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CANADA

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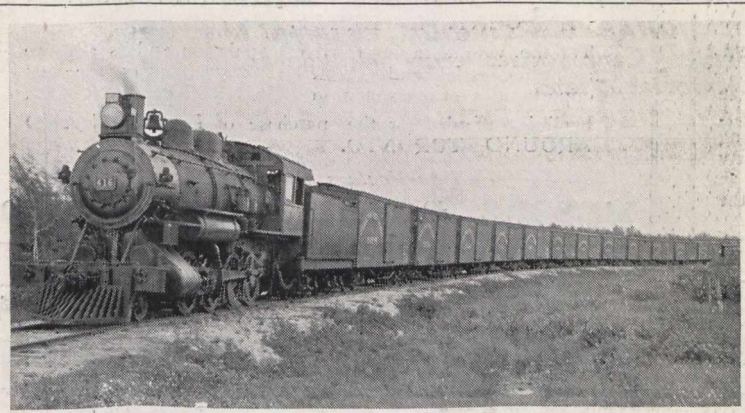
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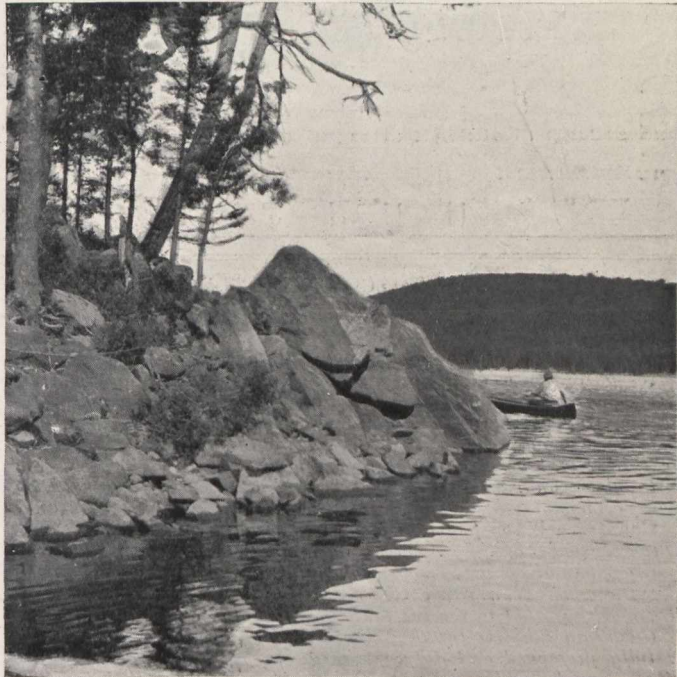
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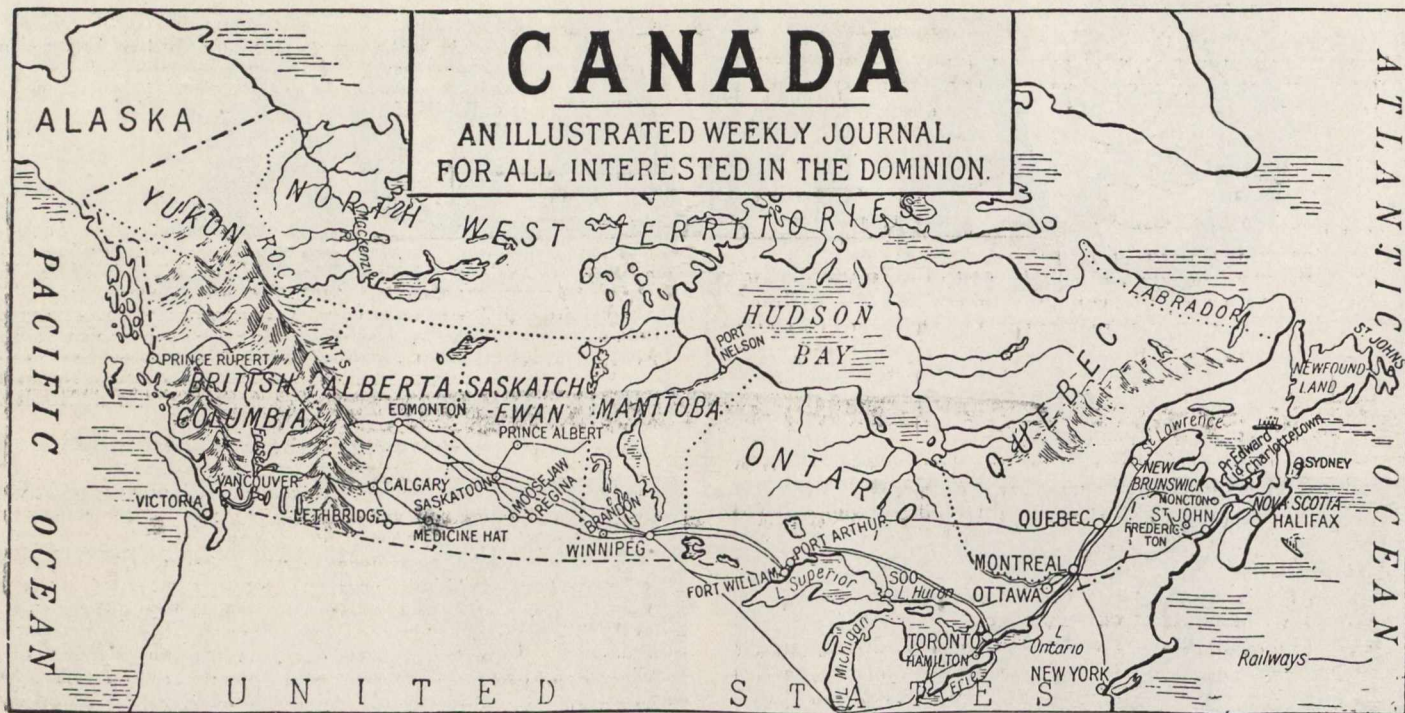


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All our readers will, we are sure, appreciate the courtesy of H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, who so kindly spared the time to give sittings to our artist for the portrait which is presented with this week's issue of CANADA. The Governor-General Designate has signified his approval of our artist's work by signing the portrait, which will enhance its value to our readers.

DOMINION DAY.

THIS week Canada has been celebrating her 47th birthday. It is only fitting that the gathering in London should include Canadians of high standing, and though the assembly missed Lord Strathcona's familiar and venerable figure, the Government was represented by one of the most honoured and valued members of the Cabinet. Mr. Perley has come to England on an important mission, and the whole problem of the future representation of Canada in Britain will, we doubt not, be illuminated by his strong common sense. The

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London celebration was also honoured by the presence of the Governor-General Designate. We are sure that Prince Alexander has again found a foretaste of the welcome awaiting him on the other side, and has himself strengthened the excellent impression that he has already created.

The occasion is favourable to prospect and retrospect. Great is the effect of tradition on a young country. It is Canada's good fortune that she has great traditions of her own, and shares the still greater traditions of the Empire of which she is so important a part. Thus it has come about that the Canadian people spontaneously celebrate as a national festival an event not yet fifty years old. The mere fact of the celebration—the unmistakable mark of a strong national sense—is itself a happy augury. On the material side the outlook is equally favourable. The depression from which the country has been suffering is passing away, and recent events at Calgary show that the West still cherishes its unquenchable optimism. The one unsatisfactory feature is the falling off in the Canadian demand for labour unprovided with capital, a fact responsible for the decline in the statistics of emigration from Britain. This is, of course, only a passing phenomenon, and its immediate effect is negligible, for the

flow of American settlers with money into the West continues, and is likely to continue for many years to come.

Politically the outlook is fair. With the passage of a Redistribution Bill, the next general election has come within sight, and with it comes the necessity of grappling with the Constitutional problem presented by the present system of Senatorial appointment. We are happy to note that the controversies of the past two years have helped to lessen provincialism and strengthen the policy of national unity. It is no slight thing that recent events in Vancouver, which in their economic aspect do not concern Canadians east of the Rocky Mountains, have, nevertheless, claimed the attention of the whole Dominion. As to provincial history, there is little to record. We note, however, that the Western Provinces are giving due attention to the problems of land settlement, and we have previously commented on the sensible and enterprising spirit in which the Saskatchewan Government has investigated the possibilities of rural co-operation. It is a matter for satisfaction that the relations between the farmers and the railway companies are improving, thanks largely to the judicious intervention of the Federal Cabinet and the adoption of the policy of State-owned elevators. Moreover, the provision of new transport facilities—a matter of the highest moment—has not been seriously affected by financial stringency or past errors. Before very long Canada will possess her three transcontinental lines, and will also be able to ship her wheat via Hudson Bay and Panama. Equally satisfactory progress has been made in the development of industry, and the recent Budget, with its adaptation of the National Policy to modern requirements, has given a notable stimulus to industrial progress.

So much for the past and the present. What of the future? Thanks in great measure to the splendid zeal of H.R.H. the Governor-General, whose impending departure is so universally regretted, there has been a distinct stirring up of the Imperial spirit throughout the Dominion. For reasons to which we need not now refer, this spirit has become involved in political controversy, a fact which has somewhat obscured its real character. The point on which we are anxious to dwell now is that Canada is wisely thoughtful of her future, and is advancing proudly to meet her high destiny. Accordingly we enter the new year with the highest hopes, believing that its passage will mark another milestone on the road of progress. We see a country great in all the things that make for greatness—the variety and wealth of her resources, the courage and enterprise of her people. *Floreat!*

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canada as a World Leader.

We do not always see eye to eye with the editor of the *Toronto Globe*, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, but he often displays a width of outlook which contrasts strongly with the more local views he sometimes expresses. An article which he contributes to *The Continent* is striking in many ways, although the manner of its expression may be more original than its ideas. In it he develops the subject of North America's world leadership, which he characterises as the vision that comes to Canada and the United States to-day and as a rallying cry to these two English-speaking nations—"the challenge which marks the opportunity and the obligation of our North American civilisation." On the one hand, he sees:—

That is the appeal—half appeal and more than half command—which would widen the horizons of citizenship in both countries, would make each the complement of the other, and would justify through sacrifice and service America's high promise to the world. Most of all, it is this call to world leadership that will redeem public opinion and public life in the United States and in Canada from narrow partisanship, from racial prejudices, and from the bane of century-old national antipathies which should have no place or part in North America's new-born world democracy.

On the other hand, Dr. Macdonald is equally eloquent in dealing with Canada's share in North America's world leadership, pointing out that during the past half-century on the north half of this continent there has been growing up into virile young nationhood another free democracy dividing with the United States the wealth and sharing the obligations of North American citizenship. Dr. Macdonald insists:—

Canada counts for more than one. In the North American situation Canada stands for more than Canada alone. Because of Canada's Imperial relations, the power of North America to-day is the power of the United States and the power of the Dominion of Canada, plus the power of the world Empire of Britain. Canada

is the hostage of the Anglo-American unity. Because of Canada's unique position as the half-way house of the British Empire and the half-continent neighbour of the United States, the fortunes of the English-speaking nations the world over are bound up together in one bundle of life.

The "Yellow Peril."

Dr. Macdonald passes on to speak of the struggle—the Armageddon—which scare-mongers say is coming on the Pacific:—

There can be no "yellow peril" on the Pacific threatening any one English-speaking interest alone. Those interests are the common responsibility of the four English-speaking Pacific nations—the United States, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia. Back of California and Oregon and Washington stands the Republic of the United States. Back of British Columbia and the Yukon stands the Dominion of Canada. Involved with Canada are the British Dominions in the Southern Pacific, and back of Canada and Australia and New Zealand stands the whole British Empire on all the seven seas.

In Dr. Macdonald's view, Armageddon, when it comes, will not be the conflict of brute force with brute force. The real conflict of the future will be "ideas against ideas, life against life, citizenship against citizenship, civilisation against civilisation." When East and West stand face to face, "that civilisation will survive which justifies itself in the things of the spirit, in the range of its intellectual horizons, in the moral integrity of its life." In other words, in the great days to come "Canada's truest services to the defences of North America and to the stability of English-speaking civilisation will be, not by the old instruments of brute force, either on land or sea, but by promoting social justice, by establishing political freedom, and by making Canada's impact on the nations wholesome, helpful and true."

Mr. Bourassa.

Mr. Henri Bourassa was the guest of the Liberal Colonial Club at a luncheon in London last week, and again spoke of the growth of Canadian Nationalism. He contended that it was for Britain to guard the sea and Canada the land, and that any attempt to force the two countries into closer union would prove dangerous to their harmony. A reference to British loans to Canada by Sir George Paish, editor of the *Statist*, drew from Mr. Bourassa the claim that the Canadian Nationalists always insisted upon guarding the credit of the country by objecting to extensive borrowing.

Following upon the luncheon, Mr. Bourassa was the subject of one of those brilliantly written character sketches by Mr. A. G. Gardiner, editor of the *Daily News and Leader*. Mr. Gardiner's light and shade are often too strong, but he always gives a striking presentation of the characteristics and views of his subjects. To him Mr. Bourassa—whom he accepts as "King in Quebec already"—is "perhaps the most interesting figure in London to-day." He does not find it difficult to understand in his presence the influence of "this alert and engaging Frenchman." He draws a graphic comparison between Mr. Bourassa and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, though it is in some respects not altogether accurate:—

He has not, of course, the grand air of Sir Wilfrid, who, as someone said, is "a picture gallery all to himself." But then there is no one in the English-speaking world to-day with the grand air of Sir Wilfrid, no one who comes trailing such clouds of glory from the past. He is not "a book in breeches," as Macaulay said of Sidney Smith; but a poem in a frock coat. And if Mr. Bourassa is without the eighteenth century savour which gives such dignity and repose to the elder statesman, neither has he the enigmatic quality which always leaves one wondering what is the thought behind Sir Wilfrid's grave and gracious manner.

But, says Mr. Gardiner, it is the impetus of mind, the strength of conviction and the high character of the man, rather than the externals of manner, that are the source of the impression he conveys. "Obviously, here is one who has to be reckoned with in forecasting the future of Canada—able, resolute, disinterested, clear and decisive in his opinions, the master of perhaps the most solid phalanx in Canadian politics." If Mr. Bourassa were less idealistic and more practical, Mr. Gardiner's estimate would be more generally accepted.

Trade Tendencies.

The final report of the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ended March 31 last contains some figures which should reassure those who are disposed

to think that the development of Canada's resources will leave England with a surplus of goods produced in Canada. The last two years compare as follows:—

	1913.	1912.
The mine	\$57,442,000	\$59,039,000
The fisheries	16,336,000	20,623,000
The forest	43,355,000	42,792,000
Animal produce	44,784,000	53,349,000
Agricultural products	150,145,000	198,220,000
Manufactures	43,692,000	57,443,000
Miscellaneous	97,000	121,000
Total	\$355,754,000	\$431,588,000

As to the trade with other countries, the most notable feature is that Great Britain took much more Canadian merchandise

than the United States, though, probably owing to the Wilson tariff, the latter imported \$44,000,000 more in the last fiscal year. It is noticeable, too, that notwithstanding the Franco-Canadian trade treaty, the German Empire both received from and sent to Canada more merchandise than did France. A considerable expansion is to be noted in Canada's trade with New Zealand, whence butter has become an important item of export to the Pacific coast. The trade with Argentina is notable for the fact that both imports and exports are gaining, the former totalling \$2,603,000 and the latter \$2,135,000; bacon seems likely to play a large part in these imports. That Canada has latterly been importing such considerable quantities of food supplies is the best evidence that the Dominion and Provincial Governments will do well to give every encouragement possible to the development of mixed farming.

The British manufacturer should note that Canada's imports from the United States have reached the enormous total of \$410,786,000, while those from Great Britain have only gone up to \$131,942,000. Allowing that much of the amount represents articles which Britain could not supply, the fact remains that there are many opportunities even now unavailed of for successful competition by British firms in a market which cannot fail to go on expanding, considering that the population is growing faster than that of any area in the world.

* * *

A Billion Bushels of Wheat.

In a survey of the agricultural possibilities of Canada, the Department of Trade and Commerce estimates that 90 per cent. of Prince Edward Island is of possible farm land, 65 per cent. of Alberta, 60 per cent. of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, 50 per cent. of Manitoba, 25 per cent. of Ontario, 20 per cent. of British Columbia, and 10 per cent. of Quebec. Leaving out of consideration the Eastern and Maritime Provinces, consider what these figures mean in regard to the Prairie Provinces. If the figures are even approximately correct, they prove that these Provinces contain not less than 272,892,000 acres of possible farm land. Of this total, less than 59,000,000 acres were occupied as farm land in 1911. Last year the three "Prairie" Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—produced 231,717,000 bushels of wheat alone, and as yet only one-fifth of the agricultural land is cultivated.

Do we even yet realise that *Western* Canada is capable of eventually producing a billion bushels of wheat, and that the progress towards that total will be continuous as settlement and transportation facilities are developed? No depression of more than temporary duration can be possible in such a country, and Sir William Van Horne's sarcastic remark that Canada has so far not even breakfasted on her vast undiminished resources seems quite justified.

* * *

The Tide of Continental Emigration.

The Statistics Office at Hamburg has been producing some figures that demonstrate the enormous extent to which emigration to Canada via that port has increased in recent years. For years the United States, and to a lesser extent Argentina and Brazil, have been the Mecca of most Russian, Austrian, Hungarian and German emigrants. Last year the increase to Canada more than doubled, the Russians numbering 10,394, as compared with 1,996 in 1912; Austrians 7,877, as compared with 6,558. Another notable feature in Continental emigration is the extent to which the Latin races are proceeding to South America, while the Slavs, Teutons, and Scandinavians tend more and more to British North America, where, unlike those who go south of Panama, they speedily become English-speaking and readily assimilate with the native-born and the British immigrant.

Facts such as these effectively indicate that racial cohesion is likely to go on under the British flag in the twentieth century to a greater extent than it did in the United States under the American flag in the nineteenth century; and, inasmuch as Canada is even more rigorous in her exclusion of the undesirable or physically unfit Continental foreigner than she is of the incoming Englishman, Scotsman or Irishman, a splendid class of men and women will surely form the staple of the population of the Dominion in the generations to come.

* * *

South African Farmers and Canada.

The itinerary of the party of South African farmers who are at present in England is being followed with much interest, by both agriculturists and the general public. Not less interesting than their British tour promises to be the visit which the South African farmers are to pay to Canada and the United States. Two days are to be spent in Montreal and two days in Ottawa as the guests of the Dominion Government, and after visiting the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, the party will proceed to the Prairie Provinces in order to see Canada's far-famed wheat fields before crossing the international boundary into the United States. We do not doubt that the South Africans are looking forward with keen anticipation to their Canadian visit. In the Dominion agri-

culture is being carefully fostered by both the Federal Government and the various Provincial Governments, while individual farmers are gradually coming to realise the importance of scientific culture.

* * *

Professor Leacock's Plans and Views.

Dr. Stephen Leacock is an interesting study in double personality, and he has been rousing a literary interviewer of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to wonder. That the Professor of Political Economy in McGill University should be better known to fame by his humour than by his science is, however, only one of those little ironies of life and literature which are continually recurring. The simultaneous practice of both seems to have become habit and repute with Dr. Leacock; and after their stay in London, he and Mrs. Leacock are off to France "to settle down to work—yes, work of both sorts, serious and—er—otherwise." He is, in fact, passing the proofs of an elaborate treatise on "The Elements of Political Science," and also preparing to publish "Arcadian Pleasures with the Idle Rich."

London and Canada were largely the subject of the Professor's conversation with the *Pall Mall Gazette* interviewer. Dr. Leacock confesses that he has been "desperately tempted" to settle down in London, but he knows perfectly well that he would soon be homesick for Canada. "I'm Canadian through and through," he explains, "and no man with the spell of the Dominion on him can ever live for long anywhere else." Discussing journalism and literature in the Dominion, Dr. Leacock, while paying a tribute to the good work done by Canadian newspapers, said they showed too much of a tendency to play down to the lower levels of the public, especially in the West, and remarked that this made him want to write an essay on "The Intellectual Tyranny of the Lower Classes." The increased consumption of English periodicals in the Dominion—thanks to the lower postal rates, which he hopes to see still further reduced—the steady improvement in popular reading, and the growing demand for well-produced cheap reprints such as the British publishers are offering, were also remarked upon by Dr. Leacock, who considers Canadian readers among the most attentive in the world.

* * *

The Ontario General Election.

The electorate of the Province of Ontario, by an overwhelming majority, has for the fourth time since the Hon. Sir James P. Whitney became Premier in January, 1905, endorsed the Conservative policy which he has so ably represented. At the previous election, held in December, 1911, 83 Conservatives, 22 Liberals, and 1 Independent were returned. Since that date, five additional constituencies have been created, and in the new Legislature, elected last Monday, the latest returns available as we write show that there will be 84 Conservatives, 25 Liberals, 1 Independent, and 1 Labour member.

The significance of the verdict is enhanced by the fact that a much larger vote has been cast than in 1911, and that the majorities of the Ministerialists are generally much higher. Toronto sent a solid Conservative ten. All the Ministers were elected by large majorities with the exception of the French-Canadian Cabinet representative, the Hon. Dr. J. O. Réaume, Minister of Public Works. It is, however, noticeable that of the 13 Liberal gains, 7 were in constituencies where there is a large French-Canadian vote; Ottawa, the Dominion capital, being the most striking instance.

* * *

Considering that Mr. N. W. Rowell, the Opposition Leader, was thought to have gained considerably in influence and prestige in recent sessions, and that there were some rumours of dissensions in the Ministerial ranks, so complete a victory was not generally expected. Judging from the comments of such leading Liberal organs as the *Toronto Globe*, the main issue before the electorate was connected with the extension of the Local Option Act in the direction of an entire abolition of licensed houses. "A barless Ontario will be a prosperous Ontario" was, indeed, the slogan endorsed by the organ which Dr. J. A. Macdonald so ably edits. There was also some soreness that a general election should have been brought on so much earlier than was necessary with a view to its being fought under the auspices of Sir James Whitney, who is undoubtedly the strongest force in Ontario's politics, and whose threatened retirement owing to ill-health would be a serious loss to his party and a source of more than mere partisan regret.

The result of the election in Canada's most populous Province will undoubtedly be a source of gratification to Sir Robert Borden as well as to Sir James Whitney, though the past history of the Province does not confirm the opinion that the Provincial Legislatures invariably reflect the party colour of the Dominion Parliament. Indeed, during the long period when Sir John Macdonald was Premier of the Dominion, Ontario remained constant in its allegiance to the late Sir Oliver Mout, who was Liberal Premier of the Province from 1872 to 1896.

"CANADA'S" PORTRAIT GALLERY.

No. 6.—H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck.

With this week's issue of "Canada" we present a portrait supplement in colour of H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, the sixth of a series of portraits, in which will be included many leading figures in Canadian business and social life. The next will appear on July 18.

CANADA'S next Governor-General has many qualities which will appeal to Canadians. He has youth and energy; much experience of active service in the Army, as well as the discharge of ceremonial duties at home; his interest in philanthropic movements is long sustained and real, and he has the advantage of being a member of a Royal Family whose tact and courtesy are proverbial.

Born at Kensington Palace on April 14, 1874, he was described by a friend of his mother, the Duchess of Teck, as "the finest child you ever saw, with a quantity of very dark hair, and I fancy a little like the Duke, his father." The childhood of the Teck family, of whom Prince Alexander is the youngest, was spent at White Lodge, Richmond Park, and was a thoroughly happy domestic life. After a short term at a preparatory school, he went to Eton, where he was a great favourite, not merely because he was the first English Prince to be educated there, but because of his happy temperament and his complete absence of "side," both qualities which he inherited from his mother, one of the most popular Princesses the Royal House has known.

Speaking of her sons on one occasion, the Duchess of Teck said, with great earnestness, "I pray that each of them may grow up in turn to be a credit to us and to be thorough English boys." Prince Alexander's uncle, the Duke of Cambridge, naturally wished his nephews to be soldiers, and in this wish the Duchess of Teck heartily joined, so that on leaving Eton Prince Alexander went straight to Sandhurst, where he made many friends. He was often able to spend his week-ends at White Lodge, much to the delight of his mother (the Duchess

of Teck), and his sister (the Princess Mary, soon to become the Duchess of York). "Prince Algy," as he was known in the family, was, on leaving Sandhurst, gazetted to the Seventh Hussars, and as his regiment was in India at the time, the Duchess regretted the absence of "my much loved younger son; as the next autumn they may be moved to the Cape, it may be three years before he returns to England."

While in India Prince Alexander showed himself a very capable polo player, and he has kept up his interest in the Army game ever since. But very shortly he went with his regiment to South Africa, where, for the first time, Prince Alexander saw active service. He took part in the Matabele war and was highly commended for his gallant services, General Baden Powell making special reference to the fact that the Prince "never spared himself when there was work to be done." Prince Alexander came home in 1897, and took part in the celebrations of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. A few months afterwards, before his return to South Africa, the Duchess of Teck, who had shown signs of ill-health, passed away, to the unending regret of her devoted children.

On the outbreak of the South African war, 1899, the 7th Hussars were stationed at home, but all three of the Teck brothers volunteered for service and Prince Alexander, who was appointed to the Inniskilling Dragoons, was one of the first to go out. His energy and resourcefulness were well employed as a staff officer, and he gained not only the good wishes of his commanding officer, General Mahon, but the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

His services in the South African war lasted into the year 1901. He was subsequently transferred to the Royal Horse Guards, and afterwards to the 2nd Life Guards. Recently intimation of his impending promotion from Major to Lieutenant-Colonel in that regiment has been made public.

The famous Empire Tour of the present King and Queen in

1901 was one of the first and most important incidents in King Edward's reign, and Prince Alexander of Teck accompanied his sister and brother-in-law on that eventful journey, when he had an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the leading men in the King's Dominions Overseas. Three years afterwards, when in his thirtieth year, he married Princess Alice of Albany, who, like himself, was brought up in an English country home, and so has had many opportunities of understanding the best and most interesting movements in our national life. One of the principal objects of their united interest has been the welfare of the Middlesex Hospital, in which Prince Francis of Teck worked very hard during his all too short life. The Prince and Princess are also the working heads of the League of the Order of Mercy, which has done so much for the hospitals of London, and the Prince has always taken the greatest interest in the success of the Boys' Brigade and Cadet movements, both of which have spread widely throughout the Dominion.

