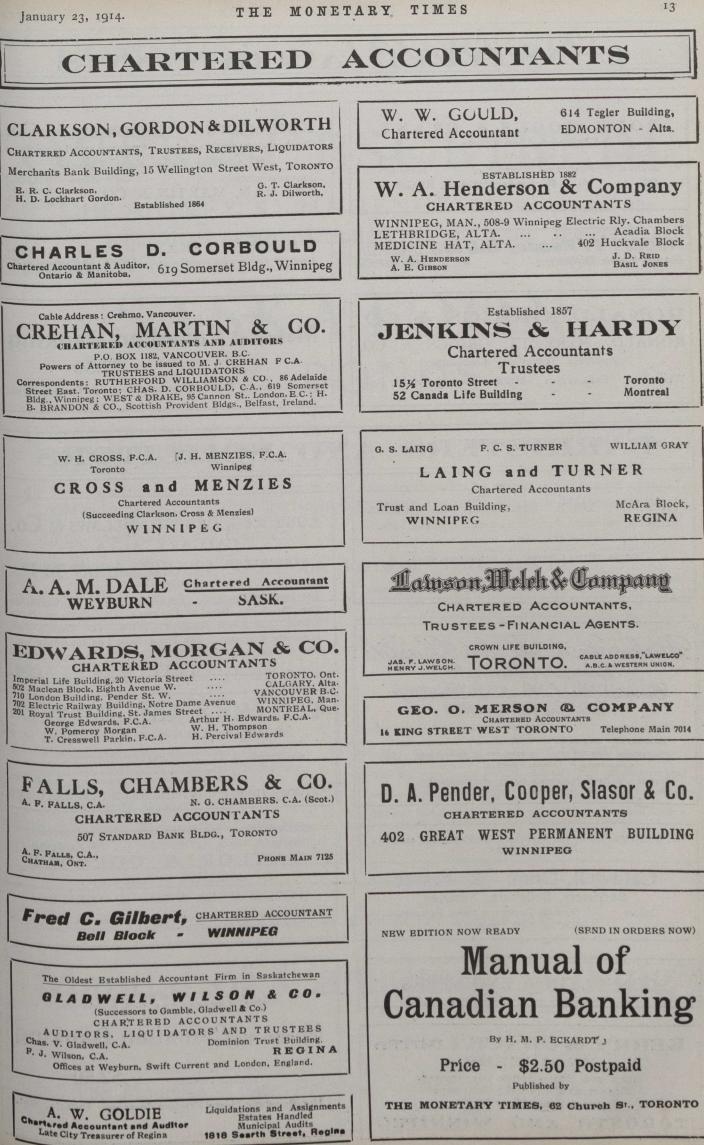
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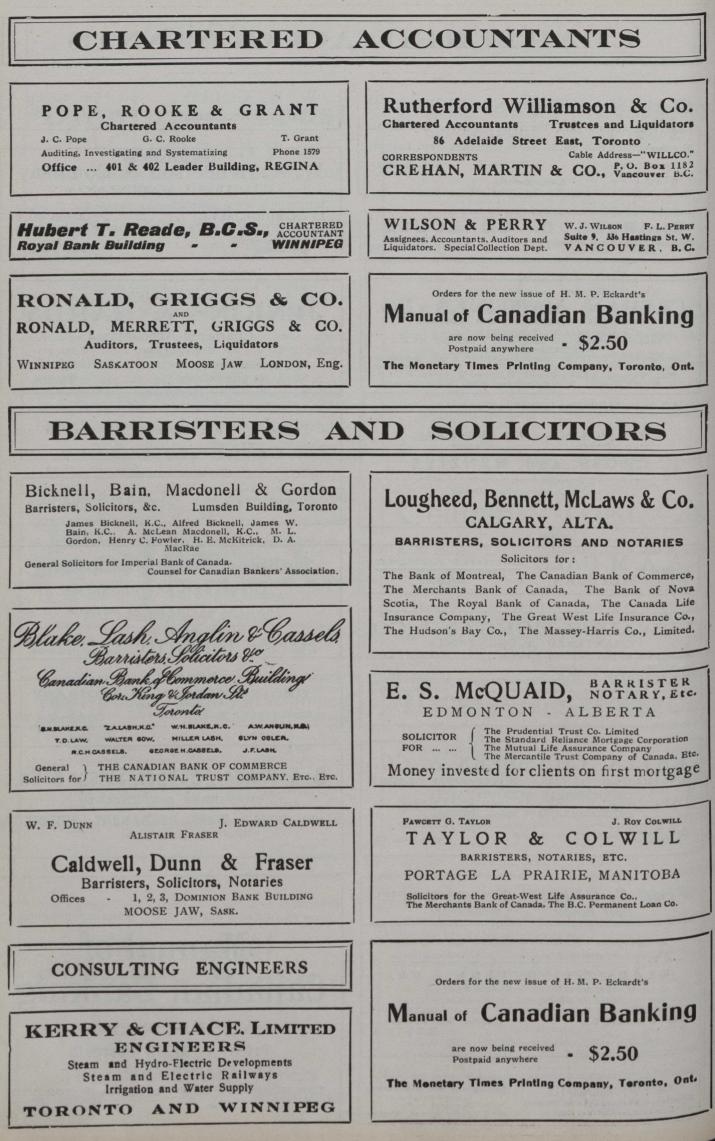
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Volume 52.



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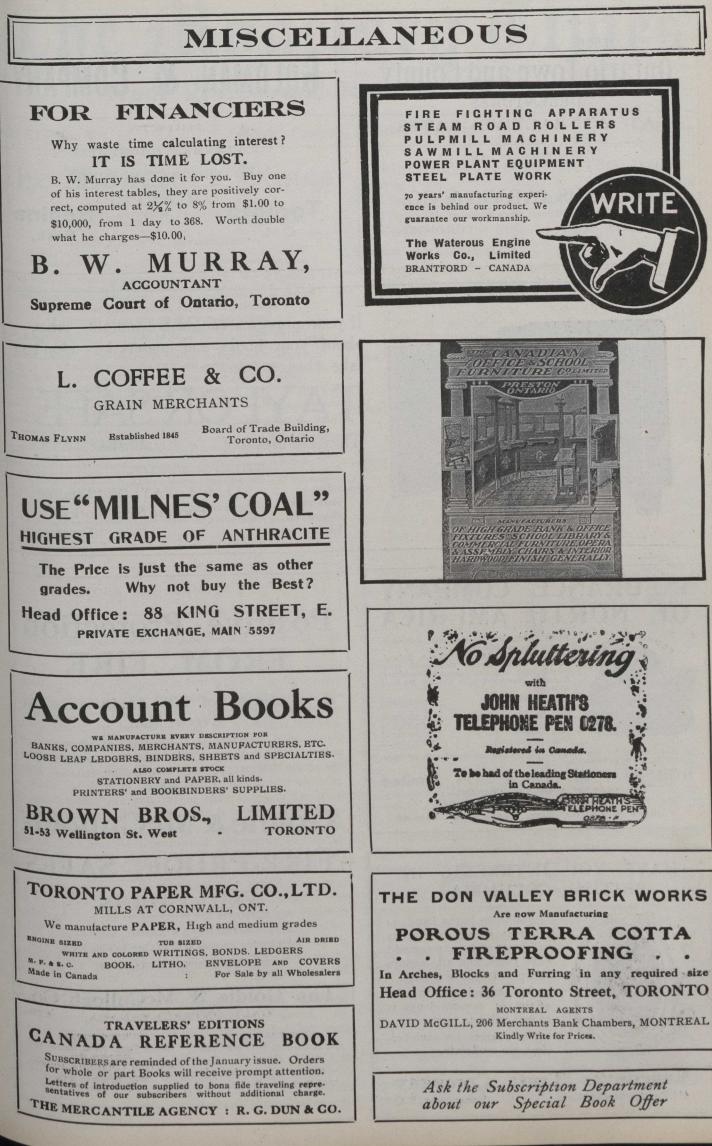
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The Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle

Vol. 52-No. 4

Toronto, Canada, January 23, 1914

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INVESTORS AND CANADA'S LOANS

Much has been heard in London regarding the fact that various Canadian borrowers have made several issues in one year, each succeeding issue being floated at such a price as to work disadvantage to the purchasers of earlier issues. This happened on several occasions during 1913, but The Monetary Times cannot see where else the blame can be placed than on market conditions. The London Economist says that investors have grown so accustomed of late to see the price of every new issue quoted at a discount after allotment, that it is becoming the mode for them to send orders to buy the stock after allotment letters are out, rather than to apply for it on the prospectuses. Brokers are quick to note any change in the financial fashion, and one firm, on the eve of the issue of the Canadian Government prospectus, circularized its clients with the advice that they should refrain from applying for the stock, and invited limits to buy at a discount later. In this particular case the counsel was to a great extent justified by results, because it was announced that the underwriters of the issue had received ⁸³ per cent., upon which the price opened in the market at 1/2 discount for special settlement. A rush of buying showed that the public had left limits with brokers to take advantage of the possible discount, which ran off to 1/4. At this price the discount would not cover the broker's commission and the expenses of the purchase, and the scrip soon dropped back to 1/2 discount. Although the public, therefore, has only applied for small amounts of the new stock recently offered, it is fairly obvious that there is quite a good market for stock and shares which are cheap, or attractive for any other reason, and the following list of prices of recent issues shows that comparatively few of the "failures" stand at more than fractional discounts :----

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I	ssue Price.	Amount Paid.		Price.	
Alberta 4½% Reg. Stock		45	21/2	2	dis.
B.S.A. 6% "B" Pref	21/	6/	/6	1/6	pm.
Brazil 5%, 1913	97			75/8	
Buenos Ayres 5%, 1913	96	96	9534	961/4	
Canada 4%, 1960	97	27	5/8	3/8	dis.
Can. Nth. Railway 5% Debs.	95	60 .	4	3 .,	dis.
Edmonton (C.) 5% 1923-53	96	96	97	97 1/2	
Montreal (C.) 41/2%, 1953	981/2	231/2	1/4	1. 1/2	pm.
New Zealand 4%, 1923	981/2			dis. 1/8	
Prince Albert (C.) 5% Deb	90	25	4 1/4		dis.
Roval Dutch Pet. (£81/3)	. 51 5-	32 10			
Roumanian 41/2%, 1913	91	40	par	1/2 T/	
St. Petersburg 41/2 %, 1913	93 3/4	7.834		1/2	
Saskatoon (C.) 5%,1961	93	93	93		
Stockholm (C.) 41/2 %, 1913.	97	30	3/8		dis.
Toronto (C.) 41/2 % Debs	.97 1/2	15	1 1/4		
Vancouver (C.) 41/2 %, 1953.	95	95	9334		dis.
Vancouver Power 41/4 % Deb.	88	51	I 7 76		pm.
W. Aust. 4%, 1942-62	. 97	4.7	1 7/8	2 78	pm.

The Stockholm 41/2 per cent. lists were closed within a few hours of their opening. Montreal promptly secured support for its recent 41/2 per cent. loan, which came out at 981/2. The Royal Dutch shares offered by Messrs. Rothschild were eagerly subscribed-most likely by real investors or by interested parties, because shares which are offered at $\pounds 51$ make no great appeal to the stag. Underwriters in other cases have been left with fairly large proportions of their obligations, but time after time they find ready buyers after the allotment, so that although the underwriting profits are reduced, they have been substantial enough in many cases to encourage the fraternity, and to keep alive a spirit of adventure. From the purely investment point of view, the Canadian government new scrip at 961/2 for fully paid stock is one of the cheapest in the Trustee list, giving a return of $\pounds 4$ 3s. on the money. The new Sierra Leone stock gives a trifle more, but has not the same prestige as a security of the Canadian Dominion. The latest Montreal and Toronto loans-which, of course, are not available for strict

trusts-each pay about 10s. per cent. more than the Dominion Government issue; and the new Canadian Pacific notes, which have just been created, at 41/2 premium per old share, will yield £5 17s. on the money, without taking redemption into account. This price practically represents par, above which there is no incentive to buy them. The Grand Trunk Pacific notes offered the other week also look very cheap, giving a $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. return over the seven years' term. In addition to the investors who are absorbing the new issues, there are others, more cautious still, who announce their intention of waiting for interest rates yet more attractive, taking the view that borrowing the world over is hardly likely to decrease in the near future, and that, unless the money position changes, each successive loan must be brought out at a price more tempting than its predecessor. "So far as Canada is concerned," says our contemporary, "there is certainly a disposition to regard the recent borrowing by the government, by the cities, the municipalities, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a certain amount of disfavor, as affording evidence that the country requires hard cash very badly, otherwise new issues would be deferred until a season more convenient than the last month of a year which has been notorious for dear money and similar drawbacks."

Canada must have hard cash and will need it very badly so long as nearly half a million more people every year continue to make this country their home.

If Montreal desires to avoid the "after-the-world'sfair" taste in the civic mouth, it should give the cold shoulder to the proposed 1917 fair.

PROVINCIAL SECURITIES ON TRUSTEE LIST SOON?

For several years, The Monetary Times has worked with a zest—in conjunction with the various provincial government authorities and others who have interested themselves—with a view to inducing the Imperial government to have Canadian provincial securities included in the British trustee list. At the suggestion of The Monetary Times, the matter was brought forward at the recent interprovincial conference at Ottawa. A resolution was passed there, representing the unanimous views of Canada's nine provinces, asking the Dominion government to take a step in the matter.

A Canadian Associated Press cable message from London says, on good authority, that the representations made at that conference are being favorably considered in the Colonial Office and the Treasury Department of the British government. The Imperial authorities are said to appreciate fully the great disadvantages which the Canadian provincial governments suffer by their exclusion from the Imperial Colonial Stock Act of thirteen years ago, and everything points to the early removal of this disability, which will entail Imperial legislation.

Commenting on this good news, the Toronto Mail says that at first sight it might seem that the advantage of being on the list is not now as great as it would have been some years ago. The volume of securities admissible to that list has been much increased by new issues. Consequently, the very best securities have declined, notwithstanding the trustee preference in their favor. In 1912 British Consols went down somewhat alarming'y, and with them went other high-grade securities. It seemed as if there had come to be a superfluity of the bonds and stocks in which holders of trust funds might invest. But if trustee securities went down, so did other securities. Whether within or without the list good bonds and stocks sagged, but those within the list sagged the less. Our Provincial Governments need not be surprised if the price asked for the coveted privilege of trustee rank is the subjecting of their issues to some special conditions. These conditions might include investigation into their financial status. That certainly would not be a bad thing for the provinces. The idea of supervision of their financial affairs by the British Government might be galling to them, but it would have a wholesome tendency to keep the use of their credit in bounds, says our contemporary.

The provincial governments are quite prepared, and have been for some years past, to do what is further necessary to secure the trustee list privileges. As to supervision of their financial affairs by the British government, it will be mostly a matter of formality. No one anticipates monetary indiscretion on the part of the provinces.

So that its natural modesty might not appal, Canada borrowed \$6,000,000 in London during the first week of 1914.

PRODUCTION COMES NEXT

It was pleasing to note that Mr. Duncan Coulson, president of the Bank of Toronto, took occasion at the annual meeting of that institution, to draw attention to what has become Canada's first consideration-more production. The continued influx of large amounts of money has added greatly to the prosperity of the country, but, as Mr. Coulson pointed out, prosperity created by the expenditure of borrowed money will soon pass away, and unless our borrowings have gone into development of lands which are thereby made productive, into profitable industries, into well-planned and properly-managed railways, and other investments, municipal and private, that have a solid foundation and bring a profitable return, we will find that our seeming prosperity has been resting upon a poor foundation. But we have great natural resources, we have large sources of productive wealth, and we have only to conserve these wisely and judiciously use our opportunities to have a safe and prosperous future.

For the benefit of New York and other critics, it should be emphasized that there is no danger in this the Canadian situation, except possibility of failure to grasp the significance of the national position. Canada has never yet failed to do that. We are nearing the end of a period of construction and approaching a period of production, one which Sir George Paish says will favor, ably surprise the staunchest friends and supporters of Canada. Even in the days when construction work absorbed the greater part of national energy, productive work was not insignificant. The following figures have been prepared as showing the sources of the wealth production of the Dominion, and should assure us that our present interest charge of about \$150,000,000 can be readily borne, and that the foundations upon which we are building are reasonably secure. The items may be put under the following heads, with the estimated amounts represented by each :-

Crop production	\$	526,295,410
Fisheries		35,000,000
Minerals		145,000,000
Forests		183,000,000
Manufactured products	I	,620,000,000

These total an amount of .. \$2,509,295,410

These figures do not embrace the whole of our production, as they do not include anything for animals and animal products, dairy, etc., and there is no doubt that if all the items were included the yearly wealth production would be nearly \$3,000,000.

Mr. Coulson ingeniously placed his excellent advice on this subject in a wrapping of conservative optimism, in these words: "We are only at the beginning of our development, and if content to go forward wisely, avoiding speculative booms, paying special attention to increasing our production, and while developing our natural resources, at the same time wisely conserving them, our country will have an assured future, and investments can continue to be made in Canada with absolute safety.

HOW CAPITAL AND LABOR DISCUSSED COMPENSATION

Impressions of a Notable Ontario Gathering, Its Constituent Parts Being at Sixes and Sevens When They Might Have Been Almost One

APITAL and labor, employers and employees' representatives, sat in groups, first in a reception room and later, strictly in the same groups, in a committee room at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Tuesday. The gathering was one of national significance because delegates spoke for far over one hundred thousand industrial workers and for many thousands of men who employed them; and because other provinces may copy the Ontario law. Hon. I. B. Lucas, the provincial treasurer, acted as chairman. The meeting was called to consider objections to the proposed workmen's compensation act for Ontario. It developed within five minutes into an illimitable platform for the discussion of economics, finance and anything else that conveniently could be dragged in with the hooks of oratory. It ranged from what a man could earn, even if an accident had removed his legs, to how a baby would suffer if its father lost his life through wilful misconduct. It traced the trickling of the cost of compensation from the people to the government, through the contributories, and back to the people in the shape of increased cost of products to the consumer.

As hotter the arguments grew, more the digression extended. Mr. Lucas, whose rotund, innocent smile hides a battery of ready-to-use thrusts, frequently reminded the speakers, but not often enough, that the object of the meeting was to hear objections to the bill. He allowed almost every speaker enough oratorical rope to hang the compensation bill and every other Bill born. For instance, Mr. Fred Bancroft, a loquacious labor leader, spoke for a solid hour at least. He squeezed into sixty minutes, in a high pitched voice, what the average speaker would allow two hours to consume. Bancroft, who bears a facial resemblance to Lloyd George, had all the latter gentleman's fire but little of his logic. Labor apparently likes speech, and Bancroft is a volcano in constant eruption. He had a travelling bag, full of documents and reports and pamphlets and schedules on workmen's compensation, gathered from every civilized country on earth. He was quite willing to talk about all of the of them and on every possible phase of each of them. Mr. Lucas remarked that such a proceeding might take a couple of days, the provincial treasurer being famous for conservatism in the matter of time estimates.

All the speakers, with one exception, were given a fair show and none of their addresses were cut short. When Mr. C. W. I. Woodland took the stand, as president of the Casualty Underwriters' Association of Can-ada, Chairman Lucas allowed his tense mood to lapse into the past tense. Hon. W. H. Hearst may have been thinking of the necessity of ready-made farms in Northern Ontario. Col. Hendrie may have been figuring as to what horse would win the King's Plate this year. Other thoughts were wandering, too. With the spirit of inattention manifested at the cabinet table, most of the delegates thought the official time had arrived to crack jokes and to ruffle the meeting into passable disorder. The idea seemed to have spread that Mr. Woodland was speaking for a lonely insurance company when, as a matter of fact, he was speaking for every casualty insurance company in Canada and for a goodly number of manufacturers, besides. One interruption expressed the opinion that it was good advertising for a casualty insurance company. Hon. W. J. Hanna, who during the day expressed himself four times, thrice to the point and once unnecessarily, put in the unnecessary remark that Mr. Woodland could leave the name and address of his company and let it go at that.

The insurance manager was unable to stem the tide of opposition to a fair hearing, the tide having been given a fillip by the head table. Mr. Woodland is a type of man who can speak only to an audience that unanimously propose to listen. Had he had the forceful method of Mr. Lynch Staunton, K.C., and the look which the bulky representative of a locomotive engineers' brotherhood or similar organization bestowed upon his one interrupter, a look which would freeze hot water, Mr. Woodland might have had a better chance. When he managed to say that the manufacturers had "not the least conception of what this bill means," and hinted that many manufacturers, on this subject, did not know what they were talking about, it brought an ironical laugh. But Mr. Woodland was pretty nearly right. Almost every delegate representing the Canadian manufacturers had different views as to what sort of bill they wanted. The Toronto contingent, or some of them, desired the grouping system. The Hamilton industrial captains thought that was impracticable, there not being enough industries for the various groups to carry the burden, a very practical objection. The manufacturers were not divided on the question of having a bill or of giving fair treatment to labor, but they seemed hopelessly tangled as to what the present bill really means and what they really want. Even the well chambered legal mind of Mr. Lucas could not grasp the multiplicity of arguments of various shapes, colors and odors advanced by the manufacturers.

The inconsistence of the Woodland incident was striking. Mr. Lynch Staunton, K.C., representing the Hamilton manufacturers, quoted the scientific methods and principles by which insurance companies have written their business, as opposed to the proposed group system of the government bill. Mr. Henderson, vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, spoke similarly, so far as the insurance companies are concerned. And when a manufacturer asked the government for the right of placing his insurance with a reputable company to be approved by the compensation commissioners, Mr. Lucas beamed a slight ray of sympathy and told the manufacturer that there was "a great deal to be said on both sides." Yet, when the representative of the insurance companies themselves arose, unfairly he was, as a messenger boy remarked, "handed his walking check."

Mr. Findley, vice-president of the Massey-Harris Company, was the last speaker, but one of the most reasonable. The argument that the consumer would ultimately pay the compensation could not, he said, apply to his company's products, as more than 50 per cent. of their output was marketed in foreign countries, and only a small percentage in Ontario. He favored compensation and took a very generous stand in regard to the cause of labor. He, as well as Mr. Harris, president of the Toronto Employers' Association, desired the responsibility to be removed from the manufacturer "for an act of God," such as an instance cited, the Regina windstorm.

It is almost as hard to gather impressions from cabinet ministers as it is to make impressions upon them. Mr. Lucas, however, seemed to have a special thirst for views on the subject of limitation of compensation. "Put some limit in," said Mr. Harris, of the Toronto Employers' Association, "even if you have to put in \$50,000; but put something in." The Ontario government will probably do so. The labor speakers who were reminded, by the way, once or twice that they represented only organized labor and that organized labor was not the whole thing, were strongly opposed to any limitation. They are quite willing to sacrifice common law, contributory negligence and other useful things which the bill proposes to drop overboard, if it were left to the commissioners who administer the act, to fix the compensation. But if there is limitation, then organized labor does not think common law is such a red hot coal, and they want to hold on to it. In short, their argument is no common law and boundless compensation, or limited compensation and the old law in its old place.

After Mr. Bancroft, speaking for the Trades and Labor Council, had delivered himself of an eloquent but disjointed address, chiefly aimed at the manufacturers, and spoke of the terrible fight which labor would wage if the bill did not pass, Mr. Lucas brought him up sharply to what objections he had to the bill. Apparently he had none, at least only one,-the bill did not go far enough, or, as another speaker put it, "the bill has went a long way," but not enough. Organized labor also claimed Sir William Meredith, the commissioner who has investigated the subject and prepared the draft bill, as their particular pet. Mr. Lucas thought the draft was a compromise between the manufacturers and employers, but the manufacturers did not seem able to feel their handful of compromise. One important point arose and did not seem to be clearly answered. Indeed, there is a great deal of heroic plunging in the dark in the bill.

Mr. Bancroft and organized labor generally seemed to think that if the bill becomes law there will be an end to contests, especially of the legal kind; that compensation will come down automatically like the sand in an egg timer; that there will never be disputes as to the amount of compensation, and that the board of com-pensation commissioners will be as autocratic as the Zabern affair of Germany. On the other hand, Mr. Lynch Staunton thinks the bill prickles with contentiousness. He expects the compensation commissioners to be so busy "trying" cases that he suggested that where the parties, the injured and the employer, agree that the question of compensation should be tried by a local judge, such a judge could try the case. Otherwise, Mr. Staunton thought the commissioners would be spending their time travelling all over the province in a special train taking a few minutes' sleep when the locomotive was taking water.

The draft of the proposed workmen's compensation bill for Ontario will be amended. The most important amendment may be the fixing of a maximum amount of compensation. Clerical staffs in manufacturing offices will probably be excluded from the act. Accidents due to an "act of God" probably will not be shouldered upon the employer. A system of registration may be established so that certain classes of employers may not escape their due. The Ontario government still seems bent upon State administration. It is to be hoped they are not anticipating to live up to the carefully wrapped figures of expense and administration costs quoted by Mr. Bancroft.

A university professor was asked for his opinion of this memorable day. "All at sixes and sevens," was his reply. That seems to be it. The manufacturers are not agreed as to what they want and as to what they do not like. Organized labor likes what it has got and having tasted, wants more, at the same time fearing someone even yet will bite off the end of the sugar stick. Meantime, the government is between the devil of votes and the deep sea of losing them. If the government were a private individual, he would probably do what a manufacturer suggested in an aside-tell organized labor and the manufacturers to get together and unite upon a mutually agreeable plan, or else they would not get a compensation bill. That is practical, especially as employers and labor are not nearly so far apart on this question as the fiery labor speeches this week would lead one to believe.

Making the law is a wonderful operation.-F.W.F.

Senator Cox-An Appreciation By JAMES HEDLEY

The death of the Hon. Senator Cox removes a man who filled a large place in the affairs of Canada, and by mative shrewdness and assiduous labor helped to place the imprint of success upon many important enterprises. Captivated when a boy by the then new use of electricity for business intercourse, he learned telegraphy, and for years represented the Montreal **Telegraph Company** and its successor. What absorbed him still more was the business of insurance, and his course as a life assurance canvasser was the most remark-able of a strenuous career. Of all the enterprises in which he engaged, railways, industrial concerns, banking and loan-ing associations, his favorite for fifty years was the Canada Life, and, indeed, he was the greatest individual factor in that company's great progress. **Of the Human Aspect**.

Of the Human Aspect.

Now that he is no more, those who speak or write about him seem to prefer to dwell on the more human aspect of him seem to prefer to dwell on the more human aspect of the man than upon his abilities as a constructive financier. It is not always that a person who becomes known to the public as "one who does things" on a large and successful scale can be described, as the deceased gentleman has been fairly described, one who "with all his success, his wealth and happiness, loved the simple life and walked humbly side by-side with his fellow-man."

The late Senator, friendly as he was and always ready with the glad hand, yet possessed great deliberation and restraint, and was not distinguished for warmth of manner: even as a life-canvasser he captivated his prospect rather by penetrating perception and lucid argument than by fond personal persuasion.

The many who have given their testimony as to his dis-position concur in saying that an outstanding feature was his steady kindliness. Men of his stamp, ambitious and resolute, are bound to make enemies in the course of busi-ness life. But Cox did not long cherish resentments, and would rather do an antagonist a kindness than maintain life-long hostility long hostility.

In the Early Days.

In the Early Days. A man about the same age as himself, who was a tele graph operator at the same time, left Canada for a while, and on his return found that Mr. Cox had left Peterboro for Toronto and had much enlarged the scope of his opera-tions. Said the younger man: "Well, Cox, I see you are as fond of variety as the rest of us." "Yes," was the reply, "both you and I like to get on." All testimony agrees that the late Senator's democratic simplicity of mind and manner suffered him to maintain friendly relations on level terms with many persons who had not risen, as he did, to higher levels in the community. One has heard quaint stories in this sort, but it is better, rather than relate them, to tell of his munificent public gifts and his many benefactions to worthy people, some of whom had no other claim than the fact that they had shown him kindness in early life. His goodness to young men was proverbial. Many a

act that they had shown him kindness in early life. His goodness to young men was proverbial. Many a youth, telegrapher or clerk, in whom he saw ability and dili-gence, was started on his way to success by the timely help and promotion of the late Senator. It was striking to stand on the stairway of his residence, at his funeral, and remark among the throng that filled the hall the number of men whom the observer had known for ten to twenty years, grown from bright-eyed youths to grey-haired veterans of finance, who had been started on their way to success by George A. Cox.

Example to Business Men.

Example to Business Men. Never exuberant or convivial. he maintained throughout his long life a consistent level of simple living and productive industry. And once, where three men out of four in a party bound on a transcontinental trip were bent upon seeing, in holiday mood, the marvels of British Columbia and lingering over the beauties of San Juan Strait, Cox preferred to make a quick passage across the Strait from Vancouver and return for the sake of accompanying and writing policies for \$50,000 each on two passengers bound for Japan. The example he has given to business men in respect

The example he has given to business men in respect of courage, industry and perseverance is as valuable as the repute he worthily obtained for financial acumen, organizing ability and fair dealing. A worthy Canadian, he has left his mark upon the time. mark upon the time.