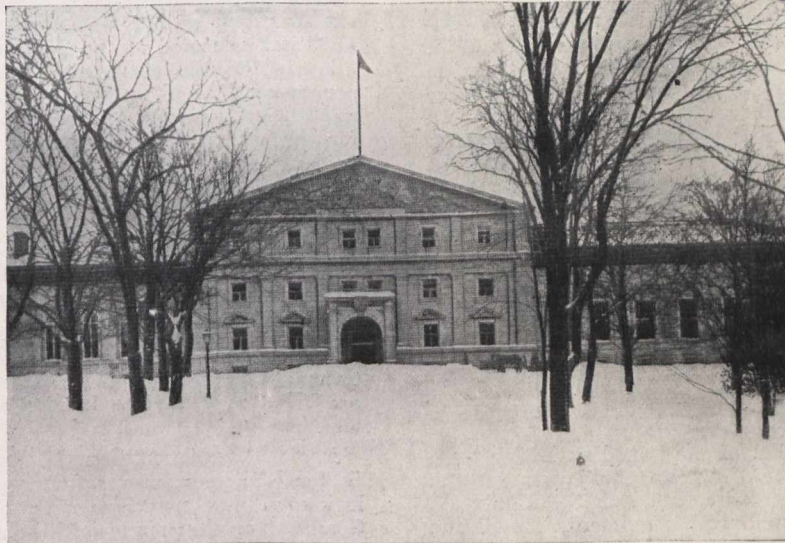
Prince Alexander, as will be seen, has gained the experience which will most likely make him a fitting successor to the Duke of Connaught. Those who are associated with him in philanthropic work know that he is absolutely thorough in the manner in which he fulfils all that comes to his lot. He has indeed fulfilled the expectations which the Duchess of Teck formed of her youngest son, and he is likely to justify the high responsibility placed upon him by the appointment of the Governor-Generalship of Canada. He is always approachable and accessible. His up-bringing, education and public service have made him a man of the world in the best sense of the phrase; he is never likely to be accused of being a conventional or official man, but

he has the temperament which enables him to bring his influence to bear in the best possible way.

During the war he was described by a casual acquaintance as "tall, strongly built, everlastingly youthful and keen; a good trekker and a good camp man, too." These are the qualities which are most likely to earn the affection and esteem of the people of Canada, and the Prince has more than once intimated his intention of following as closely as possible in the footsteps of the Duke of Connaught, than whom he could choose no more worthy model. He has a sense of duty and responsibility which will not be without its effect when he arrives in Rideau Hall, and it is safe to say that the presence of Queen Mary's brother will be enhanced by the fact that his seven-year-old son bears the name "Rupert," and so recalls the great 17th century Prince who believed so much in the future of Canada, for it was to Prince Rupert, the nephew of Charles I., that we owe the foundation of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Devotion to duty means, in Prince Alexander of Teck's case, putting into practice just those qualities which will earn for him the respect of all Canadians. The post of Governor-General of the Dominion is a big job, but he will shoulder it like a man and "make good."

Prince Alexander, with Princess Alexander, will leave England for Canada early in October, the Duke of Connaught, with the Duchess and Princess Patricia, leaving Canada in the second week of that month.



THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO RIDEAU HALL, OTTAWA, THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

A SUBSCRIPTION to "CANADA" (for Great Britain, 25/- per annum) ensures without further trouble or delay the receipt of every portrait published during the period of the subscription.

PROMISING CROP PROSPECTS.

The Total Area Under Crop.

Crop reports from 200 points in the Prairie Provinces state that the general conditions could hardly be better, says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*. There is sufficient moisture and no special damage from hail or insects, and enough farm labour. Only five points report damage from drought. The conditions at 30 points are better than a year ago.

Mr. George Bury, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has just returned to Toronto from a trip through the Western Provinces, says that he never saw the crops in such promising condition.

Mr. J. Bruce Walker, the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, has returned from an extended tour in the districts of Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan remote from railways, and reports that the crops are in excellent condition and are showing amazing growth.

The Department of the Interior at Ottawa reports that the excellent grain crop outlook in Western Canada continues to create better feeling in business and financial circles.

Last season's grain is being received at Fort William at the head of the Great Lakes from the West at the rate of two million bushels per week.

Areas Under Crop.

The High Commissioner for Canada has received from the Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa a bulletin dated June 12 containing preliminary estimates of the areas sown to the principal grain crops in Canada, as well as reports on their condition according to returns made by crop-reporting correspondents on June 1.

The total area under wheat in Canada is provisionally estimated at 11,203,800 acres, or 188,800 acres more than in 1913. The area under spring wheat is reported as 10,230,500 acres, or 185,500 acres more than in 1913, and the area expected to be harvested of fall wheat is 973,300 acres, or 3,300 acres more than last year. The acreage of oats is placed at 10,811,000 acres, as compared with 10,434,000 acres last year, an increase of 377,000 acres. Barley occupies 1,604,000 acres, or 9,000 acres less than last year, and rye 111,070 acres, as compared with 119,300 acres last year. The estimated area under hay and clover is 8,206,000 acres, as compared with 8,169,000 acres in 1913.

In the three North-West Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—the total wheat area is estimated at 10,247,400 acres, as compared with 10,036,000 acres in 1913.

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THE BISLEY TEAM.

The following is the official list of the Canadian Bisley team which arrived in England by the Allan liner *Scotian* this week: Commandant, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Ross, 5th R.H.C., Montreal; Adjutant, Lieut. C. W. Gibson, 13th Regiment, Hamilton; Private E. A. Lowry, 30th Regiment, Guelph; Sergeant A. G. Bullock, 2nd Q.O.R., Toronto; Sergt. T. Laman, 1st C.G.A., Halifax; Sergt. G. W. Russell, the G.G.F.G., Ottawa; Private W. Riddell, 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Sergt. A. Martin, 103rd Regiment, Calgary; Private W. J. Hendry, 77th Regiment, Dundas; Sergt. D. McKie, 30th Regiment, Guelph; Lieut. C. N. Bennett, 63rd Regiment, Halifax; Col.-Sergt J. Stoddart, 91st Regiment, Hamilton; Sergt. W. A. Hawkins (G. M.), 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Sergt. J. H. Armstrong, 66th Regiment, Halifax; Private H. B. Falconer, 76th Regiment, Alma, N.B.; Piper J. D. McLeod, 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Q.M.-Sergt. D. McInnes, 19th A. D., Edmonton; Major W. G. King, Bowmanville; Gr. A. D. Noble, M.H.B.C.A., Montreal; Lieut. A. Brooks, 102nd Regiment, Okanagan Landing, B.C.; Pte. C. M. Emslie, 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Lieut. G. W. McLean, 78th Regiment, Hopewell, N.S.

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LORD WOLSELEY MEMORIAL.

An influential committee has been formed in Canada to work with the London committee of the memorial fund to collect subscriptions for the erection of an equestrian statue of Viscount Wolseley in Trafalgar Square, immediately opposite to the entrance to the National Gallery. Lord Wolseley served South Canada for eight years.

The Canadian Committee consists of the following: The Minister of Militia and Defence (Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes); Major-General F. L. Lessard, C.B., commanding the Second Division; Colonel G. T. Benison; Colonel Sir H. M. Pellatt, A.D.C., commanding 6th Infantry Brigade; Colonel Sir D. H. McMillan; Colonel G. Hunter Ogilvie, 3rd Division; Lieut.-Colonel J. White; Lieut.-Colonel W. C. J. Armstrong, 103rd Regiment; Major F. B. Black; Captain Sir H. J. Macdonald; and Mr. Bruce Harman, Toronto. The secretary is Colonel Kelso, and the London offices of the fund are at 4, Selwood Place, Onslow Gardens, S.W.

QUEBEC'S TIMBER LIMITS.

Sales by Auction in New Districts.

As already stated in *Canada*, the Quebec Government has decided to open new districts to the lumber and pulp industries, and will auction off limits in the Abitibi and Lake St. John districts during the months of August and October.

In the Lake St. John region the territory to be opened is north of the lake and in the basin of the Mistassini and Rat Rivers. In the Abitibi district it is situated south of the Transcontinental, but on the north slope in the basin which empties into James' Bay. This tract is traversed by the Poisson Blanc, Harricana and Belle Rivers. Both limits have been most carefully surveyed by the forestry service. This concession will call for the development of the water powers in the districts and will carry the obligation to construct pulp mills of a specified capacity within three years.

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THE ARCHBISHOPS' WESTERN CANADA FUND.

The fourth annual report states that during the year 1913 the sum of £21,454 was subscribed to the Archbishops' Western Canada Fund; of this £8,059 was ear-marked by donors for special purposes. Subject to this and after all expenses in connection with the Fund had been paid a balance of £11,449 was left.

This was dealt with as follows: £2,862 was paid, according to agreement, to the Western Canada Fund of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; £2,862 was paid, according to agreement, to the Western Canada Fund of the Colonial and Continental Church Society; £500 was allocated to the Edmonton Mission; £1,250 was allocated to the Railway Mission; £250 was allocated to the Southern Alberta Mission; £750 was allocated to the contingency account to meet travelling expenses, outfit, and insurance of members of the Missions; £250 was allocated for the education of laymen; £500 was allocated for the support of a district in Athabasca Diocese; £989 was paid for the completion of the Railway Mission House; £279 was paid for the furnishing of the above; £703 was paid to the Regina Railway Mission for current expenses; £252 was left as unappropriated balance.

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A sum of £53,078 was realised from the sale of Mr. A. M. Grenfell's pictures at Christie's last week.

Twelve London County Council teachers are being sent to Canada to take the places of twelve Canadian teachers, who are being appointed to London schools for a period of twelve months.

Dame Mary Gwendolen Girouard, daughter of the late Sir Richard Solomon, was last week granted a decree *nisi* for dissolution of her marriage with Sir Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard, on the grounds of his statutory desertion and adultery.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

ACTON BOND.—On June 23, at 8, Clifton Hill, London, N.W., to Mr. and Mrs. Acton Bond—a son.

CAMPBELL.—On June 24, at Kamloops, B.C., the wife of J. K. B. Campbell, King's Own Scottish Borderers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPLIN—WOODS.—On June 20, at St. Mildred's Church, Lee, Kent, by the Rev. G. Henry Lawrence, M.A., Vicar of Inglescombe, Bath, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Vicar, the Rev. J. V. C. Farquhar, M.A., John Camplin, of Mamoura, Ligne de Rosette, Egypt, elder son of Robert Camplin, of St. Andrew's Lodge, Lockport, Manitoba, and late of Newby, Westmorland, to Muriel Agatha Sylvia, younger daughter of the late William Henry Woods and of Mrs. Woods, of Winthorpe, Lee, Kent.

TOMLINSON—CHIPMAN.—On June 6, in London, Ambrose Merton, second son of the late Rev. E. M. Tomlinson and Mrs. Tomlinson of Lyndum House, Petersfield, to Margery Borradaile, third daughter of C. C. Chipman, Esq., and the late Mrs. Chipman, of Woodlands, Barnes Common, S.W.

WILCOX—LANCASTER.—On June 23, at All Saints' Church, Allesley, by the Ven. Archdeacon Bree, Rector, assisted by the Rev. T. Mirams, Curate, William Mortimer, eldest son of the late Rev. H. H. M. Wilcox, of Coombs, Vancouver Island, to Beatrice Lindsay, elder daughter of the late Robert Lancaster and Mrs. Lancaster, of Allesley, near Coventry.

DEATHS.

BIDDULPH.—On June 26, at 10, Castle Crescent, Reading, Gertrude Lucy, beloved wife of Richard S. Biddulph. Aged 56.

BURNS.—On June 27, at 8, Holland Park Court, London, W., after a short illness, Elizabeth Holden, widow of the late Rev. Robert Ferrier Burns, D.D., formerly of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in her 80th year.

COX.—On June 27, at the Imperial Hotel, Hythe, Edward W. Cox, President of the Canada Life Assurance Company, in his 51st year.

GOODDAY.—On June 24, at South Kensington, Caroline Lavinia (née Calland), the deeply loved wife of Horatio George Goodday, of Quebec.

OGDEN.—On June 27, at Higherfoot, Charing, Kent, Charles Richard Ogden, only son of the late Rev. R. Tynwald Ogden, formerly Vicar of Nettleden, Bucks, and grandson of the late Honble. Charles Richard Ogden, Attorney-General of Canada, and of the Isle of Man. R.I.P.

TAYLER.—On June 25, at Stebonheath, Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth, Charles Tayler, in his 72nd year, late of Mitre Street, Aldgate, E.C. Freeman of the City and Freemason United Strength.

DOMINION DAY IN LONDON.

The Hon. Geo. H. Perley, M.P., Minister without Portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet, who is at present administering the High Commissioner's Office in London, has sent the following message of greeting for Dominion Day to Canada, through the "Montreal Gazette" :—

"The honours bestowed recently on Canadians have been exceedingly well received by newspapers and the public of London, and particularly the well-deserved title conferred on the Prime Minister, who stands very high in the estimation of the British people.

"The general feeling is that Canada has passed through the late financial stringency in very good shape, and although speculative securities are not looked upon with much favour, Canadian conservative investments are still sought after. We are, of course, glad to hear reports of the remarkable harvest, and look forward to a prosperous year for the Dominion."

DOMINION DAY was celebrated in London on Wednesday by the holding of a reception by the Hon. G. H. and Mrs. Perley at Prince's Restaurant, Piccadilly, W., and of a dinner in the evening at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W.C.

At the dinner Mr. Perley presided, and the principal guest was H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, Governor-General-Designate of the Dominion. There were also seated at the Chairman's table the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. (Secretary of State for the Colonies), Mr. Henri Bourassa, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir George H. Reid, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner for Australia), Sir Thomas Skinner, Bart., Lord Emmott (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), and Mr. John Stanfield, M.P. (Chief Government Whip in the Dominion House of Commons).

The official list of those present was as follows :—

Andrew Acres, John Aird, B. C. Alexander, R. H. Alexander, C. A. Allen, Rupert Allhusen, T. Allin, E. Andrews, W. Y. Andrews, G. Grassie Archibald, Donald Armour, F.R.C.S., C. N. Armstrong, E. D. Arnaud, A. W. Atneave.

Fraser E. Baddeley, George W. Badgerow, F.R.C.S., E. Crow Baker, Sir Alex. Bannerman, Bart., Dr. W. T. Barrett, George Beardmore, Frank D. Benjamin, W. F. Benson, Dr. Comyns Berkeley, George Berry, F. A. C. Bickerdike, H. W. Birks, James R. Boosé, Henri Bourassa, E. M. Bovill, Captain J. P. Boyd-Carpenter, Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B., E. C. L. Bradley, James Brewer, Harry Brittain, J. H. Brodie, Captain G. S. Browne, R.C.A., Geo. McL. Brown, Rev. W. T. Browne, A. Bruce-Joy, G. J. Bryan, the Rev. George Bryce, D.D., LL.D., Duncan O. Bull, Sir William Bull, M.P., W. Perkins Bull, K.C., R. Woodman Burbidge, L. Burnett, F. G. A. Butler.

Fred. Campbell, G. S. Campbell, John Cardale, Lewis Carey, H. S. Carmichael, Emsley Carr, George C. Cassels, E. J. S. Caulfeild, F. O. Chapman, the Rev. F. Charteris, D.D., N. Christenson, Major W. Christie, J. Murray Clark, K.C., R. Egerton Oliver, Nugent M. Clougher, T. R. Clougher, Captain H. R. N. Cobbett, R.C.A., T. B. Cole, B. H. Collins, C. F. Collins, J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., A. H. Coneybeare, Hennessy Cook, E. H. Cooper, R. H. Court, Sir John W. Courtis, George Croll, Granville C. Cunningham.

Frederick Dane, William Davies, Howard d'Egville, Colonel C. S. Denniss, Jackson Dodds, Judge O. Dugas, Edward M. Duncan, James Dunn.

E. B. Elderkin, Sir Thomas H. Elliott, K.C.B., Lord Emmott, Percy W. Evans, W. H. Everett.

E. W. Farwell, F. M. Fisk (Chairman of the American Society), A. W. Fleck, T. M. Flournoy, F. B. Francis, Percy Franks, A. W. Fraser, S. L. Furniss.

John Galt, W. S. Goldby, Captain H. T. Goodland, Count Abele Graziadei, Hamar Greenwood, M.P., A. E. Griffith, W. L. Griffith (Hon. Secretary).

J. W. Hamilton, Major-General Sir J. Hainbury-Williams, K.C.V.O., the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. (Secretary of State for the Colonies), Harry W. Harding, A. L. Heatley, Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert, Bart., C.B., M.P., Staveley R. Hill, W. H. Hobson, J. Haydn Horsey, John Howard, H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.B. (Governor-General Designate), A. W. Hughes, George O. Hughes, M.D., Percy Hurd, James Hutcheson, A. C. C. Hutchinson.

T. H. W. Idris, F. C. Ingrams.

Sir John Jackson, C.V.O., John Jenkins, R. C. Jennings, H. V. Franklin Jones, J. F. Junkin, Alfred F. Jury, C. F. Just.

J. J. Kelso, James B. Kennedy, W. M. Kent, Wm. Kerman, W. Kerr, John Kidman.

A. L. Langman, A. D. Langmuir, W. G. Lawton, W. Lefroy, T. J. Lendrum, A. G. Leonard, W. J. Leonard, Sir Edward Letchworth, Ernst Lichtenberg, J. T. Lithgow, Matthew Lodge, A. L. Love, E. P. Luke.

Arthur C. Macdonald, A. F. D. Macgachen, E. MacLeod, A. Maenider, Sir Charles Mander, Bart., the Hon. Duncan Marshall, W. J. Peake Mason, the Hon. T. G. Mathers (Chief Justice, King's Bench, Manitoba), the Hon. Peter McBride, the Hon. Sir John McCall, K.C.M.G., Dr. F. J. McCann, W. J. McCausland, J. P. McCuaig, Lieut.-Colonel C. P. McCuaig, A. McDougall, W. N. McIlraith, John McKechnie, Hugh McKerracher, H. G. McMicken, J. K. Millar, A. Milligan, E. A. Minty, G. H. Mitchell, Major-General Reveley Mitford, Dr. J. Eisdall Molson, W. Jackson Moore, W. MacLeod Moore, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Sir Newton J. Moore, K.C.M.G., T. L. Morrisey, R. D. Morrison, Fred. J. Moss, J. A. Mullens, W. Murray, J. M. Mutch.

R. Campbell Nelles, Sir R. Nivison, Bart., Walter Nichol, F. F. Norman, H. H. Norman.

Andrew O'Kelly, Edward O'Kelly, Edward Oliver.

S. Pardoe, E. W. Parker, J. Harry Paterson, Arthur Pearson, Sir Robert W. Perks, Bart., the Hon. George H. Perley, M.P. (Chairman), William Phillips, A. R. Phipps, Mostyn T. Piggott, H. R. Poussette, N. C. Price, Roger Price, Sidney W. Pugh.

J. R. Quain, W. H. Quarrell.

Layton Ralston, J. E. Ray, René Redmond, W. J. Rées, J.P., John A. Reid, Richard Reid, the Right Hon. Sir George H. Reid, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner for Australia), R. F. Reynard, I.S.O., Alderman J. T. Richards, Sir George A. Riddell, Percival Ridout, J. Rippon, H. A. Roberts, Sir Thomas B. Robinson, K.C.M.G., H. E. R. Rogers, Dr. George W. Ross, H. E. Rowe, Meredith Rowntree, J. A. Ruddick, Howard Ruff, the Hon. Charles Russell, Evan Ryrrie, Harry Ryrrie.

Fred C. Salter, Paul Schlesinger-Trier, the Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, T. H. Shaw, D. D. Sheehan, M.P., Adam Shortt, C.M.G., Angus Sinclair, Charles H. Skinner, Sir Thomas Skinner, Bart., T. Hewitt Skinner, T. J. S. Skinner, E. Slocock,

W. Smiles, Sir H. Babington Smith, K.C.B., J. Obed Smith, T. J. Smith, Alfred W. Smithers, John Smithers, Langley Smithers, John Stanfield, M.P., J. H. Stanford, Cameron Stanton, Dr. Cameron, R. Stewart, Hugh Sutherland, Sir John W. Taverner, C. J. Taylor, J. H. Tennant, D. A. Thomas, W. J. Thorold, E. Tremayne, Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart., H. G. Tudor, E. H. Turnbull, A. Turner, J. H. Turner.

A. E. Voysey.

George A. Walker, George G. Ward, Frederick Ward, Eustace H. Watson, Harrison Watson, John Webster, J. B. Whiting, R. L. Wolterbeck, G. Herbert Wood, C. W. I. Woodland, E. F. Wright, Joseph Wright, J. Wrigley.

A full report of the speeches at the dinner will appear in next week's *Canada*.

—**—

The Canadian Government have a large exhibit at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Shrewsbury.

The decision in the habeas corpus case regarding the Hindus on the *Komagata Maru* will be given on Monday.

Count Dino Spetia and Countess Spetia and Miss Katherine Hughes were among the guests at the reception given by Cardinal Bourne on June 26 in honour of the new Cardinal Gasquet. Count and Countess Spetia leave in August for Alberta.

In its report to the Labour Department the Commission making an official investigation into the Hillcrest, Alberta, mine disaster, when 195 miners were killed, says that many families require assistance for months to come. 159 children are fatherless, says Reuter.

Mr. Mackay Edgar's famous racing motor-boat *Maple Leaf IV.*, which has twice won the British International Trophy, has undergone alterations to accelerate her speed, and in her trials at Cowes last week last year's speed has been considerably exceeded.

Captain H. T. Goodland, of Edmonton, was a guest at the inaugural dinner of the Old Comrades Association of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, held at the Connaught Rooms on June 25. Most of the guests were veterans of all ranks who had fought in East Indian campaigns.

Mr. George McL. Brown, European Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, warns the public that his attention has on several occasions during the past few days been called to the fact that individuals falsely representing themselves as survivors from the *Empress of Ireland* have imposed upon the generosity of charitably minded persons.

Jack Kong, the sixteen-year-old Chinese servant, who in April last killed Mrs. C. Millard, the wife of a Canadian Pacific Railway official, has been found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment for life, says a Reuter message from Victoria.

According to the story told by Kong, at the time he had displeased his mistress, and she brandished a knife at him. He thereupon struck her, and after killing her dismembered the body and burned it in a furnace.

Would you not like to secure all "Canada's" Portraits?

In time to come many people, remembering the unique series of portraits now being published by "Canada," will wish that they possessed the whole collection.

The portraits are being published fortnightly.

Portraits of Mr. Hugh Allan, Mr. E. Guy Ridpath, Mr. Donald Armour, M.B., F.R.C.S., Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, and Mr. E. Mackay Edgar have already been published, and that of H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck is presented this week.

The series will be continued indefinitely.

SAN ANTONIO LAND AND IRRIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Rival Committees Unite—Facts for the Bondholders.

ON April 24 last a notice was issued to the holders of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage 12-year Bonds stating that owing to the delay which had occurred in the sale of the company's lands the Board decided to defer payment of the coupon falling due on May 1, and that a circular would shortly be issued to the Bondholders.

The circular was only issued on June 22 accompanied by a notice convening a meeting of the Bondholders for July 21 at Toronto, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing extraordinary resolutions sanctioning the modification and alteration of the rights of the Bondholders, in order to enable the company to defer payment of the interest on bonds for two years from and including May 1, 1914, or until the proceeds from the sales of lands shall enable the company to resume payment of the bond interest, whichever shall be the shorter period, and waiving any default in the payment of interest during such period subject to certain loans (which are referred to in the circular) being continued for the same period, and also to authorise the trustees and all other necessary parties to act as the trustees may consider necessary and proper for giving effect to and enforcing the extraordinary resolutions which may be authorised by the meeting.

Amongst other information the circular states that:—

Only 1,000 acres of the company's lands have been sold;
£539,285 has been borrowed, £262,262 on the security of £400,000 of unsold bonds and £277,023 partially secured by the company's notes;

£30,000 has been received by the sale of the 1,000 acres of land;

£19,789 of the purchase price has been deferred and is secured by vendors' lien.

The total of the three last-mentioned items, which amounts to £589,074, has been expended as follows:—

Increase in cost of dam and irrigation works and development of townsites	£381,754
Payments of coupons and interest	207,320
	<hr/>
	£589,074

It is also stated that although the above additional expenditures increased the company's troubles, the present unfortunate position is due to the prolonged drought lasting from early in 1912 until September, 1913.

The Board ask the bondholders to give their consent to defer payment of the bond interest to obviate the alternative of a receiver being appointed and state that subject to such consent the company has negotiated a contract with a land agent in Texas to sell 11,000 acres. At what price, however, this sale is to be made is not stated. Subject also to the bondholders' consent to the proposals made an extension of the loans has been arranged and an arrangement with a syndicate to buy 1,200 acres of land at £25 per acre has been made.

The circular concludes with an invitation to bondholders unable to attend the meeting in Toronto to send their proxies to the company.

In view of the very unsatisfactory state of affairs disclosed by this circular, coupled with the fact that a large proportion of the bondholders reside in England, Messrs. Westbury Preston and Stavridi, of 40, Old Broad Street, E.C., invited communications from bondholders with a view to calling a meeting in London, as a result of which a meeting was called for twelve o'clock noon on July 1 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, all holders of the bonds being strongly urged in the meantime to withhold giving proxies for the Toronto meeting.

Concurrently with the appearance of the announcement of this meeting, Messrs. Slaughter and May, of 18, Austin Friars, E.C., stated through the Press that certain bondholders, having considered it advisable that a committee should be appointed to consult with English bondholders to secure the recording of their votes at the Toronto meeting, certain gentlemen had consented to act on such committee. As, however, the object of the clients of Messrs. Westbury Preston and Stavridi was to have an independent committee appointed by their fellow-bondholders who would be free to act independently of the promoters, and the names given by Messrs. Slaughter and May included the late manager of the bank whose name was on the prospectus under which the bonds were issued, and that of the president of the Empire Trust Co., of New York, who were the nominees of the promoters, the suggestion of a self-constituted committee was not received favourably.

Last Wednesday's Meeting.

At the meeting held on Wednesday, at which Mr. G. A. Mitchell was elected Chairman, it was announced that, as the result of an interview with Messrs. Slaughter and May, it had been agreed to form one committee which should include two of the gentlemen previously named by Messrs. Slaughter and

May. Mr. Mitchell also stated that he had had an interview with Mr. Dunn, of Messrs. Dunn, Fischer and Co., with a view to adjourning the Toronto meeting to London, and whilst nothing had been definitely arranged, hopes were entertained that this would be duly accomplished. The Chairman also read a letter from an English correspondent in Texas having large land holdings in that State, giving an independent and favourable report of the irrigation works and the quality of the land held by the company.

During the discussion which followed Messrs. Hood, Shrimpton and Hall each made valuable suggestions as to the precautionary measures which should be adopted to safeguard the interests of the bondholders.

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously:—

1. That this meeting of bondholders in the San Antonio Land and Irrigation Co., Ltd., expresses great regret at the outcome of the past management, and at the lack of information supplied by the Board, and recommends all bondholders to oppose the proposals of the Board set forth in the notice convening the meeting of bondholders in Toronto on July 21, 1914.

2. That the following gentlemen be and are hereby appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, to take such further steps in the circumstances as they may think fit in the interest of the bondholders, and, if they think fit, to get the proposed meeting in Toronto adjourned to London:— Messrs. H. Mead Taylor, A. D. L. Turnbull, A. S. Marks, A. J. E. Smith, M. S. Myers, J. Hall, and R. J. Shrimpton.

Prospectus, Estimates and the Facts.

The prospectus of the San Antonio Land and Irrigation Co., Ltd., which was issued on May 20, 1911, invited applications for £1,200,000 of 6 per cent. First Mortgage 12-year Bonds, the price of issue being 99. This prospectus stated that the company had contracted to acquire 60,000 acres of rich agricultural land near San Antonio in the State of Texas, and would control by ownership of the Share Capital and Bonds of the Medina Irrigation Co. (then being organised), a concession from the State of Texas granting the exclusive right in perpetuity for the utilisation of the waters of the Medina River for all purposes of irrigation. Irrigation works were to be constructed of a capacity sufficient to irrigate 100,000 acres of land, and all surplus water available after providing for the irrigation of 60,000 acres would be disposed of for irrigation purposes to independent owners or used for irrigation of additional lands which might be acquired by the company. It was estimated that the irrigation works would be completed by February 1, 1913, that when water became available for irrigation the lands would be readily saleable for at least \$200 (£40) per acre, and that the sale of 31,500 acres at that price would redeem the bonds offered. A free bonus of 20 per cent. of fully-paid shares was offered to applicants for the bonds, and the estimated income on these shares was given as 9 per cent.

A comparison of the estimated figures contained in this prospectus with the facts given in the circular dated June 22, 1914, discloses a state of affairs which may well bring uneasiness to the holders of bonds in this company.

The original estimate of expense for the acquisition of the land and installation of the irrigation system has been exceeded by nearly £370,000, the only lands which have been sold realised but 75 per cent. of the estimated minimum sale value, and nearly £20,000 of the purchase price of land remains unpaid, and the bondholders are informed that £262,262 has been borrowed on the security of £400,000 of unsold bonds.

Reverting to the question of land sales, it is stated in the circular that it is now proposed to sell 1,200 acres at £25 per acre to provide cash for taxes and running expenses, the company being out of funds. This acreage, together with that which has previously been sold, would reduce the company's holdings to 57,800 acres, which, in order to redeem the bonds issued, discharge the loans and pay off the balance of the purchase price, must be sold for at least £31 per acre, without making any provision for bond interest, running expenses, and sales expenses. In view of the price at which land has been sold and is proposed to be sold English bondholders cannot fail to realise the seriousness of the situation in which they now find themselves placed. They can only hope that the committee which they have appointed will be able to discover some means of saving their capital for them and leave them to make searching enquiry into the causes which have brought the company into its present difficulties.

The Bondholders' Duty.

To place the waiving or modification of their rights in the hands of the company by giving them their proxies would, in view of past experience, be most unwise. The only sensible course to be adopted is to support their duly appointed committee and forward their proxies to that body.

All communications from bondholders to the Committee should be addressed c/o Messrs. Westbury Preston and Stavridi, 40, Old Broad Street, E.C.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

Special Interview with the Minister of the Interior.

(From Our Ottawa Correspondent.)

THE Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior for the Dominion of Canada, when seen by your correspondent this afternoon, was about to start for Manitoba, to take part in the Provincial elections there.

Interviewed specially for *Canada* concerning the question of English immigration into the Dominion, the Minister stated:—"The Immigration Department is taking steps, owing to the surplus of the labouring element crowded into the cities and towns, to discourage immigration to Canada of that particular class; but yet there is an abundance of room still for the agricultural emigrant, especially those with a little capital, and desirous of going on the land. There is room also for the agricultural labourer in Eastern and Western Canada, and for the female domestic servant class. All others would do well not to come, unless they have work assured on arrival, until there is a revival in business."

Questioned with regard to the present depression, the Minister said to *Canada's* representative:—"I look on the present check as being merely temporary in character. Millions of acres of agricultural land are still unoccupied, and crop conditions this year up to the present are most excellent. There has been an abundance of moisture and sunshine, bringing the crops on very rapidly, and with anything like good prices at all, should the crops have

no check between now and harvest, there should be a revival in business in the autumn."

The Hon. Dr. Roche has a reputation for being far-sighted and careful in the administration of his Department, and for this reason that he wishes only a useful class of citizens become domiciled at present in the Dominion. With regard to this phase, he said:—"A large number of immigrants come to Canada of their own volition, being encouraged by their friends who preceded them. They have located in towns and cities without being encouraged by the officials of the Government. The result is a large number of unemployed, and it is not wise for this number to be augmented during this season, inasmuch as it would entail considerable hardship during the winter, when those labouring on farms often drift into the cities after farming operations are over."

Legitimate Openings for Capital Investment.

Questioned with regard to real estate speculation and its relation to investors in the Mother Country, the Minister of the Interior stated:—"It is unfortunate that, owing to a certain amount of spurious real estate transactions, Canada has been given a bad name in the Mother Land. But I wish to say through the columns of *Canada* that there are hundreds of legitimate openings for the investment of capital, which would bring a good return to investors, and while it would be too much to expect that the days of wild-catting schemes are entirely past, yet the present financial depression will prove a valuable experience to the country, and business transactions will be carried on more legitimately in future."

To the *Empress of Ireland* relief fund, opened by the Montreal Board of Trade, Sir E. B. Osler, M.P., of Toronto, and Mr. A. M. Nanton, of Winnipeg, have contributed \$2,500 each.

The Dominion Royal Commission will leave England by the Allan liner *Alsatian* on July 15. Evidence will first be taken in Newfoundland. Arriving at Sydney, N.S., on August 3, the Commission will be in Montreal on August 24, 25 and 26, in Ottawa on August 27, 28 and 29, and in Toronto on September 1. A number of excursions to Hamilton, Niagara Falls, and other places will be taken from Toronto, while several days will be spent in Western Ontario. The Commission will arrive in Winnipeg on September 15. Thence it will proceed to Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Banff, the Okanagan Valley, Vancouver and Victoria.



THE HON. DR. W. J. ROCHE, M.P.,
Minister of the Interior.



Photo]

THE WINNIPEG EIGHT AT HENLEY: THE CREW HAS ENTERED FOR THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

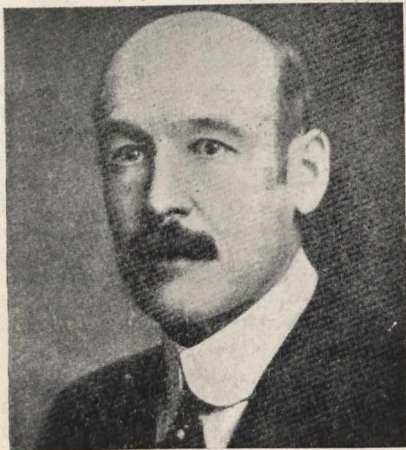
[Sport and General.

The names of the crew are as follows: A. F. Culver (bow), J. M. Baker, F. F. Carruthers, J. A. Wickson, D. Spragge, J. S. Henderson, A. G. Aldous, C. S. Riley (stroke), R. A. Preston (cox).

OBITUARY.

MR. E. W. COX.

Mr. Edward W. Cox, of Toronto, the President and General Manager of the Canada Life Assurance Company, died at Hythe on Saturday last. For a considerable time he had been suffering from cancer of the throat, and had come to London five weeks before for special treatment. Mr. Cox, who was born at Peterborough, Ontario, 50 years ago, was the eldest son of the late Senator George A. Cox, with whom he was for many years associated in the management of the Canada Life Assurance Company. On his father's death he was appointed to take his place on several important corporations. He was also President of the Imperial Guarantee and Accident



THE LATE MR. E. W. COX.

Company, and the Toronto Savings and Loan Company. Quite recently he was appointed to the Board of the Imperial Bank, and he was also a Director of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, the National Trust Company, the Western Assurance Company, and the British American Assurance Company. The *Canadian Courier*, in a recent tribute, said: "There are people in Toronto who believe that Mr. Cox has no superior in that great city in regard to financial judgment. In his management of the Canada Life he has exhibited a prudence and a sense of responsibility which has won for him unstinted praise." Mr. Cox's body is being conveyed to Canada for interment.

MR. M. M. REYNOLDS.

Mr. M. M. Reynolds, Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Railway, died at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, on June 16, after an illness of several months. Mr. Reynolds, who was born and received his education in Syracuse, N.Y., was General Auditor of the Central Vermont Railway from 1892 to 1896, auditor for the receivers from the latter date until 1899, auditor from 1899 till 1902, in which year he was appointed Comptroller of the National Railway of Mexico. In 1904 he received a similar appointment with the Mexican International Railway and Oceanic Railway of Mexico. In 1908 he became Fifth Vice-President of the G.T.R., in 1910 Third Vice-President, and from 1911 until his death he was Vice-President in charge of the financial department. Speaking of Mr. Reynolds' death, Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, President of the Grand Trunk Railway system, said: "The death of Mr. Reynolds, our Vice-President, comes as a particularly sad blow to me personally, as well as to the Grand Trunk. His great executive ability, energy, and power of decision were outstanding features of his character, and in his death the Grand Trunk has suffered an inestimable loss."

The death is announced from Toronto of Mr. H. D. P. Armstrong, President of Armstrong and De Witt, Ltd., Toronto agents of the Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd., and a well-known Freemason and sportsman.

MRS. BADGEROW'S "AT HOME."

A very pleasant "At Home" was given by Dr. and Mrs. George W. Badgerow last week at the Manor House, Hill Street, Knightsbridge, where many well-known Canadians now in London, as well as the best known members of the Anglo-Canadian community, were present. Dr. Badgerow is a Toronto man, who has been settled here for some years, having married in 1907 Miss Oxley, daughter of Mr. J. Herbert Oxley.

Among those present were:—

Hon. George H. Perley, Mrs. and Miss Perley, Lady Kirkpatrick, Major-General Sir Herbert and Lady Bunbury, Lady Furness, Mrs. and the Misses Marshall, Mr. Stephen Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Armour, Mrs. Edward Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Bout, Mr. Harry Wallace, Misses Martin, Dr. Ivan Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Haydn Horsey, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Clougher, Mr. Nugent Clougher, Mr. and Mrs. John Letroy, Mr. and Mrs. Blaylock, Mr. and Mrs. John Stavers, Mrs. and Mrs. John Carlisle, Dr. and Mrs. Berceley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Tickner, Mr. and Mrs. Elworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jameson, Miss Rowand, Mrs. and Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Biggar, Mrs. and Misses Schiff, Misses Hayes, Mrs. Beadon, Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert Casson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Patterson, Dr. and Mrs. Macleod, Dr. Agatha Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Oxley, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Philip Stock, Mr. and Mrs. McVitie, Mrs. Hambley Rowe, Mrs. Stoker, Mr. and Mrs. McMicken, Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Creswick, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Tattersall, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt, Captain and Mrs. Tailby, Mrs. Howland, Mr. L. Cooledge, Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, Dr. and Mrs. Norman Wallace, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Rose, Dr. and Mrs. D. N. MacLennan, Mr. and Mrs. David Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Colmer, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsden, Mr. S. B. Woods, Mr. McBride, Miss Fotheringham, Mr. Meredith McKim, Mr. and Mrs. George McL. Brown, Dr. Fraser and Mr. Gilbert Chubb.

CANADIAN WOMEN AND THEIR WORK.

Social Activities and Church Work.

Of extraordinary interest is the eighth annual report upon the Feeble-Minded in Ontario, by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Inspector of the Feeble-Minded for that Province.

After a summary of the work done elsewhere towards the protection of this unfortunate class, Dr. MacMurchy passes on to what is being done, and should be done, in Canada, and especially in Ontario, where her work lies. Nothing could be more forcible than a table—"What we pay for the feeble-minded in Ontario"—in which, in parallel columns, are set down the list of expenses incurred, from house rent, food, and clothes, etc., to the loss of happy home life, the great security of national and personal well-being, and the reasons why this heavy price is paid. Dr. MacMurchy urges that every case known should be reported to the municipal clerk of the township, village, town, or city in which a feeble-minded person resides, and that a register should be kept of such cases.

One of the Inspector's strongest points is the grave danger to Canada of admitting feeble-minded persons as immigrants. In the year ending March 31, 47 persons were detained on account of feeble-mindedness, but of this number 24 were afterwards permitted to enter Canada. The best way to prevent the entry of such persons is to have all immigrants examined at their own homes before embarkation, as the family history could then and there be obtained. Otherwise Canada incurs responsibility and expense.

The Work of the Churches.

In Woodstock the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada has just heard the annual report of the Women's Home Missionary Society. The total receipts for the year were \$71,001, and the amount raised since organisation, eleven years ago, is \$259,055, exclusive of all donations to the hospital at Canora, Sask. New women's missionary societies to the number of 121 were organised during the year, and there has been a great increase in the educational, immigration and deaconess departments. The Society has erected and completed the Hugh Waddell Memorial Hospital in Canora, Sask., worth \$50,000. The town named was chosen because of its proximity to a Ruthenian colony of thirty thousand persons.

A strong effort is being made to establish in Vancouver a home for Catholic girls employed in that city. Father Jan, O.M.I., has issued a stirring appeal to his people to help to provide lonely young women of their faith with cheerful surroundings, good food, innocent recreations, and proper companions.

It is highly interesting to learn that at the meeting of the Toronto Synod held lately, a great majority of the delegates declared themselves in favour of giving women a vote in vestries in all matters dealing with purely parochial affairs. This resolution does not become law until the Synod of next year, which must confirm it. Considering the large share women have always taken in Church work in Canada, it seems surprising that such a resolution did not become law long ago.

Women's Suffrage.

Miss Margaret Hodge, of the Woman's Suffrage Union of the British Dominions Overseas, has been very well received in Canada, where she has been speaking on the suffrage question. For the first time in Montreal an open-air suffrage meeting was held and well attended. A great many men were present at the meeting—in fact, the male sex was largely in the majority. Miss Hodge was given "a quiet and interested hearing," according to the *Montreal Star*, which mentions that "the women were on excellent terms with their audience." The same paper states that after the suffrage speakers had gone the crowd began to air, with some excitement, domestic troubles, and had to be dispersed by the police.

Canadian women in London interested in the question are invited to attend the first conference of the Woman's Suffrage Union in the British Dominions Overseas, to be held on Thursday, July 9, in the Westminster Palace Hotel, London. The work of the Union in Canada and elsewhere will be defined at the conference. It is expected that it will be primarily educational. Information can be obtained from Miss H. C. Newcomb, c/o International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton Street, London, W.

Preventing Street Accidents.

Montreal is making a great effort to prevent street car accidents among children by supplying them with simple "Don'ts" which are printed on the backs of the half-fare tickets. Steps are being taken to have these safety rules printed on the backs of various articles; pictures of accidents and how they happen are also being distributed.

M. M. M.

The Hon. William J. MacDonald, Senator for Victoria, B.C., has forfeited his seat in the Dominion Senate, having been absent for two years owing to illness.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q., at the recent Convocation.

Major Prince Alexander of Teck, 2nd Life Guards, Governor-General Designate of Canada, will shortly be promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on the half-pay list.

Princess Alexander of Teck has been on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield at Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire.

The *Court Circular* of June 29 stated: "The Hon. G. H. Perley (member of the Ministry of the Dominion of Canada), Mrs. Perley, and Miss Perley had the honour of being received by their Majesties."

Lady Strathcona left London last week for Scotland.

Lord Kilconnel, eldest son of the Earl of Clancarty, has arrived at 26, Eccleston Square, S.W., from Canada, and will stay with Lord and Lady Clancarty until the end of the season.

Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, celebrated his sixtieth birthday on June 26, and received many congratulations from all over the country.

On the occasion of the tercentenary of the founding of Groningen University at Amsterdam among the recipients of the honorary degree of Doctor conferred was the Principal of McGill University, Dr. W. Peterson.

The Liberal Colonial Club last week entertained Mr. Henri Bourassa, of Quebec, at luncheon at the House of Commons. Sir Edward Cook presided, and among those present were Sir Albert Spicer, M.P., Sir George Paish, Mr. J. A. Spender, Sir Robert Hadfield, Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, M.P., Mr. W. L. Griffith, Mr. Rowland Barran, M.P., Mr. Erskine Childers, Sir Alexander Lawrence, and Professors Dewan (Alberta) and Allison (Winnipeg).

The Hon. Sir George and Lady Foster have left Ottawa to spend two months in the Province of New Brunswick. The Hon. T. W. and Mrs. Crothers are spending the first period of the Parliamentary vacation on Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., of Montreal, has arrived in London to act as counsel for British Columbia in a pending case before the Privy Council. Mr. E. L. Newcombe, K.C., Deputy Minister of Justice, is coming over to represent the Dominion Government in the same case.

Sir Arthur Trevor Dawson has been elected one of the Wardens of the Fishmongers' Company, of which the Prime Warden this year is Mr. George Evans, who succeeds Major-General Blewitt.

On arriving in Canada last week from Rome Cardinal Begin had a great reception. At Levis he was presented with a purse containing \$3,000, and at Quebec with another containing \$10,000.

Colonel Pelletier, Agent-General for the Province of Quebec, is expected to return from his visit to Canada by the R.M.S. *Alsatian*, due at Liverpool next Thursday.

Mr. G. H. Balfour, Manager of the Union Bank of Canada, is also expected by the *Alsatian*.

The Rev. Professor George Bryce, of Winnipeg, who has just returned to London from the Continent, along with Mrs. Bryce, is well known in several fields of activity. Born of Scottish parents at Mount Pleasant, Brantford, Ontario, in 1844, he was educated at Toronto University and Knox College, Toronto. Young Bryce was an officer in the University Company of the Queen's Own Rifles, and saw active service under Colonel (afterwards Lord) Wolseley, being present at the battle of Ridgeway in 1866. In 1871 Dr. Bryce was selected by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada to go to Winnipeg to establish a college and church. Winnipeg was then a village of only 246 inhabitants (it has now 200,000), and was more than 400 miles from the nearest railway (in the United States). In November, 1871, as



THE REV. PROFESSOR GEORGE BRYCE,
M.A., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

founder, he started Manitoba College, which became the most influential college in Western Canada. In 1871 Dr. Bryce was in charge of Knox Church, Winnipeg—the first Presbyterian Church. He organised it in March, 1872, and it is the "mother" of 20 Presbyterian churches in Winnipeg. In 1877 Dr. Bryce was one of the leading founders of the University of Manitoba. He was for 15 years head of the Department of Science, and lecturer in the University in biology and geology for that time. He has been called the "father" of Science in Western Canada. Dr. Bryce is also well known as a leading speaker in the pulpit, and he has opened upwards of 90 new churches. He was the first Moderator of the Synod of Manitoba, and in 1902-3 was the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Dr. Bryce is well known as the "Historian of Western Canada." His "Short History of the Canadian People" and "Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company," to mention only two of his books, are standard works. His historical research has led to Lord Selkirk being accepted as the real founder of Western Canada. In 1909 Dr. Bryce was unanimously elected as President of the Royal Society of Canada. Having served a very laborious life as Professor and Church Administrator for nearly 40 years, he resigned his position as a teacher in that year, but remains honorary professor of his college. In 1909, also, he was appointed by the Dominion Government a member of the Royal Commission on the Conservation of Canada's Resources, and has been a permanent member of its Lands and Press Committees.

In 1910 Dr. Bryce was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, presided over by Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G. Dr. Bryce, who is a life member and member of the Central Committee of the British Association, and was the chief agent in bringing that society to Winnipeg in 1909, has been spending the past year chiefly in London on a new edition of his "History of Canada" (reviewed on page 12), and also on an important work of a scientific kind. He and Mrs. Bryce intend returning to their Winnipeg home in July or August.

Mr. John Aird, Assistant General-Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is at present in England.

Mr. A. Bowder, representative of New Brunswick in London, returned from a visit to that Province by the s.s. *Corsican* last Tuesday.

Mrs. Hugh Watson has sailed for Quebec, and will not be returning to 34, Campden House Court, Kensington, S.W., until the autumn.

An illuminated address, recalling his thirty years' service, was presented to Major the Rev. Dr. Barclay by Colonel Johnson, on behalf of the officers of the Montreal Heavy Brigade.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The engagement is announced of Athole Gordon, daughter of the late Mr. Nordheimer and Mrs. Nordheimer, Glenedyth, Toronto, to Dr. Brefney Rolph O'Reilly, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles O'Reilly, Erin Lodge, Toronto.

The marriage of Miss Olive Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Campbell, to Mr. Ives Pope, son of the Hon. Senator and Mrs. R. H. Pope, of Eastview, Cookshire, took place on June 17 at the home of the bride's parents, 380, Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount, P.Q., the Rev. John Lochhead, of Melville Church, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Pope will reside in Calgary.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in September at Penticton, between Gordon Geddes Jellard, of Penticton, and Lætitia Lilian Vernon, only daughter of the late Captain E. S. Garratt, Royal Berkshire Regiment, and of Mrs. Garratt, of Lynwood, Torquay.

Mrs. Henry Carleton Monk, of Ottawa, announces the engagement of her daughter, Marjorie, to Mr. Kenyon Fellowes, third son of the late Mr. G. R. L. Fellowes, and Mrs. Fellowes.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly in London in July, between J. H. Mayne Campbell, eldest son of the late Archibald Hamilton Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Carbrook, Toronto, and Louisa Edith, widow of H. A. Harrison, I.C.S., of Doghurst, Yiewsley, and daughter of the late Colonel M. K. Morris.

The engagement has been announced from Victoria of Miss Naomi Holmes, youngest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Holmes, and Mr. Derrie Trewartha-James, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Trewartha-James, formerly of Hamilton, but now of No. 6, Regent's Court, Hanover Gate, London, N.W.

The marriage is announced to take place in Toronto in July between Mr. Wendell B. Farris, of Vancouver, youngest son of Mr. L. P. Farris and Mrs. Farris, of New Brunswick, and Miss Katherine Baird, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paxton Baird, of Toronto.

The marriage took place on June 12 at Edgemere, Queen's Bay, B.C., of the Hon. Gwendolyn Aylmer, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Aylmer, to Mr. Robert Arthur Scott Lauder.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ruth Bond Turpin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Turpin, of Montreal, to Mr. Eric F. Wainwright, son of the late Mr. William Wainwright, Vice-President of the G.T.P.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE OXFORD SURVEY.*

"The Oxford Survey of the British Empire" bids fair to take a place as one of the most authoritative publications dealing with the large subject to which it is devoted. The series is in six volumes, and of these we have received Volume IV., entitled "America," covering Canada, Newfoundland, the British West Indies, and the Falkland Isles and Dependencies. Readers of *Canada* will remember that at the last Canada Club dinner in London, Professor Sir William Osler highly commended the section dealing with Canada and presented H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, the Governor-General Designate, with a copy. The volume before us fully realises the expectations aroused by Sir William Osler's encomium. Like the other volumes of the "Survey," the American section is only concerned with history indirectly, but deals with the geographical and allied aspects of the countries under construction, together with their economic, administrative, and social conditions of the present time. As far as Canada is concerned, the scope of the volume and its value may be judged from the recognised authorities who furnish the several chapters. For instance, Professor A. P. Coleman, of Toronto, writes on "Physical Geography and Geology"; Mr. R. F. Stupart, Director of the



Photo]

[Sport and General.

A TORONTO OARSMAN AT HENLEY.

R. Dibble, of the Don R.C., who won his heat in the Diamond Sculls on Wednesday.

Dominion Meteorological Service, on "Climate"; Professor James Mavor, of Toronto, on "Economic Conditions"; and Mr. W. L. Griffith, Permanent Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner, on "Population and Culture," and "Government and Administration." Newfoundland is described in a general article by Mr. J. D. Rogers, formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, and Labrador by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, C.M.G., Superintendent of the Deep Sea Fishermen's Labrador Mission. As a reference book to these and other departments, the "Survey" leaves little to be desired. The value of the book is greatly added to by the many photographs, coloured maps, etc., which it contains.

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The Duke of Connaught and Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, on June 24 witnessed the conclusion of a three days' practice engagement at the Petewawa Military Camp. At a dinner the previous night given by Colonel Hughes, Minister of Militia, his Royal Highness complimented the troops (says Reuter), but advised more rifle practice at the corps headquarters before they attended instructional camps.

The British Columbia Government's reception of Vice-Admiral Kuroi before the officers of the Japanese warships *Asama* and *Azuma* in Victoria last week is characterised by the *Times*' correspondent as a brilliant affair. Admiral Kuroi expressed himself immensely pleased with all the arrangements. The City Council entertained the seamen at a smoking concert.

* "The Oxford Survey of the British Empire." Vol. IV.: America, including Canada, Newfoundland, the British West Indies, and the Falkland Islands and Dependencies. With 37 photographs, six coloured maps, and 14 figures in text. Edited by A. J. Herbertson, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Geography in the University of Oxford, and O. J. R. Howarth, M.A., Assistant Secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Pp. 511. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press. 14s. net.

THE CANADIAN "GREEN."*

Dr. George Bryce's "Short History of the Canadian People" is a fascinating book which has been widely appreciated both in Canada and in the Mother Country, and this new edition, largely re-written, will be assured of a warm welcome by all interested in the Dominion. As the author says in his preface, it is no easy thing to write a competent and reliable history of any country, covering four centuries of time, but Dr. Bryce has overcome most, if not all, the difficulties in the way, and his work is one that is of the utmost value to the student and makes the strongest appeal to the general reader. Both in manner and in matter—with just sufficient Canadian touch to be appropriate—it is well fitted to take its place alongside its English prototype by Green, both in the study and in the schoolroom and college.

The book is too well known in its earlier edition to require much elaboration or praise here. It is sufficient to say that all the alterations and additions which have been made are in the direction of improvement. The author traces "from the many rivulets to the great stream of Canadian life, the chivalrous French occupation, the United Empire Loyalist early settlement, the coming of the German, Dutch, and other European elements, the flow of English, Irish, and Scottish colonists, and the exciting life of the Canadian and Hudson's Bay Company fur traders."