The lighting of a match in the vicinity of a tank of lacquer, according to the testimony adduced by Fire Commissioner Latulippe, was the cause of the fire which originated in the building of the Decbul Tools, Limited, at 381 Ontario Street East, Montreal, on December 20th, destroying the building, an auto garage alongside, and other premises, entailing a loss of about \$285,000

THE MONETARY TIMES

CANADA'S TRADE WITH MEXICO

Imports From Dominion Show Decrease, But Exports Calgary Will Market a Loan-Fox Companies Want From This Latin Republic to This Country Are Larger

(Contributed by P. Tamayo, Mexican Consul, Toronto.)

The public at present cannot associate the name of Mexico with any other words than "war," "chaotic condi-tions," "anarchy," and many other awe-inspiring terms, which, after being printed over and over again by many of the daily papers in their "money-making" sensationalism, have so deeply impressed their readers that they consider as an established fact that if there is nothing but war and bloodshed, no thought of trade can be sensible except for those in the line of mankind destructing manufactures. Much to our satisfaction, however, conditions in Mexico are far those in the line of mankind destructing manufactures. Much to our satisfaction, however, conditions in Mexico are far from being as bad as described. The cotton crop in the State of Coahuila (which region has been the most affected by the revolution) is valued at \$30,000,000, and the work of construc-tion of several new railway lines, which will comprise a total of 5,000 miles, has been initiated. The international trade has also been active. Merchants know well that "discount" has to be applied to the views of the daily press, and even under conditions which are sometimes directly adverse to them, they face serenely the situation. It has been so in regard to the latest increase of import duties, when most of the boards of trade spontaneously expressed their willingness to abide by it, considering it a

expressed their willingness to abide by it, considering it a duty of patriotism for all importers to thus render some assistance to their country.

Canadian Exporters Lack Confidence.

Unfortunately, as I have said some months ago in this publication, there seems to be some lack of confidence in the Mexican trade on the part of Canadian exporters, on whom the alarming news apparently makes a deep impression, which, judging from the facts which I will outline in this article, is absent in all other foreign centres of commerce. The imports and exports during the 1912-1913 fiscal year as compared with the preceding one are briefly shown in the next lines, and, as it may be noticed, there was a gain in both items.

in both items.

Imports.

	the state water the second state to be a state of the	
Animal products Vegetable products Mineral products Textile manufactures Chemicals and drugs Spiritous, fermented and nature tural drinks Paper and its manufactures. Machinery and appliances Vehicles Arms and explosives Miscellaneous	6,744,083 5,120,770 23,383,811	1912-1913. \$ 18,041,419 31,569,545 47,446,906 25,886,359 12,617,026 6,851,784 5,287,741 24,498,683 5,106,629 7,737,568 10,728,678
Total	\$182,662,311	\$195,772,338
Min. Expor	ts.	
Mineral products Vegetable products Animal products Manufactures Miscellaneous .	\$186,206,803	\$189,648,612 85,942,954 19,837,832 3,345,264 1,630,955
Total Canada's share on the abov	\$297,989,129 re was as follow	\$300,405,617

surfaces share on the above was as follows:	-
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Exports from Canada	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
exports to Canada	•••• \$ 964,578	\$ 303,445
TL .	1,350,091	1,487,537

lar equal to about two pesos).

It is to be noted how considerable is the decrease of the exports from Canada to Mexico, although the imports of Mexican products shows a gain over the previous year.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE AGAIN REDUCED

The Bank of England has reduced its rate to 4 per cent. This is the second reduction this year.

Hon. Frank Cochrane has given notice of a bill to extend for a year the time for completing the prairie section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and also the time for its taking in the eastern section of the Transcontinental Railway. Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., seeks to amend the Money Lenders Act by making it an offence to charge more than 12 per cent. on loans up to \$500 or in excess of that amount. The present act applies only to loans up to \$500. Hon. Frank Cochrane has given notice of a bill to extend act applies only to loans up to \$500.

LONDON MARKET IS IMPROVING

Money

(The) following cable, messages of the Canadian "Associated "Press and the Montreal Stur are printed by special arrangement.)

*London, January 19 .- The success of the state of Victoria loan is convincing evidence of the decided improvement in the investment market. The loan was for one mution sterling, in forms at 97.

The list was to remain open till Wednesday evening, but closed at noon to-day, the scrip being quoted at half premium.

London, January 19.—Cheaper money is the immediate

Calgary to Market Loan.

Calgary's mayor says that he has successfully arranged for a flotation on the London market of practically the entire outstanding bond issue at a price of 97. The total issues of bonds disposed of is \$5,930,000. A cablegram has been re-ceived by the city's London fiscal agents, advising of terms under which the flotation can be made, and urging prompt acceptance.

London Times on Canada.

*London, January 16.—The Times to-day publishes an elaborate Annual World's Review. It takes a confident view of Canada's position, despite the present reaction after the boom. It cause the whether a constituent the boom. the boom. It says the wholesome competition which exists between political parties of the Dominion is very genuine, and shows a desire to improve social conditions and also the revolt from the eager commercialism which dominated thought and feeling through the long period of expansion. It says that the whole country is buoyant and optimistic,

and that there are many great national enterprises under con-templation. National revenues are abundant, it says, and they are being freely devoted to public objects. The rural population are prosperous, and there are great bodies of in-dustrial workers fully employed at high wages

dustrial workers fully employed at high wages. There is less public extravagance, but it is the convic-tions of the Canadians that the country will show as much progress in the next decade as they have shown in the last. They have no alternative but plans to build for national expansion which is designed to be theirs.

Victoria State Loan.

+London, January 17.-The Australian state of Victoria *London, January 17.—Ine Australian state of victoria will shortly be in the market for a substantial loan. The terms are for \$5,000,000 in 4 per cent. stock at 97, less a small "turn" involved by the payment of a full three months' interest on the 1st of April. The last public issue made on behalf of Victoria was in September, when \$10,000,000 of 4 per cent. stock was placed at 98 to redeem the balance of the loan of 1883. There has been keen inquiry for the latest issue on the part of the underwriters.

[This loan was oversubscribed.-Editor, The Monetary

Times.] *London, January 21.—The Canadian financial feature to-day was the rush to take part in the new Calgary city loan to-day was the rush to be offered at 97, on which the underwriters get 11/2 per cent. commission.

*Canadian Associated Press cable.

IMPERIAL CUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY

The results shown in the ninth annual report of the Im-perial Guarantee and Accident Company are creditable and are evidences of the progressive record which this company is attaining. The returns show an increase of \$1,656,667 on business written, the number of policies issued being 14,983 for \$35,830,824, being 332 policies more than last year. The premiums on business written amounted to \$331,188, of which \$327,767 was paid for, being an increase on business

of which \$327,767 was paid for, being an increase on business written of \$9,102, and on paid business an increase of \$22,935.

The interest earnings amounted to \$14,498, being am increase of \$2,164.

The assets of the company amount to \$416,130, being an increase of \$29,896.

The policyholders' surplus is \$270,012, which together with the uncalled subscribed capital of \$800,000, makes the available security for all contracts, \$1,070,012.

The company is well managed and is being successfully conducted in every way.

THE MONETARY TIMES

MOVEMENT OF WESTERN CANADA'S CROP

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the Western Division for the undermentioned periods.

Ior the undermention	oned perio	ds.	
CROPS.	Month of December 1913	4 Months ended Dec. 31, 1913	Same period 1912
Wheat, Spring_	No.	No.	No.
One Hard One Man. Northern Two Man. Northern Three Man. Northern Number Four. Feed. Rejected One, smutty.	$\begin{array}{r} 43\\ 6,446\\ 4,831\\ 1,427\\ 372\\ 10\\ 608\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 670\\ 57,031\\ 26,441\\ 6,146\\ 1,217\\ 27\\ 2,864\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 192 \\ 9.781 \\ 25,921 \\ 16,337 \\ 3.212 \\ 162 \\ 132 \end{array} $
Two and smutty. No Grade. Rejected. Condemned. No. 5 No. 6	197 304 6 121	620 4,191 76 330 182	$558 \\ 12,650 \\ 2,432 \\ 14 \\ 645 \\ 437$
No. Established Grade. No. 1. White Fife. Screenings No. 2 Goose.		37 10 5	437 19 2 22 1
Total Spring Wheat {Cars Wheat, Winter-	14,432 16,236,000	99,847 112,327,875	72,517 81,944,210
One Alberta Red. Two " Three " Four.	9	36 440 251 38	119 351 299 135
One White Winter. Two Three	4 2 3 2	6 10 11 7	64 3 1 4
One Mixed Winter Two Three "		2	1
No Grade Rejected One Two.		1 1	58
No. 4. No. 5. Total Winter Wheat {Cars Bushels		805 905,625	1,042 1,177,460
Total Wheat		100,652 113,233,500	73,559 83,121,670
Extra Number One Number One Canadian Western "Two "Three "	27 2,975	4 121 13,548	12 4,851
Three Extra Number One Feed Number One Two	1,676 139 56 440	5,041 450 165 1,688	1,049 1,972 986 585
Rejected No Grade Condemned No. 1-2 and 3 Black	69 126	356 373 40	385 144 3,010 27
Mixed Grain	4	4 513 22,303	6 32 12,674
Total Oats Cars Barley—		34,490,850	24,714,300
Number Two "Three Extra C.W "Three Four Rejected	1 89 705 427 171	10 588 4,524 2,202 1,112	2 68 3,620 1,142 367
No Grade Condemned Cleanings Feed	23 8 41	63 9 224	890 4 45 106
Total Barley	1,465 1,904,500	8,732 11,351,600	6,244 8,117,200
Number One N.W., Canada 2 C.W 3 C.W Rejected No Grade. Condemned	13	8,061 327 41 33 55 5 5	6,983 961 159 13 234 8
Total Flaxseed	2,326 2,442,300	8,522 8,948,100	8,358 8,775,900
Rye	30 30,000 25 25,000	52 52,000 103 103,000	8,000 Corn 1 1,200
Wheat Cars Oats Cars Barley Bush Bush Cars	$14,531 \\ 16,347,375 \\ 5,631 \\ 10,980,450 \\ 1,465$	$100,652 \\113,233,500 \\22,303 \\34,490,850 \\8,732$	73,55983,121,67012,67424,714,300 $6,244$
Flaxseed Cars Rye Cars	$1,904,500 \\ 2,326 \\ 2,442,300 \\ 30$	11,351,600 8,522 8,948,100 52	6,244 8,117,200 8,358 8,775,900 8
Screenings	30,000 25 25,000	52,000 132 132,000	8,000 1 1,200
Total Grain	24,008 31,729,625	140.393 168,208.050	100,844 124,738,270
Canadian Northern Railway, Calgary Great Northern Railway, Duluth Grand Trunk Pacific	10,296 776 9,676 213 3,047	78.050 2,889 40,870 2,108 16,476	57,976 3,235 25,511 2,380 11,742
Total	24,008	140,393 Increase+ Decrease-	100.844 Increase Per cent.
Increase or Decrease in cars handled and Percentage of same	C.P.R Calgary C N.R G.T.P Duluth	20,074 - 346 15,359 4,734 - 272	
Total		39.549	39.20%

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39,549

39.20%

VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE

XLVIII.

A Life Office's Report

BY C. A. HASTINGS.

Take the balance sheet of any large life office, and you wili find, total revenue, so much: for example, \$0,000,000, and total disbursements,—say, \$4,000,000, showing an excess of income to the amount of \$5,000,000, which has raised the life fund from \$14,000,000 to \$19,000,000. Now this does not mean that the \$5,000,000 I have mentioned is profits; it is simply an addition which the company holds as a provision against the claims which in future years will fall upon it under the policies now in force.

Many people are apt to confuse strength with mere magnitude. In the strong battle for more business there are companies, and well-known companies, too, which are overdoing it—spending money too freely on getting in applications, and not always exercising rigid care in the selection of lives for insurance, and the fixing of premiums It is of far more importance that there should be such care than that the new business should be of large dimensions. It is something far worse—to add to the premium income if the amount at risk is more than proportionately enlarged. It is infinitely better to advance at a comparatively slow pace, so long as it is real advance and not a fictitious progress, that is really, retrogression.

Some Participating Policy Profits.

The company that adheres to safe methods have the common experience of claims being considerably less than the expected amount based on the mortality tables used in the valuation. For example, if the actuary expects a claim for \$5,000 to arise at a certain time, the company, as it were, earmarks \$5,000 of its funds to meet that claim. But if it does not arise at the expected time, the \$5,000, instead of being disbursed. is retained and continues to earn interest. so, by the time the claim comes in, the \$5,000 has something more, and the balance, whatever it may be is surplus, and available for bonuses. Not only so, but the policyholder pays more in premiums than the actuary has calculated for, and the extra premium earns interest on its own account, and so there is a further surplus. Such is one of the sources of profit for the holders of participating policies, and the importance of the selection of risks.

Percentage of Interest Earned.

This brings me to another point—interest. Every life office assumes its funds are earning so much per cent. net seldom higher than 3 per cent.. whereas their funds are in reality earning a much higher rate: therefore, the excess difference earned is an important one, and anyone will see how quickly surplus must arise who has the slightest knowledge of compound interest, and if they accumulate at a higher rate of interest than is officially expected.

It is through the practice of proper economy, the careful handling of funds, the active pursuit of new business, combined with exemplary attention to its desirability as well as its amount, that the excellent records of great life institutions are due.

VALUE OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY ASSETS.

The special valuation of the assets of the Canadian Pacific, which has been completed by officials of the company, places the value of these assets at \$846,000,000, including lands, mileage, stations, rolling stock, steamships and all property owned by the company. The railroad itself is valued at \$452,320,780; the 70 vessels of their steamship fleet are valued at \$22,040,283. The

The railroad itself is valued at \$452,320,780; the 70 vessels of their steamship fleet are valued at \$23,049,283. The company owns 2,052 locomotives, 2,063 first and secondclass passenger carriages, 436 parlor and official cars, 80,000 box cars and 7,000 other cars. It is now operating 13,280.6 miles of track, and owns 6,287,000 acres of land in the Prairie provinces and 1,700,000 in British Columbia. The value of the assets of the company outside of its lands is placed at \$720,531,465.20.

During the year ending June, 1913, the company had an income of \$35,543,061 from passenger fares, and carried 96,-000,000 tons of freight and approximately 921,000 tons of mail.

The company received \$13,273,000 in telegraph tolls, express, mail and baggage dues, and all other sources of income, bringing the total income for the year up to \$139,395,000, with operating expenses of \$95,145,875. During 1913 the company carried 13,485,934 passengers, or 1,784,637 passengers for a distance of one mile each, each passenger paying 1.99 cents per mile for transportation.

WHAT CANADA'S CROPS ARE WORTH

Area Yield and Value of Principal Field Crops-Grain **Crops** Graded Excellent

The area, yield and value of the principal field crops of Canada in 1913, as compared with 1912, are contained in the final estimates of the census and statistics office. Last year's season was very favorable for grain growing in the northwest provinces, where during the ripening, harvesting and threshing periods conditions generally speaking were ideal. In Ontario, Quebec and parts of the Maritime Provinces, on the other hand, the yield of grain was adversely affected by prolonged drought.

For the whole of Canada the principal field crops oc-Cupied a total estimated area of 35,375,000 acres, as com-pared with 35,575,000 acres in 1912, and their value, comput-ed at average local market prices, was \$552,771,500, as compared with \$557,344,100 in 1912.

Wheat upon 11,015,000 acres produced 231,717,000 bushels of the value of \$156,462,000, the corresponding figures in 1912 being 10,996,700 acres, 224,159,000 bushels and \$139,-090,000. Of the total wheat area, 970,000 acres were devoted to fall wheat, the production being 22,942,242 bushels, as compared with 20,387,000 bushels in 1912.

Oats yielded a total of 404,669,000 bushels from 10,434,000 acres and the value reached \$128,893,000, the corresponding figures of 1912 being 9,966,000 acres, 391,629,000 bushels and \$126,304,000. Both the wheat and oat crop of 1913 are the highest on record in Canada, wheat as regards area, yield and value, and oats as regards area and yield. The value of the oat crop was exceeded in 1911, when the amount was \$132,949,000.

Barley upon 1,613,000 acres yielded 48,319,000 bushels of the value of \$20,144,000, as against 1,581,000 acres, 49,-398,000 bushels and \$22,354,000 in 1912.

Flax seed occupied 1,552,800 acres, and the production was 17,539,000 bushels of the value of \$17,084,000, as compared with 2,021,900 acres, 26,130,000 bushels and \$23,608,-000 in 1912.

The quality of the grain crops, as indicated by the average weight per measured bushel, is excellent and is superior to 1912. Spring wheat averages 60.37 pounds, against 58.90 pounds in 1912; oats 36.50 pounds, against 35.50 pounds, and barley 48.50 pounds, against 47.50 pounds.

In the three northwest provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production in 1913 of wheat is estimated at 209,262,000 bushels, compared with 204,280,000 bushels in 1912, of oats at 242,413,000 bushels, compared with 242,321,-000 bushels, and of barley at 31,060,000 bushels, compared with 31,600,000 bushels. The wheat production of 1913 in Manitoba was 53,331,000 bushels from 2,804,000 acres; in Saskatchewan, 121,559,000 bushels from 5,720,000 acres, and in Alberta 34,372,000 bushels from 1,512,000 acres.

UNITED STATES CAPITAL IN CANADA

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Commenting upon the article in *The Monetary Times* Annual, showing that at least \$636,903,000 of United States money has been invested in Canada, the Financier of New York York, says :-

"The American manufacturer establishing a branch in Canada has the capital necessary to carry out his enterprise, and in the same connection the farmer who moves across the line takes money with him to buy his land and establish his home. Neither the American manufacturer or farmer asks the new country to furnish capital. American

"This explains why the Dominion, which is trading with the United States to the extent of nearly 500 million dollars year, is not a debtor to that amount, or anything near it. The flow of capital between the two countries is as free as be-tween states, except that Canada maintains a nominal tariff wall against us, as indeed this country does against Canada. The countries are becoming rather well agreed that the lower this this wall is made, the higher will be the trade, and since the United States has recently made a radical reduction, it is not unnatural to expect that Canada will do likewise. The necessity of revenue, so far as Canada is concerned, makes the tariff question one of extreme delicacy and importance, and over and above that, the spectacle of American industries movies moving to Canada and creating new wealth and labor markets may well give Canada cause to ponder whether a tariff that brings industries into the country does not possess advant-ages over a tariff so low as to stop this process. At any rate the the two countries are doing an enormous business with each other, and with anything like sensible statesmanship on either or both or both sides of the line, trade is bound to increase enorm-ously within the next ten years."

ALBERTA UNIVERSITY BONDS

Million Dollar Issue-Notes of Municipal Financing

An issue of \$1,000,000 4½ per cent. 10-year debentures for extensions to the University of Alberta have been ac-quired by Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis & Company, Toronto. These debentures are guaranteed by the province of Alberta and interest is payable semi-annually. The finance committee of Winnipeg school board has been authorized to invest sinking funds in the purchase of school bonds or debentures, which have been issued by the school district of Winnipeg number one, provided that such invest-ments net the fund interest at a rate at least equivalent to the interest basis on which the sinking fund has been calcu-lated. lated.

Calgary School Board.

Calgary's public school board's last year's expenditure on current account was \$444,350 and on capital account \$749,-312 during 1913. Public utilities of the city returned a gross revenue for 1913 of \$757,042 from the municipal street ral-way; \$661,250 from the electric light and power depart-ment and \$316,569 from the waterworks system, a total of \$1,734,882. By-laws

By-laws have been passed by the Hagersville, Ont., council for the borrowing of \$4,000 from Union Bank for village purposes; \$3,000 from Bank of Hamilton for high school fund; \$1,000 from Bank of Hamilton for Hydro fund.

North and South Vancouver.

An English house will purchase \$544,610 debentures of North Vancouver, now that certain technicalities have been cleared up.

cleared up. The prospectus in connection with the issue in London at 91 of £200,000 5 per cent. consolidated stock of South Vancouver, it is stated that in consequence of the city of Vancouver's limited area, the fact that its situation on the Burrard Inlet prevents its growth to the north and the simi-larity in the commercial and municipal interests of the two districts, Vancouver and South Vancouver, it is believed that their amalgamation and consolidation of their securities is only a question of time. South Vancouver comprises an area of 0,300 acres, almost as large as the area of the city of Vancouver. The following information is furnished by the municipality: Assessed value, gross, £8,584,999; assessed value, net for taxation, £7,000,382; exemptions not included in the above figures, £303,239; total debt, including the pre-sent issue, £895,593; sinking fund, £21,840; waterworks, £208,161; total assets, 1st January, 1913, £1,011,285. Rate of taxation is equivalent to about 4d. in the pound for im-proved land, and about 6 2-5d. in the pound for unimproved land. Estimated population, 39,600.

SATISFACTORY BUSINESS IN NOVA SCOTIA

In the progressive province of Nova Scotia, so far as the Nova Scotia Clay Works, Limited, can see, the year 1914 promises to be satisfactory as regards business. Quite a number of building propositions that had been contemplated for 1913 have been postponed until next year on account of the difficulty in finding money. The Maritime Provinces of Canada have not experienced anything like a boom for a great many years, and owing to the terminal propositions that the Dominion Government is putting through, together with branch railroads, and other jobs of similar nature, the future looks promising.

Bankers state that money will doubtless be easier, and that necessary building operations will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

As regards the past year, business has been on the whole satisfactory. Collections have been up to the average, and while in our case the mills have not been pressed, there has been a steady demand for the products of the company.

In regard to the present and prospective situation in the district, Mr. R. O. Evans, the enterprising secretary of the board of trade, writes, that the great coal fields of Cape Breton County brought prosperity again last year, and give promise of still greater prosperity for 1914. The industry shows continued and marked advancement in its activity, and the resources are almost unlimited.

Other industries, wholesale trade, etc., are likewise prospering, and have good grounds for optimism.

The situation both present and for the future is satisfactory as a whole, although, in respect to some details of Cape Breton County's showing for 1013, there has been some falling off caused by the scarcity of financial assistance needed from outside sources.

LIFE COMPANIES HAD GOOD YEAR

Satisfactory Progress Was Achieved—General Position and Surplus Strengthened in Many Instances

A satisfactory year seems to be the general result of the life insurance business in Canada during the past year if conditions appearing in the returns already received by The Monetary Times are shared in by all companies doing business in the Dominion.

Satisfactory results were obtained by the Continental Life Insurance Company. Applications for new insurance and revival of policies amounted to \$3,011,652. The insurance issued and revived reached the satisfactory total of \$2,-848,477, a gain of \$513,270 over 1912, and the insurances in force at the end of the year were 6,916 policies for \$9,670,-472, a gain of \$1,146,888 during the year. The annual premiums on the insurances in force amount to \$344,195.48.

Net premium income, after deducting premiums paid for re-insurances, was \$304,151.98. The net income from inter-est and rents was \$85,370.73, making the total income \$389,522.71.

Death claims reported during the year were \$37,050 under 29 policies. The amount paid out to policyholders was \$64,309.89 during the year. This includes amounts paid for death claims, matured endowments, profits to policyholders and surrender values.

The net reserves held by the company for its policy liabilities now amount to the sum of \$1,299,932.

The assets of the company increased during the year by \$193,783.83, and amount to \$1,656,151.07. These consist principally of bonds and debentures, first mortgages on real estate and the company's home office building. The rate of interest on invested assets averaged six and one-eighth per cent during the year.

After making provision for depreciation and doubtful accounts the surplus for protection of policyholders is now \$330,963.05.

The report of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, shows the following returns for 1913:-

New life (paid for basis)	Over. \$56,000,000	Gain over. \$7,700,000
Accident and health, paid for	4,900,000	270,000
Liability premiums paid	8,000,000	900,000
Total income	26,400,000	2,200,000

Surpluses Are Strengthened.

The past year's record of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company is as follows :-

	Increase.	1913.
	\$1,250,962	\$4,874,048
Insurance issued and revived during		
year	1,119,227	4,590,918
Insurance in force Assets available for security of policy-	2,572,808	19,290,983
holders	390,541	3,620,621
Total reserves, including special re-	590,541	5,020,021
serves	283,360	2,690,296
Cash income, premiums and interest	103,265	776,506
Paid to or set aside for policyholders'		
benefit	58,545	570,810
Surplus on policyholders' account		
(government standard)	110,382	551,104
Surplus above all liabilities, including		
capital	95,496	412,638

The pleasing results of the past two years obtained by the Dominion Life Assurance Company are shown below, and evince steady growth in all departments.

	1012.	1013.	
Assurance issued	\$2,957,135	\$3,525,508	
Amount in force	13,936,355	16,146,991	
Assets	2,873,054	3,322,588	
Reserves	2,224,968	2,483,076	
Cash income	605,296	660,505	
Payments to policyholders	89,754	165,691	
Average rate of interest	8.00%	8.11%	
Surplus	561,185	691,911	

Waterloo Companies Returns.

The London Life Company's statement shows healthy progress in all departments.

In the liabilities of this company all profits earned on participating policies up to the date of statement have been included, the surplus shown, therefore, being absolutely an additional guarantee of safety to the policyholders, and is subject to no deduction for profits or any outstanding items of an actual liability or a liability of a contingent nature.

	Increase.	1913.
Total premium and interest re-		
ceipts	\$161,367.92	\$1,295,840.65
Total paid policyholders or heirs	21,332.24	321,250.62
All other disbursements	35,776.69	416,687.66
Net invested and other assets,		
December 31, 1913	586,319.06	4,645,695.19
Total 3½% and 3% industrial		
and ordinary reserve and		Manager Charles
other liabilities	561,582.63	4,419,584.50
Surplus security to policyholders	24,736.43	226,110.69
Interest earned per cent. of mean		
invested assets, basis used		< 0. 0 ⁰
by department)		6.81%
New insurance issued during		0.0.0.0. 10
1913	622,119.00	8,828,189.50
Total insurance in force, Decem-		
ber 31, 1913, less re-insur-		

ance The following progressive figures appear in the state-ment of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada for the year 1913.

Income	\$4,169,660	\$470,095	
Payments to policyholders	1,396,445	120,558	
Total assets		2,181,921	
New assurance written		3,291,538	
Total assurance in force	87,392,026	9,470,883	
			100

The business of the Sun Life Assurance Company for 1913 shows an increase of \$4,245,965.43 over that of 1912. Total business for the year aggregated \$42,220,722.79. The amount received in annuities was \$2,509,825.70, an increase over 1912 of \$519,731.35.

IMPROVING CREDIT CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

The work of the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, Limited, in all its branches, is well known throughout Canada. The results of the activities of the association along legislative lines have been successful and important acts and amendments now in force in various provinces. Further legislation is being sought as follows :-

Making it compulsory for persons trading under fictitious names to carry on their signboards and office stationery the name of the actual owner.

The establishment of small debts' courts for the speedy and efficient handling of small cases at a minimum cost.

The modification of the present exemption laws in the west.

The institution of a system of keeping an alphabetical list showing the names of the holders of all lands under the Torrens Title system.

A voluntary assignments act for the province of Quebec. The restriction of the landlord's preferential claim for rent under assignment in Quebec, to three months before and three months after assignment. At present the landlord is entitled to one year before and one year after, which usually results in the landlord's claim absorbing most of the assets, and the trade creditors being left with little or nothing.

The compulsory registration of assignments of book accounts in all provinces.

Legislation which shall act as a deterrent to the practice of issuing cheques where there are no funds.

A general revision of the Joint Stock Companies' Acts.

A general revision of the Joint Stock Companies' Acts. An examination of a judgment debtor in the provinces where such legislation does not exist and providing for a judge's order following examination. The bringing of the Creditors Relief Acts into uniformity in the various provinces, providing for some supplying to both

in the various provinces, providing for same applying to both personal property and real estate.

An arrangement whereby judgments in Saskatchewan shall be issued against goods and lands under one execution instead of two as at present.

Abolishing the necessity for renewals of execution during the lifetime of a judgment.

The passing of Bulk Sales Acts in Ontario, New Bruns-wick and Prince Edward Island. A Creditors' Relief Act in Prince Edward Island. An amendment to the Assignments Act in Prince Ed-ward Island providing for assignments and in prince Over ward Island providing for assignments taking precedence over

judgments and executions. The abolition of warrants of attorney or confession of judgments in Prince Edward Island.

An amendment to the Assignments Act in Nova Scotia providing for appointment of inspectors to govern the ac-tions of the official assignees.

An amendment to the Chattel Mortgage Act, providing that the affidavit of bona-fides shall be made by the mortgagee instead of the mortgager

And generally, the bringing into uniformity of the acts instead of the mortgagor. of the provinces governing commercial business.

Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Fire Losses and Insurance

Amherst, N.S.-January 10-Hotel St. Regis. Loss slight. Cause, bags upon furnace.

Annapolis, N.S.-January 12-Mr. George's residence. Loss and cause unknown.

Beachville, N.S.-January 16-Mr. J. Munro's residence. Loss and cause unknown.

Hensall, Ont.-January 19-Mr. Carling's Hotel. Loss, \$1,000. Cause unknown.

Kenora, Ont.-January 13-W. A. McLeod's shoe store. Loss and cause unknown.

Rexton, N.B.-January 8-Mr. A. Robichaud's residence. Loss and cause unknown.

Thedford, Ont .-- January 14-Grand Trunk station. Loss unknown. Cause, probably stove.

Sheet Harbor, N.S.-January 13-Peg factory at Lewiston. Loss, \$50,000. Cause unknown.

Listowel, Ont.—January 19—Mr. A. Roll's barn, Con. 4 of Wallace. Loss and cause unknown.

Fredericton, N.B.—January 14—Brunswick Street Baptist Church. Loss slight. Cause, furnace.

Brandon, Man.-January 14-Stable, rear of Oakland Hotel. Loss, \$1,000. Cause unknown.

Caledonia, Ont .-- January 13-Laurentian Milk Company's factory. Loss, \$20,000. Cause unknown.

New Toronto, Ont.-January 19-Mr. G. Northcote's three cottages. Loss, \$2,500. Cause unknown.

Sydney, N.S.—January 14—Mr. J. H. Quirk's building, Ward V. Loss, \$10,000. Cause unknown.

Calgary, Alta.—January 15—Mendelson Brothers' store, 8th Avenue. Loss, \$10,000. Cause unknown.

Edmonton, Alta.—January 13—Messrs. Dawson and Ken-nedy's store. Loss, \$20,000. Cause unknown. Joliette, Que.—January 16—St. Viateur's Alma Mater House. Loss, \$10,000. Insured. Cause unknown.

Peterboro, Ont.-January 13-Mr. Taylor's offices, Aylmer and Perry Streets. Loss and cause unknown.

Cold Rock, Ont.—January 10—Mr. T. Gexck's residence. Loss unknown. Cause, upset lamp. Two deaths. Caraquet, N.B.—January 13—Mr. F. T. B. Young's store. Loss, \$5,000. Partially insured. Cause unknown.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.-January 16-Mr. A. N. Carver's residence, Vernon River. Loss and cause unknown.

Churchville, Ont .-- January 16-Mr. R. Kerr's dwelling, occupied by Mr. W. Cansadder. Loss and cause unknown.

Coboconk, Ont.—January 19—Mrs. C. Weatherby's residence. Loss, \$1,000. Cause, overheated stove. Six deaths.

Cumberland, Ont.—January 14—Cumberland public school. Loss, \$4,000. Insurance, \$1,300. Cause unknown.

Ottawa, Ont.—January 14.—Mr. P. A. Taverner's resi-dence, 45 Leonard Avenue. Loss, \$4,000. Cause unknown.

St. Thomas, Ont.-January 16-Mr. L. Anderson's residence, Erie Street. Loss, \$500. Cause, overheated stove pipe.

Regina, Sask.—January 11—Jewish Synagogue, between Victoria and 13th Avenue. Loss, \$200. Cause, overheated furnace pipe.

Halifax, N.S.—January 19—Mr. Copp's blacksmith shop, Lockman Street. Loss and cause unknown; Keddy's shoe store, Brunswick Street. Loss and cause unknown.

Lachine, Que.-January 11-Mr. H. Habat's pool-room, 14th Avenue and Notre Dame Street. Loss unknown. Cause, cigarette stump.

January 15-Corbo Block. Loss, \$1,500. Cause unknown.

Sarnia, Ont.-January 15-Messrs. Smith and Ash's sarnia, Ont.—January 15—Messrs. Smith and Ash's store. Loss, \$40,000. Insurance, \$31,000. Alliance, \$3,500; Equity, \$4,500; Gore, \$3,000; Guardian, \$2,000; Montreal Canadian, \$2,500; Northern, \$1,000; Perth, \$1,500; Queen, \$3,000; Royal, \$1,500; Scottish Union and National, \$1,500. Ross and Wright, Toronto, adjusters for the assured.

Toronto, Ont.—January 9—Crown Ladies Tailoring Com-pany, 168 Queen Street W. Loss, \$1,500. Insurance, \$6,000. Phœnix of Hartford. Ross and Wright, Toronto, adjusters for the for the assured.

January 16—J. Saunders' residence, 52 Glenvale Avenue, Fairbank. Loss, \$1,500. Partially insured. Cause, upset Partially insured. Cause, upset lamp.

New Westminster, B.C.—January 1—Mr. T. Rutledge's residence, 444 6th Street No loss. Insurance, \$4,500. Cause, chimney.

January 8—Chimney fire, 361 Keary Street. January 10—Messrs. McMillan and Patterson's store.

Loss, building, \$200; stock, \$400. Cause, gasoline explosion. January 11—Mr. Allison's residence, 513 10th Street. Loss, contents, \$200; building, \$400. Insurance, \$2,000, North America. Cause unknown.

Midland, Ont .-- January 15-Ingram Block. Losses about \$70,000, almost covered by insurance as follows:-Ingram Block, \$15,000; McLeod's, \$6,000; Bank of British North America, \$3,000; Dr. R. R. Harvie, dentist, \$2,000; W. A. America, \$3,000; Dr. R. R. Harvie, dentist, \$2,000; W. A. Finlayson, barrister, \$1,500; Longpicking Association, \$1,-000; Simcoe Power Company, \$5,000; town clerk's office, \$3,000; Water and Light Company, \$2,000; Singer Sewing Machine store, Arthur W. Bell, \$2,000; Armstrong Brothers and Frank, electricians and plumbers, \$3,000; Angus C. McNabb, \$2,000; Canada Express Company, \$250; D. A. Fowlie, jeweller, \$500; Miss C. M. McLeod, milliner, \$500; Aikens and Company, tailors, \$3,500.

Aikens and Company, tailors, \$3,500. **Montreal, Que.**—January 14—Mr. W. J. Large's resi-dence, 2501 Park Avenue. Loss, \$600. Cause unknown; Messrs. P. W. Frigon and Company's store, 599 St. Catherine Street East. Loss, \$5,000. Cause, supposed defective wiring.

January 17-Mr. T. Wagner's store, 2373 Notre Dame Street. Loss and cause unknown. January 18-Mr. J. Binnette's premises, Clarke Street.

Loss, \$3,000. Cause, hot ashes. One death. January 20-Mr. B. Halbert's store, 387 Frontenac Street. Loss, \$2,000. Cause, thawing pipes; Mr. J. Grant's store, 514 St. Paul's Street. Loss, \$400. Cause, plumber's gasoline lamp. the company

BANK OF HAMILTON.

Another of Canada's financial institutions, the Bank of Hamilton, in its 42nd annual statement, shows evidences of continued solid growth and progress. Profits amounting to \$498,274 are shown and these are augmented by \$251,137 brought forward, making a total of \$749,411. This was ap-propriated as follows:—Four quarterly dividends, in all 12 per cent., \$360,000; carried to reserve fund from profits, \$100,000; carried to depreciation of securities, \$100,000; carried to pension fund, \$34,529; allowance to former president (to September 15, 1913), authorized by shareholders, \$3,750; leaving a balance of profit and loss to be carried forward of \$151,131.75.

During a period of 25 years, the capital of the Bank of Hamilton had been increased from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000; the reserve fund from \$340,000 to \$3,600,000; and the total assets from \$4,500,000 to \$46,300,000; and the number of offices of the bank from a small group of 11, confined to the province of Ontario, to a network of offices totalling 125, and extending to the Pacific Coast.

The first duty of a bank was described in these words by Mr. J. P. Bell, the new general manager :-

"I would like to point out that the first duty of a bank is providing a safe repository for the savings of the people, and not the lending of money. We should not be expected to provide the capital for business ventures, but we are always glad to give consideration to reasonable requests for accommodation from customers who are engaged in productive industries, or in developing the land and natural resources of At the same time a bank must keep sufficient the country. cash on hand, at call, or readily available, to take care of all cash on hand, at can, of reading available, to take care of all possible demands. You will agree that, in withholding money to be used for speculation, we have taken a wise course. During the year we have preached economy, but we have also We have closed five branches in the Northwest, practised it. in places where we did not believe there was an early pros-

pect of their being made to pay." The Bank of Hamilton is making strides as a cautious, but progressive institution.

NEW GENERAL MANAGER, BANK OF HAMILTON.

Mr. J. P. Bell has been appointed general manager of the Bank of Hamilton, succeeding Mr. James Turnbull, who retired this week after 25 year's service in that position.

Mr. Bell, who has acted as assistant to the general manager for the past three years, has also been on the staff of the bank for 25 years, having begun as a junior. He is still a comparatively young man, is energetic and progressive, at the same time carrying his ability with modesty. He holds sound views on banking, and has a first-hand and practical knowledge of all it branches, busing (increased his way up." knowledge of all its branches, having "worked his way up." Mr. Bell is a Hamilton man.

The directors granted a retiring bonus of \$20,000 to Mr. Turnbull, in appreciation of his services of a quarter of a century.

Twenty-Two Municipalities Coquetted the London Market Last Year

The striking feature of the year's public issues in London has been the increased amounts asked for by colonial and foreign governments and colonial municipalities—the latter mainly Canadian, comments the London Economist. These three classes of borrowers together account for $\pounds 67,248,100$ in 1913 against $\pounds 30,547,900$ in 1912—colonial governments accounting for $\pounds 26,278,700$ against $\pounds 14,673,100$ and colonial municipalities for $\pounds 14,811,200$ against $\pounds 0,200,300$. Altogether 29 colonial municipalities went to the London market in 1913, and of these 22 were Canadian. "Those cheerful days when any Canadian town could raise money in London at gilt-edged rates, appear to be gone for ever, but the demand for money is keener than ever, and until the municipal bodies have caught up with the stream of emigration that has been pouring into them for ten years it is not likely to dwindle," adds this well-known authority. "Indeed, the problem of financing the needs of Canada's new population is one of extraordinary difficulty."

The following table shows the destination of new capital obtained in London in 1913:---

	1912. £	1913. £
United Kingdom—total	45,335,300	35,951,200
British Possessions— Australasia	13,462,400	18,628,900
Canadian Dominion	46,983,200	44,119,000
India and Ceylon	3,708,200	3,824,000
South Africa	3,862,600	6,294,700
Other British Possessions.	4,626,000	3,270,600
Total British Possessions.	72,642,400	76,137,200
Foreign Countries— Denmark	2 425 000	nil
	2,425,000 nil	nil
Finland		
Norway	632,500	2,402,200
Russia	10,490,400	8,955,900
Sweden	nil	485,000
Argentine	20,110,200	11,989,600
Brazil	14,353,100	15,093,400
Central America	1,016,700	414,900
Chili	2,252,200	2,699,400
Mexico	4,085,700	10,641,500
United States	23,634,700	18,746,100
Other South American		
Republics	100,000	525,000
China	5,950,000	6,883,000
Japan	3,230,800	nil
Austria-Hungary	40,000	107,700
Bulgaria	nil	nil
Greece	35,000	nil
France	692,200	nil
Turkey	nil	nil
Germany and Possessions.	175,800	nil
Dutch East Indies	153,500	1,497,700
Cuba	838,000	891,700
Philippine Islands	nil	712,500
Persia	nil	nil
Other foreign countries	2,656,500	2,403,000
Total foreign countries	92,872,300	84,448,600
Total for whole year	210,850,000	196,537,000

last year.

SEEKS EXECUTIVE POSITION

An advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue, for an executive position with a manufacturing industry or a wholesale business house. Inquiries regarding the advertiser will be answered by *The Monetary Times*.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO MARKET LOAN.

British Columbia province will float a loam in London. Premier McBride states that if it was not thought advisable to ask the money markets for a loan, the province would in all probability make another flotation of treasury notes until such time as the bond market was easier. Short terms notes, amounting to \$1,500,000, were recently issued by British Columbia in London.

GROWTH OF REGINA

Saskatchewan's Capital Completed—Good Building Programme—Increase in Bank Clearings

Regina has been the centre of good development during 1913, despite the financial stringency. While the building permits were slightly below \$5,000,000, the extent of the building during the year was over \$6,000,000, many buildings for which permits were issued during 1912 having been erected during 1913. Included among the buildings in this class were the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway \$1,000,000 hotel; the McCallum, Hill and Company \$500,000 building, and the Canada Life Assurance Company building, which is six stories in height.

The year has seen the tripling of the space devoted to departmental stores, which shows in a measure, that general business has been good. The biggest addition to the city in this regard has been the Sherwood \$420,000 store. This store is now in full operation, and yet the other departmental store owners have found it necessary to increase their selling space. The R. H. Williams Company, Regina's pioneer departmental store, has practically tripled the size of its building. Two additional stories were added to this building, and a five-story addition made.

The Regina Trading Company, another of Regina's big departmental stores has also found it necessary to add to their store. Very extensive additions have been made, and in addition to the number of departments having been increased, the various departments have had to be extended considerably.

Increased Bank Clearings.

In the way of bank clearings, Regina is one of the few Canadian cities which show increases for the year. The figures for 1912 are \$115,727,647.74, and for 1913 are \$132,087,-457.14, an increase of \$16,359,809.40.

Among the large buildings erected during the year are :-Telephone exchange, \$75,000; Carman block, \$20,000; Mc-Callum Hill block, \$150,000; Normal school, \$250,000; Young Men's Christian Association, \$50,000; F. Nash, stores, \$25,000; Smith Brothers and Wilson, \$4,000; Modern Apartments, \$30,000; Engineers' and Plumbers' supplies, \$35,000; R. Sinton block, \$50,000; Regina school, \$105,000; Roman Catholic Cathedral, \$200,000; school trustees, \$80,000, Mc-Callum and Hill, \$320,000; Collegiate addition, \$100,000; Canada Life Assurance Company, \$270,000; Synod Qu'-Appelle, \$15,000; Capital Laundry, \$65,000; Canadian Film Exchange, \$40,000; Kleisinger Brothers' dance hall, \$10,-000; F. N. Darke, stores, \$10,000; P. Nestman, stores, \$15,-000; C. G. Henderson, stores, \$24,000; Modern Fish Market, \$5,000; Dr. Henderson Terrace, \$40,000; Regina school trustees, \$140,000; Regina school trustees, \$170,000; city and town properties, \$40,000; city of Regina power-house, \$10,000; F. G. Stevens' apartment, \$8,000: Dominion Barracks, \$36,500; Commercial Lunch, \$10,000; H. Black block, \$25,000; Arena, \$150,000; Industrial building, \$20,500; Grand Stand, \$19,000; Salvation Army, \$20,000; Luthern Congregation, \$12,000; Jewish Synagogue, \$5,750; Fraser and Keenleyside, \$8,300; Canadian Financial Corporation, \$10,000; Young Woman's Christian Association, \$9,000; Incinerator, \$64,000; Hospital addition, \$80,000; H. G. Cook Hotel addition to apartment, \$19,000; Courier Printing Company, \$11,000; City Regina stables, \$24,000; City Garbage station, \$16,000; Power-house, \$225,000; total, \$3,655,-450.

Total Was Over Six Millions.

The warehouses built in 1913 were—Saskatoon Tent and Mattresses, \$18,000; National Manufacturing Company, \$6.-500; Western Manufacturing Company, \$10,000; Cushing Brothers, \$15,000; Sawyer-Massey Company, \$30,000; H. W. Laird Company, \$40,000; Regina Storage and Forwarding Company, \$20,000 John Deere Plow Company, \$150,000; Gould, Shaplet, and Muir, \$22,000; Regina Trading Company, \$3,000; Whitmore Brothers, \$55,000; Dominion Lime and Coal Company, \$1,500; Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, \$28,000; W. G. Downing Company, Limited, \$45-000; H. G. Smith Company, Limited, \$50,500; Acott Fruit Company, \$30,000; Saskatchewan Motor Company, \$20,000; Tenn Manufacturing Company, \$10,000; Mickelson and Company, \$30,000; Regina Brewing Company, \$15-000; Alex. Young, \$4,000; Canadian Oil Company, \$2,000; R. H. Williams and Sons, addition, \$100,000; Sherwood store, \$420,000; Campbell, Wilson and Strathdee, \$10,000; Capital Ice Company, \$5,000; total, \$1,160,500; 700 dwelling\$ at a cost of \$1,486,005 were then erected making the total for building in 1913 \$6,302,945.

STRIDES MADE IN FIRE INSURANCE

Companies Numbering 1,668 Have Paid-up Capital of \$312,818,000 and Net Premiums, \$786,000,000

At the Toronto Insurance Institute last week, Mr. J. Grove Smith, B.A., B.Sc., spoke of the history, principles and problems of fire insurance. Some new and striking statistics were presented, those relating to the cost of fire prevention in Canada being particularly interesting. After dealing attractively with the early history of insurance, Mr. Smith continued:—

As a graphic illustration of the tremendous strides made in two and one-half centuries by the insurance business, I am enabled by the co-operation of friends in various parts of the world to present an original estimate (see accompanying table) giving the invested capital and net assets of all companies operating on January 1st, 1913, together with their premium income and losses for the year 1912.

This statement is no fancied conglomeration of figures; they are startlingly true, and surely testify in language that cannot be misunderstood to the fact that the development of fire insurance to its present standing as one of the prime factors of the world's commercial life, has been phenomenal. The figures are so large as to be almost meaningless, even to business men, for who can adequately comprehend what one billion seven hundred and twenty-three millions of dollars in assets really mean?

If we will but deliberately set ourselves to the gathering of a due sense of the importance of the business, we shall the better be able to stem the tide of deplorable and almost inexcusable ignorance with which it is generally regarded. For to-day fire insurance has become so indissolubly interwoven with the warp and woof of the commercial life of the world, that the disorganization and chaos which would inevitably follow its termination, is unthinkable. Old Nicholas Barbon little dreamt of the fruitage that would eventuate from the germinant idea he planted in the virgin soil of the 16th century, and how should he?

Linked Continent to Continent.

Robert Fulton forcing his frail bark against the tides of the Hudson could not foresee the teeming wharves of New York with their flotillas of commerce bearing the argosies and flags of every land!

Benjamin Franklin flying his kite and drawing the lightnings from heaven could hardly anticipate the victories of the mystic fluid that lights our cities, turns the wheels of industry, and bears through the ether our messages of good and ill! Yet these are the development of mere ideas applied to the service of man; and insurance, having inherent a similar vitality, has expanded with equally phenomenal results.

Born as a principle in pre-historic days, it toyed in the marts of the Græco-Roman world, received its investiture as a commercial factor in England, and in the two and a half centuries since that day has swung out from the island home of its adoption, overleapt the barriers of international hatred and prejudice, and, hand in hand with commerce, has by its civilizing influences linked continent to continent and wedded clime to clime.

			Capital	Assets exclusive		Net losses.
Nationality.		of Co.'s.	paid-up.	of capital.	Net premiums.	\$122,524,000
American (U.S.A.)	J. Stock	241	\$ 96,944,000	\$ 521,161,900	\$226,818,000	φ122,524,000 11,476,000
	Mut	280			37,330,000	
	Lloyds	26			4,157,000	1,991,000
Australasian		16	9,505,000	22,900,000	10,585,000	4,552,000
Austrian	J. Stock	12	10,875,000	19,020,000	18,830,000	11,920,000
	Pub. Mut	II			2,092,000	1,353,000
7	Pte. Mut	13			4,259,000	2,590,000
Balkan		IO	3,183,000	8,063,000	6,260,000	3,151,000
Belgian		15	2,712,000	7,523,000	5,044,000	2,374,000
British		141	83,780,000	864,145,000	154,860,000	78,850,000
Canadian	Dom. License	28	9,126,000	9,341,000	8,531,000	4,771,000
	Prov	215	1,742,000	the set of	4,433,000	3,809,000
Danish	J. S. & Mut	II	1,818,000	6,842,000	4,619,000	3,128,000
Dutch		23	2,722,000	4,756,000	3,272,000	2,374,000
Finnish	I. S. & Mut	IO	3,043,000	15,498,000	5,700,000	3,186,000
French	I. Stock	37	10,690,000	42,028,000	37,361,000	22,898,000
	Mut	IOI			6,700,000	4,020,000
German	J. Stock	37	15,412,000	56,827,000	32,640,000	19,612,000
	Mut	21			4,793,000	3,613,000
	Monopoly Inst.	24			9,636,000	7,457,000
	Non. "	8			780,000	439,000
	Landlische	8 .			2,653,000	1,606,000
	Germischte	II			9,389,000	6,056,000
Italian	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	IO	4,863,000	6,588,000	5,268,000	2,946,000
Norwegian		7	1,312,000	1,924,000	820,000	421,000
rortugese		9	1,277,000	1,304,000	566,000	288,000
Aussian		17	18,025,000	39,863,000	42,381,000	27,396,000
Spanish		13	6,088,000	3,253,000	4,502,000	2,379,000
Swedish	J. Stock	II	4,100,000	0,132,000	4,472,000	2,880,000
"	3.6.	IO	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		879,000	390,000
Swiss	Mut J. Stock	7	1,810,000	12,602,000	8,310,000	4,933,000
	Mr. + 9. Contonal	10	1,010,000		1,863,000	1,010,000
*All other compa	nice reported	165	32,701,000	70,950,000	40,074,000	19,776,000
All other compan	nies reported	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OF THE	52,701,000	/0,930,000	75,000,000	37,500,000
other compan	ies estimated	101	State State State			
Totals .		1,668	\$312,818,000	\$1,723,700,000	\$786,000,000	\$423,678,000

*Includes the following native companies:—Argentine, 44; Algeria, 3; British Guiana, 2; Brazil, 1; Cape Colony, 3; Chili, 21; Costa Rica, 1; Egypt, 1; Gibraltar, 1; India, 4; Japan and China, 39; Java, 15; Madeira, 2; Mexico, 6; Panama, 1; Paraguay, 3; Peru, 7; Uruguay, 4; Venezuela, 1; West Indies, 6.

(To be Continued.)

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE OFFICERS.

Mr. H. B. Walker has been re-elected chairman of the Montreal Clearing House. Mr. G. B. Gerard, of the Bank of British North America, was elected to fill the vacancy left by the death of Mr. A. P. Hazen. The other members of the committee are Messrs. H. B. Walker (Commerce), D. C. Macarow (Merchants), W. P. Hunt (Nova Scotia), C. W. Dean (Montreal), F. G. Leduc (Hochelaga), F. T. Walker (Royal). Mr. H. B. Walker was again nominated as representative of the bankers' section on the board of trade council. Mr. John Knight was re-elected manager of the clearing house

COMPANIES RECISTERED.

The following company has been registered to do business in Saskatchewan:—The E. B. Eddy Company, Limited. The following companies have been registered to do business in British Columbia:—The Crown Cork and Seal Company of Baltimore City, head office, Vancouver, B.C. Produce Distributors Company, of Seattle, Washington, head office, Vancouver, B.C.

The new officers of the Grand Forks, B.C., board of trade are: president, Mr. W. Mark DeCew; first vice-president, Dr. G. H. Acres; secretary-treasurer, Dr. F. R. S. Barlee.

CANADA LIFE SECURITIES REVALUATION

Bonds and Debentures Valued on the Amortization System-Business Results of Last Year

One of the most interesting statements at the annual meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company, where the sixty-seventh annual report was presented to the share-holders, was that the directors had completed the valua-tion of all bonds and debentures owned by the company on the amortization system. This revaluation was commenced in 1900, and has been extended to different sections of the bond and debenture holdings from year to year until finally completed in 1913. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with this method of valuation, Mr. E. W. Cox, the company's president, explained that it is based upon the original purchase price of the bonds and debentures, which are valued by computing their present value under the actual original purchase price of the bonds and debentures, which are valued by computing their present value under the actual rate of interest realized if the bonds and debentures are held to maturity. This method does not in any way affect either the value or the yield rate which was contracted for in their purchase, but on the assumption that these bonds and de-bentures are to be held until maturity it enables the company to ignore the market value of them, as, no matter what the fluctuations may be, we are bound to receive the face value at the time specified.

The superintendent of insurance for the State of New York in his report for the year 1907 writes as follows: "For corporate bonds, when owned by life insurance companies, a plan understood by accountants and actuaries as the amora plan understood by accountants and actuaries as the amor-tization method is demonstrated to be scientific in principle, tested by long experience, readily applied to all fixed-term investments, free from the doubt or suspicion incident to the exercise of individual judgment, and equitable as be-tween interests under one control, but entitled to impartial participation in funds accumulated for distribution." In the face of such a strong recommendation as this, and in view of the fact that the Life Presidents' Association of New York is urging the different States throughout the Union to adopt this method as the one to be employed by all comadopt this method as the one to be employed by all com-panies reporting to them, Mr. Cox thought the shareholders would agree that a very conservative course had been pur-sued and the assets in this regard placed in the strongest position possible.

Written Off for Depreciation.

An equally stringent course was adopted by the direc-tors of the Canada Life with regard to the stocks owned by the company. The depreciation in the market values of stocks during 1913 was of such a nature that at the end of the year they found that the saleable price of the stocks was some \$27,000 less than their book value, although at the end of 1912 they had been able to carry into assets the sum of \$310,000, being the excess of market value over book value at that time. It was felt that the strong course to pursue was at that time. It was felt that the strong course to pursue was to adjust the book values to the market values of December 31st, 1913, in the belief that the prices then current would in all probability be the low water-mark for such securities of this class which were held. This involved a reduction of \$337,000 in the total assets of the company, and, while this depreciation is in all likelihood only a temporary one, the directors recommend that for the future the present book value of the stocks shall remain as if it were permanent, and that all market fluctuations of the future shall be ignored, so far as the assets are concerned, unless there should be a further serious fall in their saleable value, which, however, is not anticipated, nor considered likely.

Results Last Year.

The results achieved last year by the Canada Life Assur-ance Company go to show what a reputable and well-organized life insurance company with good policies can do in Canada, a field teeming with life insurance prospects. During the year 6 Stra proposale for company of the strange of the organized life insurance company with good pictures can do in Canada, a field teeming with life insurance prospects. During the year 6,817 proposals for assurances, aggregating \$18,382,409, were received by the company, but as 264 cf these did not conform to the standard set by the directors, they were declined. Further information was required in connection with 190 cases, so that these could not be finally disposed of before the end of December, but may be com-pleted during the current year. Policies were issued in re-sponse to 6,363 of the applications, and new assurances assumed to the amount of \$16,925,069. The policies paid for during the twelve months covered assurances for \$15,348,819. The total assurances in force now amount to \$153,121,363.94. The premiums for assurances, new and renewal, after de-ducting payments made to other companies for reassurances, amounted to \$4,713,845.37, and the considerations for an-nuities to \$802,607.06. The interest income, including profits realized on the sale of securities, amounted to \$2,488,433.27, making the total income from all sources \$8,094,885.70,---an increase of \$698,125.96 over that of 1912.

The payments to policyholders and their representatives during the year, in settlement of death claims, matured en-dowments, annuities, dividends, and cash values for policies surrendered, amounted to \$2,878,016, an increase of \$415,051

over those of 1912. In addition to this, loans were made to policyholders on security of their policy contracts with the company to the extent of \$1,692,248.

The total assets of this strong Canadian company amount to \$52,161,794. The largest items in the assets are bond stocks and debentures, \$19,000,000; mortgages on real estate, \$19,000,000; policy loans, \$8,000,000; real estate, \$3,580,000.

DEATH OF LORD STRATHCONA

Lord Strathcona, Canada's "Grand Old Man," died in

London this week. He was born August 6, 1820, at Forres, Morayshire, Scotland, the son of Alexander Smith and his wife, Barbara Stuart.

He joined Hudson's Bay Company service as cadet when a boy of fifteen, and sailed for Canada in 1838, taking 42 days in passage on a sailing ship, then was exiled for thirteen years in Labrador in charge of Hudson's Bay Company trading post.

After which he went to Northwest, where he became chief factor and resident governor of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, and negotiated with Canadian government for acquisition by the latter of all Northwest Territories belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1869 he was appointed commissioner of Dominion government to settle trouble arising out of Reil Red River Re-bellion, and in 1871 was elected to Manitoba legislature for city of Winnipeg; appointed member of Council of Northwest Territories, 1871; elected to House of Commons for Selkirk, 1871; resigned seat in Manitoba legislature, 1874; defeated in federal election of 1880, re-elected at election of 1887 for Montreal West, and again in 1891. In 1874 he opposed Sir John Macdonald's government, helping to bring about its defeat over Pacific Scandal.

Knighthood was conferred on him by Queen Victoria in 1886.