The principal feature is the bringing of the history up to date, the author having been enabled to devote 122 pages to the last twenty-five years of Canadian history—"by far the greatest and most important part"—by "considerably curtailing and even dropping the misty and somewhat mythical features of early America." The newer portion has all the characteristics of the earlier, though, of course, it does not bring out to the same extent Dr. Bryce's passion for painstaking and careful historical research. It sums up in masterly fashion both the personal and national forces which have been at work during the last twenty-five years in bringing Canada to the point of development and prosperity at which she has arrived to-day. Dr. Bryce is able to write as one who has known personally many of the makers of the Dominion, and has not only seen but taken part in the shaping of Canada's destinies. In some stirring passages the leading issues before the Dominion are summed up and the trail is blazed in the direction in which she has to go. Synthesising the national point of view, Dr. Bryce says:—

"There is, too, a rising spirit in Canadian life that higher political and social ideals should be aimed at by our people, that true economic principles should prevail among us, and that our British connection with its rising spirit of democracy may give to every man, woman, and child in the Empire their rights. The grasping spirit of capital and money-making should be moderated, just as the sometimes intolerant spirit of labour should be modified, by giving education and by administering justice and fair play to all; the self-sufficiency of the rich and the tyranny of the trust should be resisted, and the poor man of to-day should be given the opportunity of becoming the true man of the future by the use of energy, thought, and good behaviour."

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A NEW REFERENCE BOOK.†

Particulars of Canada's nine Provinces, differing in resources and opportunities for the investor and settler, are placed before the reader in concise form in "The Anglo-Canadian Year Book, 1914," by Keith Morris, which has just been published. Its 370 pages are capably indexed and afford ready reference to all those matters upon which the exporter and importer, the investor and the intending emigrant desire to receive information in concise form. It includes up-to-date official statistics and the names of the principal Dominion and Provincial officials both in Canada and the United Kingdom. The details of the professional qualifications required in those thinking of practising or teaching in the Dominion are lucidly explained. Though the book is not illustrated it will be found a most useful addition to the text books necessary to those who have any connection with the Dominion or are considering the question of making their home in some part of its immense area.

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Lord Amphill was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Imperial Mission, held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W.C., last week. Mr. H. Page Croft, M.P., was in the chair, and among those on the platform were Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, and Mr. Fred C. Salter, European Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway system.

* "A Short History of the Canadian People." By George Bryce, M.A., LL.D. New and revised edition, illustrated. Pp. 621. London: Sampson Low, Marston, and Co., Ltd. 10s. 6d. net.

† "The Anglo-Canadian Year Book, 1914." By Keith Morris. London: William Stevens, Ltd. 5s.

FLOATING DOWN THE ATHABASCA.—I.

By Mrs. P. W. C. GOODCHILD.

(Special to "Canada.")

"I suppose there are comparatively few Englishwomen," the authoress writes, "who have used the mighty Athabasca River as a thoroughfare, or known the exquisite delight of floating peacefully for days on its swiftly running waters through a wonderful land of summer and virgin freshness. Fate has accorded me this privilege, and I would like to write about the beautiful trip I made for close on 400 miles down this river."

THE Athabasca is one of the large rivers of the Canadian North-West. It rises in the Rocky Mountains and flows into Lake Athabasca, and then into the Slave and Mackenzie Rivers, the latter emptying itself into the Arctic Ocean.

My husband and I were the guests of two surveyors who were going north with their outfit to survey certain lands intended for townships.

We left Edmonton on Friday, June 13, 1913, and took the train to a place called Thornton, which we reached at 4 a.m. Here we got off and walked about two miles to Wolf Creek, on the McLeod River, where we met the rest of the party with the scows and boats and provisions, and where to our great joy we found the cook busily employed in making us a good breakfast, which we fell upon like hungry wolves.

Adventures and Misadventures.

After breakfast came the business of loading the scows, and at 10 o'clock we got under way and the first part of the journey began. Also the fun began, for we had hardly gone a hundred yards before a scow got stuck, and everyone was in the water pushing and shoving, pulling and hauling, whilst the other scows sailed joyfully past, only to be stuck in turn as they bumped gracefully on to a rock or ran aground in the shallows. I should mention that these misadventures were in no wise due to bad watermanship, but to the vagaries of the McLeod, which is extremely shallow and full of rocks, with which one is almost inevitably bound to collide. In most cases the only way to free the scow is for everyone to get overboard, and, standing knee deep or waist deep in the water, use all their brute strength to refloat the craft.

I enjoyed myself supremely this first day on the scow, everything was so novel and exciting. First of all there was the survey party to interest one, and a very nice gang of men they were, composed, as most survey parties are, of mixed nationalities. There were, of course, several Scotsmen, two deliciously American Americans, several Englishmen, and last, but certainly not least, from a utilitarian point of view, the Indian half-breeds. These last acted as rivermen, and steered the scow with the long thirty-foot sweeps at bow and stern; and though none of these particular men had ever taken a scow down the river before, such is their natural aptitude for the water, handed down from their Indian forbears, that to watch them one would think they had done nothing else all their lives.

Our Cook.

I must not, however, omit to mention the joys of meal-time, and to describe the delight of hitching up to the cook scow and

being served with plates of steaming beans and bacon, great hunks of bannock, baked *en route*, and large cups of tea to wash it all down. The cook, too, was such a cheery personality in spite of the loss of his baggage, which somehow never turned up at Thornton, and which sent him into the wilds minus all necessities, with the exception (so I was told) of a blue silk sleeping suit. What a trial to a man who wears silk pyjamas to be destitute even of a tooth brush! However, it in no wise interfered with his serenity of temper, which never changed, and he would continue peacefully cooking on the scow whilst she bumped into rocks or ran aground on sand-bars, throwing his culinary art all over the place, but never upsetting our cook, who would even on occasions lay aside the frying-pan and add his very considerable strength to refloating the obstinate craft.



THE AUTHORESS AFTER A TRAMP IN THE WOODS.

Sand Martins and Snipe.

This first day had broken cold, but after awhile the sun came out, and everything appeared doubly beautiful in its rays. There were a lot of sand martins flying about, and their bodies shone like deep blue velvet where the sun touched them. These birds make fascinating nests, and we saw quantities of them along the river. They looked like little lumps of mud dabbed on to the face of the high river bank, with a tiny hole for the front door just big enough to allow the bird to enter. We also saw a lot of sand snipe, which are as common in these parts as sparrows are in London. Later on, however, on the shores of the Athabasca, we sometimes saw the Wilson snipe, a larger bird than the sand snipe, and looking to me the same as the snipe one eats on toast at home. On one occasion I had the delight of seeing a sand snipe's nest. It was hidden in the grass on the river bank, and contained four light brown eggs flecked with dark brown spots, a little larger in size than the eggs of a thrush.

On another occasion I had the still greater joy of holding in my hands a young Wilson snipe. It was strolling about by itself, and did not seem the least bit disconcerted at being picked up. I never saw a prettier baby bird—a little round fluffy speckled body, with legs like pieces of thread, and a long, thin beak looking ridiculously out of place on its infantile countenance. It would have made a most fascinating pet, but somehow I couldn't bear to take it from its life of glorious freedom, so left it on the bank to await the return of its anxious mother.

In Touch with the Wild.

I must now return to the description of the first day, which, though in reality quite uneventful, seems to stand apart from other days. We continued to glide along in the sunshine watching the birds, the mosquito hawk, the butter-ducks, and occa-



THE SCOWS ON THE MCLEOD RIVER.

sionally a great eagle, which would sail majestically overhead. At times we would take one of the rowing boats and go exploring on the shore, and on one of these occasions I found moose tracks. They were the first I had ever seen, and I thrilled with the joy of feeling myself to be really in touch with the wild. I stood several moments gazing at the cloven hoofs printed so clearly on the sand, and dreaming of the beautiful creature that had perhaps but lately stopped to drink in the river, and wishing I could have seen the majestic animal, with its gentle, mournful face and glorious, spreading antlers.

Our camp that night was pitched on a most perfect spot. It looked more like a beautiful English park than the wilds of the Canadian North-West, and I retired to my blankets to sleep the sleep of the just and to wake with a splendid appetite when the cook called the camp up at daybreak.

A Wild-Goose Chase.

We moved camp early next morning, getting under way at about 6 a.m., and before starting everyone went to the cook tent and received his lunch in a fascinating little bag made of sail-cloth and tied with blue strings, together with a mug, which one was henceforth to keep—and he who lost his mug would call down the wrath of the cook on his devoted head. During the morning the river looked so tempting that I dropped overboard and swam ashore, and felt much refreshed after the performance. Nothing much happened during the day, but in the evening when we saw a couple of wild geese, my husband took his gun, and some of us went ashore after them, but with the usual result attendant upon a wild-geese chase. The shore was thick with tracks of moose, lynx, and jumping deer, but we had not the good fortune to see any of these animals.

During the evening we nearly lost the provisions, for the cook scow struck a bad rock amidships, and there she lay with a horrible list to port half filled with water, which was fast turning the sugar into syrup, reducing the potatoes to a horrible soddenness, making the flour into dough, and at every haul and shove from the rescuers threatening to capsize the scow altogether. My host, who was with me in one of the small boats, went through some horrible moments, in which he saw three months' provisions lying at the bottom of the river a meal for the sturgeon. Fortunately, however, she was hauled off and refloated without any further disaster, and the cook continued his preparations for supper as if there were no such thing as a rock in the river.

A Victim of the Sun.

The next day my own personal troubles began. I awoke with a swollen nose; indeed, it looked more like a carrot than a nose, for the sun (which I adore) repaid my adoration by turning me into a perfect guy and a blot upon the landscape. I had no idea that one could swell with sunburn, but I found my eyes had swollen as well, so that all that was to be seen of them was rolls of fat and a pin-dot pupil, and the skin of my face was fiery red and peeling. All the coquetry in the world was powerless to improve my appearance that day, and I leave my feminine readers to imagine how deep must be my love of Nature when I tell them that in spite of all this I was supremely happy. On going to the tent of Mrs. Heathcott (the only other woman of the party) I found her also lamenting over the depredations of the sun, but it didn't seem to interfere with her style of beauty as it had done with mine, and after carelessly knotting a gaily coloured handkerchief round her head she fitted beautifully into the picture.

Storm and Tempest.

On the third night we camped at a place called Whitecourt, where there was a large construction camp belonging to the Canadian Northern Railway Company, who are building a line from Lake Ste. Anne to Grand Prairie, in the Peace River country. There is a store here, an inn, and several shacks, and I also saw quite an elegant specimen of my own sex, which surprised me very much, as Mrs. H. and I were beginning to fancy ourselves the only women in the world.

Our supper that night was eaten in a violent rain and hail storm. It was quite amusing trying to keep our food dry with one hand and convey it to our mouths with the other. That night there was a tremendous thunderstorm, but our tents were splendidly water-tight, so we did not care a rap. It is

wonderful how happy one can be sitting in dripping wet clothes waiting for the rain to stop, with everything soaked through and through, our beds the only dry thing in sight—and how warm and snug you can sleep in spite of the fact that the ground is a veritable quagmire. The waterproof case in which our blankets were rolled, however, defied all weathers, and we crept into its shelter at night to sleep secure from storm and tempest.

On the fourth day the people on our scow saw a beautiful cross fox on the river bank within about thirty yards of them. I happened to be in one of the small boats at the time, so missed seeing it, which was a great disappointment. We heard that silver foxes were to be found in this vicinity, but were not fortunate enough to come across any.

Lonely Grandeur.

We were now travelling down the Athabasca, having left the McLeod at Whitecourt, where it runs into the Athabasca. The scenery on this river is much grander than the McLeod, which was very pretty, though almost tame in parts; indeed, sometimes

it was hard to realise we were really in the wilds, the scenery was so peaceful and domestic. The Athabasca, which is a much wider river, is bordered for the most part with forests of spruce and poplar, though sometimes we would pass beautiful flats looking so fertile and inviting that we longed to become homesteaders right away. It was evident that other people thought so, too, for we passed several very prosperous-looking little places. But for the most part the scenery on the Athabasca gives one the impression of a lonely grandeur.

It was here that I first saw signs of beaver work, in the shape of felled trees

that no axe ever touched. It is wonderful the way these sagacious animals go to work, bringing great trees to the ground with their sharp little teeth as their only implement. I hoped very much to see some, as I was told that they were quite often seen swimming across the river, but unfortunately my hopes were not realised. I suffered the same disappointment on the score of bear and moose. I was assured before starting that it was an absolute certainty that I should see both animals, but though my eyes fairly ached with scanning the banks and stream for some signs of a moving creature, the nearest approach to my desire was a log flying along with the current, which often looked like an animal swimming. In the end I got to hate the sight of one, I was taken in so often. Just when I would swear to the whole party that I could see the creature moving, and almost got the incredulous males to believe, the current would twist the log over, displaying beyond a doubt its interesting identity.

Holmes Crossing.

Later in the day we passed the Freeman River, which runs into the Athabasca—such a beautiful little river, and so inviting-looking; I wish we could have explored it. Still farther on we sighted Fort Assiniboine, and finally made camp at Holmes' Crossing, where we were cordially welcomed by Pioneer Holmes, who has given his name to the place.

Holmes' Crossing is full of interest and worthy of description. It was at one time on the Klondike trail, when people were mad enough to attempt to reach the Klondike by the overland route from Edmonton—a terrible and almost impossible journey. It is said that only six people ever reached their destination by this route, and it was abandoned directly the Hudson's Bay Company started to run steamers from Athabasca Landing to Fort Macpherson.

Holmes' Crossing, however, can boast of still more ancient history, as there is an old Hudson's Bay trading road leading from this spot to Fort Assiniboine, which is said to be two hundred years old. I was very glad to stretch my legs on this selfsame road after sitting all day on a bag of sugar, and it was very pleasant walking through the sunlit forest on such an excellent trail. I fell a-dreaming anon of Canada's romantic past, and anon of her brilliant future, when Holmes' Crossing would be a thriving city, and the feet of lovers would tread the old road which had known the footfall of the trapper M.L.D. with his wares to the fort, or the stealthy tread of the brave hunting his quarry in the silence of the forest. London:

(To be continued.)



THE COOK, THE "COOKIE," AND THE COOK TENT.

FARMS IN THE ALBERTA BUSH.

By AUBREY FULLERTON.

(Special to "Canada.")

THE north and west of Alberta are well wooded. In the centre of the Province the streams are bordered with poplars and spruces, and groves of cottonwood relieve the prairie grain-fields. Northward, and towards the mountains, these bits of bush land become continuous, and in places they grow into substantial forest.

All the way through this bush country are good farms and thrifty settlements, and men are living there who say they would not exchange it for the prairie's best.

Trees and water go naturally together, and Western Alberta is dotted with occasional lakes that range from a mile or two in length to twenty miles. Water-front farms have the same attractiveness here as elsewhere, and the tree-encircled lakes make pleasant breaks in the woods. A few of them have fishing and lumbering industries of some importance, and some, too, are finding favour with townspeople as summer resorts.

The bush itself, into which these half-hidden lakes are pleasantly thrust, is largely made up of poplar and cottonwood, growing sometimes a hundred feet high. Alder, diamond willow, and birch are also found, and along the streams and in the real forest spruce is king. Some of the lakes have important timber areas adjoining them, and the sawmills are at work.

Settlers Coming In,

Into this Western wood country, where Nature has mixed open meadow with patches of bush and acres of real forest, the settlers have come, and are still coming. Some of the land has been homesteaded for fifteen or twenty years, and in that time many excellent farms have been made. The reputation of the bush country has spread, and many who like the sound of it, or who find the more accessible prairie country already taken up, are making their way over hard roads into the country where farms are cut before they are dug.

It is easier, of course, to begin a farm out in the open, where one has only to scratch the ground and put in the seed. The soil throughout the bush country is excellent, and has great grain-growing possibilities, but the homesteader has some clearing-off to do before he can raise a crop. Alberta bush is mostly small-growth poplars that come out easily and leave free soil. About \$10 an acre is the cost of clearing. The average homesteader makes his farm on the instalment plan, adding to his clearing each year, up to the limits of his quarter-section.

Advantages of the Bush Country.

But the bush country has its advantages, too. It is, to begin with, a closer-to-Nature kind of country to live in, with many beauty spots. The homesteader has some heavy clearing to do, but, on the other hand, he has the material for his house right on the ground, and without cost. He cuts enough of the larger trees to build a log cabin, and, skilled or unskilled in log-craft as he may be, he builds it himself. He may envy the man on the prairie whose farm is ready-made, but he congratulates himself on not having a heavy lumber bill to pay. And some of the log houses are surprisingly neat, too.

Two more advantages are abundant fuel and a good water supply, both of which are immensely important. He has but to cut for the one and dig for the other; and when he gets them, the fuel is white poplar or spruce, which burn well, and the water is clear and non-alkaline. So far the bush farmer has the best of it.

Going Slowly.

He must go slowly with the farming, however. Profitable returns cannot be looked for in less than three years. His first year's crop will be rye. Potatoes will tame the land, but will not give even a fair yield until the third year. In the third year, too, he will have a crop of oats, while in the fourth year his oats will be yielding from fifty to seventy bushels to the acre. In the meantime, while waiting for Nature thus to reconcile itself to the change from wildness to cultivation, he supports himself by outside work with other farmers, or with the lumber operators, or wherever work is to be had.

Farming in the bush is therefore a bit slow, but if a man is patient enough to wait the course of Nature, he is duly rewarded with a farm whose fields are set within borders of native trees, and whose landscape effect is sometimes even beautiful. As to crops, the bush country farms, once broken, give yields that frequently touch record points.

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The Army Cot Dance at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday night, at which Prince Alexander of Teck was to have presided, has been postponed until November next, on account of the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife.



OLD HOME AS CAMP.
An abandoned log shack, which has given place to a better house, and is now used as a holiday camping ground.



A TYPICAL HOMESTEAD CLEARING IN THE ALBERTA BUSH COUNTRY.

CALGARY'S OIL FEVER.

Scenes of Excitement in Alberta City.

(Special to "Canada.")

CALGARY, June 13, 1914.

An oil boom has struck this city. It followed the tapping of oil in the Calgary Petroleum Co.'s well. Oil was struck at this well, better known as the "Dingman Well," on Friday, May 15. Then the fever broke out amongst all classes, male and female, in its most virulent form. Dingman stock previous to the strike stood at \$15 per share, the par value being \$10; when the strike took place the public rushed it up to \$175 to \$200 a share at one time on that Friday.

Previous to this strike folks walked about with grave and thoughtful faces; the streets were normal. After the strike they had another look of hope and expectancy; better things seemed to be ahead; the streets became packed; a dense throng seemed to have arisen from the unknown; a hustling, active, seething mass of humanity crowded around such places there as had oil stocks to sell. Previous to this strike, oil companies formed as far back as October last found a difficulty in placing their shares of \$1 par value at 25 to 50 cents each; after the strike a mad rush was made to get stock at the then quotations; but the promoters, with a business eye, advanced their prices to par. This did not stop the public from buying. The Herron and Elder Co., it is said, disposed of 750,000 shares at par inside forty-eight hours. So rapidly did the money come in that the only way it could be disposed of was to get baskets and tramp the "greenbacks" down by the feet into a compressed mass. Whatever savings the public had at the banks were taken out, and now I believe very little lies to the credits of the working classes, who have been the principal investors in stocks.

New Companies Daily.

I arrived here from England when the boom commenced. I had been accustomed to cities there whose streets were thickly packed; but this city of 70,000 people was as densely packed in its main streets—Eighth Avenue and Centre Street, the latter adjoining the C.P.R. station, where oil stock vendors conducted their business—as any of the cities in the Homeland.

New companies have been floated daily; oil brokers for fully ten days after the Dingman strike sprang up like mushrooms in a night; every store in the business section let off to good advantage the fronts and windows of their shops. Jewellers, hotels, grocers, stationers, shoe shine parlours, cigar stores—all these and other premises became oil stock brokerage offices. Fully 100 new companies, capitalised up to \$75,000,000, have come into existence. Outside each brokerage office blackboards cover the front, on each of which is a record of the stock they have for disposal, and the numbers of shares and prices asked. If the stockbrokers at home could but see how this advertising and publicity is carried on it would be an eye-opener to them and give them food for thought.

A Boy's Delusions.

Many people have made quite a decent sum of money out of the short life which this business has gone through. In the papers it is stated that one youngster made \$1,600 in a few days. Not being used to such a sum of money, it turned him crazy; his mind became that of a dealer in big things, and his generosity also was equal to his new ideas. Into the palatial new C.P.R. hotel he went, wrote out a cheque for \$3,000,000 to purchase the hotel, whilst he presented a friend with a cheque for \$1,000,000. Needless to say, he is now at the asylum at Ponoka, some miles north of here.

Calgary now is the rendezvous of oil experts and money magnates from the States and elsewhere. At present they are endeavouring to size up the situation. When more wells strike oil, should they do so (there are about seven drills at work over various parts of the oil field), then, no doubt, the world will hear more of the possibilities of this field, and these magnates will do more than look on. If this field contains but the one well, then Calgary will go back to its melancholy and grave faces, for a serious setback will be given to this city; but if its wonderful luck of the past sticks to it, and this country is a proved oilfield, the strides it has made in the past will be as nothing to what its future developments will be.

At the Land Titles Office.

It was my luck on Friday, June 5, to go to the Land Titles Office, and there happened an incident such as I suppose had not taken place under the same circumstances anywhere before. The Government grants to applicants a permit for oil leases. One signs one's name in a book, over against a number. In return the applicant is given a stamp under the corresponding number, and on it the name of the applicant is written for comparison at the proper time.

When he has chosen his leases he pays 25 cents an acre plus \$5 for registration. The total amount of lands he can lease is four sections of 640 acres each—namely three sections and a school section.

On the Thursday evening No. 154 was the last number completed at the hour for closing the office for the day. On Friday morning the office opened at its usual hour—9 a.m. The clerk in charge called out the first number entitled to an oil lease. There was no response. Number after number was called, and before any response was received it had reached 515. All those who had not answered to their numbers had lost their right to apply for leases. As an average of eight numbers daily was gone through, one can understand why so many did not answer when called upon. Judge the pleasurable surprise it was to those early in the 500 list! It threw open to them lands which may yet be valuable to them, which certainly would have been taken up by those holding the numbers which preceded them. Judge the chagrin of those who learnt they were out of it.

An Oil Magnate in Embryo.

Some of the lease numbers were sold—several at prices from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Those who parted with their money are that much out. One individual I saw—also a newcomer from England—was amongst the 500 list. He told me he had been but a day in the city, and, hearing people talking about oil leases he thought he would have a shot at them. Having no other occupation than that of walking about, he conscientiously went to the office each morning. He was struck on that Friday morning when he found out the position of affairs. His capital was small. When his time came he invested nearly all he had, keeping just enough to pay his board for a month, hoping by then to have a job. When taking his little lot he was offered \$75 by three parties for what they wanted. This he accepted. He now is an oil magnate in embryo, having 240 acres for nothing and a few dollars to the good. No doubt his good luck will follow him.

When the City got the news of how things were going, a dense mass of humanity packed the Land Titles Office to enter their names for a lease—that office was packed to the over-limit. The principal in charge begged for order and system. Everyone was deaf to his appeal. Crowds were in the hallway outside. The stairway for two floors was packed. The elevator man could not deposit his loads nearer than Floor 4; but the office is on Floor 6. The brass handrails on the stairway were pulled out from their fastenings. The upshot was that the Royal North-West Mounted Police were sent for; then a little semblance of order was enforced.

Oil Leases for Sale.

Oil leases for sale now cover the boards in the streets at varying prices—the nearer to the Dingman the higher the price, prices ranging from \$2 an acre to as high as \$1,000 an acre. Near to and adjoining the Dingman, the Monarch, and Mowbray-Berkeley seem to be the favourite locations. When other gushers gush then these will become favourites, and lands adjoining them will also become higher in price.

The city has turned this rush of business brokers to advantage, having put a charge of \$50 for a licence to sell and buy on each person who has set up for himself in an office, whilst the man in the street who buttonholes every passer-by has a tax of \$10 to pay for the use of his blarney.

Oil exchanges have been opened. Here the public sees how prices are going, and how the brokers buy and sell for them. Two of these exchanges are now in existence, and a third one, named the Public Oil Exchange, will begin operations next Wednesday. This latter is on the ground floor of an uncompleted steel structure in Eighth Avenue. The sides of the first floor have been boarded; within 27 booths have been put up, the rentals of which I have been told are \$20 a week. High over the ground floor are seven more storeys of metal framework.

The city is now more animated, hope reigns supreme; work is more abundant. Plentiful rains have fallen for the past week. Good crops and more oil wells will make this a city of smiling faces and full pockets.

R. A. McG.

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The second annual meeting of the Teachers' Association of the British Empire, held under the auspices of the League of the Empire, will be held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Saturday, July 18, at 3 p.m., under the presidency of the Earl of Meath. At the reception in the evening, Queen Amelie of Portugal has consented to be present.

THE NEW WELLAND SHIP CANAL.

One of the World's Largest Undertakings.

(Special to "Canada.")

WITH the Panama Canal monopolising popular attention, the new Welland Ship Canal, connecting Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, has been permitted to get under way with a strange and undesired accompaniment of silence. This canal is one of the world's largest undertakings, and is second only in some features to the great "ditch" at Panama. Upon it the Canadian Government is spending \$50,000,000 in an effort to replace the present waterway between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, which was originally constructed to overcome the great barrier of Niagara Falls.

The new canal will be able to handle vessels of 800 feet in length, which is 200 feet longer than the largest ship now plying on the Great Lakes. The present canal will only accommodate boats of 360 feet. The total length of the new highway from lake to lake will be 25 miles—five miles shorter than at present—and will have only seven locks, where the present system has twenty-five. New or improved engineering features abound at every turn. Apparently the plans have aimed to overcome every serious defect in previous canal construction. For instance, a pair of twin-guard gates are located immediately between the seventh lock and the heavy body of water formed by Lake Erie, to ease the strain on the main gates. Then between St. Catharines and Thorold, where traffic will be heaviest, three locks are built, lifting direct from one to the other, and in order to give them a traffic capacity equal to the other single locks they are to be built in twin flights, one for up-bound and the other for down-bound vessels. Quite a radical departure is the provision of a pond from 107 to 150 acres at the head of the flight and at each of the single lift locks to act as a regulating basin, from which the water to fill the locks will be drawn instead of from the canal itself. This will have the effect of preventing the formation of the objectionable currents and surges in the canals and locks.

The entrance piers for the canal, at the Lake Ontario end, are built straight out into the lake a distance of a mile and a half, where the water gives a depth of thirty feet. To protect this channel concrete walls will be provided, strengthened by an enormous embankment, 500 feet in width, on either side of the channel. At the Lake Erie end an immense breakwater, made up of the rubble taken from part of the canal excavation, will be thrown far out from Port Colborne, breaking the force of the lake storms and making a capacious and safe harbour.

The old Welland River will have to be crossed by the ship

canal, and this will necessitate the raising of the river's level to the summit level of the canal, 568 feet, by means of a dam built across the river at Port Robinson, and for such a venture 1,600 acres of land must be flooded.

With Canada's history the Welland Canal is closely bound up. It came into existence in the early twenties of the last century, the locks being then only 100 feet long and 23 feet wide. In 1841 it was enlarged and new masonry locks were built 200 feet in length and 45 feet in width. In 1860 it was deepened, and fifteen years later further enlargements were undertaken with one section of 11½ miles re-directed through a new area of country. These changes were completed in 1887, and produced the Welland Canal that is in use to-day.

For years the building of an entirely new canal has been an inevitable undertaking. The problem of handling the enormous grain crops of the Canadian West—a problem of which the first builders never dreamed—made vessel owners adopt larger and larger types of carriers, which, in turn, put heavier demands upon the waterways. The new Welland Canal is but part of a general scheme to enable ocean-going vessels some day to steam from any of the Atlantic ports through the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes chain to Port Arthur.

ROBSON BLACK.

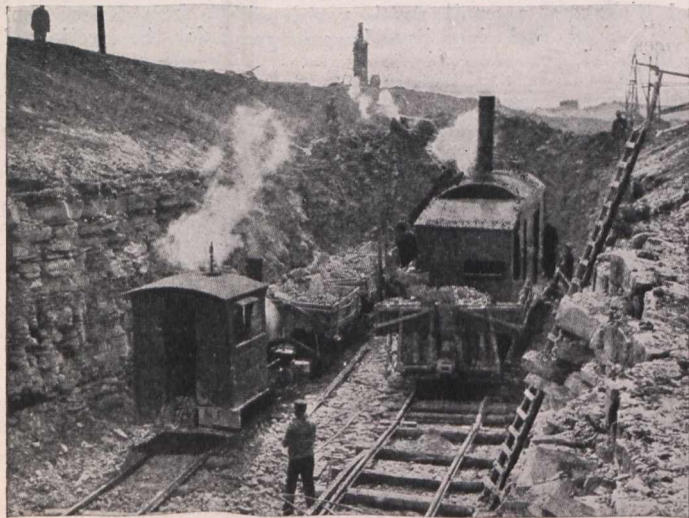


THE OLD WELLAND CANAL.

This beautiful stretch of water between St. Catharines and Port Dalhousie, Ontario, is now used for pleasure sailing only.

LUNCHEON TO MR. PERLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Brittain gave a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday, in honour of the Hon. George Perley, M.P., and Mrs. Perley. Among the guests were Earl and Countess Grey, the Earl of Cassillis, Viscountess Middleton, the Marchioness of Donegall, Lord Blyth, Lady Talbot, Lord Fairfax of Cameron, Lord and Lady Emmott, Lady Scott, the Hon. Charles Gideon Murray, Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker, Sir Henry and Lady Lucy, Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P., the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Reid, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. A. D. Steel Maitland, M.P., and Mrs. Steel Maitland, Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., and Mrs. Amery, Mr. L. Worthington-Evans, M.P., and Mrs. Worthington-Evans, Mr. George Cave, M.P., and Mrs. Cave, Mr. and Mrs. C. Arthur Pearson, and Miss Talbot.



AN EXTENSIVE ROCK CUTTING NEAR THOROLD.



A BUSH COUNTRY. EXCAVATION WORK.

A VANCOUVER ISLAND BEAUTY SPOT.

Cowichan Bay, one of the Vancouver Island beauty spots, lies 38 miles north of Victoria. The drive over the Malahat is most beautiful, and on the summit looks over the Saanich Aren Peninsula and Marg Islands to the mainland, Mount Baker (100 miles off), with its snow-capped summit, showing up.

The Bay is three miles from Cowichan Station, on the E. and N. Railway, and eight miles from Duncan. There is now a daily motor-boat service to Saanich, connecting with the B.C. Electric Railway to Victoria. A C.P.R. steamer calls regularly. The Cowichan and Koksilah Rivers flow into the Bay, and there is excellent fishing. The country around abounds with game. The Bay is the centre of a vigorous English colony. The views on this page are taken in the



"SAINTE ESTE," ON COWICHAN BAY, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

grounds of "Sainte Este," the property of Mr. M. Harding-Finlayson. One of the adjoining properties is owned by his Grace the Duke of Sutherland.

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PROGRESS ON SOUND LINES.

Mr. J. S. Dennis on Western Conditions.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and head of the company's Department of Natural Resources, stated in an interview in Montreal that business in the West, both on the railway line and in cities and towns, was quiet but improving. Owing to the very fine spring there was an early movement of people to the West. It was now generally recognised that following the extraordinary development experienced in the Western Provinces of Canada in the past few years, resulting in the rapid growth of suburban centres, there must naturally be a period of check in this class of growth until the settlement and development of agricultural areas catch up.

Inflated conditions in business and speculative dealing in real estate were now passed in the West, continued Mr. Dennis, and progress was being made on sound lines. Immigration as a whole had shown some falling off, but the decrease consisted largely of artisan and labouring classes. The class of immigrants looking for land for actual farming, especially from the United States, was of a high order, and a larger number intended going in for mixed farming and stock raising instead of straight grain growing. The land colonising campaign of

the Canadian Pacific had been very successful so far this year. A large number of the best class of farmers had been located in the West, and there was every indication now that the exceptionally favourable terms of the company's policy were becoming more widely known and realised in the United States and Northern Europe.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor welcomes expressions of opinion from correspondents upon all subjects of Canadian or Imperial interest. Letters should be written upon one side of the paper only, and should be as short as possible.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

HOLIDAYS FOR CHILDREN.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—May we invoke the hospitality of your columns once more on behalf of the Children's Country Holidays Fund, to ask all those who are fortunate enough to be certain of a holiday to bear in mind the needs of the poor children of London?

The fund has now been at work for over thirty years. During that time it has given nearly a million children a fortnight's holiday each in the country or at the sea. It is recognised that the month during which the schools are closed is perhaps the most critical period in the year for children. Not only do they tend to forget what they have learnt during term, but they are thrown back upon their home life, with nothing to occupy their minds, save the chance excitements of the street.

The ideal way of dealing with them is to get them out of London for a space of time sufficient to allow new impressions to take effect on their minds. This is the aim of the Children's Country Holidays Fund. It gives the children not a day, but a whole fortnight in the country, and it sends them to live in cottages where they share in the life and habits of the country people, and where they get a glimpse of a whole new world, totally different from anything to which they have been hitherto accustomed.

Last year, owing to lack of funds, the numbers dealt with had to be cut down by 800. Even so, 45,602 children were made the happier by a fortnight's holiday. But it was a bitter disappointment to those 800 to be left out, and we appeal to your readers to help us not only to send them, but several hundreds more of the thousands of children in London who have never been away. Donations sent to the Earl of Arran, Hon. Treasurer, C.C.H.F., 18, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., will be most gratefully acknowledged. Every £1 given ensures a fortnight's holiday for two children.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,—Yours faithfully,
LOREBURN.
HAMBLEDEN.
Trustees of the C.C.H.F.

Children's Country Holidays Fund,
18, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

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Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., has consented to unveil the statue of Sir George Etienne Cartier, on Fletcher's Field, Montreal, in September next by pressing an electric button at his English home, The Mount, Bexley Heath, Kent.

Arrangements have now been completed for establishing the first leper hospital in England in accordance with the desire of the late Lord Strathcona, who bequeathed £5,000 towards that object. A farm has been acquired in the neighbourhood of Bicknacre, a small rural parish about four miles from Chelmsford, and plans have been prepared for the erection of a hospital.



A VIEW LOOKING EAST FROM COWICHAN BAY, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

THE CANADIAN EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

The Annual Dinner in London.

The Hon. George H. Perley, M.P., and Mrs. Perley were present at the annual dinner of the European staff of the Emigration Branch of the Department of the Interior of Canada on Tuesday evening, at the Connaught Rooms, Queen Street, W.C. Mr. J. Obed Smith, F.R.G.S., Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, presided over the company, which numbered upwards of 80.

The following members of the staff attended the dinner:—

Messrs. Chas. A. Allen, G. Grassie Archibald, L. Burnett, J. Cardale, Dawson Campbell, Fredk. Campbell, F. O. Chapman, D. Beynon Davies, L. Davies, Jno. Edgar, E. G. Everett, Wm. Griffith, J. Hay, G. M. Holmes, A. G. Hannell, A. F. Jury, J. H. Lough, E. MacLean, E. MacLeod, Barclay McConkey, Hugh McKerracher, T. J. Matthews, J. K. Millar, R. A. Miller, J. A. F. Murray, J. Mullan, Andrew O'Kelly, Edward O'Kelly, Sidney W. Pugh, E. Peddle, J. Obed Smith, S. Salingar, J. H. Stanford, and John Webster.

Misses M. E. Burman, H. Cope, B. Cummings, N. Cummings, E. N. Fernor, D. Fleetwood, G. Funston, E. Godden, W. G. Gibb, K. Hales, C. A. Howe, M. S. Irvine, M. Jackson, J. G. MacLaren, M. Margrett, C. M. Marriner, M. A. Nisbett, C. E. Noble, E. M. Owen, C. Priske, M. Salt, A. Sloan, D. Thornley, M. Turner, and E. M. Whitesed.

Mr. Perley responded to the toast of "H.R.H. the Governor-General and the Dominion of Canada," and Mr. L. Burnett, ex-M.P., and Mr. Edward O'Kelly for "The Parliament and Legislatures of Canada," both of which were proposed by the Chairman.

Other toasts were:—"The Honourable the Minister of the Interior (Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D.)," Mr. J. Cardale—response, Mr. Sydney W. Pugh; "The Emigration Service," Mr. Malcolm Jones—response, Mr. A. F. Jury; "The Transportation Companies," the Chairman—response, Mr. G. McL. Brown and

CANADA'S CONSTRUCTIVE PERIOD.

Mr. O. R. Rowley on the Dominion's Most Important Problem.

Mr. O. R. Rowley, of Montreal, Chief Inspector of the Bank of British North America, was interviewed while in Minneapolis lately by a representative of the *Commercial West*.

He said that Canada had completed a decade of wonderful growth, during which resources untouched in former years have been developed. This had been accomplished largely by the means of immigration, and by drawing a tremendous amount of capital from older countries.

"The past ten years may be termed a constructive period," Mr. Rowley said, "when money was borrowed and goods imported to build up enterprises. Canada is now entering upon a period of production and has plants substantially built, and production going on, though, of course, we must still borrow much money to keep enterprises going. Having borrowed and expended millions for industry and railway construction we have caught up in that respect with our growing population and are ready for more.

"The money, spent mostly for imported machinery, is now producing wealth, but while this shows in our balance of trade, where the excess of imports is decreasing, it must be remembered that the wealth that accrues to us from industry adds little to the country's store. It is the wealth that accrues from agriculture that adds to our store, makes our prosperity, and determines its permanence. I think that Canada's most important problem for the next decade is how to secure from



THE UNION BANK OF CANADA'S NEW PREMISES, 6, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.: ON THE LEFT THE GENERAL OFFICE, ON THE RIGHT THE MANAGER'S ROOM.

Mr. James Parton; "Our Guests," Mr. John Webster—response, Mrs. Fred C. Salter and Mr. Fred J. Moss; "Ladies of the Staff," Mr. Charles A. Allen—response, Misses D. Fleetwood and M. E. Burman; "The London Staff," Mr. Frederick Campbell—response, Mr. E. G. Everett; "The Provincial Officers," Mr. George H. Morris—response, Mr. F. O. Chapman and Mr. Edwin A. McLeod; "Other Branches of the Dominion Civil Service," Mr. Andrew O'Kelly—response, Mr. C. F. Just; "The Press," Mr. G. Grassie Archibald—response, Mr. T. Terry Champion; "Publicity and Progress," Mr. J. Henry Stanford—response, Mr. Barclay McConkey; "The Chairman," Mr. Fred C. Salter.

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The Ottawa correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the plans for the new Government dry docks at Esquimalt have been prepared, but will be submitted to the British Admiralty for approval before tenders are called, as the docks are being built with a view to handling British warships. The building of these dry docks is a part of the permanent naval policy of Sir Robert Borden, the policy of working in close co-operation with the Imperial authorities.

"The Russian Plot to Seize Galicia (Austrian Ruthenia)," is the title of a booklet by Mr. V. Stefankowsky, of the Foreign Press Association. "As nearly one quarter of a million Ruthenians are subjects of King George in the Dominion of Canada," he says, "the author trusts this appeal on behalf of his countrymen may arouse sympathy among the British public." It is published by Henry James Hall and Co., 25, South Molton Street, London, W., price 6d.

the immigration and capital that comes to us the maximum of agricultural production, and the chief obstacle to this is the tendency in all countries for the farming population to leave the farms and rush to the large industrial centres.

"We have a great country, full of splendid opportunities. The development of the next ten years will unquestionably reward, beyond their greatest expectations, all those who have wisely invested capital in Canadian enterprises."

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ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Among the recent arrivals from Canada have been the Hon. Dr. H. S. Beland, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Flavell, Mr. G. Bogue Smart, Dr. Adam Shortt, Principal Peterson, Mr. J. Malcolm McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. John Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ewart, and Mr. Justice F. A. Gauthier, *Calgarian*; Chief Justice M. G. B. Gauthier, *Calgarian*; Mrs. James Reid per R.M.S. *Charles* and Lady Fitzpatrick per R.M.S. *Lusitania*; Miss P. Hesperian; Miss P.

Among the departures have been Mrs. Donaldson, Lady D. J. A. Ruddick, *Calgarian*; Mr. E. Simpson, *Calgarian*; Mrs. E. M. C. Simpson, *Calgarian*; Toronto per Hayes per Na 7, a



ONTARIO  **PROVINCE.**

Ottawa.—The *Times* Publishing Company of Ottawa, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000, to publish a new paper here. Messrs. A. E. Rea and Emmanuel Tasse, of this city, are among the incorporators. The same interests recently bought out *Le Temps*, a local French daily.

—According to returns brought down in the House of Commons recently, railway companies in the Dominion have received from the Federal Government since 1878 land grants to a total of 30,426,217 acres.

Toronto.—At the annual meeting of the Empire Club held recently the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. R. J. Stewart; Past-President, the Hon. Jas. A. Craig; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. R. A. Stapelles, W. Brooks, and G. F. Macfarlane; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. G. B. Hunt.

—The following figures, which represent the annual expenditure since 1906 until the beginning of 1914, show what Ontario has spent to enforce the liquor laws:—1906, \$10,859; 1907, \$17,925; 1908, \$24,351; 1909, \$27,492; 1910, \$26,200; 1911, \$24,750; 1912, \$28,939; 1913, \$31,100; and 1914, \$45,000 (estimated).

—To carry out the policy of superseding county jails with industrial farms in this Province, the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, has issued regulations to be used in the management of these new penal institutions.

—Upwards of 1,600 members of the local Lodges of the Sons of England Benevolent Society paraded through the streets to St. Paul's Church, Bloor Street, where their annual service was held recently. The band of the 10th Royal Grenadiers led the way. Every man, including the clergy and choir, wore a red rose in honour of the day, and an offering was taken up in aid of the endowment of the S.O.E. cots at the Hospital for Sick Children.

Hamilton.—The death took place recently of Mrs. Mills, wife of Mr. Stanley Mills, head of the firm of Messrs. Stanley Mills and Co., and a prominent business man of this city.

—In the Dominion Government supplementary estimates \$250,000 is provided for the Hamilton Harbour works.

London.—The London and Port Stanley Bill, which authorises the city to expend the sum of \$700,000 on the electrification of the railway to the port, has received the Royal assent, and has become law.

Brantford.—The city's latest new industry is the Cut Glass Company of Toronto, which has installed its plant in the upper storey of Turnbull and Cutcliffe's warehouse on King Street.

—Dr. J. A. Marquis, of this city, has been elected a Vice-President of the Ontario Medical Association.

Kingsion.—The military residence offered by Major R. W. Leonard to Queen's University has been absolutely withdrawn by the donor, who takes this action in reply to the request made by Queen's Board of Trustees that he revert to his original offer, giving the University control of the Governing Board.

Whitby.—The tax rate for this year has been struck at 21.07 mills. Last year it was 23½ mills.

Port Hope.—The town, in holiday attire, welcomed their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia last month. A guard of honour was furnished by the 46th Regiment, and the visitors were met by the Mayor and the Civic Reception Committee. The Duke inspected the cadet corps of Trinity College School and the High School. Eight hundred school children sang patriotic songs. After listening to the civic address the Royal party were driven around the town in automobiles, and visited Trinity College School.

Port St.—Excavation work has been begun on the warehouse here in connection with the London and ... building is to cost about \$15,000.

... upon by the ratepayers recently ... measure, asking \$17,250 for

... additions to the offices and ... Engineering Supply Co., ... \$20,000, and when ... this thoroughfare.

... en awarded to the ... for this purpose by

... this city, have ... Saskatchewan, ... peg. The ... their termi-

QUEBEC  **PROVINCE.**

Quebec.—The Provincial Premier, the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, has returned from the Abitibi district, and is convinced that the vast country north of Quebec and Montreal will more than justify all that has been said of the clay belt running north to the height of land, and now about to be opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

—A church, to be known as the Wolfe Memorial Church, is to be erected in this city at a cost of \$200,000. The architect is Mr. R. A. Cram, of Boston, U.S.A.

—At the annual meeting of the local Canadian Club held recently, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Patron, Sir F. Langelier, Lieut.-General; Hon. President, Sir Lomer Gouin; Hon. Vice-President, Mr. Napoleon Drouin, Mayor; President, Mr. A. B. Whitread.

—Mr. Joseph Gosselin, a well-known contractor of Levis, P.Q., has been awarded the Government contract for the construction of the Transcontinental station on the Champlain Market site.

Montreal.—The Board of Control has resolved that an invitation should be extended to any architect to compete for the plans and design of the \$500,000 Civic Library that is to be built, and for which the money has long been voted. Application must be made to the City Hall for details of the building required.

—The promotion of Mr. T. Bourassa to the position of Harbour Master here has necessitated the appointment of a successor to his former post as deputy. The choice has fallen upon Lieut. James F. Symons, R.N.R., who has now been promoted to the vacancy.

—The Board of Control will shortly discuss in public a scheme that has been under consideration privately for some time for the complete reorganisation of the City Hall on a business basis, and the practical eradication of the patronage system in connection with civic appointments.

Lennoxville.—In order to meet the requirements of a first-class, up-to-date public school, a reorganisation of Bishop's College School is at present in progress.

NEW  **BRUNSWICK.**

Fredericton.—The Hon. J. D. Hazen, Dominion Minister of Marine, Fisheries, and Naval Services, has been selected Honorary President of the first Fisheries Protective Union formed in this Province—that at Lorneville. This action was taken as a mark of appreciation for what the Minister is doing to advance the interests of the fisheries.

St. John.—The bank clearings for the week ending June 11 show a gratifying increase over the corresponding week last year, the figures being \$1,542,240 for 1913 and \$1,712,171 for 1914.

Chatham.—At the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Louis J. O'Leary as Bishop of Hierapolis, Auxiliary of Chatham, on June 11, the R.C. Cathedral was filled to its capacity, the congregation numbering more than 2,500.

NOVA  **SCOTIA.**

Halifax.—The longest session in the history of the Provincial Legislature—sixteen weeks and one day—concluded on June 10, when the Lieutenant-Governor, his Honour J. D. McGregor, formally prorogued the two Houses.

—A lobster farm is about to be established at Jeddore Harbour, in Halifax County. The promoter, Mr. E. N. Parker, has secured permission from the Marine and Fisheries Department to enclose a section of the harbour with wire netting. This enclosure will be so constructed as to keep the lobsters secure inside while their enemies at sea are excluded.

—In honour of his 53rd birthday, the Premier, the Hon. G. H. Murray, was recently presented with an address from both of the Houses of the Legislature. The address was accompanied by a case of pipes, a Gladstone travelling bag, and a suit case from the members and a pipe from the officials, besides gifts from a number of personal friends. Mrs. Murray was the recipient of a beautiful bouquet of red and white roses.

Sydney.—The Dominion Steel Corporation has received a rush order for 45,000 tons of steel rails from the Canadian Northern Railway. This is to be followed by further orders, which will ensure the rail mills being steadily employed all the year.

Glace Bay.—A new day's record output was established recently at the collieries of the Dominion Coal Co., when 20,690 tons of coal were brought to the surface.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.—This Province won the annual Maritime Rifle Match, held here last month, with a total score of 759, New Brunswick being second with 737, and Nova Scotia third, with 728. The Islanders led at every range. Next year the match will take place at Halifax, N.S.

Summerside.—The Apostolic delegate to Rome, Mgr. Stagni, was tendered a big reception on his arrival here from Point Du Chene by the s.s. *Empress*.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

Winnipeg.—It is announced that the Provincial General Election will take place on July 10, the nominations having been fixed for the 3rd inst.

—Fire in the block on the north-west corner of Rupert and Main Streets recently did damage to the extent of \$40,000, and totally destroyed the Public Drug Store.

—Professor Chester Martin and Dr. C. N. Bell, of this city, and the Hon. James Johnson, Boissevain, have been appointed a Manitoba History Commission by the Lieutenant-Governor, his Honour D. C. Cameron.

—The Manitoba University has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Mr. Charles Napier Bell, F.R.G.S., in recognition of his extensive researches and writings in connection with the history and resources of Western and Northern Canada, and for general services to the public for over 30 years. Dr. Bell is Secretary to the Winnipeg Board of Trade and to the Grain Exchange, and has received recognition and honours from many historical and scientific societies.

Brandon.—Mr. J. D. McGregor has made a statement indicating that he possesses an exceedingly optimistic outlook for the crop conditions for the present year, having never seen the position more favourable for many years. He expected to start cutting alfalfa about the middle of last month.

—For the first time in the history of Provincial Freemasonry the annual meeting of Grand Lodge has been held outside Winnipeg, and the two days' session took place in this city last month. Mr. L. S. Vangham, of Selkirk, was elected Grand Master, and it was decided to hold the 40th Provincial Grand Lodge next year at Winnipeg.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina.—The Finance Committee of the City Council has voted the sum of \$150 to furnish a room in the building to be used in London (England) in connection with the "Hands Across the Sea" movement.

Moose Jaw.—The total gross assessment for 1914 is \$57,415,942, while the total net assessment is \$49,467,506, being a reduction, in the first instance, of \$5,585,279, and in the latter of \$2,529,780, over last year's totals. No announcement has yet been made as to the tax rate for the present year.

Saskatoon.—The Frid-Lewis Co., of Regina and this city, have been awarded the contract for the erection of the Saskatoon Cold Storage Company's warehouse at the junction of Twenty-fifth Street and Ontario Avenue, at a cost of \$38,000.

—The new prize list for the annual fair of the Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, Ltd., has now been issued. The sum of \$20,000 is offered in prizes to exhibitors and \$17,000 in purses and stakes. This is an increase of about \$4,000 over last year's record exhibition.

—A project which is now occupying the attention of the municipal authorities here is the using up of the surplus heat from the power house to supply heat to buildings within a suitable radius.

—A students' residence in connection with the University of Saskatchewan is to be built at a cost of \$104,000. The excavations for the building are now completed. Messrs. Brown and Vallance, of Montreal, are the architects, and Messrs. Richardson Builders, Limited, the general contractors.

North Battleford.—The City Council, acting on the report of a special committee, are now having plans prepared for a City Hall and fire station. The site selected is the corner of King Street and Second Avenue, where the city owns a valuable piece of property.

Weyburn.—The contract for the construction of the new City Hall and Fire Hall has been awarded to Messrs. Smith Bros. and Wilson, of Regina, at a cost of \$54,900, subject to certain minor alterations in the plans, and the successful sale of the necessary debentures.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

Edmonton.—Mr. George Hill, of Winnipeg, and formerly of Scotland, has been appointed Chief of Police in this city, and is expected to take up his duties on June 15.

—Building operations have been commenced on the new central police station which is to be erected for the city at a cost of \$250,000. The building is to be of brick, and it is being erected by day labour under the City Construction Department. The architect for the city is Mr. A. Jeffers.

—The third annual convention of the French Speaking Society was held here last month, and a large number of delegates were present. One of the most important discussions was that by Mgr. Legal on the acceptance of school teachers' diplomas of the Province of Quebec by the Province of Alberta.

Calgary.—It has been announced that the Western Dominion Railroad is to construct a line down the valley from Calgary to the oil fields, instead of building merely 100 miles of road, as was previously intended, and that construction between this city and the new town in the neighbourhood of the Dingman well will proceed at once.

—Oil shares to the value of \$80,000 were traded in on the floor of the local Oil and Stock Exchange in one day recently, and 25,057 shares in the various companies changed hands as the result of these transactions. It was the most exciting day on the exchange since the institution was established.

Medicine Hat.—About 100,000 acres in this district were leased from the Dominion Government in one week last month by different oil prospectors. The revenue paid in fees thereon to the local Land Office amounted to at least \$25,000. Six corporations have already been formed here for the purpose of carrying out genuine, business-like prospecting, and one of them proposes to drill for oil on a site within the city limits.

—The contract for the new Technical High School, to be built at a cost of \$300,000, has been awarded to the Willoughby-Kelso Co., of Winnipeg, while that for an eight-room addition to the Alexandra School has been given to the local firm of Horton and Willox, at a cost of \$70,000. Plans are being prepared for a new school to be erected on the north side of the river.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria.—Amended regulations have been issued by the Dominion Government concerning the fisheries of this Province. They provide for the export of fresh herring in boxes of not more than 200lb., and for the extension of the open salmon season, which may now begin on June 20 instead of June 30 south of the 51st parallel, and as far as 48.30 west of Vancouver Island, and 49.30 in the Straits of Georgia. Provision is also made for the issue of licences to bona-fide settlers not naturalised.

—Tenders for the contract for the retaining wall at Songhees Point are to be in by July 27. The estimated cost is \$250,000.

—Rear-Admiral Kuroi and his officers were the guests of the Provincial Government during a recent visit of the Japanese cruisers *Asama* and *Azuma* to British Columbian waters.