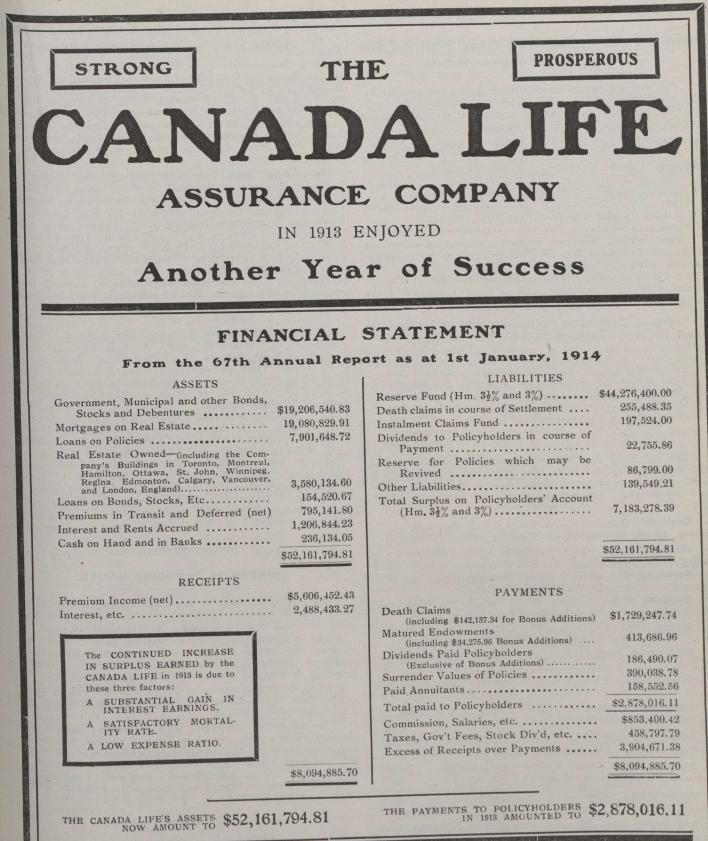
In 1896 he was appointed delegate from Dominion government to confer with Manitoba government on Manitoba school question. He retired from politics in April, 1896, and was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London. The next year he was created Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal by Queen Victoria.

Lord Strathcona was delegate to Pacific Cable Con-Lord Strathcona was delegate to Pacific Cable Con-ference, in London, 1896; attended commercial congresses, held in London in 1892 and 1896; member of Anglo-American Joint High Commission, sitting in Washington, 1898. Was principal promoter, with Lord Mount Stephen and James J. Hill, in building Canadian Pacific Railway and drove last spike in completed line in 1886. Strathcone, Horse was spike in completed line in 1886. Strathcona Horse raised, equipped, and the entire expenses of mounted regi ment of 600 troopers from Western Canada, which served ment of 600 troopers from Western Canada, which served in South African war, was paid by him. Lord Strathcona was one of the largest shareholders of Bank of Montreal, which he served as director, vice-president, president, and honorary president, being succeeded in the presidency by the late Sir George Drummond. He was chancellor of McGill University, chancellor and lord rector. of University of Aberdeen, and patron of numer-ous other educational institutions. Was a director of scores of financial, industrial and commercial concerns. He of financial, industrial and commercial concerns. He founded and endowed Royal Victoria College for Women at Montreal; and gave upwards of two million dollars to Mc-Gill University in various endowments and benefactions too numerous to record.

In the words of Sir George Ross: "To-day we do not stand in the shadow, but in the luminous light of the greatest career of any Canadian with whom most of us have been acquainted. Of the various qualities which distinguished Lord Strathcona the first, to my mind, is the resolute pur-poses he showed from his earliest days to his latest hours.

The Alberta Clay Products Company, Limited, of Medi-cine Hat, is manufacturing sewer pipe varying from four inches to 24 inches in diameter, the clay for this purpose being brought 400 miles. This plant claims to be the only one of this kind in operation west of the Creat Labor one of this kind in operation west of the Great Lakes.

Readers of *The Monetary Times* desiring copies of Bourne's Year's Days Interest table, of the Con-flagration Chart, or of the articles, "United States Investments in Canada," and "How to Read Cen-ada's Bank Statement," which appeared in *The Monetary Times Annual*, should apply to *The Monetary Times*, 62 Church Street, Toronto.



A FEW OUTSTANDING FACTS

THE SURPLUS EARNED was \$1,709,960, the greatest in the Company's history.
THE INCOME was \$8,094,885, a material increase over that of any previous year.
THE ASSETS were increased by \$3,860,271. TOTAL ASSETS, \$52,161,794.
THE ASSURANCES in force total \$153,121,364, an increase for the year of \$8,273,000.
THE INTEREST RATE was again improved and the mortality of the year was more favorable than the expectation, and this with a low expense ratio contributed to the earning of a record surplus.
E. W. COX, President

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NEW MINING AND MANUFACTURING CONCERNS

Manitoba's Fox Ranches-Real Estate Syndicates Still **Prominent in List of Incorporations**

The new companies incorporated this week number 44. The head offices of these companies are located in four pro-The total capitalization amounts to \$17,953,500, the vinces. largest companies being as follows :-

Manitoba Mining and Exploration Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Northern Electric Company, Limited, Montreal, .\$ 1,000,000

Oue. 10,000,000 Chicoutimi Freehold Estates, Limited, Chicou-

timi, Oue. 1,200,000 North Star Powder Company, Limited, Ottawa,

Ont. 1,000,000 The Northern Electric Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Bell Telephone, has been doing a general electrical apparatus manufacturing business in Montreal for many years under the name of the Northern Electric Company. The reincorporation is presumably with a view to increasing the capital of the company.

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

	No. of	
Province.	companies.	Capitalization.
Nova Scotia	I	\$ 150,000
Ontario	17	2,890,000
Quebec	15	13,142,500
Manitoba	II	1,771,000
	44	\$17,953,500

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 :-

Coaticook, Que.—A. O. Norton, Limited, \$250,000. A. O. Norton, M. H. Norton, H. A. Norton.

Walkerville, Ont.-St. Clair Beach, Limited, \$200,000. S. C. Robinson, A. Leslie, H. L. McDowell.

Cochrane, Ont .- The Cochrane Northland Post, Limited, \$10,000. E. Jones, L. McGuire, F. C. Peters.

Bathurst, N.B.—Bathurst Silver Black Fox Company, Limited, \$99,000, is applying for letters patent.

Arthur, Ont.—The Arthur Flour Mills, Limited, \$40,000. W. S. Thomas, G. H. Constant, W. J. Mitchell.

Sherbrooke, Que.—The Weedon Mining Company, Limit-ed, \$50,000. C. W. Cate, C. D. White, J. P. Wells.

Ottawa, Ont.—The North Star Powder Company, Limit-ed, \$1,000,000. F. K. Brewster, P. Butler, J. J. Heney.

Port Sandfield, Ont.—Muskoka Lakes Supply Company, Limited, \$40,000. R. A. Shields, E. Rogers, W. Guilliat.

Fraserville, Que.-The Fraser-Brook Lumber Company, Limited, \$99,000. J. Langlais, J. E. Pineau, A. Lemieux.

Brandon, Man.—Doig, Rankin, and Robertson, Limited, \$200,000. A. D. Rankin, G. F. Doig, J. McL. Robertson.

Winnipegosis, Man.—The Winnipegosis Fox Ranch, Limited, \$50,000. J. Dunlop, J. Sanders, F. Gowler Taylor.

Angusville, Man.—Angusville Curling and Skating Rink Company, Limited, \$2,000. J. Angus, M. Young, R. H. Bowen.

Plumas, Man.—Ogilvie Realty and Development Com-pany, Limited, \$14,000. J. Foster, J. W. Grantham, W. M. Jackson.

Three Rivers, Que.—Le Sanatorium des Trois-Rivieres, Incorporated, \$149,500. E. H. Germain, C. Deblois, O. Tourigny.

Magdeleine, Que.-Modern Foundry and Soil Pipe Com-pany, Limited, \$250,000. L. A. Payette, J. Galipeau, J. T. Surprenant.

Thorold, Ont.—The Ontario Transportation and Pulp Company, Limited, \$10,000. R. R. McCormick, W. Curtis, G. S. Brack.

Halifax, N.S.—Maritime and Newlothing and Newlothin N.S.-Maritime and Newfoundland Steamship Company, Rowlings, O. E. Smith.

Chicoutimi, Que .- Chicoutimi Freehold Estates, Limited, \$1,200,000. J. E. A. Dubuc, A. Langlais, J. E. Cloutier. La Societe des Ingenieurs et Arpenteurs du Saugenay, Limited,
\$20,000. J. F. Grenon, E. Lavoie, A. Lamontagne. Montreal, Que.—South Shore Properties, Limited, \$149-000. W. J. Dresser, D. W. Campbell, E. R. Decary. The Antifric Heel Company, Limited, \$50,000. J. Lavoie, J. Marchand, W. W. Camille. Northern Electric Company, Limited, \$10,000,000. H. F. Sare, G. R. Gray, G. A. Moore. Albion Motor Car Company of Canada, Limited, \$75,000. A. H. Duff, W. A. Merrill, R. Burnett. Shannon Realties, Limit-ed, \$150,000. W. R. L. Shanks, E. S. McDougall, D. P. Gilmour. Atlas Trust, Limited, \$600,000. W. R. L. Shanks, E. S. McDougall, D. P. Gilmour. Silver Brothers Company, Furs, Limited, \$50,000. I. Ballon, S. Silver, M. Silver. Na-tional Silica Sands, Limited, \$50,000. E. R. Parkins, A. C. Calder, W. Taylor. Montreal, Que.-South Shore Properties, Limited, \$149.

Winnipeg, Man.—Manitoba Mining and Exploration Company, Limited, \$1,000,000. R. A. Scott, A. G. Brown, H. H. Cottingham. Central Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, \$200,000. J. S. Hughes, R. P. Fournier, G. W. Rawlings. Glandeboye Hunting Club, Limited, \$5,000. C. E. Smith, W. Worsley, F. B. Ralstead. The Prudential Realty and Construction Company, Limited, \$50,000 H. C. Ferguson, A. R. Ferguson, J. Cormack. Oribo Manufactur-ing Company, Limited, \$50,000. J. Brockest, H. S. Price, L. H. Brockest. The Red River Fox Company, Limited, \$100-000. M. A. Macqueen, Major Schurman, H. Mackenzie. Superior Wholesale Lumber Company, Limited, \$100,000. W. Superior Wholesale Lumber Company, Limited, \$100,000. W. P. Alsip, A. A. Alsip, E. L. Alsip.

P. Alsip, A. A. Alsip, E. L. Alsip.
Toronto, Ont.—Great Northern Land Company, Limited, \$600,000. J. K. Pickett, J. J. Seitz, R. W. E. Burnaby. Wood-workers, Limited, \$40,000. L. F. Strickland, A. B. Beverly, P. E. Heeney, Edmund Scheuer, Limited, \$150,000. S. King, O. H. King, J. A. Donovan, Auto Supplies, Limited, \$40,000.
G. H. Gooderham, M. H. Irish, D. N. Gooderham. All-features, Limited, \$40,000. J. Ellis, J. J. Dashwood, J. S. Lovell. Building Products, Limited, \$200,000. W. Douglas, R. J. Gibson, L. J. White. Taylor Portable Steel Derrick, Limited, \$40,000. G. Mortimer Kelley, J. D. Falconbridge, A. C. McFarlane. Chapmans, Limited, \$300,000. N. Sommer-ville, J. E. Jones, H. A. Newman. The Equity Builders and Contractors, Limited, \$40,000. H. A. Newman, V. H. Hattin, J. W. Murphy. Reliance Investments, Limited, \$40,000. E. J. W. Murphy. Reliance Investments, Limited, \$40,000. E. E. Lawson, C. Bauckham, Z. Gallagher. Canadian Hotpoint Electric Heating Company, Limited, \$100,000. E. H. Richard-son, P. H. Booth, J. R. Richardson. Reliance Investments, Limited, \$40,000. E.

COMPANIES CHANGING NAMES.

The following company in Saskatchewan has changed its name :- Swift Current Farmers' Milling and Elevator Company, Limited, to Ford Milling Company, Limited.

The following companies in Ontario have changed their names:-Davidson, McBean and Company, Limited, to Davidson, Bowles, Limited. The Wood-Guthrie Company, Limited, to National Construction Company, Limited.

The following company in Quebec has changed its name: The Edge Water Company, Limited, to the Colonial Real Estate Company, Limited.

The following companies with Dominion charters have changed their names:—Sterling Trust Company, Limited, to the Reliance Trust Corporation, Limited. Canadian North-ern Montreal Tunnel and Terminal Company, Limited, to Mount Royal Tunnel and Terminal Company, Limited. The Lafrance Improved Pipe Joints Company, Limited, to Fit-tings Foundry, Limited. tings Foundry, Limited.

COMPANIES INCREASING CAPITAL.

The following companies in Saskatchewan have increased their capital stock:—The Electro-Polygraph Advertising Company, Limited, from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The Green-dale Rural Telephone Company, Limited, from \$1,000 to \$1,800.

The following companies in Ontario have increased their capital stock:—The Sarjeant Company, Limited, from \$50,000 to \$200,000. The Arcade, Limited, from \$150,000 to \$250,-000. Caulfield, Burns and Gibson, Limited, from \$50,000 to \$125,000. Gunns, Limited, from \$750,000 to \$2,000,000. The Wentworth Mineral Water Company, Limited, from \$7,500 to \$40,000 \$7,500 to \$40,000.

The following companies with Dominion charters have increased their capital stock :- La Compagnie J. A. Guilmette, Limited from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Standard Underground Cable Company of Canada, Limited, from \$500,000 to \$1,000, 000. Eug. Julien and Cie, Limited, from \$100,000 to \$150, 000. The Clinton Fireproofing Company of Canada, Limi-ted, from \$30,000 to \$75,000. Kaministiquia Power Com-pany, Limited, from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000.

MONETARY TIMES THE Li

RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIAN BANKS

Four Head Offices in London and One in Paris-Paid-up Capital is One Hundred and Forty Millions

Canada has 25 banks, with paid-up capital of \$117,678,-123 and reserve fund totalling \$111,850,862. A report of Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian trade commissioner, shows that Australia has 24 banks trading there with \$140,925,186 paid-up capital and reserve fund amounting to \$66,239,540.

List of Banks.

This includes the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (established by the Commonwealth government). Four banks have their head offices in London and one in Paris. The capital, reserve funds and the dividends, tabulated below, show the figures to the banking year preceding June 30th, 1913. Where two rates of dividends are shown, the higher rate shows the net dividend with bonus added.

	Dividend.			
1	Capital	Rate		Reserve
Name of Bank.		p.c.	Amount.	fund.
Commente	£		t	£
Commonwealth Bank of	(-)			
Australia Bank of Australasia Union Bank of Australasia.	(a)	14-16	126.000	2,010,000
Union Bank of Aus-	1,000,000	14-10	130,000	2,010,000
tralasia Itd	T 500.000	14	105,000	1,493,349
tralasia, Ltd English, Scottish and	1,900,000	-7		
	539,438	8	x 43,155	282,434
autidon Bank of Aus-	000000			
tralia, Ltd	548,393	P. 7	x 30,449	195,093
Bank	the second second second	0. 5		
Bank of New South			156,339	2,250,000
Wales Commercial Banking	3,253,540	10	150,339	2,250,000
	1.750.000	IO	87,383	1,630,000
			-735-5	-,-,-,-,-
Commerce, Ltd City Bank of Sydney National Bank of Angle	1,195,399	3	17,929	3,619
Nati Bank of Sydney	400,000	5	10,000	26,116
tralasia, Ltd Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	1,498,220	7	52,438	435,000
Australia, Ltd.	2,212,994	P. 3	31,760	6,360
	1.478.010	1. 5	44,340	327,843
	1,470,010		41)34-	577 10
Royal Bank of Aus-	439,281	7	15,375	203,894
tral: Dank of Aus-		-		
Queensland National	300,000	8	12,000	195,459
Banl National	110 110			
Queensland National Bank, Ltd Royal Bank of Queens- land Itd	413,418			
	544,160	5	13,565	76,500
Bank of North Queens-	5115			
Bank of Adelaide	162,059	6	3,917	29,614
Bank of Adelaide Western Australian	500,000	10	25,000	490,000
Romi - u nusuanan		' 20	25,000	675,876
Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Ltd National Bank of Tas	250,000	20	25,000	0/5,0/0
Nasmania, Ltd.	175,000	14	12,250	219,449
National Bank of Tas- mania Ltd	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
Bank of New Zealand.	152,040	7	5,321	7,007
of New Zealand.	2,000,000	G.S. 4	165,000	1,418,117
Comptoir National		0. 12-3		
d'Escompte de Paris Ballarat Banking Co	8.000.000	8	x640,000	1,573,805
Ballarat Banking Co., Ltd.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
Ltd	85,000	8	3,400	80,000
-				

28,996,952 1,635,621 13,629,535

(a) The Commonwealth Bank of Australia is authorized issue debentures up to $\pounds_{1,000,000}$ by Section 53 of Act

No. 18, 1911. G.S., guaranteed stock; P., preference shares; O., ordi-

for 6 months. * Dividends for 12 months, other amounts of dividends

Confined Principally to Australia.

With the exception of the French bank, the business of the banks is confined to Australia and in (some instances) New Zealand. The principal Australian banks have branches in London to obtain the profitable exchange business and transact general banking. In the appended return will be found a statement of the liabilities and assets of banks transacting business in Australia down to June 30th, 1912 (later complete figures not being available) :--

iabilities— Notes in circulation Bills in circulation Balances due other banks	£ 536,984 1,002,062 872,946
Deposits not bearing interest	£ 65,408,841 84,397,756
Total deposits	£149,806,597
Total liabilities	£152,218,589
Coin, gold, silver, etc Gold and silver in bullion or bars Government and municipal securities Landed and other property Notes and bills of other banks Balances due from other banks All other debts due to banks Australian (Commonwealth) notes	1,104,044 4,787,948 4,956,593 1,171,506 1,761,701
Total assets	£165,771,256

SITE OF CALCARY'S ELEVATOR CHOSEN

(Special Correspondence.)

Calgary, Alta., January 14th.

The Dominion grain commission engineers have selected the site of the internal elevator. It will be on the two and a half mile circle from the post office, and on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway. As the chosen spot is, how-ever, only half a mile from where the three transcontinental lines enter the city limits, there are no difficulties in the way of satisfactory transportation facilities. The land is a por-tion of a section owned by the Militia Department.

Thirty acres, five blocks from the post office, the site of the Royal North West Mounted Police barracks is about to pass to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for \$250,-000, and considerations, such as that the company shall erect a hotel at a cost of \$350,000, etc.

WESTERNERS STRIKE OPTIMISTIC NOTE

This year's business in Western Canada will show a large increase over 1913, for the reason that the present year has been one of liquidation during which western retail merchants have reduced their stocks to the minimum in an endeavor to decrease their liabilities. When the proceeds of the 1913 crop are in general circulation we look for a very heavy consump-tive demand, state the Alaska Bedding Company, Limited.

Taking everything into consideration, we are satisfied with our business for 1913, and as a proof of our confidence in the continued expansion and prosperity of the west, we are now erecting factories at Calgary and Vancouver to take care of the increased demand for our products. A good average crop in Western Canada, safely harvested

and quickly marketed is allowing the west to liquidate heavy liability, states Mr. T. L. Arnett, of the Arnett Furniture Company, Limited, Souris, Man. In addition to the crops, western municipalities are marketing their debentures which the banks have been carrying for them. Money for new ventures is still scarce, but the above

conditions should restore usual conditions by the spring.

In the Prince Albert district of Saskatchewan crops were excellent, and the district has benefited from the adoption of mixed farming, and much revenue has accrued from cattle rearing and dairying, and a most important point is that this income is constant and steady.

The Great West Iron, Wood and Chemical Company, manufacturers of railway cars, portable dwellings, stove pipe, paints, etc., located their works in this city, and when in full operation they will employ many men. Other industries are following, the latest being the Royal Canadian Machinery Other industries are Company, who are erecting a plant for the purpose of manufacturing a patent cutter bar, and other agricultural machin-ery. The large lumber works have been constantly working and no diminution in the number of men to be employed in the camps is to be expected.

The municipal council wisely called a halt in new municipal development throughout the year and contented itself by completing the works which were unfinished last year.

With regard to the power development a temporary suspension has been made for the consideration of the best methods to bring the work to a successful completion, and the general outlook can be received with equanimity, thinks the board of trade's assistant secretary, Mr. G. D. Gordon.

Victoria and Medicine Figures From Fredericton, Hat

Canada's fire loss totalled \$26,346,518, according to The Monetary Times' record, or in other words, each of Canada's citizens paid a fire tax of \$3.29. Returns from three cities follow :-

"During the past year, Fredericton, N.B., fire depart-ment has responded to 102 alarms, only three of which were of more than ordinary.

"The insurance losses for the year total \$5,726.09, which is \$9,177.85 less than the year 1912—the losses on the buildings being \$4,328.20 and on contents \$1,397.29; the total insurance risk, where losses have occurred, being on the buildings \$26,225, and on contents \$8,700.

Victoria Had 264 Fires.

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"During the year a total of 264 fire alarms were respond-ed to at Victoria, B.C., of which 17 were false alarms, 24 chimney fires, 20 grass fires, 15 alarms from outside the city limits, 63 fires caused by sparks from chimneys, and 11 fires from unknown causes. In two fires was loss of life occasioned. During the year's operations at fires, the firemen travelled 1,456 miles, laid 79,000 feet of hose, used 4,995 gallons of chemicals, raised 2,517 feet of ladder and worked 245 hours. "The loss by months, with the insurance carried, was as

ollows:—		.	T	
	Buildings.	Contents.	Insurance.	
January	\$ 379		\$30,750	
February		\$8,407	125,100	
March		1,658	86,500	
April	1	7,525	60,400	
May		1,215	48,800 .	
June	and the second se	6,138	27,500	
July	(0	757	34,300	
August		2,000	5,700	
September	00	706	41,000	
October		298	26,000	
November			8,500	
December		20	31,000.	
Total	\$18,626	\$28,725	\$525,550	

Medicine Hat's Return.

"Medicine Hat's fire department's return for 1913 is as follows:-Number of fires, 1913, 68; miles travelled to and from fires, 92; number of gallons of chemicals used, 1,150; feet of 2½-inch hose used, 23,300; feet of ladders used, 417; value of buildings affected, \$776,025; value of stock affected, \$394,800; loss on buildings affected, \$46,200; loss on stocks affected, \$18,300; showing that the value of buildings and stocks was \$1,170,825; and the loss on buildings and stocks \$64,500."

EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

It is asserted by many underwriters that a financial strin-gency is a good time for new business, tight money being an excellent reminder of the necessity of life insurance. The Excelsior Life Insurance Company, which has published its twenty-fourth annual report, made hay while the sun was behind the clouds, for, despite conditions last year, applica-tions for new insurance totalling \$4.874,048 were received, an increase over the previous year of \$1,250,962. The policies issued and revived amounted to \$4,590,918, with annual pre-miums of \$162,224, the increase of new insurance being \$1,119,227, or 36 per cent., the balance of applications being either declined or under consideration when the books were closed. The insurance in force at the end of the year was \$10,200,083, the increase being \$2,572,808, equal to 13 per cent. This is an excellent record. The assets for security of policyholders are \$3,620.

The assets for security of policyholders are \$3,620,-621.36, the increase during the year being \$390,541.88, or 12 per cent. The company has, therefore, \$137 for every \$100 liability, inclusive of reserves. The practice of rigidly scru-tinizing investments enables us to again report "no losses." The revenue shows comparatively 0.26 per cent. less interest, due and accrued, than in 1912.

The Excelsior Life does not indulge in spectacular methods and is making sound progress.

Volume 52.

the Opening of the From Canada May Benefit Canal

With the Panama Canal open to shipping, the distance from British Columbia will not only be reduced to the ports of the United Kingdom and of Europe, but new markets in the West Indies and the Latin Republics of the east coast of South America will be opened up to Canadian products. Where the products of the British Columbian coast have been insufficient to supply vessels with return cargoes, supple-mented by some of the millions of bushels of grain from the middle west of Canada, the export traffic is likely to be as good, if not better, than the import traffic, suggested the

London Times in a recent special Panama Canal number. At present it is impossible to utilize the Pacific Coast route to any extent for the bringing of settlers into Canada from the United Kingdom or the Continent of Europe, and British Columbia is practically getting the population that sifts through the other provinces. After the Panama Canal has been opened for traffic, there will be a fairly direct course for the movement of population from Europe, and particularly from the Mediterranean-European ports, to British Columbia.

Ship Grain All The Year.

Hard-headed, shrewd business men, whose imagination is not easily stirred, discern in the opening of the Panama Canal and the approaching completion of the great transcontinental road two potent forces for the progress of the land which holds their destinies in its keeping. The lumber, mining, fishing and agricultural interests of Canada are preparing for changed conditions. It is confidently expected that the new water route, combined with enlarged and im-proved home railway facilities, will improve the position of Western Canada in the battle for the world's markets.

One of the most important features in connection with the Panama route will be the transportation of grain from Alberta and Saskatchewan. Assuming that the cost of shipping grain from North Atlantic ports to England aver-ages Los per top, the expression event for Public Columages 10s. per ton, the approximate cost from British Columbia, including canal tolls, would be about 30s. per ton, or 32.15 cents per 100 pounds. This rate, added to the cost of transportation by rail from Alberta and Saskatchewan, is less than the average cost by the present routes through Montreal and St. John. But even supposing the cost of transportation is slightly more, it is more than offset by the very decided advantages which the farmers of the north-west will have in being able to ship their grain all the year round, and especially during the winter months after the close of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence.

The opening of the Panama Canal will also have considerable influence upon the development of the mineral re sources of Western Canada, and will open up new fields of enterprise as far north as the Yukon and Alaska. The cost of transportation on these products has considerably retarded this development this development, as it is only the high valued products, such as gold, silver, and valuable minerals, that could pay the heavy transverse and the second se the heavy transport charges. The new route via the Panama Canal should have the effect of developing the coal resources of Vancouver Island, and also the anthracite deposits which are known to exist in Northern British Columbia.

East With West.

The opening of the canal should cause direct steamship connections to be made between the ports of Montreal, Que bec, Sydney, C.B., and Halifax, N.S., and the ports of British Columbia, and enable the manufacturers of Ontario, of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to ship their products at considerably less cost than can be accomplished by the all rail, or lake and rail, routes across the Canadian continent.

It is the writer's conviction that the opening of the Panama Canal will provide the means of reducing the cost of transportation between the Eastern and Western Provinces of Canada very considerably.

Nor is it the internal trade of Canada alone that will benefit by the new routes via Panama. The extension of trade to and from the West Indies and South America, and other countries, will be made possible.

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The Royal Bank has opened a branch at Coaticook, Que The Quebec Bank has opened a branch at Lennoxville, Que., with Mr. G. H. Greene as manager.

Financing in connection with the Brantford Street Rail-way has been arranged by Mr. W. P. Kellet, who has had conferences with Mr. Stockdale, the receiver, and also with Mr. Nicholls, representing the Canadian General Electric Company. He has made proposals also to both interests, which he thinks may be favorably considered.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO

RULIFF GRASS

The Annual General Meeting was held on Thursday, January 22nd.

Satisfaction was expressed at the very satisfactory results of the Company's operations during the past year: the large volume of new business combined with corresponding Increase in Assets and Surplus being greatly in excess of previous records.

The following items are extracted from the Directors' Report showing :-

CONTINUANCE OF SUCCESSFUL RECORD.

Insurance applied for	\$4,874,048.00
Increase	
Insurance issued and Revived During Year\$1,119,227.50	4,990,910.00
Insurance in Force	19,290,983.15
Insurance in Force\$2,572,808.20 Increase	
Assets available for Security of Policyholders	3,620,621.36
Assets available for Security of 2 chey and \$390,541.80	
Total Reserves, including Special Reserves\$283,360.0	2,690,296.00
Cash Income, Premiums and Interest\$103,265.7	776,506.97 7
Paid to or set aside for Policyholders' Benefit\$58,545.2	570,810.59 9
Surplus on Policyholders' Account (Government Standard) Increase\$110,382.8	8 551,104.30
Surplus above all Liabilities, including Capital	412,030.34
	and the second and the second and

Other important points gleaned from the report :--Death Rate-41 per cent. of the expected Interest earned on Invested Assets-7.78 per cent. Decrease in Expense Ratio- $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Profits Paid Policyholders Three Times Greater than in 1912

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WAS UNANIMOUSLY RE-ELECTED:

President:

DAVID FASKEN, B.A., K.C.

Vice-Presidents:

ALEX. FASKEN, B.A.

Directors :

S. J. PARKER

JOHN FERGUSON, M.A., M.D., L.R.C.P. THOMAS LONG GEORGE E. WEIR WM. HARVEY, B.L. W. H. GOODERHAM JOSEPH WRIGHT W. J. MCFARLAND W. F. B. COLTER, L.D.S.