Vancouver.—While there is a noticeable falling off in the volume of building construction actually in progress in this city and the vicinity compared with this time last year, the outlook for the summer months is a reproof to the croakers; in fact, the amount of work projected both in the coast cities and at points throughout the interior is fairly satisfactory, all things considered.

—A creosoting company here have received an order for 160,000 creosoted railway ties (sleepers) of Dominion, Mr. Charles Green and North-Western Railway Company, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Cowie.

—With a view to preparing and Mrs. Bullock, per R.M.S. Dominion through the opening of the (Winnipeg), and Dr. and Government has selected M.S. Laurentine; Mr. Ritton, Sir to be built in this city.

Prince Rupert.—The Patrick and Miss Fitzpatrick (Ottawa) have the large dry dock; Mr. W. R. and Mrs. Chrisman per s.s. present year. Arida and Miss Carol Kruse per s.s. *Scotian*.

—Good progress reports have been Miss M. Allan, Madame the second annual rummond, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hinton, Mr. Agricultural and Mr. F. A. Wanklyn per R.M.S. *Calder* 30, October L Cockshutt per R.M.S. *Mauvretania*; Mr. and

Nelson.—By a Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. W. Downie, Mrs Columbia, Mr. Hayes, Mr. H. Jellett, and Archbishop of the constr per R.M.S. *Empress of Brit* and Mrs. L. the compar s.s. *Ionian*; Lieut. G. B. of the Royal and Mr. F. A. Stewart Dun *Victorian*.



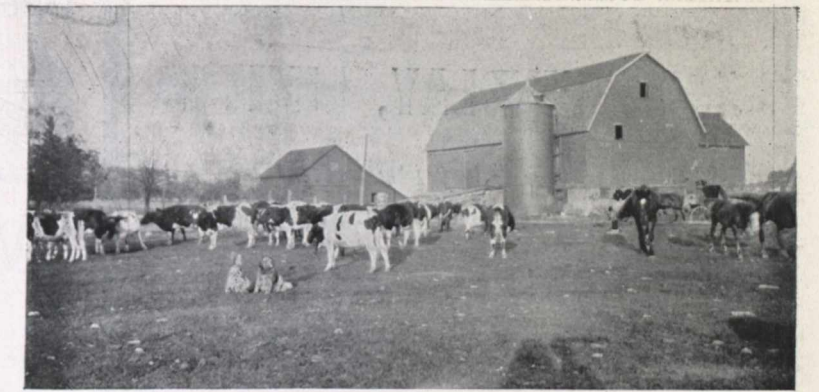
BELLEVILLE IS A LAKE PORT WHERE MANY STEAMERS CALL.

BELLEVILLE:
ONE OF
ONTARIO'S
BEAUTIFUL
LAKE CITIES
AND A
BUSY MARKET.



A FIELD OF CORN WITHIN THE TOWNSHIP.

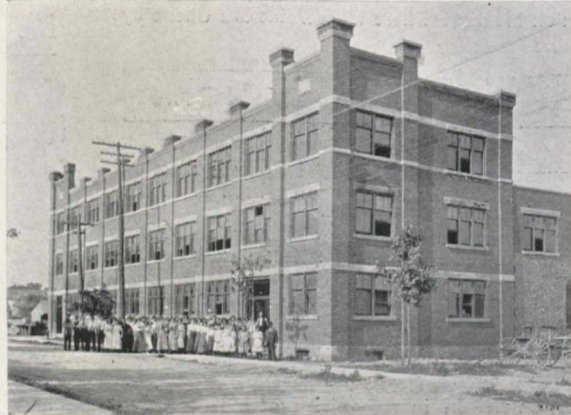
The centre of a famous dairy farming district, Belleville, which is on the Grand Trunk main line, is a popular summer resort, being charmingly placed on the Bay of Quinté, an arm of Lake Ontario.



BARN, SILO AND STOCK ON A PROSPEROUS FARM.



A FIELD OF CELERY NEAR THE CITY.



DEACON'S SHIRT FACTORY.



CHEESE IN THE VATS: CHEESE-MAKING IS A GROWING INDUSTRY IN THE BELLEVILLE DISTRICT.



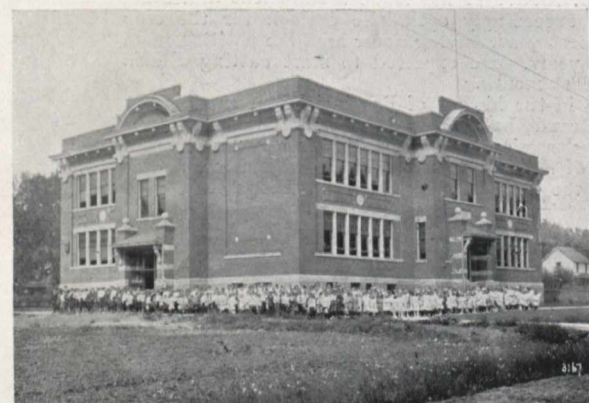
THE HOTEL QUINTÉ.



BELLEVILLE AGRICULTURAL SHOW AND RACES.



ALBERT COLLEGE.



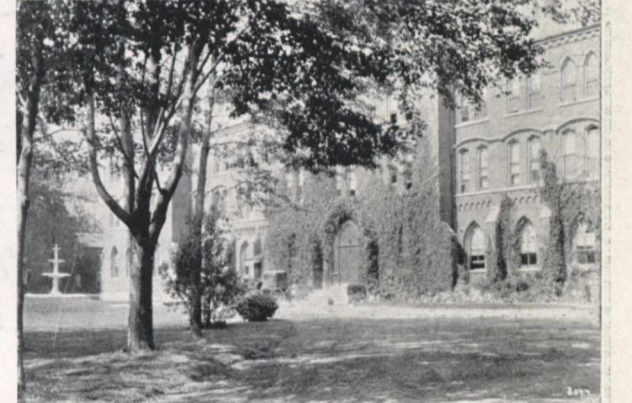
QUEEN ALEXANDRA SCHOOL.



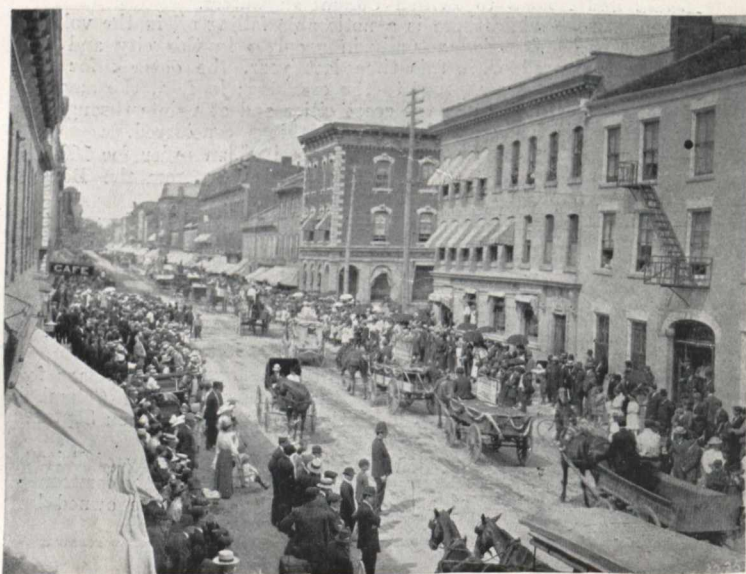
ONE OF BELLEVILLE'S MANY PRETTY HOMES.



THE POST OFFICE.



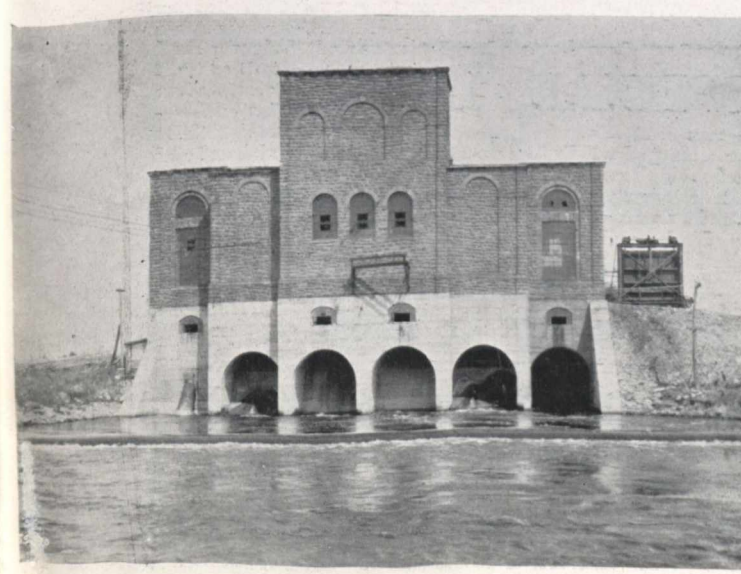
THE PROVINCIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.



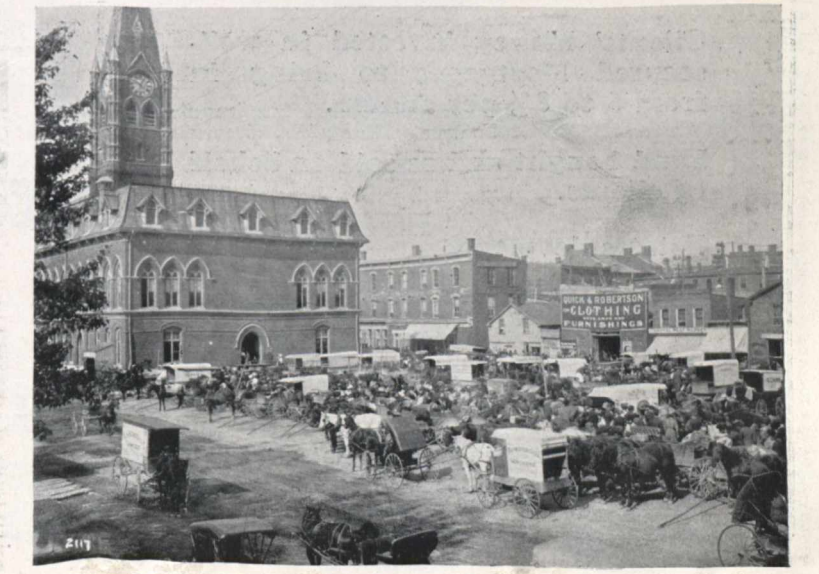
FRONT STREET, A BUSY AND PROSPEROUS THOROUGHFARE.



THE HARBOUR WHICH MAKES BELLEVILLE A PLEASANT HOLIDAY RESORT.



THE POWER HOUSE FROM WHICH BELLEVILLE DERIVES ITS POWER FOR LIGHTING AND HEATING.



THE MARKET WHERE THE LUSCIOUS FRUITS AND EXCELLENT VEGETABLES OF THE DISTRICT ARE Brought and Sold.

THE
**AMALGAMATED
OIL COMPANY, Ltd.**

(Incorporated under the laws
of the Province of Alberta.)

President, **ARTHUR M. GRACE,**

[Commissioner of Public Works, Lethbridge, Alberta.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - \$1,000,000.

Divided into two million shares
of 50 cents (fifty cents) each.

100,000 shares of Treasury Stock are now offered for subscription, payable in full on application. These are to be marked Series A, and will entitle each subscriber, when oil is struck on the Company's property, to subscribe for one additional share at par for each share now subscribed for, and the Share Certificate, when delivered to subscribers, will be marked accordingly.

THE Company owns 2,000 acres of oil leases, 80 acres of which, on which the Company's first well will be drilled, have been highly recommended by Mr. Cunningham Craig, the well-known British oil expert. Copies of this report can be obtained from the London Agent. The remainder of the Company's properties are well located in different sections of the Southern Alberta oil field. Drilling will be begun almost immediately on the 80 acres first mentioned.

The British public have been made aware of the tremendous value of the recent oil discoveries in Alberta. Should the Amalgamated Oil Company strike oil, of which there can be very little doubt, the shares of the Company will rise greatly in value. As an illustration of this fact the original shares in the Dingman Well which were sold before oil was struck in the well at as low as 10 cents a share, rose to \$10 a share before the well gushed recently, and to-day they are changing hands at close to \$200 per share. Immense sums are being made at the present moment out of oil companies' shares in Southern Alberta.

A point to be noted is that all money subscribed for shares of this Company will be spent in development work, viz., drilling wells. When oil is struck, all shareholders will make big money. It is therefore a frank speculation with a great possible reward.

Shareholders in Great Britain of the Amalgamated Oil Company will be kept informed as to the operations of the Company, and as to the market value of their shares, through the columns of this newspaper.

Prospectus can be obtained from, and application for shares, accompanied by cheques or money orders (sterling equivalent, 2/1 per share), can be made to

L. ASQUITH

(Of ASQUITH & LINDSEY)
LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

Sole Agent for Great Britain

London Address: 187, Sumatra Road,
Hampstead, N.W.

OVERSEAS SECURITIES, LTD.,

Head Office:—

212, BELMONT BUILDING, VICTORIA, B.C.,

Fiscal Agents.

CAPITAL in large or small amounts invested in Gilt Edged Securities, to net investors from 7% to 8%.

A limited issue of First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 8% interest, has just been authorized by the Company, and applications for same may now be made.

The Company's accredited representative has now arrived in England, and will be pleased to give any enquiries personal attention.

Temporary London Address:—Overseas Securities, Ltd., c/o "Canada,"
Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

References:—Union Bank of Canada, London, and Victoria, B.C.;
Lloyds Bank, Malvern.

PARSONS REALTY COMPANY,

18, King St. West,
TORONTO, CANADA.

The Firm that deals in Safe and Proved Investments and Specialises in Toronto Properties only, the Queen City of Canada. If you are looking to Canada to place your money, write us; we will be pleased to furnish you with full information of profit-making Investments.

PARSONS REALTY COMPANY,
18, King St. West, TORONTO, CAN.

BISSET & DREVER

Investment Brokers,

131, Jasper Avenue W., EDMONTON, Alta., Canada.

London Agent:

L. A. COPE, 16, Water Lane, Ct. Tower Street, London, E.C. (Eng.)

**Colonial Realty & Securities
Corporation, Limited.**

Capital Paid up March 31st, 1914, \$686,581.04.

Sales of lands and building lots (exclusive of buildings) for the first three months of 1914 exceed the sales for the first nine months of last year, and are in excess of the first three months of any previous year since the Company was formed.

Particulars of investments will be forwarded upon request.

References in Great Britain.

C. W. CHADWICK,
General Manager.

LUMSDEN BUILDING,
Toronto.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Ontario Loan and Debenture.—The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

Montreal Tramways.—The interest on the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the Bank of Scotland, 30, Bishopsgate, E.C., on and after July 1.

Mond Nickel.—The Directors recommend a dividend on the Preference shares of 7 per cent., and on the Ordinary shares of 35 per cent., carrying forward £91,917 for the year.

Toronto Three and a Half per Cent. Loan.—Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son, 70, Old Broad Street, E.C., will pay the coupons falling due on July 1 of the City of Toronto Three and a Half per Cent. Loan of 1895.

Inverness Railway and Coal.—The gross return for the month of May was 23,945 tons, a decrease of 2,181 tons. The aggregate return from July 1, 1913, to end of May was 253,502 tons, an increase of 1,614 tons.

City of North Vancouver Five per Cent. Debentures.—The British, Foreign, and Colonial Corporation announce that on and after July 1 next scrip certificates can be exchanged for definitive debentures, at their offices, 57, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Brazilian Traction.—The approximate gross earnings for the week ending June 20 were £95,867, as compared with £93,641, for the corresponding period of 1913, the earnings of both years being converted at 16d., the normal rate of exchange.

British Columbia Electric Railway, Vancouver Power, Vancouver Island Power, Vancouver Gas, Victoria Gas.—Net income for May, \$172,674, a decrease of \$32,094. Aggregate net earnings from July 1 to May 31, 1914, \$2,197,497, a decrease of \$36,169.

Montreal Water Five per Cent. Bonds.—The coupons falling due on the 30th inst. on the Montreal Water and Power Company Five per cent. Bonds and scrip certificates and Four and a Half per Cent. Prior Lien Gold Bonds may now be presented, between the hours of ten and two o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Sherbrooke Railway and Power Co.—The British National Trust announces that the coupon on the Five per Cent. 30-Year Consolidated First Mortgage Gold bonds of the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company for the six months' interest due July 1 will be paid on or after that date at the National Bank of Scotland, 37, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

Nova Scotia Four and a Half per Cent. Stock.—The Commissioners of Inland Revenue give notice that the stamp duty payable on transfers of the Nova Scotia Four and a Half per Cent. Consolidated stock, 1934-1964 has been compounded for under the provisions contained in Section 114 of the Stamp Act, 1891. The transfers will therefore be exempt from stamp duty.

Georgia-Carolina Power.—The British and General Debenture Trust, 3, Lombard Street, London, E.C., announces that the coupon for six months' interest on the Five per Cent. First Mortgage 40-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Georgia-Carolina Power Co., due July 1, will be paid on or after that date at the London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., 5, Princes Street, London, E.C.

Tough-Oakes Gold Mines.—Information received from Mr. H. H. Johnson by cable: "No. 6 vein, discovered quite recently, exposed on surface for 1,250ft., of which 400ft. sampled gives average assay value of 22dwt. over a width of 20in. over the weathered surface. No. 7 vein, discovered 300ft. north (of) No. 3 vein, the first assays average 6½ozs. over a width of 15in. Mine looks splendid."

Mr. Johnson has further cabled that:—
1. His full report has been mailed. 2. That development of No. 2 vein has completely equalled, and No. 3 vein has exceeded his expectations. 3. That ore reserves of over 26,000 tons have been blocked out, that a further 22,000 tons have been partially developed, and that the amount of ore reserves will be added to at the rate of 8,000 tons per month. A cable from mine manager states that he has 27 tons of rich ore sacked, of average value 32½ oz. of gold per ton.

ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS BONDS.

The committee of the scrip-holders of the Algoma Central Terminals Bonds report that possession has now been obtained of £400,000 definite bonds of the total issue of £527,300. These bonds are lodged with the Bank of Montreal for safe custody on behalf of the scrip-holders. The committee hope shortly to be able to make a statement with regard to the balance.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES.

It is pointed out that all shares and debenture stock of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., will be transferable at the offices of the Prudential Trust Co., Ltd. in London, Montreal, or Toronto. This is the first company whose stock will be transferable on presentation at the three points named without further formality.

GRAND TRUNK BILLS SOLD.

We are informed that the Grand Trunk Railway Company have sold £2,000,000 bills on a 4½ per cent. basis, secured on Grand Trunk Four per Cent. Debenture stock, and repayable on July 15, 1915. The money is required for the financing of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and various branch lines. It is intended during the coming year to dispose of bonds guaranteed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the proceeds of which will be used to reimburse the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the amounts advanced.

TORONTO'S ADVERTISING CONVENTION.

The Convention of advertising men, held last year in Buffalo, U.S.A., has his year been held in Toronto, and has been a signal success, the large attendance including representatives of advertising men in the United States and the United Kingdom, as well as Canada. Mr. Charles F. Higham, President of the Optimists' Club of London, presented at the convention flags to the Toronto Advertising Club brought by him as representing four London organisations, the Thirty Club, the Publicity Club of London, the Sales Managers' Association, and the Optimists. He was accompanied by Mr. Alfred Bonwick and other London advertising men, and his cable says that all the delegates were delighted with their visit to the Queen City.

Canadian Western Natural Gas Light, Heat and Power.—Gross earnings for May, \$61,880, being an increase of \$4,747.

Winnipeg Electric.—Total gross earnings for May, \$337,664, being an increase of \$10,837. Working expenses, \$189,643, an increase of \$9,368. Net earnings, \$148,021, an increase of \$1,469. Aggregate gross earnings from January 1 to end of May, \$1,756,539, an increase of \$105,203. Aggregate net earnings, \$730,407, an increase of \$1,186.

CANADIAN RAILWAY REVENUE STATISTICS

Name of Railway.	Seven Days Ending June 21.	Compared with Corresponding Seven Days Last Year.	
		Increase.	Decrease
Canadian Pacific	\$2,185,000	—	\$345,000
Grand Trunk	£162,225	—	£24,363
Canada Atlantic	£12,109	£1,724	—
Grand Trunk Western	£29,178	—	£2,466
Detroit Grand Haven Prairie Section & Lake Sup. Branch	£10,675	—	£378
Canadian Northern	£21,340	—	£4,172
*Mexican	\$406,100	—	\$83,200
White Pass (June 7) ...	\$124,300	—	\$71,900
" " (June 14) ...	\$40,000	—	—
" " (June 21) ...	\$46,937	—	—
" " (June 21) ...	\$62,906	—	—

*Train service

Note—

SETTLEMENTS AND QUOTATIONS.

Applications have been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to appoint a Special Settling Day in and to grant a quotation to—

HARRODS STORES.—700,000 Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each.

The Stock Exchange Committee have appointed Special Settling Days as under:—
JULY 10.

VANCOUVER AND DISTRICTS JOINT SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE BOARD.—Scrip, fully and partly (60 per cent.) paid, for £500,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent Guaranteed stock.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

Mr. R. Hobson, who is Vice-President and General Manager of the Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., has been elected a Director of the Bank of Hamilton, in succession to the late Senator Gibson.

THE MINING MARKET.

Writing on June 13, our Toronto correspondent says:—

In the mining market, Hollinger sold up to \$19.30, its highest point, but was offered later at \$18.90 on the Toronto Standard Exchange. Various explanations have been offered for the recent advance, one being to the effect that the Acme properties, adjoining the Hollinger, which are controlled by the Timmins-McMartin-Dunlap Syndicate, will be offered to holders of Hollinger at a price giving them "rights." There is no confirmation forthcoming for this statement, and the advance is more likely due to buying than "shorts." Dome Mines held up at \$8.50, Crown Reserve sold at \$1.05, Kerr Lake sold at \$5, Nipissing at \$6.35, and McKinley at 65.

COBALT AND PORCUPINE SHARES

"Canada" quotes the shares of those companies which are working.

The following were the quotations at Toronto, on June 13:—

	Issued Capital.	Par Value.	Sel. lers.	Buy- ers.
Beaver Con. ...	\$2,000,000	\$1.00	.30	.29
Buffalo Mine Co. ...	1,000,000	1.00	1.15	1.00
Contagas ...	4,000,000	5.00	7.45	7.15
Crown Reserve ...	2,000,000	1.00	1.10	1.08
Great Northern ...	1,500,000	1.00	.07	.06
Hudson Bay ...	25,000	1.00	75.00	72.00
Kerr Lake ...	3,000,000	5.00	5.25	5.00
La Rose ...	7,500,000	5.00	1.44	1.40
McKinley Darragh ...	2,245,937	1.00	.70	.65
Nipissing ...	6,000,000	5.00	6.45	6.25
Peterson Lake ...	—	1.00	.37	.36
Temiskaming ...	2,500,000	1.00	.15	.14
Trethewey ...	945,450	1.00	.18	.15
Wetlaufer ...	1,000,000	1.00	.05½	.05
Porcupine.				
Dome Mines ...	—	10.00	8.50	8.00
Dome Extension ...	\$2,000,000	\$1.00	.08	.07
Hollinger ...	3,000,000	5.00	19.00	18.50
Jupiter ...	2,000,000	1.00	.09½	.09
McIntyre Porcupine ...	—	—	.29	.27
Monita ...	2,000,000	1.00	.02	.01½
Porcupine Crown ...	—	—	.85	.80
Preston East Dome ...	2,500,000	1.00	.02	.01
Swastika ...	1,755,130	1.00	.01½	.00
Vipond ...	1,000,000	1.00	.30	.28½
West Dome ...	3,000,000	5.30	.09	.05

Latest London Prices.

Casey Cobalt ...	—	—	—
Cobalt Lake Silver ...	—	—	1½
Cobalt Town Site ...	—	—	1½
Town Site Extension ...	—	—	1½
Granville Mining ...	—	—	1½
Hollinger ...	—	—	3½
Kirkland Lake Propy. ...	—	—	3½
North West Corp. ...	—	—	1½
Tough-Oakes ...	—	—	1½

LONG TERM INVESTMENTS.

No Fluctuations in Value.

Guaranteed Certificates for 10, 15 or 20 years are issued by

The Western Trust Co.,

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Authorized Capital - \$2,000,000
Subscribed - \$1,005,000
Paid up - \$1,005,000

No Income Tax Deductions are made on Dividend Warrants when cashed in Canada.

GUARANTEED BOND CERTIFICATES OF THE WESTERN TRUST COMPANY are eminently suitable for those desiring an absolutely safe and certain income free from all anxiety concerning their capital.

For full particulars write to—

The Secretary,
Western Trust Company,
274, Main Street,
Winnipeg, Canada.

Union Bank of Canada.

INCORPORATED
1865.

Head Office: WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - - - \$5,000,000.
Reserve Fund - \$3,600,000. Total Assets, over - \$80,000,000.

The BANK having over 300 Branches in Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and Agents in all the principal cities in America, has exceptional facilities for transacting a General Banking and Exchange Business with Canada and the United States. Collections and Correspondence invited.

Apply for particulars and list of Branches to:—

London Offices: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C., and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W.

London Committee:—J. LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G.; Hon. SIDNEY PEEL; F. W. ASHE, Esq.

ÆMILIUS JARVIS & Co.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)

BANKERS,

TORONTO—CANADA.



Provincial Government and
Municipal Debentures.

Canadian Trustee Securities

Yielding 4½ to 5 per cent.

Well-secured Debentures
of Established Public Utility
Companies.

British Investors wishing
to revise or exchange their
Canadian holdings, or desir-
ing to receive a confidential
report upon any Canadian
Investment Securities, are
invited to correspond with
us.

CANADA. THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established 1836. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1840

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND ... £620,000
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Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—
Consols, Thursday, August 6.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Wed., July 8; Thurs., July 9; Fri., July 10.		
Bank Rate, 6 per cent. (Jan. 29).		

Business on the Stock Exchange has ebbed away until it has reached an irreducible minimum. Markets, however, have retained a steady tone in anticipation that big July monetary disbursements will bring increased speculative and investment activity. The heat wave has tended to accentuated narrowness, but a striking illustration of the underlying soundness of conditions both here and on the Continental markets was afforded by the indifference displayed in the face of the tragic assassination of the Austrian Heir Presumptive.

The Canadian group has moved with the rest of the markets in a narrow and irregular fashion, but the undertone has not been unfavourable. The gilt-edged securities of the Dominion have hardly varied. The appearance of a new £1,000,000 Province of Quebec 4½ per cent. loan at par has tended to offset the effect of easy money expectations in this section.