The full financial statement will be mailed on request.

Canada, Depending Upon Outside Sources, Soon Felt Its Effects

World-wide scarcity, and consequent dearness, of money throughout the greater part of the year, and Canada's ability to borrow from Great Britain the unprecedented total of over \$300,000,000 in spite of this, were the salient financial features of 1913 affecting our country and its bond markets, says Mr. E. R. Wood, president of the Dominion Securities Corporation, in his annual bond review. The hopes entertained in many quarters at the commencement of the year for a return of the buoyant commercial conditions of 1912 were gradually dissipated as the early months passed without bringing the expected solution of the Balkan war difficulties, upon which the monetary situation plainly hinged. Too soon, moreover, it became apparent that this time we were not to suffer from a local, or even European, stringency, but from a world-wide scaricty of capital.

The protracted Balkan struggle, the grave fears of an international outbreak in Europe to which the mobilization of troops and ships by different countries gave color, completely upset public. confidence abroad, caused the hoarding of gold by individuals on an enormous scale, the accumulation of heavy cash reserves by banks, the liquidation of securities intermittently at panic prices, and the temporary withdrawal of many investors from the security markets.

Time of Commercial Crises.

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These events were the more serious in their effects because several successive years of prosperity had greatly in-creased the world's trade, expanding credits accordingly and advancing the demand for capital to the "peak load." On the continent, therefore, several countries passed through acute commercial crises, numerous financial houses failed, share investments showed enormous declines and even the highest grades of securities receded in price. In Great Britain the effects, commercially and financially, were much less severe; but, nevertheless, investors became naturally apprehensive, while the banks, recognizing the necessity of keep-ing their resources ready for emergencies, raised their rates and made their loans with unusual caution. London under-writers accordingly only accepted the highest grades of securities and then on most favorable terms, which, as the year advanced with no cessation of the demand for capital, became increasingly onerous to the applying borrower.

With her extensive national development in full swing, Canada, so dependent upon outside capital, soon felt the unpleasant effects of the new condition of affairs. Many pros-perous companies and successful individuals found it advisable to postpone promising ventures and quite necessary to curtail or abandon intended capital expenditure. On the other hand, many borrowers (chiefly railways, municipalities and governments) found themselves under the necessity of completing important public enterprises under way, and were, therefore, obliged to accept the increased interest charge and reduced price for their securities—to say nothing of oc-casional sharp criticism.

Slackening Only for a Time.

A great country like ours, however, with its immense natural resources under development, its large annual immigration and the varied demands arising therefrom, and its increasing earning power, must continue regularly to press its financial claims upon the world's monetary centre, even though, as is now apparent, there must be a general slackening in our various activities for a time and extraordinary caution in the assumption of liabilities in the interval. The three most potent factors in their influence upon Canada financially during 1913 were as follows :-

I. The excellent crop yield in the Prairie Provinces. The 1913 bountiful crop in Western Canada—so quickly marketed—saved, though it did not wholly relieve, the situa-tion. With a total yield of about 500,000,000 bushels, of which nearly 200,000 bushels were wheat, a very large sum will be made available to liquidate obligations, while the rapidity with which our grain growers this year turned their products into cash has seldom, if ever, been equalled. Improved elevator and terminal facilities, new railway lines, more adequate equipment and the reduction in the United States' tariff all contributed to this result.

Banking Position Is Stronger.

The soundness and elasticity of our chartered banks. 2. It is, indeed, a tribute to the Canadian branch bank system, and highly creditable to those in authority, that our chartered banks have so successfully come through this trying year. Across the line a number of bank failures have occurred, though general financial conditions in the United States have been less acute than ours. Serious financial crises, with re-sulting heavy losses, also took place on the Continent.

3. Great Britain's partiality for Canadian investments. That Canada is indeed the "favored daughter" of the Motherland is signally evident when we realize that Great Britain during 1913 advanced to us the enormous sum of £61,000,000 sterling-this in spite of the ominous Balkan situation, with its international complications, the disturbing financial and commercial crisis on the continent, and serious social and political difficulties at home. Colonial sentiment counted for much in this, but the conviction that by far the great mamuch in this, but the conviction that by far the great ma-jority of Canadian enterprises financed in Britain are funda-mentally sound, their earning power assured, and their sponsors sensible of and faithful to the trust reposed in them, undoubtedly in larger measure explains this loosening of British purse-strings in our favor.

RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

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

Kindred Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$210. Holdfast.

South Bethune Rural Telephone Company, 'Limited, \$230. Bethune.

Bethune South West Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$230. Bethune. Sunnyside Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$450.

Normanton. Grimes Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$75. Lamp-

man. The Duval and Dunkeld Rural Telephone Company, Limited, \$240. Duval.

BERLIN AND PETERBOROUCH ADDED NEW FACTORIES

The population of Berlin was increased last year, about 1,500 new citizens. Building operations were suspended in 1,500 new citizens. Building operations were suspended in some cases owing to stringency of market, but several fac-tories have made extensions. The business outlook of the city is generally good. The new Dominion Tire Company factory will soon be completed. The new W. G. & R. Shirt factory is nearing completion and is a fine modern building. The foundation is complete for the Canadian Buffalo Forge Company's building. A slightly smaller, but very well equipped factory is under construction for the Gourlay-Fogelberg Shoe Company. The company is already filling orders in temporary premises orders in temporary premises.

"Busy Berlin" will continue to be busy in 1914, says Mr. W. P. Clement, secretary, board of trade. Peterborough, Ont.—The past year has been one of good

general business and industrial growth in Peterborough. Three large new industries have located. The DeLaval

Dairy Supply Company, the Canadian branch of the DeLaval Separator Company of New York, completed a building 400 x 112 feet, and also an office building. It is now com-pleting two other buildings which will duplicate the space

of the first one, besides storehouses, boiler room, etc. Messrs. Henry, Hope and Sons, a branch of one of the oldest manufacturing concerns of Birmingham, England, is erecting a large factory building, with commodious office, for the manufacture of steel sash, roof glazing, etc. The Vermont Marble Company, the head office of which

is in Proctor, Vermont, is installing machinery in its new building 220 x 64 feet. Mr. S. R. Armstrong, city clerk, says the year has been a year of advancement in every direction, and the outlook is

promising.

The Dominion Safe Works, with factory at Eburne, near Vancouver, have elected officers as follows: president, B. P. Wintemute; vice-president, F. Hopps; secretary, R. D. Rorison; directors, B. P. Wintemute, F. Hopps, R. D. Rori-son, G. J. H. Goehler, S. G. Churchill and W. B. Garrett; managing director, R D. Rorison.

Volume 52.

NOTICES DIVIDENDS AND

NOTICE.

The Western Central Railway Company will apply at the next Session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to estend the times for commencement and completion of its lines of railway, and to authorize other railways to guarantee its bonds. Mowat, Langton and Maclennan, Solicitors.

PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Preferred Shares of the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable February 2nd, 1914, to shareholders of record of January 21st, 1914; also a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the Common Shares of the capital stock of this Company, has been declared payable February 16th, 1914, to shareholders of record of February 5th, 1914.

By order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON,

Secretary-Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

MURRAY-KAY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum) has this day been declared on the pre-ferred the seven declared on the preferred shares of the Company for the quarter ending January 31st, 1914; said dividend to be paid on the first day of Febru-ary next, to the shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of January, and that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 31st day of January, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. E. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Secretary.

Toronto, January 16th, 1914.

DECEMBER'S COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following are the shipments of ore from Cobalt duri

Ming December :	and the state of the
Beaver Mine	54.8
Crown Reserve Mine	21.9
Cobalt Comet Mine	03.0
Coniagas Mines	95.0
Cobalt Lake Mining Company	153.1
Cobalt Townsite Mine	203.2
Dominion Reduction Company	. 87.9
La Rose Mines	. 515.5
McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines	. 284.5
Nipissing Mine	. 307.4
O'Brien Mine	104.5
Penn-Canadian Mine	. 32.7
Peterson Lake Silver Company Mine	43.5
Right-of-Way Mine	. 43.I
Temiskaming Mining Company	. 43.6
Trethewey Silver Company Mine	
York, Ontario, Silver Mine	Contraction of the second second
Tork, Ontario, Silver Mine	
	2,119.5
New Liskeard-	-, , , ,
Casey Cobalt Mine	717
Casey Cobalt Mine	• /••/
Elk Lake-	
Miller T.I. O'Deier Mine	. 27.6
Swastike Que	
Swastika-Cold Ore-	
Wright-Hargreaves Mine	. 3.9
Col II 1	. 4.6
Porquis Junction—Nickel Ore—	
Alexo Mine	. 420.4
was wille	

Mr. E. Racine has been convicted and sentenced to five years in Kingston Penitentiarv by Mr. Justice Leitch for setting fire to the barn of Mr. E. J. Byer on October 24th.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS:

Dividend No. 16.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 134%, for the three months ending December 31st, 1913, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the paid-up Preference Stock of this Company, has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 16th day of February next, to Preference Shareholders of record 1st day of February, 1914. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from

February 1st to 10th, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

H. L. DOBLE, Secretary.

THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINCS RANK

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at its Head Office, St. James Street, on Monday, the Ninth day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements, and the Election of Directors.

By order of the Board.

A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager.

Montreal, January 5th, 1914.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES, LIMITED

PREFERRED STOCKHOLDERS DIVIDEND NO. 14.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 134 per cent. for the quarter ended 15th January, 1914, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the paid-up Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 31st day of January to the Preferred Shareholders of record on the said 15th day of January, 1914. By order of the Directors.

W. F. HENEY, Secretary.

TO CHECK MUTUAL FIRE COMPANIES

The failure of several mutual fire insurance companies in the past few years has been the cause of much criticism as to the management of these concerns. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, provincial treasurer of Quebec, states that the provincial government bill he will introduce at this session will establish a minimum rate to prevent such companies in the competition for business from running too great risks. The tendency has been for a certain class of insurance organizations to reduce their premium rates too low. The bill will establish a greater margin of safety in that respect. By a recent order of the Quebec legislative assembly copies of all correspondence relating to the liquidation of six mutual in-surance companies will be produced. These failures are spread over a period of years, and despite inspection a more efficient regulation is now found necessary.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following are the shipments of ore, in pounds, from Cobalt Station for the week ended January 16th, 1914:--

Bailey Cobalt Mining Company, 50,000; O'Brien Mine, 64,130; Hudson Bay Mines, Limited, 84,910; Cobalt Lake Mining Company, 64,760; Peterson Lake Silver Company Mine, 63,070; McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mine, 65,270; La Rose Mines, Limited, 185,910; Dominion Reduction Com-pany, 172,050; Nipissing Mining Company, 179,670; total, 929,770 pounds, or 465 tons. The total shipments since January 1st, 1914, are now 2,601,070 pounds, or 1,301 tons.

New Liskeard, week ended January 16th, 1914:—Casey Cobalt Mining Company, 59,000 pounds, or 29 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 1909, 20,941 tons; in 1910 34,041 tons; in 1911, 25,089 tons; in 1912, 21,509 tons; in 1913, 20,261 tons.

SALE DEBENTURES FOR

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF TRAIL, B.C.

For sale, \$25,000.00, 6 per cent., 20-year, Public School Debentures. Dated July 3rd, 1911. Denomination \$500.00. Interest coupons attached. Repayable at end of term. WM. E. B. MONYPENNY, City Clerk.

KHEDIVE, SASK.

TELEPHONE DEBENTURES FOR SALE

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received for the purchase of \$6,000.00 debentures of the Khedive Rural Telephone Company, Limited. Debentures run for 15 years, and are payable in 15 equal annual instalments. The company was incorporated last June under the laws of the Devines of Sackatcheven the Province of Saskatchewan.

CHAS. E. LITTLE,

Secretary-Treasurer, Khedive Rural Telephone Company, Limited, Khedive, Sask.

January 3rd, 1914.

CANCELLATION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Debenture No. 123 of Medicine Hat School District No. 76, has been cancelled, and coupons of same will not be honored owing to the abstraction of first three coupons.

JAS. L. MCCALLUM, Secretary-Treasurer.

TOWN OF MINNEDOSA, MANITOBA

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the pur-chase of \$8,000 six per cent. Local Improvement Debentures, repayable in 20 equal consecutive annual payments of \$697.47 each, comprising principal and interest on March 1st each year. First payment March 1st, 1915, computed from March 1st, 1914. Tenders to be received not later than **6.00 p.m.**, March 4th, 1914.

G. T. TURLEY, Town Clerk, Minnedosa, Man.

Co. V York

DVERNSEME DNSDD A

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

WANTED-Inspector for reliable tariff Fire Company covering Ontario and Quebec. Must speak French. Give experience, references and salary expected. Box 297, Monetary Times, Toronto.

The new building of the Canada Life Assurance Company at the corner of First Street West and Ninth Avenue, Calgary, has been taken possession of by the officials of the company.

NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

One is almost sure of noting increases in the figures of the previous year, when examining the annual statement of the National Life Assurance Company of Canada. The fifteenth statement shows that the past year was one of expansion in every department. The company's total cash income in 1913 was \$841,318, an increase over 1912 of \$150,-The total payments to policyholders were \$124,571, 000. applications for new assurances amounted to \$9,566,200, an increase over 1912 of \$2,200,000. The policies issued and placed totalled \$8,150,292, an increase over 1912 of \$1,800,-000. The total business in force at the end of 1913 was \$22,409,978, a gain over 1912 of \$4,005,463. The annual



premiums thereon were \$797,271. Interest earnings, plus profits from sale of securities amounted to \$127.812. The capital, reserves and surplus total \$3,169,182, while the met

Hornibrook, Whittemore & Allan

General Insurance and Mortgage Agents

CALGARY Delaware Underwriters, Philadelphia Equitable Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Germania Fire Insurance Co. of New Y Rochester German Underwriters Agency Yorkshire Insurance Company Limited

Agents wanted at unrepresented points in Alberta & Saskatchewan

surplus is \$380,375. The National Life properly prides itself upon its investments. It has not had a dollar of interest or principal over due on its invested funds and it has never lost any interest of principal on any of its investments. Almost 60 per cent. of its assets are invested in government and municipal bonds and debentures. Such a record as that, indicates conserva-tive and progressive direction and management. These are essentials of any life insurance company which anticipates success and having achieved, desires to maintain it. in National Life's financial statement shows a strong position which is naturally attracting a goodly amount of new business.

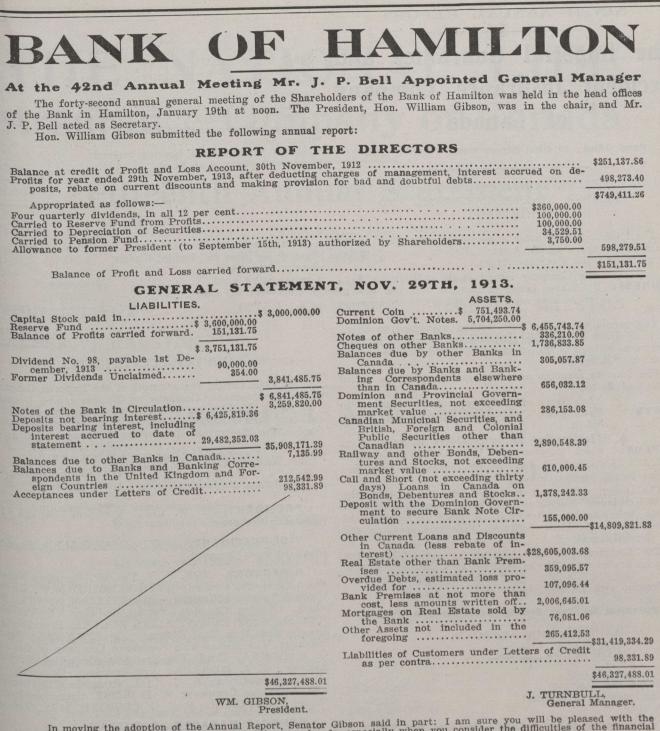
AN EXECUTIVE WANTE POSITION

with a manufacturing industry or wholesale business house

by a former Director and Chief Financial Officer, age 37, of 19 years experience with a large Canadian manufacturing company. An opportunity for the investment of some capital later will be desired. References of the highest character will be exchanged. Attention will be taken to enquiries from principals only.

Address Box 295, c/o The Monetary Times, Toronto

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada

Head Office: 44 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THIRTY-FIRST DECEMBER, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN.

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders their Ninth Annual Report for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1913.

The Company issued 14,983 policies for \$35,-BUSINESS: 830,824.00, being an increase over last year of 332 policies, and of \$1,656,667.00 on business

written. The premiums on business written amounted to \$331,-188.63, of which \$327,767.61 was paid for, being an increase on business written of \$9,102.79, and on paid business an increase of \$22,935.92.

The Interest earnings amounted to \$14,498.51, being an increase of \$2,164.45.

The assets of the Company now amount to ASSETS: \$416,130.49, being an increase of \$29,-896.04.

The surplus to policyholders is \$270,012.33, which together with the uncalled subscribed SURPLUS:

Capital of \$800,000.00, makes the available security for all contracts \$1,070,012.33.

The Directors have not deemed it advisable to enter the field of Employers' Liability or Workman's Compensation In-surance, believing it a safer policy to build up the business on the lines of Accident, Sickness, Fidelity Guarantee and Plate Glass Insurance.

The Certificate of the Auditors is appended to the Financial Statement as to the audit of the Company's affairs. E. W. COX, President.

Toronto 13th January, 1914.

Statement for Year Ending December 31st, 1913.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Expenditure.

To	Claims and Expenses	
**	Reinsurance and Refunds	
	Balance	40,696.04

\$345,687.14

Income.

By	Premiums		
"	Interest	····	14,498.51

\$345,687.14

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Reserve for unearned Premiums, December

	Reserve for Filed and Unfiled Claims, De-	\$115,520.71	
	cember 31st, 1913	28,341.45	
"	Dividend	12,000.00	
	Balance carried to Balance Sheet	70,012.33	

\$225,880.40

By	Balance December 31st, 1912 Reserve for Unearned Premiums, December	\$50,741.93
	31st, 1912 Reserve for Filed and Unfiled Claims, De-	113,158.85
	cember 31st, 1912 Balance of Revenue Account	21,283.67 40,696.04

\$225,880.49

BALANCE SHEET.

Assets.

\$273,110.25
4,328.73
8,700.00
1,459.02
57,670.42
350.00
7,031.29
49,851.58
13,629.20

\$416.130.49

Liabilities.

Government Reserve for Unearned Premiums .. \$115,526.71 28,341.45 Reserve for Filed and Unfiled Claims 2,250.00 270,012.33

\$416,130.49

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We have audited the accounts of the Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, 1913. We have examined the securities and verified the cash and bank balances and we certify that the above Balance Sheet shows the true position of the Company at that date.

CLARKSON, GORDON & DILWORTH,

Chartered Accountants.

Toronto, 12th January, 1914.

PRESIDENT .- E. W. COX, President Canada Life Assurance Company.

VICE-PRESIDENT.-NOEL MARSHALL, President Standard Fuel Company.

DIRECTORS.—HON. F. T. FROST, President Frost & Wood Company, Limited; R. BICKERDIKE, M.P., Director Western Assurance Company; SIR WILLIAM WHYTE, Win nipeg, Director Canadian Pacific Railway, Vice-President Winnipeg Street Railway; ELIAS ROGERS, President The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company; S. BURROWS, Branch Manager, The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada; D. B. HANNA, Third Vice-President Canadian Northern Railway; G. A. MORROW, Vice-President Dominion Se-curities Corporation; H. C. COX, President The Imperial Life Assurance Company; W. D. ROBB, Superintendent of Motive Power, G.T.R.; P. G. GOLDSMITH, M.D., Toronto.

GENERAL MANAGER.—E. WILLANS.

SECRETARY .--- FRANK W. COX.

FAITH IN NOVA SCOTIA

While market prices have been, as a whole, disappoint ing to the public, yet the continued development of the country must be a source of pride to all Canadians, writes Mr. F. B. McCurdy, M.P., in an article in the Halifax Chronicle. We are rich in all fundamentals that go to make a great nation, whether it be measured by resources of unused arable lands, forests, minerals, fisheries, waterways, waterpowers, climate or character of its people, requiring only further canital and peopletic to do the formation of the second capital and population to draw from the vast natural resources a stream of wealth to support a happy people in ample comfort.

While there have been disappointments in business, and in market values, Nova Scotia enters the New Year the better qualified by experience to promote the future development and with, I know, a stronger faith in the possibilities of this favored part of the Dominion, and a growing confidence in, and appreciation, among all classes, of the natural advant-ages with which she has been blessed by a bountiful Provi-dence, he concludes dence, he concludes.

Mr. McCurdy contributed an interesting article on the bond market of the Maritime Provinces to The Monetary Times Annual.

THE NATIONAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada

Fifteenth Annual Statement

President : ELIAS ROGERS

HON. J. J. FOY

Vice-Presidents: WILLIAM STONE

ALBERT J. RALSTON

ALBERT J. RALSTON, Managing Director F. SPARLING,

Secretary

Record of Achievement A

1.	Total Cash Income	\$ 841,318.15
	(Increase over 1912 of \$150,000.)	
2.	Total payments to Policyholders	124,571.51
3.	Applications for New Assurances	9,566,200.00
	(Increase over 1912 of \$2,200,000.)	
4.	Policies issued and placed	8,150,292.00
	(Increase over 1912 of \$1,800,000.)	
5.	Total Business in Force at Dec. 31st, 1913	22,409,978.00
	(Increase over 1912 of \$4,005,463)	797,271.31
	Annual Premiums thereon	
6.	Interest Earnings, plus profits from sale of Securities	127,812.37
7.	Capital, Reserves and Surplus	3,169,182.34
8.	Net Surplus	380,375.34

The year 1913 has been one of great expansion in every department.

Proof of Public Confidence is shown by the fact, that during the past two years, the Applications for new Assurances have more than doubled.

Covering a period of almost 15 years, in other words, since its inception, The National Life has not had a dollar of Interest or Principal overdue on its invested funds; further it has never lost a single dollar of Interest or Principal on any of its investments.

The Assets of the Company are all invested in the highest grade of securities, almost 60% being Government and Municipal Bonds and Debentures, and over 30% in Bank Stocks and similar high class securities.

The following opinion on the Company's investments should be of interest :----

Cable Address :-- "DEBEDENT."

Wm. C. Brent Wm. C. Noxon Members BRENT, NOXON & CO., Government and Municipal Debentures, Canada Life Building, Toronto, January 9th, 1914. Toronto Stock Exchange Corporation Stocks and Bonds

ALBERT J. RALSTON, Esg., Managing Director, National Life Assurance Co., Toronto.

Dear Sir :--We have examined with a great deal of interest the list of investments of your Company as at the 31st ult., and must certainly congratulate you in the excellent nature of the securities, which you hold.

We doubt very much if any Canadian Company can show such a diversified lot of securities and certainly, apart altogether from the excellent nature of your investments, the manner in which your funds have been placed is such that the possibility of loss has been decidedly minimised.

Yours very truly,

BRENT, NOXON & COMPANY, Per (Sgd.) W. C. BRENT.

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Kerry & Chace, Limited 14

 Pace, Harrison & Millar
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 Peerless Carbon Co.
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 Pender, D. A., Cooper, Slasor & Co.
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 Peverett, J. R., Agency.
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 Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.
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 Policyholders' Mutual.
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 Pope, Rooke & Grant.
 14

 Providence Washington Ins. Co.
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Waghorn, Gwynn & Co. Waterloo Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Waterous Engine Works Co. Ltd Weaver, Ltd., George...... Western Assurance Co. Western Life Assurance Co. Western Trust Co.... Western Trust Co.... Western Trust Ltd.... Westminster Trust, Ltd.... Weyburn Security Bank Whitaker & Co., G. S... Williamson & Co., Rutherford. Willoughby-Sumner Co., J. H.C. Wilson & Perry 51 Winnipeg Wood, Gundy & Co....

THE value of any paper as an advertising medium is the circulation multiplied by the purchasing power per subscriber, then divided by the rate. The reasonable advertising rates and good circulation of The Monetary Times are strong points in its favor, but the unusually high purchasing power per subscriber makes it one of the ve best advertising mediums obtainable in Canada.

THE MONETARY TIMES WEEKLY STATISTICAL RECORD

Immigration Statistics Money Market Reports Bank Clearings Railroad Earnings Record of Trade Disputes Chartered Banks' Latest Statement Wholesale and Retail Prices Building Permits Dominion Government Savings Banks Post Office Savings Banks

Montreal Stock Exchange (Unlisted) Dominion Government Revenue Inland Revenue Montreal Stock Exchange (Listed) Toronto Stock Exchange Vancouver Stock Exchange Winnipeg Stock Exchange Canadian Securities in London Trade of Canada Grain in Elevators

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, APRIL TO OCTOBER, COMPARED

1912—1913					FISCAL	YEAR 1913-	_1914		
Month	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	British	From the United States	Other Countries	Totals	Percent- age of Increase
Apri May. June. July. August. September. October.	$\begin{array}{r} 22,028\\ 27,251\\ 20,640\\ 13,399\\ 11,824\\ 13,189\\ 10,166\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 21,494\\ 18,101\\ 13,748\\ 12,557\\ 13,309\\ 10,450\\ 10,481\end{array}$	19,40921,17011,5058,3407,7347,5016,545	$\begin{array}{c} 62,931\\ 66,522\\ 45,893\\ 34,296\\ 32,867\\ 31,140\\ 27,192 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25,566\\ 31,374\\ 27,370\\ 14,804\\ 12,975\\ 9,115\\ 7,664\end{array}$	$19,260 \\ 14,247 \\ 11,491 \\ 9,042 \\ 9,681 \\ 9,159 \\ 7,450$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,459\\ 27,517\\ 24,922\\ 16,854\\ 9,195\\ 6,236\\ 5,532\end{array}$	73,28573,13863,78340,70031,85124,51020,646	16% 10% 39% 19% 3% dec. 21%" 24%"
Total	118,497	100,140	82,204	300,841	128,868	80,330	118,715	327,913	9%Inc.

MONEY MARKETS

	Between Banks Buyers Sellers Counter 1-16 pm 3-32 pm ½ to ½ Par Par ½ to ½
Cable trans. 9 9-16 9 19-32 9% to New York- 4 83-55 4.84%	6 17-32 9 17-32 9 3/4 to 9/6 9 9 1-5 9 19-32 9 7/6 to 10 9 9-16 9 19-32 9 7/6 to 10 Actual Posted 4.83-55 4.84½ 4.85-55 4.86-25-30 4.87½ to 6½ per cent. 4.86-25-30 4.87½

ANNUAL MEETINGS

The following is a list of coming annual meetings, together with the dates on which they will be held.

January	27th-Twin City Rapid Transit Company.
"	arth The Metropolitan Bank.
	27th—Confederation Life Association.
"	28th—Equity Life Insurance Company.
	28th-Equity Life Insurance Company
" .	28th—Continental Life Insurance Company.
"	28th_The Sincennes McNaughton Line, Limited.
11	Provincial Bank of Lanada.
	out D last Caporior Iraction Company.
"	28th—Duluth Superior Fraction 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 20
	29th—North American Life Hisbarany
rebrua	ry 2nd—Crown Life Insurance Company.
""	4th-Toronto Railway Company.
**	4th-Toronto and York Radial Railway Com-
	DODI!
**	Constien Mortgage Investment Company.
"	4th-Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation.
"	4th-Canada Permanent Moligage Company of Can-
	5th-Mutual Life Assurance Company of Can-
	ada.
	9th-York Fire Insurance Company.
"	oth-Montreal City and District Savings Bank.
	9th-Montreal City and Dational Invest

11th-The Canada Landed and National Inv

- ment Company, Limited.
- **
- ment Company, Limited. 11th—Winnipeg Electric Railway Company. 14th—Imperial Life Assurance Company. 19th—Central Canada Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. 20th—Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls. ** ..
- ..

RECORD OF LABOR DISPUTES

According to a bulletin issued by the Department of According to a bulletin issued by the Department of Labor, there were only seven trade disputes in Canada during November, 1913, a favorable showing in comparison with October, when there were nine in existence, and also with November, 1912, in which month twenty-five were recorded. There was, however, an increase in the number of working days lost over the previous month, the figures being 89,000 for November, 1912, and 70,700 during October. for November, 1913, and 70,700 during October.

BANK CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

The following are the figures for the Canadian Bank Clearing Houses for the weeks of January 23rd, 1913; January 15th, 1914; and January 22nd, 1914; with percentage

Ian 15, '14.	Jan. 22, 14.	Ch'g %
	\$55,350,158	- 4.2
0 621 012	30.818.750	- 5.9
39,034,013	24.545.206	-16.4
2/,140,203		-27.7
		-24.00
		-12.8
		+12.8
		- 6.2
and the second se		
		-14.1
		79
2,015,273		-15.7
		+10.06
1,278,425		-13.6
	1,663,704	- 3.8
	1,421,796	
	839,856	- 2.7
the second s		
0 0	0	
430,240	J. 171	
2 287 140	360.34	7 -37.2
2 307,44	30000	
- @	\$161 705.102	- 9.4
5 \$150,137,001	468.80	
374,41	5 400,00	
	2,967,982 2,015,273 1,951,175 1,278,425 1,782,043 1,373,799 5 862,458 4 704,567 2 546,521 3 483,857 7 450,246 2 387,440	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

The Royal Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Coaticook, Que.

THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 52.

CHARTERED BANKS' LATEST STATEMENT, NOVEMBER, 1913

ASSETS	A. S. S. S. S.	Liability of Customers	9,387,963 9,139,112
ASSETS Current Coin in Canada. Current Coin elsewhere. Dominion Notes in Canada. Dominion Notes elsewhere. Deposits for Security Note Circulation. Depos ts Central Gold Reserve. Notes of other Banks. Cheques on other Banks. Cheques on other Banks in Canada. Balance due from Banks in Canada. Balance due from Banks in United Kingdom. Due from elsewhere. Dominion & Provincial Government Securities. Canadian Municipal Security. Bonds, Debentures, and Stocks. Call and Short Loans in Canada. Current Loans in Canada. Current Loans elsewhere. Loans to Provincial Governments. Leans to Municipalities. Overdue Debts. Real Batate other than Bank Premises.	$\begin{array}{c} 13,062\\ 6,674,514\\ 8,100,000\\ 14,996,085\\ 55,562,922\\ 129,175\\ 4,824,180\\ 9,948,443\\ 30,107,610\\ 11,277,613\\ 22,487,132\\ 73,988,694\\ 70,123,101\\ \end{array}$	Other Assets. Total Assets. \$1.572,706,191 LIABILITIES Capital Authorized Capital Paid Up. Reserve Fund. Notes in Convernments. Deposits on Demand. Deposits after Notice. Deposits after Notice. Deposits after Notice. Balance due Banks in Canada. Balance due Banks in United Kingdom. Balance due Banks elsewhere. Bills payable. Acceptance under Letters of Credit.	118,675,122 117,650,82 119,457,82 119,457,82 119,457,82 119,457,82 24,653,834 84,446,63,834 84,446,633,849 625,593,049 6,380,857 13,217,46 8,565,368 9,390,676 8,565,368 9,940,577 41,191,828
Mortgages on Real Estate Bank Premises	$\begin{array}{c} 1,663.644 \\ 40,824,687 \end{array}$	Average Dominion Notes held Greatest Amount in Circulation	126,839,620

INDEX NUMBERS, BY GROUPS, OF COMMODITIES (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FIGURES)

No. of Commod-ities INDEX NUMBERS Nov., 1913 Oct., 1913 Nov., 1912 I. GRAINS AND FODDERS: Grains, Ontario. Western. Fodder. All..... 64 5 15 143.4 115.8 163.2 142.6 .137.7 115.5 155.8 137.8 $\frac{156.8}{122.9}\\166.4\\151.0$ II. ANIMALS AND MEATS: Cattle and beef. Hogs and hog products. Sheep and mutton Poultry... All 260.8177.4 137.4 243.4 186.3 $\begin{array}{r} 192.6 \\ 182.1 \\ 133.2 \\ 243.4 \\ 184.4 \end{array}$ $170.0 \\ 169.1 \\ 113.6 \\ 178.4 \\ 160.7$ 6 6 3 2 17 III. DAIRY PRODUCTS 9 178.9 165.3 173.0 IV. FISH : Prepared fish Fresh fish All $141.6 \\ 165.5 \\ 149.6$ $141.6 \\ 165.5 \\ 149.6$ $160.5 \\ 172.8 \\ 164.6$ 639 V. OTHER FOODS: (A) Fruits and vegetables Fresh fruits, native. Presh fruits, foreign. Dried fruits. Presh vegetables. Canned vegetables. All. (B) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions Breadstuffs. Tea, coffee, etc. Sugar, etc. Condiments. All. 160.0 95.6 115.8 159.0 95.4 126.5 +177.8 96.6 111.8 140.5 100.9 +121.2 92.6 99.6 116.7 151.9 125.2 124.2 1 3 4 5 3 17 $126.3 \\ 120.3 \\ 112.9 \\ 101.3 \\ 117.1$ $\begin{array}{c} 122.2 \\ 110.3 \\ 108.2 \\ 102.3 \\ 113.2 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 122.4 \\ 109.7 \\ 110.4 \\ 109.6 \\ 114.9 \end{array}$ 10 4 6 5 25 VI. TEXTILES Woollens. Cottons . Silks. Jutes. Flax products Oilcloths. All . $137.0 \\ 149.9 \\ 99.4 \\ 243.6 \\ 114.5 \\ 104.6 \\ 136.9 \\$ $\begin{array}{c} 137.0\\ 151.9\\ 100.2\\ 252.5\\ 114.5\\ 104.6\\ 138.3 \end{array}$ $126.7 \\ 140.1 \\ 86.3 \\ 190.2 \\ 118.8 \\ 104.6 \\ 125.9$ 543242 20 VII. HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES: Hides and tallow... Leather... Boots and shoes All... $192.0 \\ 151.4 \\ 155.7 \\ 167.4$ $192.1 \\ 148.9 \\ 145.0 \\ 163.5$ 192.6 151.4155.7167.611 VIII. METALS AND IMPLEMENTS: Iron and steel Other metals Implements. All. $100.3 \\ 130.0 \\ 105.1 \\ 113.1$ 99.9 130.3 105.1 113.1 103.5 11 13 10 34 141.7164.8118.5IX. FUEL AND LIGHTING : Fuel Lighting All $134.6 \\ 92.2 \\ 117.6$ 149.6 89.6 125.6 6 129.6 92.2 114.6 10 X. BUILDING MATERIALS: Lumber Miscellaneous materials Paints, oils and glass. All $180.7 \\ 113.6 \\ 142.0 \\ 141.4$ $180.9 \\ 113.6 \\ 144.2 \\ 142.3$ 169.5 109.8 146.6 137.9 $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 20 \\ 14 \\ 48 \end{array}$ XI. HOUSE FURNISHINGS . Furniture Crockery and glassware... Table cutlery Kitchen furn s ngs... $146.9 \\ 136.4 \\ 72.5 \\ 121.5 \\ 128.6$ $146.9 \\ 136.4 \\ 72.5 \\ 121.5 \\ 128.6$ $\begin{array}{r} 138.9 \\ 107.4 \\ 72.5 \\ 120.5 \\ 118.1 \end{array}$ 642 16 XII. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS..... 116.8 116.8 117.2 16 XIII MISCELLANEOUS ; Furs Liquors and tobacco. Sundries All 358.0136.4111.2178.4 $358.0 \\ 135.0 \\ 0.2 \\ 7.3$ $358.0 \\ 137.5$ 46 111.8 178.8 17 All commodities..... 138.4 136.8 136.6 264*

BUILDING PERMITS COMPARED (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FIGURES)

(DEPARTMENT OF LA	ABOUR FIC	URES)	1
	NOVEMBER 1913	NOVEMBER 1912	INCREASE
Nova Scotia:		\$	\$
Sydney Halifax	13,000 46,385	11,310 46,460	1,690 75*
New Brunswick:			
St. John	29,050	27,000	2,050
QUEBEC:			
Quebec	43,660		
Three Rivers. Maisonneuve	335,900	314,800	
Montreal	4,293,746	2,550,313	1,743,433
Outremont Westmount	141,670	111,185	30,485
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			
ONTARIO :			122,525*
Ottawa Kingston	138,650 16,054	$\begin{array}{r} 261,175\\83,185\\5,810\\1,651,073\\46,000\\90,600\\\end{array}$	67,131 23,694
Peterborough Toronto	$\begin{array}{r} 10,034\\ 29,540\\ 1,342,225\\ 54,935\\ 77,402\end{array}$	5,810	308,848*
St. Catharines	54,935	46,000	8,398*
Welland Hamilton	77,402 271,900 16,645	224,800 248,900	23,000 32,495 32,495
Brantford Galt	16,645 64,625	49,140 96,165	31,540
Guelph Berlin	8,911 37,462	38,128 19,860	17,602
Stratford Woodstock	6,580 525	1,697	
London	83,995 23,775	111,604 200	23,575
Chatham	43,930	5.655	37,270 35,730
Windsor. Owen Sound	88,075 10,250	32,345 65,400	55,200
North Bay Sudbury	$\begin{array}{c} 10,250 \\ 10,400 \\ 15,150 \end{array}$	3,3 5 8,750 322,600	6,400
Port Arthur Fort William	39,635 180,960	322,600 293,925	112,965
Preston			
MANITOBA:			357,650*
Winnipeg	490,950	818,600	20,01-
St. Boniface Transcona	39,230	13,160	
Dauphin	13,300	8,950	
SASKATCHEWAN :			220,620
Regina Moosejaw	271,670 34,600	51,050 512,750	220,00* 178,150*
Weyburn. Yorkton	Constant States States		75,750* 17,000* 17,000*
Prince Albert	94,600 18,300 21,400	$\begin{array}{r} 18,8^{\pm}0\\ 35,300\\ 175,910\\ \end{array}$	17,000# 54,510# 11,785#
Saskatoon North Battleford	9,850	21,635	11,10
Alberta:			677
Medicine Hat	92,002	91,325	677 1,464,204*
Calgary Edmonton	139,740	1,903,944	24,080*
Red Deer Lethbridge	4,100	28,180	
Macleod.	2,000		
BRITISH COLUMBIA :	and the state		25 250
Nelson New Westminster	35,500 14,600	10,250 61,720 1,538,795	1,238,230* 1,238,230*
Vancouver	300,565	1,538,795	591, 525*
Victoria. S. Vancouver.	25,875	788,505 117,400 19,610	91.520 8.385 8.000*
North Vancouver Oak Bay	$\begin{array}{c} 14,000\\ 300,565\\ 194,390\\ 25,875\\ 10,225\\ 24,150\\ 75,780\\ 9,885\end{array}$	03,350	29,200 41,405 *
Point Grey Vernon	75,780	120,185 28,640	25,750*
Prince Rupert. Nanaimo.	4,125	5,612	
wananno			/

*Eight commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. †Native fresh fruits including fall apples only.

*Decrease

DOMINION SAVINGS BANKS POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

BANK	Deposits for Decr., 1913	Total Deposits	Withdraw- als for Decr., 1913	Balance on 31st Decr., 1913.
anitoba :	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 605,469,95	\$ cts. 14,075.83	\$ cts. 591,394.12
Winnipeg British Columbia : Victoria	8,568.00 30,836.00	1,057,150.08		
Prince Edmand Island .	33,657,00	1,931,376.69		
Charlottetown. New Brunswick: Newcastle. St. John.	1,020.00 63,569.60	287,452.63 5,633,389.56	2,489.92	284,962.71
Nova Scotia :	7,383,17	378,150.79	7,817.64	370,333.15
Barrington Guysboro'. Halifax Kentville	36.027 69	125,217.89 2,479,272.98 256,502.39	$\begin{array}{c c} 409.38 \\ 28,1 0.66 \\ 21 4.052.56 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Pictou Port Hood	1,169.00	102,950,45	2 296.4	9 102,653.93
Sherbrooke	0 201 00	96,890.3	6 1,210.6	9 95,679.67
Totals:	. 207,717.30	13,871.592.6	3 243,138.9	7 13,628,453,66

DR. NOVEMBER, 1913									
	\$ cts.		\$ cts						
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st Oct., 19134	1,755,784.65	WITHDRAWALS during the month	1,199,307.04						
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Sav- ings Bank during month	1,008,569.99								
TRANSFERS from Dominion Gov- ernment Savings Bank during month:—									
PRINCIPAL INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer									
TRANSFERS from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	9,397.76								
INTEREST accrued on Depositors accounts and made principal on 30th April, 1913(estimated)									
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts during month	11,881.01	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' ac- counts on 30th Nov., 1913	41,586,326 3						
	42,785,633.4		42,785.633.						

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE-UNLISTED SECURITIES

Auth. Iss'd Iss'd <td< th=""><th>Capit</th><th>al in Sanc</th><th>n ds</th><th>alue</th><th></th><th>lend</th><th>Price</th><th>Sales</th><th></th><th>Sales</th><th>thou</th><th>tal in sands</th><th>Value</th><th>Miscellan cous-contin'd</th><th>idend</th><th>Price Jan. 13</th><th>Sales Week ended</th><th>Price</th><th>Sales Week ended</th></td<>	Capit	al in Sanc	n ds	alue		lend	Price	Sales		Sales	thou	tal in sands	Value	Miscellan cous-contin'd	idend	Price Jan. 13	Sales Week ended	Price	Sales Week ended
3.000 100 Miscellaneous 40,000 25,000 100 Mex. Co North Western Ry 5 3.000 3.000 100 Asbestos Corp. of Canada 9 600 470 100 Mex. Mahogany & Rub. Corp. 25 25 360 360 360 400 100 Mex. Mahogany & Rub. Corp. 361 354 354 354 364 362 355 361 364 362 356 361 365 361 365 361 365 361 365 361 365 361 365 361 360 400 100 National Brick	Auth- oriz'd	lss	'd	Par V	MINES	Divid	Jan. 13 1913	end'd	1014	end'd Jan 21	Auth- oriz'd	Iss'd	Par /		Divi	1913	Jan 13	1914	Jan21
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,000 4,000 1,250 1,250 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 15,000 15,000 15,000		000 000 000 000 000 750 850 759 500 500 500 500 000 000 000 000 000 4244 506 347	1 100 100 500 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Porcupine Crown Miscellaneous Asbestos Corp. of Canada " " bonds Beld. Paul & Corti. Silk Co " " bonds British Can. Canners, Ltd bonds Can. Felt	6 5 7 5 6 7 5 6	9 9 18 14 70 24 15 5 4 			. 472	$\begin{array}{c} 10,000\\ 40,000\\ 5,000\\ 1,000\\ 600\\ 20,002\\ 2,000\\ 3,000\\ 6,000\\ 3,000\\ 1,755\\ 1,500\\ 1,256\\ 5,000\\ 5,000\\ 5,000\\ 5,000\\ 5,000\\ 5,000\\ 1,5$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Mexico North Western RIY bonds Mex. Mahogany & Rub. Corp. bonds Mont. Tramway Power Co. National Brick	5 6 6 5 6 5 5 5	25 364 354		20 70 60 514	23

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

- UUVLI	II AIVELLI		
PUBLIC DEBT	1913 \$ cts	REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON AC- COUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND	Total to 31st Decr., 1913
Payabe in England Temporary Loans Bank Circul'n Redemp. Fund Savinion Notes. Savings Banks	$\begin{array}{r} 803,460 & 94\\ 267 & 541,621 & 03\\ 18,006,666 & 64\\ 5,511,288 & 30\\ 118,460,674 & 40\\ 54,869,073 & 4\end{array}$	REVENUE— Customs Excise Post Office Public Works, Railways & Canals Miscellaneous	\$ cts. 82,538,294 47 16,661,269 57 9,025,000 00 11,570,827 64 +7,777,370 75
Trust Funds. Province Accounts Miscel, and Banking Accounts.	9,842,433 2 11,920,481 2	0 Total	127,571,762 43
and the second s	29,759,950 4	EXPENDITURE	75,987,925 34
Assers- Investra-	518,714,619 6	EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL Account, Etc.	
Investments—Sinking Funds Other Investments Province Accounts Miscel. and Banking Accounts Trai.	$\begin{array}{c} 8,587,996 \\ 65,993,791 \\ 2,296,327 \\ 9 \\ 136,274,429 \end{array}$	5 Public Works, Railways & Canals, 9 Railway Subsidies	25,273,072 38 15,555,879 30
Total Assets	213, 152, 514 9	2	
Total Net Debt Total Net Debt to 31st Novr	303,562,104 7 303,115,195 5		and a state
Increase of Debt	446,909		40,828,951 6 se Revenue.
~		+ Contains \$1,887,138 of Chine	se Revenue.

INLAND REVENUE, November, 1913

Source of Revenue	Amo	Amounts				
2	8		ts.			
Excise-	Þ	CI				
Spirits	10 15 83 5	1,716),915 1,715 1,673 1,685 6,060 926	00 60 63 86 43			
Seizures Other Receipts		4,757	47			
Total Excise Revenue	1,92	9,451	36			
Methylated Spirits Ferries Inspection of Weights and Measures Gas Inspection Electric Light Inspection Law Stamps Other Revenues.	1	9,881 50 0,661 5,337 7,734 946 1,521	00 28 00 15 65			
Grand Total Revenue	1,98	35,583	8 03			

STOCKS AND BONDS-MONTREAL

510	JUN	.3	ł	AND BC		ND	5IVI	UN			1 Aller and the
VANCOUVER	Capital an in thous				lend		TORONTO	Sales	•	MONTE	Sal
STOCK EXCHANGE	uthor ized ssued	Rest	Par Value	BANKS	Dividend	Price Jan. 23 1913	Jan. 15 Jan	ice Week 1.22 ended 914 Jan22	Jan.23	Price Jan. 15 1914	Price We Jan. 22 1914 Jan
Cap. in thou'ds b LISTED Jan. 16	A	-	-				Ask Bd. Ask			Ask Bd.	Ask Bd.
Auth- orized Q Bd. Ask	\$ \$ 4,866 4,86 25,000 15,00	6 2,920 0 12.50	\$ 250	British North Am	8e	2224	2004 200	205 394	222	148 140 2001 2001	148 i i
\$ 2,500 100 B.C. Telephone Co 2,500 100 pref 75 100 Burton Saw Works		3 6,473 0 3,500	B 100 100	British North Am Commerce Dominion Hamilton	12+2	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	200 2212 226	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			150 1493 2
5,000 100 Dominion Trust Co. 106 112	4.000 3.90 2.000 1.93 10.000 7.00	9 650	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 $	Hochelaga Home Bank (u) (6) Imperial (9)	9 7 12	220	213 2113	55	196		
5,000 100 Gt. West Perm. (A) 1262 13) 3,000 1 Intern'i. Coal & C 32 40 200 10 Vancouver Devel 11	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c}6 & 6,419\\0 & 1,250\end{array}$	$100 \\ 100 $	Home Bank (u) (6) Imperial (9) Merchants Bank Metropolitan Bank	10 10	200 195 ¹ / ₃	188	181 1894 10 195 10	203	201 197	210 2034
1 000 1 Van Manaima Cool	$\begin{array}{cccc} 5.000 & 4.00 \\ 25.000 & 16.00 \\ 5.000 & 2.00 \end{array}$	0 16,000	100	Montreal	1012	1 4±02			142 140	132	130
500 1 Nugget Gold Mines 31 1,000 .25 Portland Canal 31	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 10,86;	$\begin{array}{c c} 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array}$	Nationale Northern Crown (u) Nova Scotia Ottawa	6 14 12	265	2573	259		257 203	259 1
100 1 Stewart M.& D. Co 2,500 10 Western Coal & C	1,000 $1,005,000$ $2,73$	0 571 1 1,250							1003	118	
2,500 100 B.C. Packerscom	$\begin{array}{c} 25,000 \\ 5,000 \\ 1,223 \\ 1,13 \end{array} $	3,30:	$\begin{vmatrix} 100\\2 & 50\\0 & 100 \end{vmatrix}$	Quebec	12 13 6	224	$212\frac{1}{2}$ $211\frac{1}{2}$	212 86			
3 000 5 B C. Copper 2 23	10.000 5,00 8,000 5,00	0 6,000	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	Sterling (u) Toronto Union Bank. (4	11 1 2 8	211 210	····· 201 ····· 140	$\begin{array}{c c} 206 & 19 \\ 139 & 10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 212 & 210 \\ 154\frac{1}{2} & 152 \end{array}$		140
1,000 100 B.C. Trust Co 102 15,000 100 Graphy 76 80				COMPANIES							
6,000 104 NorthernCrownBit 90 2,000 106 National Finance				Trust					A Second		
100 100 Pacific Investment 250 50 Pacific Loan Co 20 2,000 100 Prudential Inv. Co 20	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 1,500 & 1,00\\ 1,250 & 1,25\\ 1,000 & 1,00 \end{array}$	6 1.100	$100 \\ 100 $	Nat. Trust Co., Ltd Tor.Gen.Trusts Cor Union Trust	9 10 10	122_{1}	225 185 180 180	185 10			
7,500 100 Can. Cons'd, M.&S 90	1.000 1,00	100	100		10	1.5					
5 1 American Can. Oil 4 10 1 Amalgamated Dev § 300 1 B.C. Refining Co 53		0 1 00		Loan	10	107	1811 100	955			
Ba'k'rs T. Cocom pref Can. Call Switch	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 6,000 & 6,00\\ 2,410 & 1,40\\ 2,500 & 1,75 \end{array}$	6 910 0 1,300	100 100	Can. Per. Mtge. Cor Can. Ld. & N. Invt Cen. Can. L. & Sav	10 9 10	159 155 1871	$184\frac{1}{156\frac{3}{4}} \dots 190 \\ 156\frac{3}{4} \dots 190 \dots 190 \dots 09$	190	8		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3,500 Can.Pac.Oilof B.C 4 500 .50 Can. N.W. Oil 4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 250 4 175	10 50	Can. Ld. & N. Invt Cen. Can. L. & Sav Col. Invest & Loan Dom. Sav. & Inv. Sc Gt. West Perm Ham. Prov. & L Sc [*] Huron & Brie L. & S Huron & Brie 20% pd Imp. L & L Co. Ltd	5 4†1 9	804 80 77	83 83 78 1286 1271 1281	79 1273			
500 1 Coronation Gold 40 500 .60 Glacier Creek 61 800 1 Grand Trunk L'nds. 51	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 800	100 100 50	Ham. Prov. & L Sc [*] Huron & Erie L. & S	8	1324	$137 \dots 137 \dots 211 \dots$	137 212	8		
Hudson Bay Fire	1,000 73 700 70		100	Huron & Erie 20% pd Imp. L. & I. Co., Ltd Landed B. & Loan	6 8	195	140	140			
250 1 Kootenay Gold 10 ,600 1 Lucky Jim Zinc 5	$1.000 \\ 600 \\ 60 \\ 60$	0 485 0 630	100 50 25	L. & C. L. & A. Ltd	16 10	1191	125 122 125	15	2		
100 Nicola Valley C.&C	2,550 1,75 725 72		50	Mont. Loan & Mtge Ont. L. & Deb. Lon Ont. Loan 20 % pd Toronto Mortgage Toronto Savings Real Estate Loan	8	1511	1384	1381			
2,000 1 Standard Lead 11 14	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,000 \\ 500 \\ 500 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 5$	0 800	100 100	Toronto Savings Real Estate Loan	10 6	200					
20 5 Stewart Land 1,500 1 Red Cliff Min. Co, $6\frac{1}{2}$ 10 West'n Union Fire				Transportation		1			D.C. COSCOL		
White Is. Sulphur 12	120000 10450	0	100	Barcelona Brazilian T. L. & P	6	1001 997	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	868 437:	8	and the second	861 861 32
		$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \dots$	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	Can. Interlakecom. pref. Can. Pacific Railway Rights Detroit United Ply. 14)	777	88 874	···· 210 ¹ / ₂ 212 ¹ / ₂	91.98 77	2451 2151	2101 2101	213 2123 28 245 734 73 9
WINNIPEG	12 560 12 50		1 100	Detroit Onneu Riy. 11/		791 79		723 3	5 794 795	112 118	
STOCK EXCHANGE	$\begin{array}{c} 12,000 \\ 12,000 \\ 10,000 \\ 3,500 \\ 3,500 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 12,00 \\ 10,000 \\ 3,500 \end{array}$	0	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100 $	Duluth S.S. & A Duluth Super'rcom	1	73	62	661 7	7		
Cap. in 5 thou'ds 5	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 19	5 100	Halifax Electric Havana Elecpref ''com. Illinois Tractionpref.	8						
Sub- scribed 0	10.000 6.83	8 2 60	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 $	Illinois Tractionpref. Mex. Tram Mex. N.W. Rly		113	····		5 914 904	92 91	····· ····· ····
\$ 500 50 Can. Fire	$\begin{array}{c} 25,000\\ 25,000\\ 28,000\\ 14,000\\ 10,41 \end{array}$	0	. 100	Mex. N.W. Rly Min. St. P. & S.S.M pref.	7h		130		141 139	and the second s	
100 City & Pro I p	500 50 10,000 10,00	00 2,98		Montereypref. Mont. Street Rly	10	731	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		···:: 1
L350 100 G W Life 70% ad 242	20,000 2,98 16,000		. 100	Montreal Tram.com Montreal Tram. deb Mont. Tram. Rights					· 812 012		
864 100 Home In & Savid 135 135	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 1,000 & 70 \\ 1,000 & 1.00 \\ 10,000 & 9.00 \end{array}$	0 13	2 100	Niagara Navigation Northern Navigation North Ohio Traction	8				77 73		
2,500 100 North. Crown 86 88 	3.000 3.00		100	Porto Rico Rly. L. & P Quebec R. L. H. & P	4	71	60 59 61	22	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
3,000 O'd'tal Fire 40% pd 105	$\begin{array}{c} 0,000\\ 860\\ 15,000\\ 13.87\end{array}$	0 350	100	Rich. & Ont St. Lawr. & C. Nav Toledo Rly	88		1103 110 101		2		
1,500 S. African Scrip		4,342	2 100	Toronto Rly. (3) Tri. City R. & Lpref. Twin City Rlycom.	8	a star and an	1361 136 137 1071 1081	and the second second second		108 107	138 1371 1081 1081
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THE MONETARY TIMES

TORONTO AND WESTERN CANADA

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apital in housands			ividend er Cent	Duine We	les	Price Price Price	Sales Week	STO	OCKS & BONDS—Continued
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7,500 38,000 2,500 5,00 1,500 ,91 3,000 1,50 3,000 3,00		0 ECan. & Ppre	f. 7 f. 6						Inter
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$\begin{array}{cccc} 2,000 & 74 \\ 2,000 & 1,000 \\ 500 & 700 \\ 2500 & 250 \\ 2,500 & 100 \\ 1,000 \\ 2500 & 250 \\ 2,500 & 100 \\ 1,000 \\ 2,500 & 100 \\ 1,000 \\$		Hillcrest Collieriespre	f. 7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			Bonds Continued) Illing B Jan. L. H. & J. Jan. L. H. & J. Mitg Williams River River River e Blect. Riy
.500 .50		00 Lake of Woods Mill.	ef. 81	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ 1418 \\ 119 \\ \dots \\ 119 \\ \dots \\ 119 \\ \dots \\ 120 \\ \dots $		35	MM Ogeneration of the states o
10,000 891 7,20		00 Lake Superior 00 Laurentic's Paper pr		7 120 8 30 ¹ / ₈ 7 5 18 ¹ / ₈ 10 ¹ / ₉ 21 ¹ / ₄		233 2324 167 166 173 170		33	Ogily Ogily Portice Portice Space Sp
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	00 00 30 00	100 N. S. Steel & Coal 100 N. S. Steel & Coal 100 " pref	ef•.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ri 7 173 1	13 -	
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	,000, 999 ,000	5 Coniagas 1 Crown Reserve (2)		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		8227 10.	
8,000 7 2,000 6	.500	5 La Rose.	‡	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1905 855 900		5 ⁰	Interes
¹⁸⁸ ue 0	ue	BONDS		Int					P
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2,600 4,500 750	1946 1940	100 Can. Coment 100 Can. Col. Cotton 100 Can. Con. Rubber.		6 6 5 6 6 6 6 8 4	•••	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	894 1	2100 12000	
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1430	192	2 100 Dom. Coal 2 100 Dom. Cotton			•• •		100	1500 8	00

Notes in connection with these Tables appear on Page 246

THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 52.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON

Dom., Prov. & Mun. Government Issues	%		rice n. 8	Railroads		ice n. 8	Railroads-(Cont'd)	Pri Jan		Miscellaneous-(Cont'd)		rice an. 8
Dominion— anada. 1909-34 Ditto. 1938. Ditto. 1947. Ditto. Can. Pac. L.G. stock Ditto. 1930-50 stock. Ditto. 1940-60.	3 21	89 51 72 89 88 97 96 ¹ / ₂	91 83 74 91 90 90 95* 973	Alberta and Gt. Waterways 5% mort. bonds Algoma Cen. & H. B. 5% bds. Algoma Cen. Term'1s. 5% bds Algoma Eastern 5% Bonds. Atlantic & N. W. 5% bonds. Atlant. & St. Law., 6% sh'res Buffalo & L. Huron, 1st mor	100 94 92 90 105 131	103* 96 94 92 107* 134	Toronto, Grey & Bruce, 4%bds White Pass & Yukon, sh., £10 Ditto, 5% 1st mort, deb. stk Ditto, 6% deben Wisconsin Central 4% bonds Banks	13	24 95* 86*	Canada Cement, ord. \$100 Ditto, 7% pref. \$100 Ditto, 6% 1st mort. bonds Canada Iron, 6% debs Canada Car & Foundry \$100 Ditto, 7% pref. stock Ditto, 6% debs Can. Coll. Durgsmuir, 5% debs	1043 1063 78	
ROVINCIAL— Alberta, 1938 Jberta, 1922. Ditto, 1943. Fitish Columbia, 1917. Ditto, 1941. Ianitoba, 1923. Ditto, 1928.	444351	90 93 92 98 74 101 93	103 * 95	5½% bds Ditto, 2nd mor, 5½% bonds Ditto, ord. shares, £10 Calgary & Edmonton, 4%deb stock Can. Atlantic, 4% bonds	$ \begin{array}{r} 122 \\ 122 \\ 111 \\ 90 \\ 85 \end{array} $	125 125 12 92 87*	Bank of Brit. North Am., £50 Can. Bk. of Commerce, \$50 Land Companies	73 £20 1		Can. Cotton 5% Bonds Can. Gen. Electric ord., \$100 Ditto, 7% pref. stock Can.Min'r'l Rub'r.6%deb.st'k Can.N.Pac.Fish5% deb.stock Can. Pacific Lumber 6% bds. Can. Steel F'nd's 6% 1st mor Can. W.L'mb'r.6% Deb.stoch	70 57 65 99	
Ditto, 1947 Ditto, 1949 Ditto, 1950 Ditto, 1953 ew Brunswick. 1934.44 ova Scotia, 1942 Ditto, 1949	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3	99	94* 94* 91 98 94 84* 75	C. N., 4% (Man.) guar, bonds Do., 4% (On.D.) 1st m. b'ds Do., 4% (On.D.) guar, stock Do., 3% (Dom.) guar, stock Do., 4% Land Grant bonds Do., Alberta, 4% db.stock Do., Sask., 4% db.stock.	82 74 96	76 98* 89 89	Alberta Land, 5% stock Brit. American Land, A, £1. Brit. Col. Fruit Lands, £1 Ditto, 6% deb. stock Calgary & Edmonton Ld., 1s. Canada Company, £1	76 9 80 20	79 10	Can. W. Nat. Gas. 560, 8100 Can. W. Nat. Gas. 560, 810 Cas. W. & P. 43% bonds Cockshutt Plow 7%, npref. \$100 Col. Rr. Lumber 5% deb. Sk Col. Valley Orchards 6% dbs.	73 76 88 88 66	
Ditto, 1954. ntario. 1946. Ditto, 1947. uebec, 1919. Ditto, 1928. Ditto, 1934. Ditto, 1934.	4 4 4 4 3	92 99 94 93 77	82 87 94 101* 96* 95 79	Do., 4 /berta, 4% deb. stock Do., Sask., 4% db. stock Do., Sask., 4% db. stock Ditto 3% income deb. stock Ditto 5% income deb. stock Ditto 4% lest mor. stock Ditto Alberta, 3% deb. st*k. Do., 3% deb. stock. 1938 Do., 4% deb. stock	82 81 74	86 85 91 85 84 83 77	Can. North-West Land, \$1 Can. Dom. Dev. prf.12/6 pd Can. North. Prairie Lands, \$5 Canadian Wheat, £1 City Estates of Can. 6% pref. Hudson's Bay, £1 Ditto, 5% pref. £5	1 91 58	14/0 28	Dom. Iron & Steel, 5% con. b'ds Dom. Steel Ditto, 6% pref\$100 Elec. Develop. of Ont., 5% debs Forest Mills B. Col. 5% stock	83 94	
Ditto, 1954 askatchewan, 1949 Ditto, 1923 Ditto, 1923 stock UNICIPAL—Burnaby, 1950 algary, 1930-40	444	100 90 91 58 77 89 92	102 92* 93* 90 82 91* 94	Ditto, 31% debent. stock C.N. Pacific. 4% stock. Ditto, 4% stock (£60 paid) Can. Nor. Que., 4% deb. st'ck Do., 4% 1st mort. bonds Canadian Pacific. 5% bonds Ditto, 4% deb. stock	95 79 81 100 95	86 91 97 82 83 102* 96 107*	Investment of Can. ord. st'k. Ditto. 41% pref. stock Ditto. 41% deb. stock Kindersley F'm Lands 6% dbs Land Corp. of Canada, 21 Manitoba & N.W., 21 North Coast Land, 35	$ \begin{array}{c} 102 \\ 84 \\ 87 \\ 93 \\ 2\frac{8}{8} \\ 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	77 90	Imp'l Tob. of Can.,6% pref. £1 Kaministiquia Power \$100 5% gold bd's Lake Superior, com. \$100	1 131 100½ 20)
Ditto, 1928-37 dmonton, 1915-47 Ditto, 1917-29-49 Ditto, 1917-29-49 Ditto, 1918-30-51 Ditto, 1923-52 Ditto 1923-33 Ditto, 1923-53 Ditto, 1923-53 Ditto, 1923-53	0 4 4 4 5 5	95 89 89 90 98 97 91	98 91 91* 9? 100* 100	Ditto, Algoma 5% bonds Ditto, 4% pref. stock Ditto, shares \$100 Central Counties, 4% debs Central Ontario, 5% 1st mor bonds Central Vermont 4% bonds.	92 214 2 86 97	107* 93 2154 88 99* 89	Ditto 5% debs N. Sask, Land 6% Bonds Scot'sh Ont. Land £3, £2 pd. South Winnipeg 5% deb. stk. Southern Alberta Land, £1 Ditto, 5% deb. stock Ditto, 6% deb. stock	77 ¹ 76	82 [*] 80 ⁺ 4 ⁺ 78 80 [*] 80 [*] 80	Ditto, 5% gold bonds Ditto, 5% income bonds Lake Superior Iron,6% bonds LakeSuperior P'p'r6% gd bds Mond Nickel, 7% pref., £5 Ditto, ord., £1	80 61 41	•
amilton, 1925-4 amilton, 1934 ethbridge, 1942 aisonneuve, 1949 Ditto, 1952 oncton, 1925 ontreal, permanent db. st [*] k	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	97 87 87 91 96 89 66	93 89 89 93 93 98 91 68	Detroit, Grd. Haven, equip 6% bonds Ditto, mort. 6% bonds Dom. Atlan. 4% lst deb. sti Ditto, 4% 2nd deb. stock . Duluth. Winnipeg, 4% deb stock	$105\frac{1}{2}$ 105 93 91	107 <u>1</u> 107 95 93* 80	West: Can. Invest.5% pref.21 Western Canada Land, 21 Ditto. 5% deb. stock † November interest not yet paid. Loan Companies.		/92	Ditto, 5% deb. stock Monterey Rly., Power 5% 1st mort. stock Montreal Cotton, 5% debs Mont. Lt., Heat & Power, §100 Montreal St. Rail. 4½% debs Ditto, ditto (1908).	55 92 216 99 98	
Ditto, 1982 Ditto, 1933 Ditto, 1942 Ditto, 1948-50 Ditto (St. Louis) Ditto, 1951 Ditto, 1952	4 13 32 32 4 42 4 12 4 4 12	82 92 101 98 98	103 100 100	Edm't'n, Dun. & B.C. 4% db G.T.P., 3% guar. bonds Do., 4% m. b'ds. A Dc., 4% in m.b'ds(L.Sup.br. Do., 4% deb. stock	72 83 84 82	88 74* 85 86 84	Anglo-Canadian Finance, 10/- British Can. Trust, 25 '' 4% pref. 25 Brit. Emp. Tr'st, pref. ord.21 Ditto, 5% pref.	58	55 55 1	Montreal Trani's, 5% gd. bds. Mont. Water, &c., 44% pr.lien Northern L. & P. 5% gd. bds. Nova Scotia Steel, 5% bonds. Ocean Falls, 6% bonds.	93	
oose Jaw, 1950 Ditto, 1951-2. ww Westminster, 1931-61. orth Vancouver, 1931-61. Ditto 1961 tawa, 1926-46. Ditto, 1932-53.	D 42-22-22 4 12-22 4 12-22 4 12-22 4 12-22 4 12-22 12 12-22 12 12-22 12 12 12-22 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	97 89 89 89 89 89 89 89	91 91* 101*	Do., 4% b'ds (B. Mountain G.T.P., Branch Lines, 4% bonds G. T., 6% 2nd equip. bonds . Do., 5% deb. stock Do., 4% deb. stock Do., 6t. West. 5% deb. st ⁺	83 85 101 112 90 111	~~~	Can. & American Mort., £10. Ditto, ditto, £2 paid Ditto, 4% deb. stock Can. & Emp'e Inves. ord. st'k Do., 5% pref. stock L'dn & B N. Am. Co. ord. st'k Ditto, 4% pref. stock	258 89 75 84 97 82	15 23 91 77 86 100 85	Ogilvie Flour Mills. \$100 Penmans, 5% gold bonds Price Bros., 5% 1st Mort. bds. Pryce Jones, 6% pref. £1 Ditto. 6% 1st mort. bonds Rich. & Ont. Nay, 5% debs	91 <u>}</u> 80 .87	1/2
int Grey, 1930-61 rt Arthur, 1930-40 Ditto, 1932-43 ince Albert, 1953 lebec, 1914-18 Ditto, 1923 Ditto, 1958	445 412	93 79 93 93 91	83* 91* 95* 81* 100* 95*	Do., N. of Can., 4% deb. st I Do., W., G'y & Br'e, 7% b'ds Do., 4% guar. stock Do., 5% 1st pref. stock Do., 5% 2nd pref. stock Do., 4% 3rd pref. stock Do., ord. stock	91 125 81 2 995 90 485 205	93 129* 82 1 100 <u>1</u> 91 49 <u>1</u> 20 ² 20 ²	N. Brit. Can. Inves.,£5, £2pd N. of Scot. Can. Mortgage, £10, £2pd Ditto, 4% deb. stock Trust & Ln. of Can.,£20,£5pd Ditto, do., £3 paid Ditto, do., £1 paid	21 51 92 53	22 51 94	Riordon Pulp, 7% pref Ditto, 6% debs Roy. Elec. of Mont., 4½% dt s. Shaw. Water & Power, \$100. Ditto, 5% bonds	93 99 99	12
Ditto, 1961 Ditto, 1962 Ditto, 1963 gina 1923-38 Ditto, 1925-52 Ditto, 1943-63 John, N.B., 1934	1315	91 81 99 96 94 88	98 90* 96 90	 G. T. Junction, 5% mortgage bonds G. T. West'n, 4% 1st mort.bds Ditto, 4% dollar bonds Manitoba South Western 5% bonds 	101 85 86 107	103* 87* 88*	Ditto, do., 4% deb. stock Western Canada Trust, 5% pref., £10 Mining Companies.	92	94	Ditto, 44% deb, stock Simpson (Robt.) 6% pfd. stk. 5% bonds Spanish River Pulp, \$100 Ditto, 7% pref. Ditto, 6% gold bonds. Standard Chemical of Canada	84 93 10 40 76]	
Ditto, 1946-61 skatoon 1938 Ditto, 1940 Ditto, 1941-51 Ditto, 1941-61 erbrooke 1933 uth Vancouver, 1961	42	86 93 89 89 93 91 70	88 95* 91 91 95 93 75	Minn. S.P. & S.S. Marie, 1st mort. bonds (Atlantic) Ditto, 1st cons.mort.4%bds Ditto, 2nd mort.4% bonds. Ditto, 7% pref. \$100 Ditto, common, \$100 Ditto, 4% Leased Line stk.	97 92 90 140 128	94* 92* 145 132	Casey Cobalt, £1 Cobalt Town Site Silver, £1. Hollinger, \$5 Kerr Lake, \$5 La Rose Le Roi No. 2, £5	2 22 33 - santa t	No.24 - Mcc (DD) 244 CA (N)	7% pref. stock Ditto, 5% deb, stock Steel of Can. 7% pref. stk Ditto, 6% bonds Toronto Power, 41% deb. stk Ditto, 41% Con. Deb. Stk	95 84 91 95 95 92	1
ronto, 1919-20. Jutto, 1922-28. Ditto, 1913-21. Ditto, 1929. Ditto, 1944-8. Ditto, 1936.	5 4 4 3 2 4	99 91 92 85 87 89 87	101* 93* 94* 87* 89* 89*	Nakusp & Slocan, 4% bonds. New Bruns., 1st m't. 5% bds. Ditto, 4% deb. stock Ont. & Que., 5% deb. stock	94 105 90 115	96* 107 92 117	North Ont. Exoloration£1 Miscellaneous Co's. Acadia Sugar Ref. ord. £1.	12/6	13/6	Toronto Railway, 44% bonds Toronto Sub. Rly, 44% deb stk Vanc'r. Power 41% deb. st'k West Can. Collieries, 6% debs W. Kootenay Power 6% bds.	82 85 70 103	
ncouver, 1931 Ditto, 1932 Ditto, 1926-47. Ditto, 1926-47. Ditto, 1947-49. Ditto, 1950-1-2. Ditto, 1953. toria 1920-60.	4 4 4 1 2 4	88 87 88 87 93 86	89 90 89 90 89 95 89	Ditto, shares, \$100 6% Pacific Gt. Eastern, 4½% stock Qu'Appelle, Long Lake. 4% deb. stock	95 80		Ditto, 6% pref., £1 Algoma Steel 5% bonds Ames-Holden-McCready, 6% Bonds Asbestos and Asbestic, £10. Beld'g, Paul & C'tic'li 5% dbs	82 97 1 2 65	84 100 1 75	W. Can. Flour Mills, 6% bds. Western Can. Power 5% bds. W. Dom. Collieries, 6% debs. Win'p'g Elec. 4% d'b. stk. † July I interest not yet paid.	96 89 63 94	
Ditto, 1962 Ditto, 1962 sstmount 1954 nnipeg, 1914 Ditto, 1913-36 Ditto, 1940 Ditto, 1940-60	4 4 4 4	86 93 90 99 92 91 90	88 95 92 102 94 93 92	Q. & L. St.J., 4% deb. stk Que. Central, 3% deb. stock Ditto, ord. stock St. John & Quebec 5% db. st. St. Lawrence & Ottawa, 4% bonds	106 88	82*	Bell Telephone 5% Bonds B. Col. Breweries, 6% bonds B. Col. Electric Ry.,4% debs. Do,44% perp.cons.deb. stk. Do.Vanc'v'rPow'r.44% dd'bs Ditto, 5% pref. ord. stock . Ditto, def. ord. stock .	73 98 92 100 102 105	104 76* 101 95 104 106 109*	Newfoundland Gov'm't. 3½% bds, 1941.7.8 and 1951 Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1913.38 Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1933. Ditto. 4% cons. stock, 1936 Ditto, 3% bonds, 1947 Ditto, 3% stock, 1945.50.52.	80	
Sitto, 1943-63	4½ 	97	99* ·····	Shuswap & Okanagon,4% bds Femiscouata 5% pr. lien bds Ditto, committee certs	94 98 36	96* 99 39	Ditto, 5% pref. stock Brit. Col. Telephone 6% pref. Ditto, 4½% deb. stock Calgary Power \$100. Ditto % bonds.	102 104 92 54	105 108 95 58	Ditto, 3% bonds, 1947 Ditto, 3% bonds, 1947 Ditto, 3% stock, 1945-50-52. Anglo-Newfoundl'd Develop- ment, 5% deb. stock * Ex Dividend	71 87 97	

STOCKS AND BONDS TABLE-NOTES

(e) Ex-Rights. (h) Half-yearly. (u) Unlisted.
2 Quarterly.
All 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.
Tethewey pays no regular dividend. They have paid: -1906, 4%: 1907, 4%: 1908, 15%: 1909, 25%: 1910, 10%; 1911, 20%; 1912, 10%.
Montreal prices (close Thursday) furnished by Burnett & Company, 12 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.
\$20,000 of this was redeemed April 1st, 1913.
Figures in brackets indicate in footnotes date on which books close for dividends. etc.
(1) Feb. 1-10 (2) Jan. 2-28 (3) Jan. 23-Feb. 4 (4) Feb. 16-28 (5) Jan. 16-Feb. 2 (6) Feb. 15-28 (14) Jan. 8-Feb.

THE MONETARY TIMES

TRADE OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES

	Sector Sector	Month	OF SEPTEMBER	2	Sh	MONTHS END	NG SEPTEMBER		
-	191	2	1913		191	2	191	3	
CCUNTRIES	Imports	Exports	·Imports.	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
British Embire. lited Kingdom	\$ 12,6 i8,088 23,666	\$ 12,582,000 464,173	\$ 11,972.023 48,681	\$ 21,267,709 497,583 25,164	\$ 66,663,537 195,502 8,779	\$ 81,150,378 1,815,607 170,762	\$ 73,038,555 336,227 5,047	\$ 96,893,345 2,3:9,231 142,356	
rmuda itish Africa:— Bast South West	305 13,189	15,999 5,785 155,971 14,076	307 47,532 1,998	3,833 284,456 4,780	781 85,635 135 3,171,548	28,590 1,627,119 48,594 173,308	$\begin{array}{c c} 4.785 \\ 311 3 9 \\ 5.454 \\ 3.712,690 \end{array}$	35,177 1,988,241 28,738 319,252	
tish East Indies Guiana Honduras Weet Indies	608,615 369,483 634,088	$\begin{array}{r} 36,344\\ 44,7^{3}1\\ 84^{3})\\ 244,370\\ 6,501\end{array}$	427,170 309,755 532,896	61,771 39,654 900 346.699 4,896	728.436 29,627 5,322,931 132	263,407 3,307 1,936,158 45,101	613,553 44,742 3,427,107 4,761	272,747 4,451 2,045,719 38,497 18,059	
Nother Oceania). org Kong. tta wfoundland	54,274 263 193,601	5,006 2,175 444,274	39,156 234 223,202 151,044	$74,5226,585463,3^{\circ}9218,749$	$\begin{array}{r} 134\\ 411,538\\ 1,195\\ 871,986\\ 946,426\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 18.195 \\ 156.181 \\ 10,480 \\ 2,113.657 \\ 648,130 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 17\\ 386,447\\ 836\\ 961,656\\ 1,112,083\\ \end{array}$	905,256 44,27 2,145,18 929,37 22	
W Zealand. Per British Colonies. Totals, British Empire	237,348	101,229 1,070 14,124,543	13,753,998	146 23,300,836	<u>13,774</u> 78,452,097	<u>1,070</u> 90,210,044	<u>16,485</u> 83,981,844	108,150,11	
Foreign Countries.		209.965	95,239	348,126	932.244	1,425,513	539,674	1,419,72 136,52	
'Sentine Republic Istria-Hungary Sores and Madeira Is elgium	$ \begin{array}{r} 180,112 \\ 146,577 \\ 45 \\ 557,009 \end{array} $	1,557 7,475 472.242	189,486 25 426,117	16,232 31,710 597,240	721,1951222,046,667554,651	$\begin{array}{r} 33.318 \\ 18,26 \\ 2,242,531 \\ 294.040 \end{array}$	939,488 1,016 2,608,022 540,618	33,98 3,127,08 316,12	
razil	98,686 104,617 28	35,388 6,796 22,887 4,253	61.946 10.047 47,124	$\begin{array}{r} 67,574\\ 6,691\\ 11,156\\ 18,875\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 49,635 \\ 485,100 \\ 76,822 \\ 601,2 0 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r}119,118\\425,188\\767,285\\2,512,456\end{array}$	65,3 71,5 66,9 697,6	
nile. uba enmark an. W. Indies. utch B. Indies.	77,921 9,707 700,258	82,399 16,961 858 1,200 2,175	$\begin{array}{r} 242,459\\ 200\\ 158,593\\ 74.977\\ 15,685\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 184\ 789\\ 62,994\\ 1,358\\ 2,473\\ 6,719\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,416,469 \\ - 64,562 \\ 73,017 \\ 1,847,691 \\ 22,843 \\ 40 \end{array}$	395,914 4,424 7,002 21,970	39,811 158,834 410,855 83,256 330	301.0 7,3 9,1 23,8 3,0	
utch Guiana. Cuador. Sypt	4,628 1,456,744	122 341.794 505	3,709 1,320,001	$\begin{array}{r} 226 \\ 4,137 \\ 244,751 \\ 156 \end{array}$	42 30,762 7,891,375 4,808	4,795 3,609 1,546,013 12,325	24,033 7,409,628 20,033	19,5 1,670,5 13,2 5,5	
rench Africa. rench West Indies ermany reece. lawaii	$1,350.305 \\19,943 \\4,938$	36 129,827 3,728	$1,468,^{6}57\\17,751\\2,621$	1,784 141,592 2,277 4 177	6,842,753 135,276 18,815	. 9,352 1,991,989 65,658 15,642 6,019	7,868,468 87,384 22,542 106	2,300,3 5,7 13,1 18,5	
layti. Iolland. taly.	290,705 150,0 \9 412,685	$ \begin{array}{r} 419 \\ 196,509 \\ 60,021 \\ 52,497 \\ 4,166 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 442,039\\ 157,403\\ 252,371\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,177\\ 535,317\\ 133,555\\ 34426\\ 2,460\end{array}$	1,530,617 8;3,139 1,957,919	1,294,801 195,178 314,328 13,166	1,679,461 1,128,921 1,339,150	3,863, 339, 642, . 6, 17,	
orea. Aexico liquelon and St. Pierre Orway	$\begin{array}{c} 121,782 \\ 104 \\ 40,564 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} & 3,104 \\ & 9,421 \\ & 12,209 \\ & 22,484 \\ \end{array}$	65,718 1,219 40,777	3,063 12,078 72,930 27,450	671,159 2,086 240,724	174,169 74,418 255,447 94,943	468,072 3,590 217,891 436,862		
Panama Peru. Philippine Islands. Porto Rico. Portugal	3,911 30,459	$\begin{array}{c} 1,229 \\ \times,038 \\ 30,465 \\ 1,400 \\ 7,665 \end{array}$	40,273 365 22 24,034	478 4,800 28,936 15,474 6,978	20,674 36 172,328	4,598 31,327 258,479 21,049 44,688	4,036 22 144,310	25	
ortugese Africa Roumania Russia	94 36,770 151,798	8,839	286,508	40,184 3,826		316,349 14,185	169,850 2,221,231 63,975	400	
aam. Dein. Weden. Witzerland.	55,256 49,619 374,681 33,609	840 18,420 337 12,974,267	48,865 358,314 25,047 34,771,277	$\begin{array}{c} 1,042\\ 11,818\\ 7,229\\ 81,248\\ 14,943,325\\ 14,943,325\end{array}$	195,536 1,946,759 200,962 216,030,658	89,173 5,093 35,369 75,216,801	322,64 2,055,136 184,134 231,156,568	98 14 241 8 85,653	
Alaska J.S. of Colombia Pruguay	20,390 20,557 14,876	61.813	1,771 16,209 *8 74	$\begin{array}{c} 12,239\\ 334\\ 69,175\\ 15,221\\ 520\end{array}$	46,934 130,507 49,273	10,061 115,067 20,841 4,339	77,459 88 28,793 36,790		
Other foreign countries Totals, foreign countries	43,836,300	14,842,89	40,791,321	17,819,143	3 249,413,505	88,189,759			
in the state of th	58,639,220	28,967,13		665,298		6,265,405		551,602,433	

QUANTITY OF GRAIN IN STORE at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East

QUANTITI OF GRAM MOTOR		Oats	Barley	Flax	Totals
Week ending January 1, 1914	Wheat	-	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Week ending oundary	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels 85,272	81.647	904,789
ort William-C.P.R.	689,658	48,212 208,323	61.178	197,760	1,102,431
Convilliam-C.P.R.	635,170		144.019	205.684	1,546,208
Consolidated	840,906	355,599	25.679	Discourse and the second	731,156
Empire Elevator Co	481,840	223,637	and the second	152,949	417,619
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	218,620		131,349	348,219	2.384,415
Western Terminals Elevator Co	1,153,593	751,254	122.6'8	010,510	1,483,196
3. T. Pacific	1,003,529	357,049	54.276	150,696	932,855
Brain Growers' Grain Co	447,423	280,460		476.605	4,421,364
Port William Elevator	2,414,900	1,159,335	370,524	185,501	371,429
CE Arthur David Anthrea Playator Co	00 027	41,992	61,899	391,563	1,751,790
Horp & Co	1 017 740	241,084	101,394		675,344
Government Disseter	10:056	399,559	166,729		010,033
East, Elevator.				0.100.001	16,722,596
	0.004 401	4,122,554	1,324,937	2,190,624	10,122,000
Total terminal elevators	010021200				747.306
		387,873	116,576		762,266
pot Harbor.	10.0 0.00	269,915			175.874
Mand Abarden Disseton Co	175 071				110,014
Midland Elevator Co	925,560	488,954	198,019		1,612,533
		301,105	394),936	59,661	3,318,702
		80,135			129,566
ollingwood	758,202	276,266			1,034,400
oderich	100,205		68,000		
		72,346	5,457		165,013
Commercial Elevator Co	. 01,200	A STREET AND A S			
ort Colborne					
ort Colborne. rescott			121.570	66,068	187,638
ontreal—Harbour Commissioners No. 1			010.010	107 010	1.120,687
"	148,187	478,618	316,040	177,812	
" No. 2	1	255,675	2,351	111.761	460,980
Montreal Whg. Co					391,458
L John, N.B.	345,358	6.970	00,100		1,337,791
est St. John, N.B.	1,330,821	0,510		70 000	218,611
alifay Wonn, N.B.	the second second				
lalifax, N.S.		2,567,887	1.255.052	491,106	11,770,893
		2,001,001	1,200,002	101,100	
Total public elevators		0.054.090	2,914,821	3,085,173	35,123,745
Total	20,269,513	8,854,238	2,914,021	0,000,110	In all the second second
Total quantity in store		And the second se			

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WESTERN SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS. .

The following purchases of school district bonds were made by the Alberta School Supply Company, Edmonton:— Debentures purchased in August totalled \$24,400. Ascot

Debentures purchased in August totalled \$24,400. Ascot S.D., 2752, Alberta, \$1,800. August 5, par, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Buldock S.D., 993, Saskatchewan, \$1,500, August 25, par, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Barryville S.D., 2946, Saskatchewan, \$2,000, August 29, par, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Cherhill S.D., 2735, Alberta, \$800, August 18, par, 7 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Holdfast S.D., 1300, Saskatchewan, \$3,500, August 16, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 15 months; Lower Beaver Lodge S.D., 2812, Alberta, \$450, August 25, 90 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Middleton S.D., 2877 Alberta, \$800, August 18, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Mantz S.D., 2969, Alberta, \$1,500, August 18, par, 7 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Neff S.D., 2986, Alberta, \$1,200, August 19, par, 7 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Price S.D., 2977, Alberta, \$1,200, August 19, par, 7 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Pinehurst S.D., 2916, Alberta, \$1,200, August 25, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Richdale S.D., 2414, Alberta, \$1,250, August 25, par, 7 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Sandy Point S.D., 2915, Alberta, \$1,600, August 18, par, 7 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Setting Sun S.D., 2850, Alberta, \$1,400, August 19, par, 6½ per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Shand S.D., 2027, Saskatchewan, \$1,500, August 28, 7 per cent., 15 years, 18 months; Wild Horses S.D., 2896, Alberta, \$1,500, August 16, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Wagner S.D., 2582, Alberta, \$1,200, August 20, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Wild Horses S.D., 2896, Alberta, \$1,500, August 16, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Wagner S.D., 2582, Alberta, \$1,200, August 20, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months. Debentures purchased in September totalled \$44,550. Abbott S.D., 1315, Saskatchewan, \$1,500, September 9, 95

Debentures purchased in September totalled \$44,550. Abbott S.D., 1315, Saskatchewan, \$1,500, September 9, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Boxelder S.D., 2975, Saskatchewan, \$1,400, September 2, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Beaver Heights S.D., 2957, Alberta, \$1,200, September 12, par, 6¾ per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Butte Vale S.D., 2839, Alberta, \$1,200, September 18, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Berryfield S.D., 2993, Alberta, \$1,600, September 18, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Bituma S.D., 2856 Alberta, \$1,200, September 26, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Carrot Creek S.D., 2875, Alberta, \$800, September 9, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Conquerville S.D., 2684, Alberta, \$1,400, September 9, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Edenbridge S.D., 2930, Saskatchewan, \$1,500, September 3, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Grasmere S.D., 2999, Alberta, \$1,200, September 10, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Golden Sunset S.D., 2971, Alberta, \$1,200, September 30, par, 7 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Hilltop S.D., 2507, Alberta, \$500, September 10, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Johnson S.D., 611, Saskatchewan, \$1,600, September 12, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 15 months; Matthews S.D., 303, Alberta, \$1,200, September 15, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Pineville S.D., 2948, Alberta, \$1,200, September 19, 95 cents, 6½ per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Redcliff S.D., 2282, Alberta, \$15,000, September 11, 85 cents, 6 per cent., 20 years, 15 months; Scaffer S.D., 2975, Alberta, \$1,200, September 15, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 15 months; Rose Glen S.D., 2767, Alberta, \$1,500, September 23, par, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Scaffer S.D., 2975, Alberta, \$1,200, September 9, 9ar, 6¼ per cent., 10 years, 15 months; Rose Glen S.D., 2767, Alberta, \$1,500, September 26, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Slver Dale S.D., 2825, Alberta, \$1,500, September 30, 9

2030, Alberta, \$1,500, September 18, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Sunny Bank S.D., 2771, Alberta, \$1,000, September 19, par, 7 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Silver Dale S.D., 2825, Alberta, \$1,500, September 30, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; White Ash S.D., 2938, Alberta, \$1,150 September 26, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; West Hazel S.D., 1337, Saskatchewan, \$1,400, September 29, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months. Debentures purchased in October totalled \$12,750 Beaver River S.D., 2846, Alberta, \$1,200, October 6, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months. Debentures for the months; Bond City S.D., 1375, Saskatchewan, \$2,000, October 24, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 15 months; Courval S.D., 2710, Saskatchewan, \$1,500, October 1, par, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Diligence S.D., 84, Alberta, \$1,200, October 1, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Elcan S.D., 2225, Alberta, \$400, October 24, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Kingman S.D., 2867, Alberta, \$1,250, October 6, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Lutz Grove S.D., 2987, Alberta, \$1,000, October 8, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Metzikow Lake S.D., 2726, Alberta, \$1,200, October 7, par, 6 per cent., 10 years, 16 months; Sparta S.D., 2740, Alberta, \$600, October 29, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 15 months; Sparta S.D., 2740, Alberta, \$1,200, October 20, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 15 months; White Court S.D., 2736, Alberta, \$1,200, October 8, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 15 months; White Court S.D., 2736, Alberta, \$1,200, October 8, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Wooler S.D., 2976, Alberta, \$1,200, October 8, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Wooler S.D., 2976, Alberta, \$1,200, October 8, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Wooler S.D., 2976, Alberta, \$1,200, October 8, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Wooler S.D., 2976, Alberta, \$1,200, October 8, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; W

Debentures purchased in November totalled \$4,800. Invergordon S.D., 3054, Saskatchewan, \$900, November 18, par, 8 per cent., 10 years, 15 months; New Home S.D., 2911, Alberta, \$1,000, November 7, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Neutral Hills S.D., 2791, Alberta, \$400, Novem-

ber 10, 95 cents, 8 per cent., 10 years, 18 months; Vawn S.D., 3092, Saskatchewan, \$2,500, November 20, par, 8 per cent., 10 years, 14 months.