Canadian Pacifics have not been active, and show a loss of over 2 dollars at around 197. Net revenue for May was \$541,000 less than for the corresponding month last year. Among Grand Trunk stocks scattered falls of fractions to 2 points are recorded. The Third Preference shows the latter loss. In this case May net revenue contracted by £51,200, the falling off being much larger than expected even after allowing for the fact that there was one working day less this year in the period covered.

Land shares have been quiet. Hudson's Bays have shed 1-16 at 8½, despite the favourable statements made at the meeting. Many land debentures show sharp declines. Western Canada Mortgage bonds are 15 down, cables stating that the half-yearly interest was secure being ignored. San Antonio Sixes have fallen 3½ on the interest suspension, and Southern Alberta debentures are 3 down.

Business in industrial and miscellaneous securities has been almost at a standstill. Shawinigan Water has fallen 2, and Lake Superior Paper bonds are another 1 down. Canadian Car Common, however, has rallied 1.

Among South American tractions there are mixed variations of 1 to 2 points, but gains predominate.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Toronto, June 19, 1914.

Continued pessimism characterises the Canadian Stock Exchanges. The investing and speculative public continue to hold aloof, except a certain section of the latter, who have been consistently selling stocks short and "bearing" the markets, a policy which, in these dull days, with industrial dividends being passed and the cancellation of orders being reported, has yielded them profits. It would seem, however, that time is approaching when short selling would become a dangerous operation, as has been demonstrated

during the past week. The announcement of the customary dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Common stock of Nova Scotia Steel rallied the stock, which had been sold by the "bears." Iron Preferred, in which there would also appear to be a short interest in a narrow market, was bid up from 70 to 77 without any stock coming out. The Hollinger Mine, in which a short interest is also reported to exist, sold up from \$17 to \$19.30 within a few days, the highest point in its history.

It must be admitted, however, that these strong points are in the minority, and that, generally speaking, the markets have been weak. International stocks, such as Brazilian, C.P.R., and Barcelona, have held their ground, but the purely Canadian issues are still weak. The Toronto Paper Company dividend of 1½ per cent., due on July 15, has been deferred, the Directors stating that they wish to build up the cash reserves of the company. The Smart-Woods' dividend of 1½ per cent., payable July 1, has also been deferred. There is no doubt that the state of trade in Canada is responsible for the passing of these two dividends, and the bears do not hesitate to state that the Nova Scotia dividend, although it was paid, was possibly not earned. The C.P.R. earnings for the second week of June showed a decrease of \$405,000.

Canada Steamships' securities, which were also attacked by "shorts," sold down to 10½ for the Common and 67½ for the Preferred. The President of the company did not hesitate to answer the attacks almost word for word, pointing out the absence of truth which characterised the rumours, and as a result of his statements the stock strengthened. Ames-Holden Preferred strengthened to 57½ on the announcement of the customary quarterly dividend; the Common sold at 9.

Old-established concerns continue to pay their regular dividends. The Central Canada Loan and Savings Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.; the Winnipeg Electric Railway, quarterly dividend of 3 per cent.; the City Dairy Company of Toronto, quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.; and the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company.

Canadian Steel stocks made a further recovery yesterday; Scotia selling up to 55 in Montreal, Dominion Steel up to 23, and Iron Preferred to 78. Montreal Power sold up to 223, a half up on the day. Shawinigan rose a half and closed at 132½ bid. Cedar Rapids, in the unlisted, reached a new high point of 65. Montreal Tramways Common jumped from 207 bid on Wednesday, to 217 bid to-day. Tram Power sold up three points, to 43½. The renewal of the negotiations over the new franchise was given as the reason for the strength in this group. Dominion Textile closed at 68 bid, and Laurentide closed at 177½ bid, a slight advance on the day.

4½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (Incorporated 1885.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£205,479
RESERVE FUND	174,657
TOTAL ASSETS	798,134

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 4½ per Cent. for Four or Five Years and 4½ per Cent. for Three Years.

FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
111, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

DOMINION ISSUES.	Hi	L	1913		1914.
			High	Low	
CANADA 3½% 1909-34	91	88	96	91	95.93
" 3% 1938	91	88	85	82	88.86
" 3½% L.Gts.'38	100	94	96	90	93.91
" 3½% 1914-19	100	94	97	96	103.101
" 3% Regd.	100	94	97	82	94.92
" 3% Regd., 1938	100	94	88	81	87.85
" 2½% Inscrbd., 1947	100	94	73	71	75.73
" 3½% Ld. Gts. Ins.	100	94	97	88	91.89
" 3% Regd., 1930-50	100	94	97	88	90.88
" 4% Regd., 1940-60	100	94	96	96	99.97
" (Issd. 99)	100	94	96	96	100.99
Provinces.					
Alberta 4% 1918	102	97	98	90	83.87
" 4% 1922	102	97	96	92	96.94
" 4½% Regd., 1943	102	97	97	92	97.95
British Col. 4½% 1917	103	100	103	103	103.101
" 3% Insd. Stk. 1943	103	100	82	74	78.76
" 4½% Stk. (£65 pd.)	103	100	82	74	66.64
Manitoba, 5% 1923	103	100	103	103	105.103
" 4% 1928	103	100	103	103	93.91
" 4% Bds, 1947	103	100	97	93	94.92
" 4% 1950	103	100	97	93	94.92
" 4% Regd. Stk.	103	100	98	89	93.91
" 4½% Regd. Stk.	103	100	102	97	103.100
New Brunswick 4% Reg.	103	100	97	92	93.91
Nova Scotia 3½% ..	91	88	91	84	86.84
" 3% Regd. Stk.	91	88	78	76	77.75
" 3½% Red. Stk.	91	88	88	81	83.81
" 4½% ..	91	88	88	81	99.97
Ontario 3½% Regd. Stk.	94	91	91	85	86.84
" 4% Regd. Stk.	94	91	97	92	97.95
Quebec 4½% Obsgs.	102	99	102	102	102.100
" 4% Bonds, 1928	102	99	99	95	99.97
" 4% Bonds, 1934	102	99	101	93	97.95
" 3% Regd. ..	85	81	83	76	82.80
" 4½% Regd. ..	102	99	104	100	102.100
Saskatchewan 4% 1949	101	98	97	93	92.90
" 4% 10 yr. Debs.	101	98	95	92	97.95
" 4½% 5 yr. Debs.	101	98	95	92	101.99
" 4% Reg. Stk.	101	98	92	87	89.87
" 4½% Regd. ..	101	98	92	87	96.94
Municipal.					
Burnaby 4½% Debs., 1950	105	97	86	75	84.80
Calgary 4½% 1930	105	97	93	91	94.92
" 4½% 1928	105	97	99	92	95.93
" 5% Debs. ..	105	97	99	92	101.99
Edmonton 5% 1915-48	108	103	103	94	101.99
" 4½% Debs., 1917	103	99	98	91	90.88
" 4½% Debs., 1918	103	99	97	91	92.90
" 4½% Debs., 1932	103	99	98	92	91.89
" 5% Bonds, 1933	103	99	100	94	101.99
" 1953 ..	103	99	97	94	101.99
" 5% Debs. 1953	103	99	97	94	98.66
Fort William 4½% Debs.	103	99	94	91	92.90
Hamilton 4% Deb., 1930	103	99	151	88	92.90
Lethbridge 4½% Debs. ..	103	99	92	89	89.87
Maisonneuve 4½% Debs.	103	99	94	92	92.90
" 5% ..	103	99	97	92	101.99
Medicine Hat 5% Debs.	103	99	97	92	92.90
Moncton 4% Debs. ..	99	97	91	81	82.80
Montreal 4% Vr. Bds., 1931	91	88	88	84	86.84
" 3% Perm. Deb. St.	78	74	74	65	72.70
" 4% Deb., 1932	102	98	100	92	94.92
" 3½% Deb., 1942	103	98	83	82	84.82
" 4% Reg., 1948	103	98	100	91	93.91
" 4½% Bonds, 1949	103	98	104	101	102.100
" 4½% Reg., 1951-3	103	98	105	98	101.99
" (fully pd.)	103	98	105	98	100.99
Moose Jaw 4½% Debs. ..	97	93	86	80	80.84
" 5% Debs. 1951	97	93	92	85	97.95
New West. 4½% D'bs. 1931	95	91	95	90	90.88
N. Battleford 5½% Deb. ..	99	95	99	93	95.93
N. Vancouver 4½% 1931	99	95	90	88	88.86
" 4½% 1932	99	95	98	92	92.90
Ottawa 4% Debs., 1926	103	99	99	92	102.100
" 4½% Deb.	103	99	93	89	84.82
Point Grey 4½% Deb. St.	93	89	93	88	90.85
" 5% Debs. (fully pd.)	93	89	93	88	90.85
Port Arthur 4½% 1930	97	93	97	91	91.89
" 5% Deb., 1932	100	96	98	94	99.97
Prince Albert 4½% ..	88	84	88	83	85.80
" 5% Deb. ..	88	84	88	83	91.89
Quebec 4½% Debs., 1914	101	97	100	100	102.100
" 4% Debs., 1923	101	97	98	95	97.95
" 4% 1958	101	97	97	93	93.91
" 3½% Reg. St.	90	86	87	82	84.82
" 4% Deb., 1961	101	97	87	83	94.92
" 4½% Deb., 1963	101	97	103	103	103.101
Regina 5% 1923-38	109	102	104	95	97.95
" 4½% Deb., 1925	109	102	95	92	92.90
" 5% Reg. St., 1943	109	102	101	91	97.95
St. John, N.B. 4% 1934	98	94	91	84	91.89
" 4% Deb., 1946	98	94	92	86	90.88
Saskatoon 5% 1938	106	103	104	95	100.98
" 4½% Debs., 1940	106	103	104	95	89.87
" 4½% Con. St., 1941	106	103	104	95	90.88
" 5% Con. St., 1941	106	103	104	95	98.96
Sherbrooke 4½% Deb. ..	101	95	95	91	91.89
South Vancouver 4% ..	101	95	87	73	77.73
" 5% Cu. St., 1962	101	95	95	92	95.92
Toronto 5% Debs., 1910	106	102	103	101	105.103
" 4% Stg. Bonds	100	96	97	93	96.94
" 4% Bds., 1913	100	96	95	94	99.96
" 3½% Deb., 1929	93	89	89	84	91.89
" 4% Deb., 1936	93	89	90	85	94.92
" 4% Deb., 1944	93	89	90	85	92.90
" 4½% 1948 ..	93	89	90	85	101.99
Vancouver 4% Bds., 1931	100	96	94	87	91.89
" 4% 1932	100	96	95	89	92.90
" 4% Deb., 1926	101	95	95	90	90.88
" 4% Debs., 1947	101	95	95	90	90.88
" 4% Con. St., 1950	101	95	95	90	92.90
" 4½% Stk., 1953 ..	101	95	95	90	101.99
" 4½% Debs., 1933	101	95	95	90	98.96
Victoria 4% Debs., 1929	101	96	97	92	92.90
" 4% Con. St., 1962	101	96	97	92	87.85
" 4½% Con. St., 1962	101	96	97	92	95.92
Westmount 4% Deb., 1954	102	97	96	94	90.88
Winnipeg 4% Deb., 1916	102	97	97	93	92.90
" 4% Stk., 1940	102	97	98	93	93.91
" 4% Stk., 1960	102	97	98	93	93.91
" 4½% Con. Stock	102	97	98	93	100.08
Newfoundland 3½% Bds.	87	82	82	77	89.87
" 3% Bds., 1947	87	82	77	73	79.77
" 4% St., 1913	87	82	87	82	100.98
" 4% St., 1935	87	82	87	82	100.98
" 4% Con., 1936	87	82	87	82	99.97
" 3½% St., 1945	87	82	87	82	89.87
" 3½% 1951	87	82	87	82	89.87
" 3½%	87	82	87	82	89.87

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Table of Canadian Securities with columns for 1912, 1913, and 1914 prices. Includes sections for Banks, Railways, Loan, Trust, & Mortgage Cos., Land Companies, and Industrials.

Table of Canadian Bonds and Industrial securities with columns for 1912, 1913, and 1914 prices, and a Latest Price column.

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INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

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Banking and Finance.

Grand Trunk Dividend Prospects.

After the very excellent record for April the market was much disappointed at the Grand Trunk Railway Company's revenue statement for the month of May, as this showed a net shrinkage of £51,200, or more than double what the market had been going for. The results for the month in question are set out in the following table:—

	Gross revenue.	Working expenditure.	Net revenue.
Grand Trunk	£112,200 dec.	£83,900 dec.	£28,300 dec.
Canada Atlantic	300 dec.	9,000 inc.	9,300 dec.
Grand Trunk Western	12,500 dec.	2,800 inc.	15,300 dec.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	900 inc.	800 dec.	1,700 inc.
Totals	£124,100 dec.	£72,900 dec.	£51,200 dec.

With the accumulation of heavy decreases in gross revenue the whole crux of the position at the present time lies, of course, in the question of working expenses. It is evident that the management is finding it a very difficult task to meet the heavy falling off in revenue with a corresponding diminution in expenses, for although the cost of working has been cut down in the month under review by the substantial sum of £83,900, this is £23,300 less than the shrinkage in the gross receipts, and is relatively a much less satisfactory showing than that recorded for April. It should, however, be remembered that there was one working day less this year than in the corresponding month of last year, which would probably largely, if not quite, account for the difference between the two months. It is, of course, the subsidiaries which are giving the management the most trouble in their efforts to keep down the expense ratio, for whilst the percentage of working expenditure to gross revenue on the main line was 68.04 per cent. against 68.90 per cent. in the same period of 1913, and 74.53 per cent. for the five months against 76.73 per cent. last year, the ratios on the whole system were 78.44 per cent., as compared with 76.67 per cent. in May, 1913, and 82.29 per cent. for the five months of 1914 as against 81.89 per cent. for the corresponding months of last year. As a prominent financial authority points out in dealing with this question, "the economies on the Grand Trunk proper greatly exceed what can be credited to the absence of high charges for hire of equipment, and speak of the closest and most judicious supervision of all outgoings." We append our usual table showing the results for the five months:—

	Gross revenue.	Working expenditure.	Net revenue.
Grand Trunk	£308,350 dec.	£307,600 dec.	£750 dec.
Canada Atlantic	8,400 dec.	7,550 inc.	19,950 dec.
Grand Trunk Western	32,550 dec.	20,000 inc.	52,550 dec.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	6,350 inc.	15,800 inc.	9,450 dec.
Totals	£342,950 dec.	£264,250 dec.	£78,700 dec.

It must be admitted that the dividend prospects of the Second Preference stock for the current half-year are not of the rosiest, especially in view of the heavy decreases so far recorded for June. For the latter period this year there will, of course, be a revenue statement, owing to the fact that half-yearly reports and meetings have been abandoned. We are afraid, however, especially in view of the larger sum required for interest charges on prior charges this year, that the holders of the Second Preference stock must prepare themselves for a disappointment this year. Such an experience has not had to be faced since the June half of 1909, when, it will be remembered, the stockholders received their full dividend at the end of the year. As a contemporary reminds us, the Grand Trunk "was then recovering from the depression following the American crisis of 1907, and we hope and believe that the present setback in the fortunes of the Grand Trunk will be of shorter duration than that of nearly seven years ago. For one thing, the company is in a better position now to take advantage of a revival, and the vast amount of new capital that has entered Canada must germinate and become ere long amply reproductive, to the advantage of the railways."

The Dual Status of C.P.R.s.

In a recent interesting article the City editor of the *Globe* deals at some length with the position of C.P.R.s. Whilst admitting that there is no change in the investment value of this security, the writer in question argues that it is undeniable that, apart from any forced liquidation which may have taken place, C.P.R.s "have been largely shorn of their attractions for the international speculator." He points out that "the selling of the past six months has come from all quarters. Berlin, Paris, New York, and London operators have temporarily quitted the bull side of this market, because Canadian Pacifics have ceased to hold any attractions for them in the shape of bonus stock issues." As everyone knows, in the past the fluctuations in C.P.R.s have been largely due to the rights accruing to the stockholders from new issues of capital. The financial authority we have quoted points out that "throughout last year it became more and more evident that the C.P.R. was entering upon a new stage of its existence. It is, in fact, passing out of the speculative stage into the

category of investments. Henceforward the capital value of Canadian Pacific shares will be measured by the dividends earned from its railway enterprise, and not by the speculative possibilities of its miscellaneous assets." This is a view which we have frequently advanced in these columns. We have repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that a certain prospective value must always attach to the company's vast extraneous assets, because—as our contemporary's financial editor recognises—"they represent great possibilities in association with the development of the Dominion, and there will always be enterprising market operators who will make use of this speculative element in the shares." We fully admit that, "rightly regarded, the revenue from these assets will form a fund for the equalisation of dividends; and that when in the face of a decline of over \$7,000,000 in railway earnings during the present fiscal year, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy says that the 10 per cent. dividend is not in danger, he speaks thus confidently because of his knowledge of the enormous resources of the company outside of its railway enterprise."

* * *

Dividend versus Speculative Value.

In referring to this dual status of C.P.R.s, our contemporary reminds us that their investment value is based upon the 10 per cent. dividend, "this giving the shares a yield at their present price of round about 5 per cent. Their speculative value is dependent upon the possibilities of 'fortuitous windfalls' in the shape of bonus stock issues, and it is this value which international operators for the present do not rate very highly. The average investor who purchased Canadian Pacifics at over 200 was paying for some of these possibilities in the price he gave for the shares, but because these have been temporarily shorn of their great speculative value, there is no reason to believe that they have also ceased to possess an investment value adjudged by the same standard of earning power as it is customary to value other large railway enterprises." Our contemporary, in our opinion, very rightly differentiates between the investment and speculative values of the C.P.R.s. We have often in the past endeavoured, in *Canada*, to impress upon our own readers the fact that the adventitious advantages arising out of bonuses from new issues, and the income from the company's extraneous assets, should not be confused with the revenue from the working of the railway itself. Whilst even the serious falling off in the company's fiscal year which ended on Tuesday cannot, of course, have imperilled the dividend, its very incidence shows that even the premier Canadian railway cannot claim immunity from the trade variations to which all countries, new or old, are subject. Whether it will ever be necessary to rely upon the income from the extraneous assets to keep the dividend from railway earnings at its present standard, remains to be seen. It is, however, eminently satisfactory to the stockholders to know that there is such a valuable adjunct to the revenue from the working of the railway, for it ensures the maintenance of the dividend at its present rate, even in the face of a temporary falling off in the company's railway earnings. With regard to the speculative value of C.P.R.s, this must in the future, as in the past, depend upon those "fortuitous windfalls" to which our contemporary refers, and also, of course, on the value—so difficult to estimate—attaching to the extraneous assets. We think that C.P.R.s are by no means over-valued at the present quotation. The shares have in the past been such a favourite international speculative counter, that it is difficult to believe that they have lost their charm.

* * *

An Attractive Gilt-Edged Canadian Security.

We are informed that the Grand Trunk Railway Company have sold £2,000,000 bills on a 4½ per cent. basis, secured on Grand Trunk 4 per Cent. Debenture stock, and repayable on July 15, 1915. The money is required for the financing of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and various branch lines. It is intended during the coming year to dispose of bonds guaranteed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the proceeds of which will, of course, be used to reimburse the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the amounts advanced in connection with its subsidiary. These bills are, of course, a very attractive security, and have met with such appreciation in the market that they have since they were placed last week changed hands, we understand, on the basis of 4½ to 4⅝ per cent. Whilst more suitable for banks, financial houses, and insurance, trust and finance companies than for the small investor, they are eminently suitable for those with a few thousand pounds at their disposal for the short period of their currency. If money should remain cheap, as there is every prospect that it will—barring unforeseen political and financial developments—it is quite possible that these bills will presently be on a 4¼ or even a 4 per cent. basis.

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Railways and Shipping.

G.T.P. NOTES.

Mr. Morley Donaldson, the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, announces that a through freight service from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert will be inaugurated at the end of August (according to Reuter).

On the Grand Trunk Pacific there is a run of 200 miles along the banks of the Skeena River—a torrential stream, which has a great fascination for the traveller by this new route. Millions of dollars had to be spent on this 200-mile stretch before the rails were laid between Hazelton and Prince Rupert on the Pacific. Four million yards of rock had to be blown out during construction to provide an easy grade. One traveller who reached Prince Rupert recently on one of the new trains says that the 200-mile stretch along the shores of the Skeena will remain with him as a delightful memory.

C.P.R. NOTES.

Trains commenced to run on the new Lake Shore line of the Canadian Pacific on June 29. The new line, to build which has cost the company in the neighbourhood of \$12,000,000, was begun about two years ago.

In order to prepare surveys to carry the line of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway northwards along the shore of Vancouver Island a party of engineers and surveyors from the C.P.R. have arrived at Campbell River. The party has been split into two crews, one of which is working south of Campbell River and the other northwards. The latter party has gone through on the trail built by the Government into the Salmon River Valley. The C.P.R. intends eventually to build to the north end of Vancouver Island.

C.N.R. NOTES.

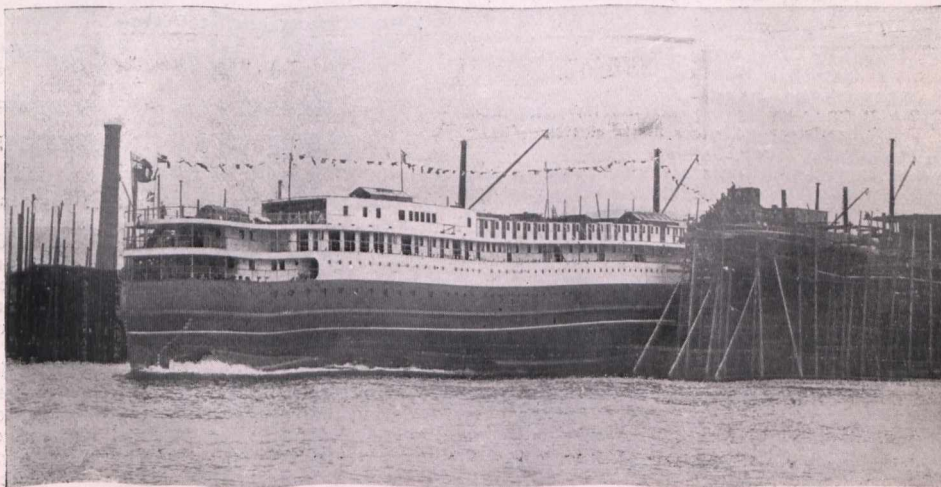
Forty-five thousand tons of steel rails have been ordered by the Canadian Northern Railway for the completion of its lines in British Columbia. Five thousand tons have already left Sydney, C.B., for Port Mann; 15,000 tons will come for the 100 miles of line the company is building on Vancouver Island; 8,000 tons will be shipped overland to Kamloops, and 17,000 tons to the present end of steel south of the Yellowhead Pass. Attacking the laying of steel from several points at once, the work is expected to be pretty well finished by October.

THE NEW C.P.R. STEAMER "PRINCESS MARGARET."

The s.s. *Princess Margaret*, 395 ft. long, 54 ft. and 23 ft. 3 in. depth, is the latest addition to the fine fleet of "Princess" steamships operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway from Vancouver and Victoria to Seattle and other ports on the Pacific Coast. She was launched on June 27 from the yards of Messrs. Denny Bros., Dumbarton, being named by Mrs. René Redmond, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's daughter.

Mr. James Denny, who presided at the luncheon after the launch, said the new vessel would have a speed of from 22 to 23 knots. Her construction was somewhat different from that to which they had been accustomed on this side of the Atlantic. She was adapted to the climate in which she was to serve.

A sister ship, the *Princess Irene*, is also under construction for the same service.



THE LAUNCH OF THE NEW C.P.R. STEAMER "PRINCESS MARGARET."

The passenger service on the new C.N.R. route between Toronto and Ottawa went into operation on Monday last (June 29).

ANOTHER CANADIAN-BUILT STEAMSHIP.

At Collingwood, on the Georgian Bay, on June 18, the *J. H. G. Hagarty*, a steamer for the Chicago and St. Lawrence Navigation Company, was launched. Mrs. Morton Jones, niece of the Vice-President of the company, after whom the boat was named, performed the christening ceremony. The launching was a success in every way.

The new vessel differs very little from the s.s. *James Carruthers*, which was lost in the storm on Lake Huron last November. Her main dimensions are 550ft. by 58ft. by 31ft. The hatches are spaced 24ft. instead of 12ft., as in the *Carruthers*. The vessel will be ready to leave on her trip in July, just eight months after the laying of her keel.

PROTECTION IN FOGS.

Successful Tests on the "Royal George."

The Canadian Northern R.M.S. *Royal George* completed tests of the Marconi-Bellini-Tosi Wireless Direction Finder during her last voyage from Bristol to Quebec and back. It is stated that the experiments were most satisfactory, signals from vessels being determined within a few degrees, while signals were recorded enabling the compass bearings of Cape Race, Cape Ray, and Father Point to be located exactly.

THE NEW QUEBEC FERRY.

On Thursday of last week a large number of the members of the Birkenhead Chamber of Commerce, accompanied by the President, Mr. A. W. Willmer, and a number of railway officials, visited Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co.'s shipbuilding yard for the purpose of inspecting the car-ferry and ice-breaker which the firm have built at Birkenhead to the order of the National Transcontinental (G.T.P.) Railway. The visitors were received by Mr. G. J. Carter (Managing Director), Mr. J. W. P. Laird (Local Secretary), and Mr. E. H. Mitchell (General Manager). They were subsequently shown over the vessel, making a very careful inspection of the many interesting and novel features of her equipment. She is intended for service on the River St. Lawrence between Quebec and Levis, and her principal dimensions are:—Length, 326ft.; beam, 65ft., with a draft of about 15ft.

PASSENGER STEAMSHIP DIRECT SAILINGS.

ALLAN LINE.—From Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal:—

Fri., July 3.—R.M.S. *Calgarian*.
Wed., July 8.—R.M.S. *Tunisian*.
Fri., July 17.—R.M.S. *Alsatian*.
Wed., July 22.—R.M.S. *Victorian*.

From Glasgow to Montreal:—

Sat., July 4.—s.s. *Hesperian*.
Sat., July 11.—s.s. *Corsican*.
Fri., July 17.—s.s. *Grampian*.
Sat., July 25.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian*.

From London to Montreal via Havre or Plymouth:—

Thurs., July 9.—s.s. *Scotian*.
Thurs., July 16.—s.s. *Corinthian*.
Thurs., July 30.—s.s. *Ionian*.
Thurs., Aug. 6.—s.s. *Sicilian*.