10 years, 14 months.
Debentures purchased in December totalled \$90,250.
Bolen S.D., 1188, Saskatchewan, \$1,800, December 8, 95
cents, 8 per cent.; Claremont S.D., 3018, Alberta, \$1,500, December 11, 95 cents, 8 per cent.; Dow S.D., 3010, Alberta, \$1,200, December 5, par, 8 per cent.; Edmonton R.C.S.D., 7, Alta, \$40,000, December 1, 90 cents, 6 per cent.; Edmonton R.C.S.D., 7, Alberta, \$20,000, December 1, 90 cents, 6 per cent.; Froebel S.D., 2821, Alberta, \$800, December 9, par, 7 per cent.; Grainville S.D., 2699, Alberta, \$1,500, December 4, 95 cents, 8 per cent.; Gaudet S.D., 742, Saskatchewan, \$800, December 8, par, 8 per cent.; Glendon S.D., 2935, Alberta, \$1,400, December 10, 95 cents, 8 per cent.; Harwood S.D., 3040, Saskatchewan, \$1,500, December 1, par, 8 per cent.; Leyton S.D., 3060, Saskatchewan, 1,700, December 20, par, 8 per cent.; Modesto Valley S.D., 2956, Alberta, \$1,000, December 15, par, 6½ per cent.; Mackenzie S.D., 3017, Saskatchewan, \$1,300, December 26, par, 8 per cent.; Porcupine S.D., 758, Saskatchewan, \$1,200, December 31, par, 8 per cent.; Progress S.D., 2952, Saskatchewan, \$1,500, December 31, par, 8 per cent.; Perses S.D., 2952, Saskatchewan, \$1,500, December 22, par, 7 per cent.; Pearsonville S.D., 2870, Alberta, \$1,200, December 18, 95 cents, 8 per cent.; Pashley S.D., 3019, Alberta, \$1,100, December 22, 95 cents; 8 per cent.; Piain Centre S.D., 2925, Alberta, \$1,200, December 22, par, 7 per cent.; Rowland Hill S.D., 3053, Saskatchewan, \$1,500, December 24, par, 6½ per cent.; Rowland Hill S.D., 3053, Saskatchewan, \$1,500, December 10, par, 8 per cent.; Spruce View S.D., 2744, Alberta, \$1,100, December 2, par, 6½ per cent.; Solpian S.D., 1216, Saskatchewan, \$800, December 4, par, 8 per cent.; Wright S.D., 3044, Saskatchewan, \$1,000, December 2, par, 6½ per cent.; Solpian S.D., 1216, Saskatchewan, \$800, December 4, par, 8 per cent.; Wright S.D., 3044, Saskatchewan, \$1,000, December 2, par, 6½ per cent.; Solpian S.D., 1216, Saskatchewan, \$800, Decemb

DEBENTURES AWARDED

Esquimalt, B.C.—\$50,000 to Eastern Securities Company, Montreal.

Hanover, Ont.—\$53,500 6 per cent., to Messrs. Brent, Noxon & Company, Toronto.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—\$500,000 5½ per cent. bonds, ^{to} Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Company, Toronto.

Souris, Man.—\$53,000 6½ per cent., 30 years; \$7,000 6½ per cent., 20 years, to Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Company, Toronto.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE

The following is a list of dividends payable in January and February :--

Name	Quarterly Per Cent. Payable	Share- holders Books Books of Closed Open Record
TRANSPORTATION		
Brazilian Traction L. & P. CoOr Montreal Tramways Co Rio de Janeiro Tram L. & P. Co Sao Paulo Tram L. & P. Co	· 2½ Feb 2 · 1¼ Feb 2	Jan 31 Jan 15 Jan 15 Jan 15 Jan 15
MISCELLANEOUS		
Can. Car & Foundry Co. Pr Canada Cement Co. Pr Canadian Converters Co. Pr Carriage Factories Pr City Estates of Canada cum. pr Coniagas Mines Ltd. Do. do. CrownReserve Mining Co. Pr Dominion Steel Corporation Pr Hollinger Gold Mines Karn Lake Mining Co. Pr Munray Kay Pr Northern Canadian Mortgage Co. Penmans Limited Co Do. do. Pr Seneca-Superior Mining Co. Do. do. Pr Seneca-Superior Mining Co. Do. do. Pr	ef $1\frac{3}{4}$ Feb 16 1 Feb 17 1 Feb 17 1 Feb 17 1 Jan 31 2 Jan 30 Feb 2 2 (c) Feb 2 2 ef $3\frac{3}{4}$ (a) Feb 2 ef $3\frac{3}{4}$ (a) Feb 2 ef $1\frac{3}{4}$ Feb 2 1 Feb 12 1 Feb 12 1 Feb 12 1 Feb 14 . 4\frac{3}{4} Feb 2 1 Feb 14 . 4\frac{3}{4} (c) Feb 14 . 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ (C) Feb 14 . 2 $\frac{3}{4$	Jan 31 Feb 1 Feb 1 Jan 19 Jan 20 Feb 2 Jan 19 Jan 20 Feb 2 Jan 19 Jan 20 Feb 2 Jan 31 Jan 2 Jan 29 Jan 17 Jan 15 Jan 16 Feb 2 Jan 31 Jan 20 Jan 21 Feb 1 Dec 15 Feb 5 Jan 21 Feb 5
	A	0an 10
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The public accounts of British Columbia for the fiscal year ending March 31,1913, show that the net revenue of the province for the year was \$12,510,215.08, and the net expenditure \$15,412,322.02, making a balance of expenditure over revenue of \$2,902,106.94. The revenue for the previous fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, was \$10,745,708.82, and the expenditure \$11,189,024.35.

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It Must Be Adequate-Margin of Net Income To Be Considered

Discussing the need for an ample margin of security, in relation to Canadian bond issues, "Canada," the leading and reliable Canadian weekly published in Great Britain, sup-ports heartily the position taken by *The Monetary Times*. It says:

"Whilst we hold the view that in the majority of cases the relative positions of bonds, preference and common issues in Canada are for all practical purposes on all fours with similar securities in this country, it is undeniable that recent events afford justification for the warning note in our Canadian contemporary, *The Monetary Times*, as to the status of the bonds of certain Canadian companies. In a number of cases, when financial difficulties have arisen, it has been found that the security behind bond issues was inade-quate, and the result has been serious loss to the bondholders and the creation of a feeling of uncertainty with regard to the capital safety of other companies' bond issues.

Ill-Considered Finance.

"Fortunately, the loss has so far been very small in re-lation to the total holdings of Canadian bonds in this country, but it has been sufficient to arouse alarm in the minds of many investors who have embarked a considerable portion of their capital in this class of investment. The Monetary Times is to be complimented upon its efforts to arouse the attention of Canadian financiers to the dangers attendant up on ill-considered finance. Whilst those responsible for the creation of bond issues of course cannot insure those who subscribe for them against variations in their market values, they should at all events take care that there is an ample margin of realizable assets behind them. It is rightly pointed out that 'in a properly financed undertaking the limit of a bond issue is the total cash value of its tangible property; not its value for the use to which it is being or is to be put, but its value as an asset for immediate conversion by forced sale at any time into cash.' If this commercial code were in-variably enforced the worst that could happen to bondholders in the event of a realization would be a temporary loss of in-terest for the unrealized term of the life of the bond.

Need for an Ample Margin.

"It is asserted that of late there has been an increasing tendency to bond businesses in excess of the realizable value of their assets. Such a course if persisted in could but end in disaster, and we cordially endorse the views of our con-temporary upon this important subject. As *The Monetary Times* says, 'a holder of Canadian bonds should know that he has a security which cannot be swept away at the whim or in the troublous times of company promoters, reorganizers and financiers. The sooner we get back to the English idea that a bond is an investment surrounded with a fence of financial purity, and live up to that idea, the better will it be for Canadian credit.' Canadian financiers would do well to understand that in this country there is something sacred about the very words 'preference' and 'bond,' especially the latter, and although it, of course, happens that sometimes those who have invested in the latter class without making proper investigation as to the assets available in the event of liquidation, it is so infrequent as to be almost the exception that points the rule. In Canada preference issues undoubtedly very often occupy only a little better position than ordinary shares in this country, the common stocks being largely identical with what are described as deferred issues in this country. It is for this reason that investors would do well to make careful inquiries as to the margin of net income behind them before embarking their capital in such shares. In the case of bond issues the investigation as to the security offered should be even more stringent."

At the annual meeting of the Calgary industrial bureau the following officers were re-elected: honorary president, L. P. Strong; president, O. G. Devenish; first vice-president, T. J. S. Skinner; second vice-president, A. W. Pryce Jones, and the committees are as below: Industrial Expansion-Messrs. O. S. Chapin, W. M. Davidson, H. Riley, W. J. Tregillus, D. Y. Stewart, M. D. Geddes, Stanley Jones, I. T. Macdonald, Fred Johnston, R. W. Mavhew, W. M. Connacher. Finance-Messrs. P. Burns, A. B. Cushing, Hugh Neilson, E. M. Thompson, G. W. Morfitt, I. W. Camp-bell. Advertising and Publicity-Messrs. J. H. Woods, J. W. Davidson, C. A. Owens, P. D. McLaren, B. L. Newcombe, J. M. Carson, D. J. McCutcheon, J. H. Hanna, E. L. Rich-ardson. Entertainment and Convention-Messrs. B. L. Rob-inson, Colonel Walker, G. S. Dingle, F. Riley, D. J. Young, G. F. Tull, F. C. Lowes. Transportation-Messrs. R. J. Hutchings, J. M. Baker, J. Hextall, E. A. Dagg, Major Linton, E. J. Fream. At the annual meeting of the Calgary industrial bureau

CANADIAN LLOYDS NOT FEASIBLE

Dominion Government Will Find Facts Are Against the Experiment, Says an Authority

Reports from Canada indicate that the Borden ministry is endeavoring to find favor with a section of the Dominion by bringing out once again the proposal to form a Canadian Lloyd's for the purpose of marine insurance, says our con-temporary, "Fairplay," of London, England. It is frankly stated, however, that the most practical way of helping would be to contribute from the public funds towards the cost of the insurance, and that draft articles of association have been already submitted to the ministry of marine and fisheries at Ottawa.

It appears that underwriters in London are blamed for the present unfortunate state of affairs, as instead of making substantial reductions in the matter of premiums they persist in maintaining rates, in spite of strong representa-tions from the Canadian government. The whole question, however, rests in the comparison between shipments from the St. Lawrence and from the Atlantic seaboard. There is not the slightest doubt that the work of the Canadian gov-ernment in facilitating navigation in the St. Lawrence has been of a most satisfactory character, and if the government is successful in reforming the pilotage laws it will earn the gratitude of shipowpers and underwritere slike. But to at gratitude of shipowners and underwriters alike. But to at-tempt to coerce a body of business men is outside the province or the power of any government.

How Rates are Based.

It must be remembered that underwriters have to base their rates of premium on the volume of business they cam While they secure and on the particular hazards of the trade. can get business all the year round from the Atlantic they only secure insurance on shipments from the St. Lawrence for about five months in the season, and the record of casualties in the St. Lawrence, while showing an improvement, is still far from being satisfactory. A further point often overlooked is the impressibility of the impossibility of getting the grain down to Montreal and shipped before the close of the season.

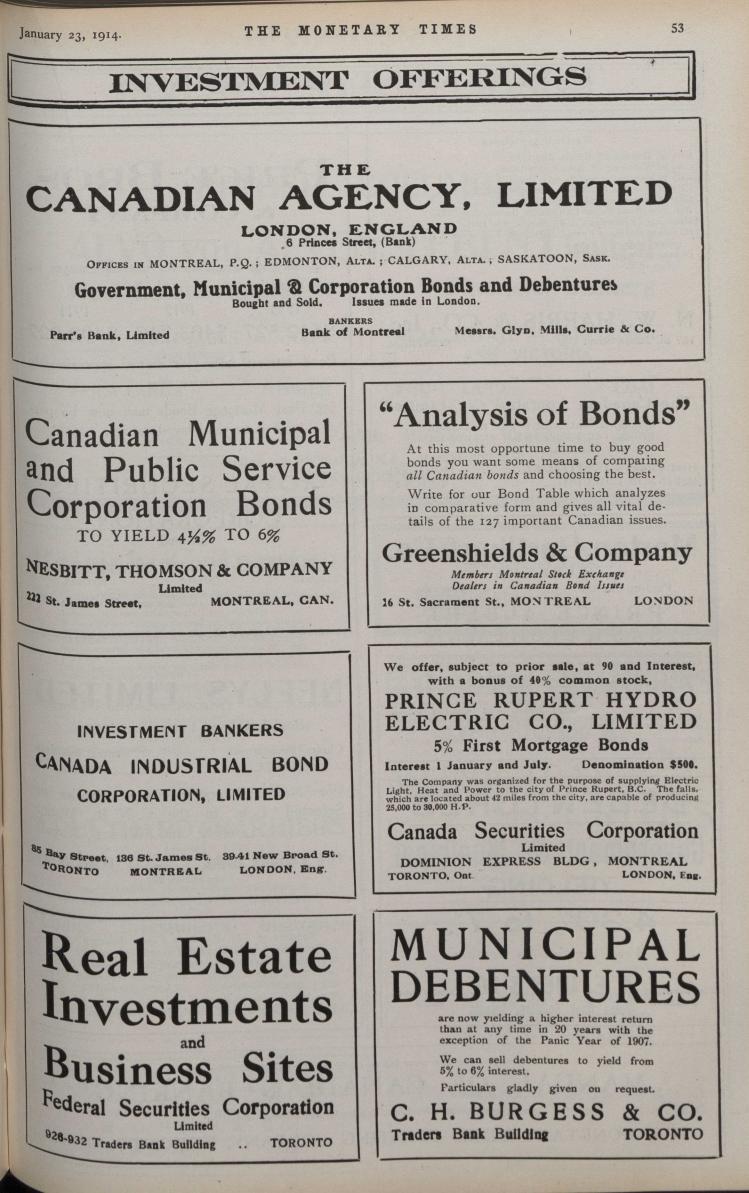
It is inevitable that a large amount must be sent through to the Atlantic ports at a later date than November. Under to the Atlantic ports at a later date than November. Under-writers have recently shown the spirit of concession by al-tering the Institute warranty for tramp steamers from Sep-tember 1st to Ooctober 1st, and there is a general feeling that the summer rate for cargo by liners from the St. Law-rence will be similarly extended to October 1st, which will make an enormous difference to shippers. But a comparison of all the liners trading to and from Montreal with those running between this side and New York or Boston is all in favor of the latter, while the difficulties in navigation are enormously greater for the former.

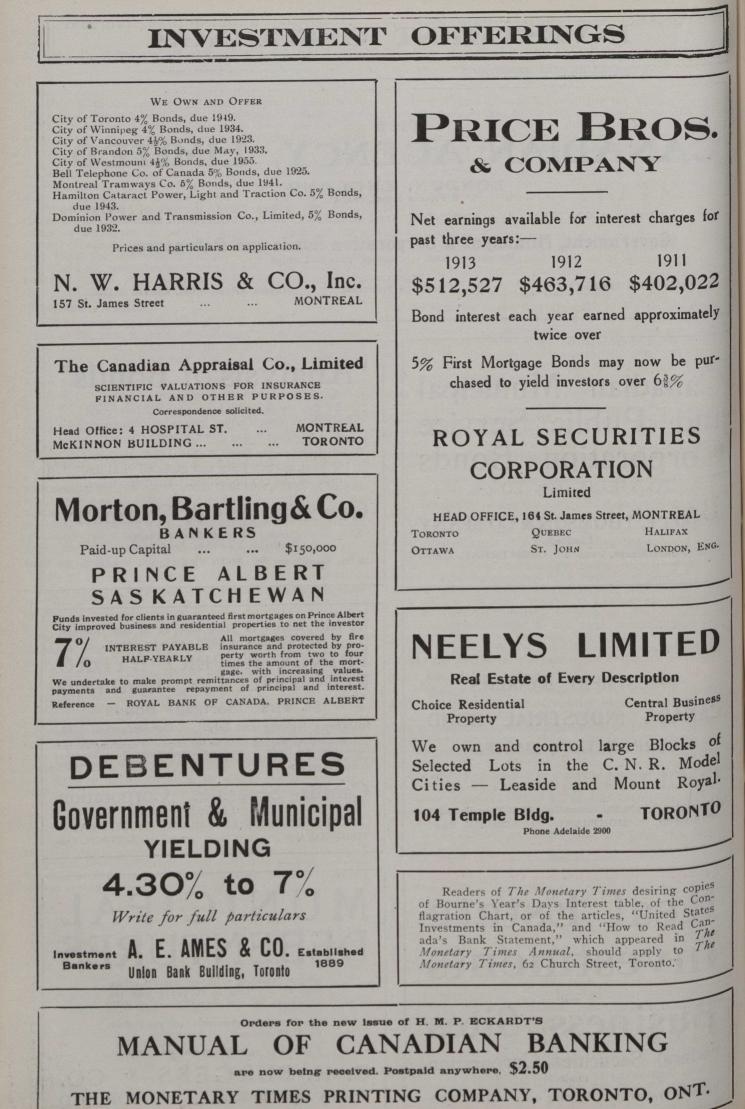
Could Not Secure "Average."

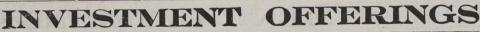
It is quite evident, therefore, that the Canadian govern-ment sees the futility of embarking on a system of under the writing whereby a Canadian Lloyds concern would take the risks at premiums based on those prevalent from the Atlantic. It could not secure an "average" which would enable it to pay the claims, and in addition would be rein pay the claims, and in addition would be compelled to rein-sure excess lines on this side at a loss. The proposal to pay to shippers the difference in manipulation. to shippers the difference in premium between the Canadian rates and the Atlantic rates is therefore an interesting development of the old idea of a Canadian Lloyds, but I am the clined to think that much water will have to flow down the St. Lawrence before the Dominion government actually binds itself to so far-reaching a decision, concludes the London authority.

The members of the Standard Stock Exchange, Toronto, have elected the following officers: Messrs. D. G. Lorsch, president; S. G. Jackes, vice-president; A. J. Pattison, second vice-president; H. B. Smith, secretary, and the fol-lowing board of directors: Messrs. F. D. N. Patterson, Jos. P. Cannon, S. B. Dawson, J. M. Wallace and L. J. West. The exchange is in a good condition, with a membership of over 40 and a cash surplus of \$16,760.

over 40 and a cash surplus of \$16,760. We are of the opinion that business will be normal, with a slight reduction of output in some lines, particularly the agricultural implement factories and those depending upon them for a market for their goods. The ordinary genual business of Hamilton district promises to be at least eming year will be better in these general lines. Food products and clothing will undoubtedly be better, as all stocks have been run down very heavily during the past six months. The iron activity until well on in the spring, stated Mr. H. J. Waddie, president of the Canadian Drawn Steel Company, Limited, to *The Monetary Times*.

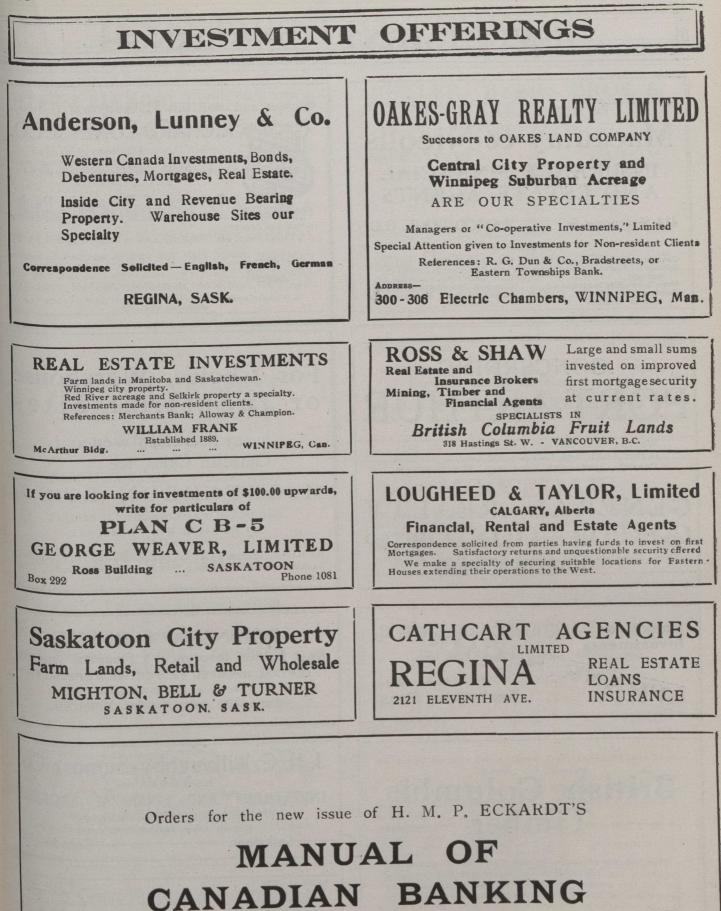












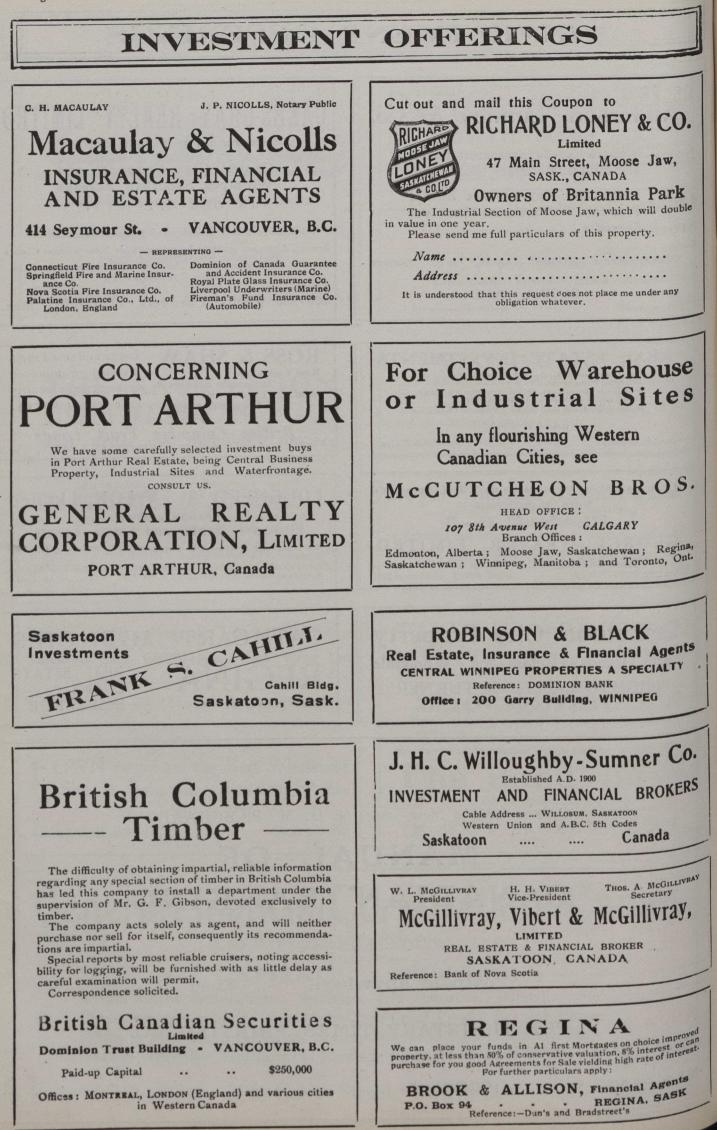
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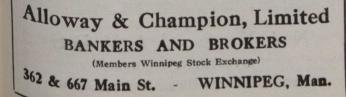
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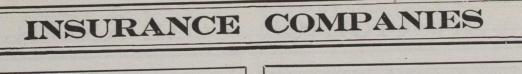
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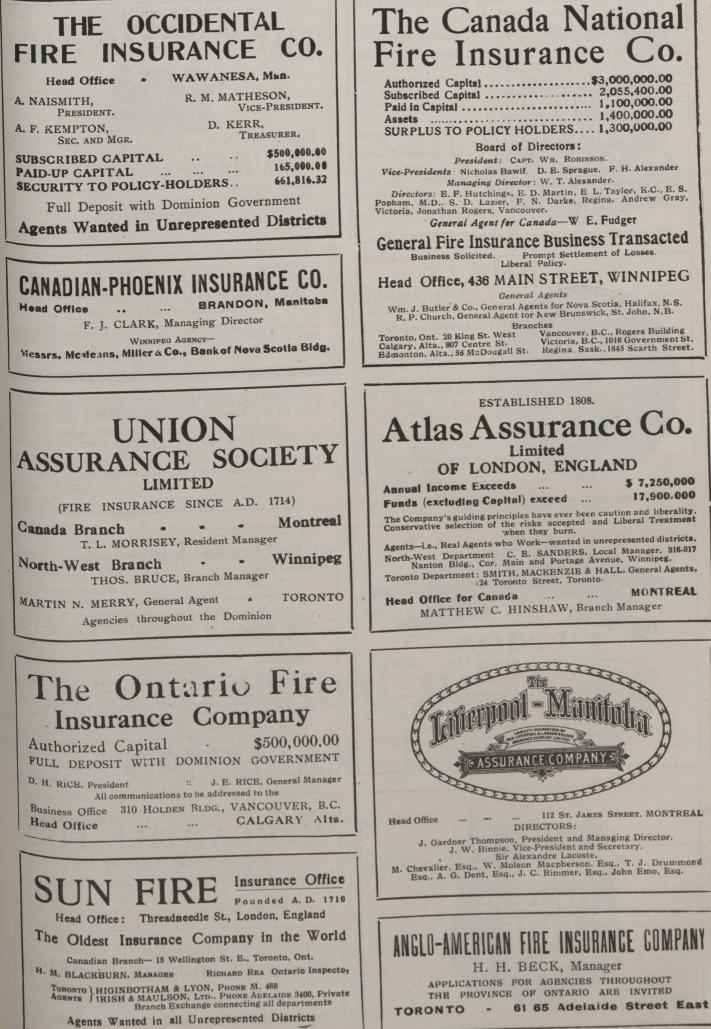
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