From Liverpool to St. John's, N.F., and Halifax:—

Fri., July 3.—R.M.S. *Digby*.
Sat., July 11.—R.M.S. *Pomeranian*.
Sat., July 25.—R.M.S. *Carthaginian*.

C.P.R. LINE.—Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal:—

Fri., July 10.—R.M.S. *Virginian* (chartered).
Wed., July 15.—s.s. *Lake Manitoba*.
Fri., July 24.—R.M.S. *Empress of Britain*.

CUNARD LINE.—From Southampton to Quebec and Montreal, via Queenstown:—

Thurs., July 9.—s.s. *Andania*.
Thurs., July 16.—s.s. *Ascania*.
Thurs., July 23.—s.s. *Alaunia*.
Thurs., Aug. 6.—s.s. *Ausonia*.

C.N.R. LINE.—From Bristol to Quebec and Montreal:—

Wed., July 15.—R.M.S. *Royal George*.
Wed., July 29.—R.M.S. *Royal Edward*.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LTD.—From Manchester to Montreal:—

Thurs., July 9.—s.s. *Manchester Corporation*.

INCOMING AND OUTGOING MAILS.

The direct mails to Canada, carrying letters 1d. per oz., and newspapers and magazines 1d. per lb., now leave by the Allan, C.P.R., Royal Line, and White Star-Dominion Line steamships on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays for Quebec via Rimouski (Father Point), as above, instead of to Halifax or St. John, as in the winter months. These mail steamers also carry the Parcel Post for Canada. P.O. rates:—1s. for 3lb., no parcel to be more than 2½ft. long, or weigh more than 11lb. Parcels of any size can, however, be sent by the Canadian Express Co., Dominion Express Co., or Canadian Northern Express Co., which are operated in connection with the Grand Trunk, C.P.R., and C.N.R. systems respectively. Letters can also be sent to Canada via New York by the mail steamers of the White Star and Cunard lines, leaving Southampton on Wednesdays and Liverpool on Saturdays in each week, and, if specially addressed, by the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Mail steamships, via Southampton and New York. The mail steamers from Canada now leave Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The direct steamship sailings next week are as follows, and letters to go by same must be posted in London suburbs on the previous nights:—Friday, July 3, per R.M.S. *Calgarian*; Saturday, July 4, per R.M.S. *Laurentic*; Wednesday, July 8, per R.M.S. *Tunisian*; Friday, July 10, per R.M.S. *Virginian*; Saturday, July 11, per R.M.S. *Teutonic*. Letters only for Canada, via New York, will be taken by the Cunard R.M.S. *Lusitania*, leaving Liverpool Saturday, July 4, by s.s. *Philadelphia*, leaving Southampton Wednesday, July 8, by R.M.S. *Aquitania*, leaving Liverpool Saturday, July 11.

The direct mails from Canada will leave Quebec on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and are due during the coming week as follows:—Monday, July 6, per R.M.S. *Teutonic*; Wednesday, July 8, per R.M.S. *Royal George*; Thursday, July 10, per R.M.S. *Alsatian*; and Monday, July 13, per R.M.S. *Megantic*. Letters only, via New York, are due on Saturday, July 4, per s.s. *Philadelphia* and s.s. *Imperator*; Tuesday, July 7, per R.M.S. *Aquitania*; Saturday, July 11, per R.M.S. *Oceanic* and s.s. *St. Louis*.

Company Reports.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BREWERIES.

Sales during the month of May amounted to 9,421 barrels for \$96,403, yielding net profits of \$32,974, and showing, in comparison with the month of May, 1913, decreases of 611 barrels and \$753 respectively, with an increase in net profits for the month of \$635. For the first five months of the present year the aggregate sales amount to 37,912 barrels for \$369,073, representing decreases of 1,920 barrels and \$12,257 respectively over the corresponding period of 1913, while the aggregate net profits of \$116,260 show an increase of \$747 for the same period. In spite of reduced sales, net profits are again higher, due to the lower costs of production. Conditions on Vancouver Island are understood to be showing some improvement.

MOND NICKEL.

35 per cent. on Common.

The report of the Mond Nickel Company, Ltd., for the year to April 30 last, to be submitted at the meeting on the 6th inst. shows a balance to the credit of profit and loss account of £297,613.

Profits for 1912 showed the big advance of £46,738, and in the twelve months to April 30 the rise has been £46,987, from £201,102 to £248,089. The dividends, which were 16½ per cent. on the Common and 55 per cent. on the Deferred for 1912, were increased to 21½ per cent. and 85 per cent. in 1913; and now for 1913-14 they are to be 35 per cent. and 158 per cent. £15,000 from premiums on new Preference shares has been added to the reserve, which now stands at £235,000. The carry-forward is increased from £49,525 to £91,918. The mining assets have risen from £227,550 to £469,581, and the smelting works from £687,872 to £833,898 by the large additions made during the year. In view of this splendid showing, the reorganisation of capital referred to in last week's *Canada* appears fully justified.

During the financial year, further mining properties have been acquired in Canada (as mentioned in the Directors' circular of June 6). The Lorne Power Company (a subsidiary company) has also acquired a water power on the Spanish River, Ontario, which is being developed for the generation of electricity.

An extraordinary general meeting has been called in order to confirm the resolutions passed at the extra-ordinary general meeting on June 18, 1914, for the reorganisation of the capital of the company, full details of which were stated in the Directors' circular of June 6.

CANADA NORTH-WESTERN INVESTMENT.

The Directors report that the balance of revenue for the year ended May 31, after deducting expenses of management, etc., is £2,713, and they recommend that this should be disposed of as follows:—In again paying a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., free of tax, £1,260; in transferring to reserve £1,200, making this fund £1,850, leaving to be carried forward, subject to Directors' and auditors' fees, the sum of £253.

CANADA COMPANY.

A dividend has been declared of £2 per share, clear of income-tax, for the half-year to the 30th ult., payable July 10. This is at the same rate as last year. During the five months to the end of May the total receipts for land sales, etc., were £22,500, as compared with £20,400 in the same period of 1913.

The total distribution for 1913 was £2 10s. per share, or 250 per cent., the capital being only £8,300. At the present price of 23-20 the yield is over 11 per cent., dividends being paid free of tax.

AMERICAN CYNAMID.

Sales for May amounted to 13,926 tons, in comparison with 230 tons sold during the same month of 1913, and making aggregate sales for the eleven months ending May 31, 1914, of 35,280 tons, as against 14,143 tons. The unfilled contracts as at May 31, 1914, amount to 14,055 tons. The construction work of the new plant is now entirely completed, and with regard to operations, the General Manager, reporting under date of the 15th ult., states:—"The month of May was the first full month of regular operation for the new plant, although the new plant was not run at full capacity during that month, and it will not be run at full capacity until July 1. The material produced in May seems to indicate that with improvements in the product, which we know can be brought about, our production will be considerably in excess of 1,250,000 units of ammonia per year, the anticipated capacity, and will probably approach 1,500,000 units of ammonia."

BRAZILIAN TRACTION MAY EARNINGS.

The statement of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company for the month of May shows a decrease of £657 in gross earnings and a decline of £20,252 in operating expenses, leaving a net increase of £19,595. The aggregate net earnings from January 1 amount to £1,147,404, an increase of £88,632.

Canadian Northern Prairie Lands.—Acreage sold to date, 433,000 acres; land remaining unsold, 67,000 acres. Cost at \$3 per acre of 433,000 acres sold, \$1,299,000. Amount realised to date \$3,413,793.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, France, Germany, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

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Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

FRED. DANE,
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These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Report, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

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Zinc White Manufacturers—ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr Widnes."

INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF CANADA.

The revenue for the year after payment of management expenses, etc., amounts to £63,110. It is proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary stock at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, making 7 per cent. for the year, leaving a surplus revenue of £19,145. To this is added the balance brought forward from last year, making £20,181. Of this sum the Directors have applied to writing off the expenses of Debenture stock issued during the year, and discount and expenses of renewal of notes, £3,732, and transferred to reserve fund £15,000, leaving to be carried forward to next year £1,449. The meeting takes place on the 9th prox.

The Subscription List will close on or before Saturday, the 4th day of July, 1914.

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CAPITAL:

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7 per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preference Shares ... \$12,500,000

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Common Shares \$27,450,000
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Forming part of an authorised issue limited to £8,000,000.

Of the Bonds now offered the present Owners have made firm application for £1,532,000, which will be allotted in full on the terms of this Prospectus.

The above Bonds are secured by a Trust Deed executed in favour of the National Trust Company, Limited, of Toronto, dated 1st December, 1911, under which the Bonds are constituted a specific charge on all immovable property of the Company, and on all Bonds, Debentures, Shares and other securities owned by the Company at the date of the Trust Deed, and thereafter acquired by it, with the Bonds or the proceeds thereof, and a general floating charge on all other assets and property of the Company. Under the terms of a supplemental Trust Deed the authorised issue was limited to £8,000,000.

The Bonds are dated 1st December, 1911, and will be redeemed at par on 1st December, 1961, by means of a Sinking Fund commencing in 1922, to be applied in annual drawings at par, or in the purchase of Bonds at or below par, plus accrued interest, or the whole or any part of the Bonds may be redeemed at 105 per cent., plus accrued interest, at any time upon six months' notice, and in the event of the Company going into voluntary liquidation or amalgamating with another Company or Companies the Bonds are repayable at the like price of 105 per cent.

The Bonds are to Bearer in denominations of £100 and £20, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is payable thereon half-yearly, upon 1st June and 1st December in each year, by coupons payable in London, New York, and Toronto, and at such other places as the Company may from time to time appoint.

THE BANK OF SCOTLAND

are authorised by the Owners to receive applications for £1,536,060 Bonds, being the balance of the above £3,118,060 Bonds,

AT THE PRICE OF 82½ PER CENT.

Payable as follows:—

£10 0 0 on Application.
£22 10 0 on Allotment.
£25 0 0 on 1st August, 1914.
£25 0 0 on 1st September, 1914,
£82 10 0 per cent.

The Allotment Letters, when fully paid, will be exchangeable in due course for the Definitive Bonds with full Coupon attached payable on 1st December, 1914.

The following letter has been received from F. S. Pearson, D.Sc., M.I.C.E., the President of the Company:—
TO THE BANK OF SCOTLAND,
LONDON, E.C.

DEAR SIRS,

In reference to your proposed sale of 5 per Cent. First Mortgage 50-Year Bonds of the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, I beg to state that this Company was organised in 1911 under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada as a holding Company, and has outstanding \$27,450,000 of Ordinary Share Capital and \$8,483,500 of 7 per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preference Share Capital. The Company has also an authorised issue of £8,000,000 5 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, of which £7,160,000 have been sold and the Bonds now offered form part thereof.

The Company controls—the Compañía Barcelonesa de Electricidad, S.A., through the ownership of approximately the entire outstanding Ordinary Share Capital of such Company—the Tramways of Barcelona, through a lease of the business—the Sarría Railway and Tramway, through the ownership of the entire Share Capital of the Ferrocarriles de Cataluña, S.A.—and the supply of light and power, in a large portion of the Province of Cataluña by means of an extensive system of transmission lines, and in the important industrial cities of Tarrasa, Tarragona, Reus and Tortosa, through the ownership of practically the entire Share Capital of the Companies operating in these towns.

The City of Barcelona and the whole Province of Cataluña contain an active and industrial population. The City of Barcelona itself, next to Manchester, is the most important cotton manufacturing city in Europe, and holds an important place in the manufacture of hosiery, linen, thread, carpets, etc., and the development of hydro-electric power with the consequent reduction in the operating costs of the factories and the opportunities for adding to their capacity at a moderate expense, is giving a great impetus to the manufacturing industries. The facilities for export and the supply of highly efficient labour with cheap power give Barcelona a unique position amongst the great industrial centres of Europe, and must lead to an enormous industrial growth both in the City of Barcelona and the Province of Cataluña generally.

The Compañía Barcelonesa de Electricidad has carried on for many years a large and profitable business in the supply of electric light and power in the City of Barcelona, and has an extensive system of canalizations for the distribution of light and power throughout the City of Barcelona and the surrounding district, serving a population of about 800,000 people, and has a modern and well-equipped steam station of a total capacity of 60,000 H.P., which will be held as a reserve plant when the Ebro Irrigation and Power Company's hydro-electric installations are completed.

The Tramways of Barcelona is the only system, with the exception of the Sarría Railway, serving this City. The system comprises 113 miles of track covering all the important streets in the City. The tramway business is increasing steadily, and, with the growth of the City both in population and extent, its income should increase at a very rapid rate.

The Sarría Railway possesses very valuable terminals in the centre of the City, situated on the Plaza Cataluña, and now operates a line about four miles in length to the town of Sarría.

This line is now being extended into the suburbs of Barcelona, and ultimately it is proposed to extend it to the cities of Tarrasa and Sabadell, both of which are very important industrial communities. The total length of the line when completed will be approximately 26 miles. As the intervening territory is well suited for residential purposes, and will be easier of access than any other suburban territory of the same character, a good and rapidly-increasing revenue should be obtained from the traffic over the lines when completed.

In order to gain access to this territory a double-track tunnel one mile in length has been constructed. The lines should be in operation through this tunnel within the next two months as far as Las Planas. This tunnel and the connection with the present Sarría lines constitutes the most difficult portion of the project. The extensions of the lines beyond Las Planas offer no difficulties of construction.

The Lighting and Power Companies operating in Tarrasa, Tarragona, Reus and Tortosa, where there are many manufactories in operation, serve a large industrial population, estimated at approximately 300,000.

The Company also controls, through the ownership of the Ordinary Share Capital, the Ebro Irrigation and Power Company, Limited, which is developing 152,000 H.P. on the Pallaresa and Serge Rivers. Of this 152,000 H.P. the station at Pobla, with a capacity of 4,000 H.P., is in operation; the plant at Seros, of a capacity of 56,000 H.P., is partly in operation, and will shortly be completed; the plant at Talarn, of a capacity of 56,000 H.P., is well under way and should start operation in the month of November, 1914; and the plant at Barceloneta, of a capacity of 56,000 H.P., has been commenced, and should be finished in the autumn of 1915. These hydro-electric installations are being constructed, and will be operated by virtue of perpetual concessions from the Spanish Government, and when completed will supply power to the various lighting, power and tramway undertakings above mentioned.

The Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, holds about 25 per cent. of the Share Capital of the Energia Electrica de Cataluña, S.A., with whom the Ebro Irrigation and Power Company, Limited, has made an industrial agreement, extending until 1950, defining the territories in which each Company shall supply electric energy. The Energia Company has at present a hydro-electric power station in operation with an estimated capacity of 32,000 H.P.

On the 1st May, 1914, the number of customers and amount of power contracted for by the Ebro Irrigation and Power Company, Limited, and the Compañía Barcelonesa de Electricidad, were as follows:—

	No. of Customers.	Amount, H.P.
Electric Light	50,995	38,031
Power	5,390	80,789
	56,385	118,820

For the purpose of distributing the Hydro-Electric energy through the Province of Cataluña the Ebro Irrigation and Power Company, Ltd., has constructed a system of transmission lines, 135 miles in length, on steel towers, with two independent circuits. The current will be transmitted over these lines at 110,000 volts to the City of Barcelona and to the towns of Tarrasa, Tarragona, Reus and Tortosa. An extensive system of 25,000 volt secondary lines has also been constructed connecting the sub-stations with the various centres of consumption.

The completion of the Company's hydro-electric development of 152,000 H.P. is assured, as the Company has now made financial arrangements for providing the necessary funds through the Compañía Barcelonesa de Electricidad and the Ebro Irrigation and Power Company, Limited, by the issue of securities of such Companies.

The estimated net revenue for the year 1914 is £548,000. This figure is arrived at after including interest on advances to subsidiary companies, and after providing for the annual charges and interest, and the dividends on the Preferred Stock of the subsidiary companies. For the year 1917, by which time the Company should be deriving the full benefit of its present construction programme of 152,000 H.P., the estimated net revenue is £315,000. The amount required to pay the interest on the whole £8,000,000 sterling of the Company's Bonds amounts to £400,000.

Yours truly,
F. S. PEARSON.

34, Bishopsgate, London.
1st July, 1914.

The Form of the Bond and a copy of the Trust Deeds in favour of the National Trust Company, Limited, of Toronto, securing the Bonds can be inspected by intending applicants at the London Office of the Company, Threadneedle House, 34, Bishopsgate, E.C., during usual hours while the list remains open.

If no allotment is made to any applicant, the deposit will be returned in full, and if an allotment is made of less than the amount applied for the balance of the application money will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment, and the balance, if any, returned to the allottee.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on overdue instalments.

Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable to cancellation.

An official quotation on the London Stock Exchange will be applied for in due course.

A brokerage of one-quarter per cent. (¼ per cent.) will be paid on accepted applications bearing a Broker's or a Banker's stamp.

Applications should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus and forwarded with the necessary remittance to the Bankers.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Bankers, The Bank of Scotland, Head Office, Edinburgh, 30, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., and Branches.

1st July, 1914.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

- F. S. PEARSON, D.Sc., M.I.C.E., New York, President; President, Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., Ltd.
- Exmo. Sr. CONDE DE TORROELLA DE MONTGRI, MARQUES DE ROBERT, Barcelona; Director of the Northern Railway of Spain.
- S.E. DON FERNANDO FABRA, MARQUES DE ALELLA, Barcelona; Director of the Fabra Coates Co., Ltd., in Spain.
- R. C. BROWN, Toronto, Vice-President; Vice-President of the Mexican Light and Power Co., Ltd.; Vice-President of the Mexico Tramways Co.
- MILLER LASH, Toronto, Vice-President; Director of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., Ltd.
- H. MALCOLM HUBBARD, London, Vice-President; Director of the Mexico Tramways Co.; Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., Ltd.
- P. E. DUTASTA, Paris; Director of Mexico Tramways Co.
- WALTER GOW, Toronto; Director of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., Ltd.
- ENRIQUE PARELLADA, Barcelona; Director of the Sociedad General de Telefonos in Spain.
- H. F. PARSHALL, Dr.Sc., Consulting Engineer, London; Chairman and Director of Lancashire Electric Power Company, Limited.
- DOMINGO SERT-BADIA, Manufacturer in Barcelona.
- E. R. WOOD, Toronto; Director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Director of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.; Director of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., Ltd.
- ROBERT GOWANS, Toronto, Canada; Director of Mexico Electric Tramways, Limited.
- J. S. LOVELL, Toronto, Canada; Director Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., Ltd.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is pre-paid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

M. R. C. S.—We are making the necessary enquiries, and will reply by post later on.

A. K. (Golder's Green).—The mine is only a prospect at present. We have seen no engineer's report, and should not advise.

E. C. B. (Uxbridge).—A company of excellent standing—its annuity rates are, we believe, specially liberal.

BONDHOLDER.—See our full references to this matter elsewhere. You will be informed in *Canada* of all that is going on. You cannot sell.

V. P.—Better get your solicitor to get the information you desire. The company is registered in Ontario, and the management does not appear to be quite straightforward.

POWER.—Kaministiquia and Cedar Rapids are both thought well of—the latter, of course, is some way off dividends, and the quotation seems high, but it is well spoken of in good quarters.

A. A. J. (Chester).—The Canadian Northern Railway Bill received the Royal Assent on June 12. It is stated that arrangements have been made to finance the issue of bonds in New York.

F. S. C. (Ashford).—If your mortgage is made payable in five years from date of agreement you can object to its being paid off prior to maturity, unless there be some provision in the agreement specially permitting this to be done.

"CAREFUL."—You can do very much better with your money than this—you want safety and immediate realisability. There are several Canadian Five per Cent. Municipal bonds which fully answer your requirements—4 per cent. is hardly attractive.

"BONDHOLDER."—There is really nothing for it but to wait and see how matters turn out. It is still possible that the enterprise may be brought to success, but we agree with you that its outlook just now is rather a gloomy one.

"BRASS."—We feel confident that all of them will improve when the coal markets regain confidence and activity. No. 5 may be a long wait; 2 and 6 are perhaps the most attractive, but the others are a fair "lock-up." We should not advise a sale at present of any.

M. B. S.—We are told in well-informed quarters that these changes in the directorate have nothing whatever to do with the financial position of the company, which we are told is quite sound. Increased orders should be given out by the railways very soon now. You should hold.

KENTISHMAN.—We cannot recommend this firm; what they offer you is not saleable locally. If you prefer to put your money into such speculative lots you will do much better to buy from a local firm at local market prices—which you will find to be very different from what is now offered you.

SOJOURNER.—The delay is naturally most annoying, but we do not see that you can do anything except wait with what patience you

can summon. We have watched the affair with some interest, and are of the opinion that in the end it will achieve a profit, although probably not so large a profit as was originally anticipated.

SIMPLE.—This sub-division is no worse than much of the stuff he so strongly recommended as specially sound investments. No one accustomed to investing money could be taken in by his ill-informed puffs. The fact that it was not even a legally registered sub-division when he was so strongly urging it on his readers need not surprise you—you may be more surprised shortly.

A. F. (Harrogate).—It will hardly pay you in so small a matter to enter suit in Saskatchewan against the party you mention, who is behind in payments under agreement for sale. You may cancel the agreement in the usual way if no caveat has been filed. If you wish to resell the lot we should advise you to communicate with one of the local agents advertising in *Canada*, but there is very little chance of effecting a satisfactory sale at this time.

HOLLINGTON TOWER.—Our local correspondent confirms in every way the opinion expressed by us to you in answer to your recent enquiry. He states that the property is commonly considered one of the most valuable unoccupied sites in the city and that the value per foot frontage, stated in your letter, may be taken as closely representing the consensus of opinion as to the value of the property. The title to the property is correctly registered in the names of the parties you mentioned.

TULIP.—The company in question was formed only a year or two ago, but possesses an excellent local reputation, as its Directors are men of high standing and of proved business ability. A number of the older companies operating on the same lines have grown into very strong institutions, and this company may be expected, with some confidence, to be equally prosperous. We feel no doubt whatever that you can transact through this company the business you suggest with perfect safety.

T. J. H. (Glasgow).—When you purchased these shares you could have sent them for registration to the offices of the company, after which the dividends would have been paid to you direct. All you have to do now is to send the certificates for registration to the offices of the company in Montreal, or to the transfer agents, who are The Royal Trust Company, 107, St. James Street, Montreal, who will have the shares registered in your name and send you new certificates. The last dividend due was in May, which no doubt you have received, and as the next is not payable until August, there is plenty of time for you to register your shares and have it remitted to you direct.

SASKATOON.—It is doubtful whether there will be any real demand for this property for years, and we should think that a local real estate firm would find it hard to get a bid

for the property even at a heavy sacrifice. We do not think there is the least likelihood of a street car service being extended in this direction, as there would be no traffic for it. There was some suggestion of this sort a few years ago, but it was not proceeded with.

S. F. E. ? (Paris).—(1) These bonds should be quite safe. Although they are about par now, they are several points below their quotation of two years ago, and there is every reason to suppose that they may recover to their former price in due time. (2) Perhaps not so amply secured as No. 1, but still very good, and, at their present price, have the attraction of a high yield. (3) Quite gilt-edged. An attractive yield for this class of security.

C. J. McK.—We believe that a recovery in the price of these shares is quite certain to take place in course of time, and meanwhile the dividend is well secured. Our advice would be not to sell at present. (2) Very speculative. The company is likely to do well in times of great expansion and development, but at present has not built up sufficient reserves of financial strength to carry it confidently through even temporary periods of depression. If you watch the progress of events in the Dominion closely (you will find *Canada* a great help in doing so) you might quite probably do well by buying these shares when expansion is again in full swing. Just now we should not advise such a purchase.

MAPLE.—We cannot secure even an approximate valuation without an accurate description of the lots. If you will send this we will put the necessary enquiries in hand at once. Meanwhile we believe that any lots in the block you mention are good property to hold, and will eventually prove profitable. The locality is said to be very desirable. It is within a block of the street car service by which the centre of the city can be reached in a few minutes. The large reservation of land close at hand, which will probably eventually become well-kept, open grounds, is likely to attract residents of a good class.

INTERESTED.—The enterprise now known as the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Ltd., was originated in January, 1913, and was or-

(Continued on page 39.)

Toronto Investment

\$165,000.

WE have for Sale a new First-Class Warehouse Building, 100ft. by 100ft., 6 storeys in height, annual revenue \$20,000, located in the heart of the best warehouse district in Toronto. This represents an absolutely secure revenue-producing property which must increase in value on account of the development taking place in this part of the City.

For further particulars apply to

GIBSON BROS.,

44, Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada.

**CANADIAN
MUNICIPAL AND PUBLIC
SERVICE CORPORATION
BONDS**

to yield 5% to 6%.

NESBITT, THOMSON & CO.,

Investment Bankers, LIMITED,

222, St. James St., MONTREAL.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 443. July 4, 1914.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

AVERN PARDOE & Co.

Members of the Toronto
Stock Exchange.

INVESTMENT BANKERS.

We are offering the well-secured bonds of several of our Canadian industries at present yielding six per cent. without in any way sacrificing the chief element of investment—SECURITY. Details sent on request.

We are also prepared to furnish full reports and quotations on any Canadian Security.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

(Continued from page 38.)

ganised in its present form early in 1914. It owns very extensive and valuable timber limits in the district of Temiskaming in Northern Ontario, where the company, as its name implies, is developing a pulp and paper manufacturing business. The National Transcontinental Railway passes through the northern portion of the limits, and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway is also within easy reach. The company's power is derived from the Iroquois Falls, where, through the enormous storage provided by Lake Abitibi, the company is assured of an ample and constant power supply. The issued capitalisation of the company is \$2,500,000 First Mortgage Bonds, \$1,000,000 7 per cent. Debenture stock, \$1,000,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preferred stock, and \$5,000,000 Common stock. We understand that the firm you mention, Messrs. Peabody, Haughteling and Co., who are a well-known firm of high standing in Chicago, took the whole of the \$1,000,000 Debenture stock and \$2,500,000 of the Common. We do not think that the company's securities have yet been listed on any stock exchange, but they could probably be either bought or sold in Montreal. Messrs. Murray, Mather and Co., of 1, Copthall-chambers, London, E.C., and Toronto Stock Exchange Building, Toronto, could advise you as to this, and could also give you the latest information with regard to the progress of the enterprise. As to this we are informed that the company's first pulp mill is practically completed, and it has under construction a sulphite mill of 60 tons daily capacity, and a newsprint mill of a capacity of approximately 65,000 tons per annum. It is expected that the development of 21,000 h.p. at Iroquois Falls will be completed during the present month. The company having only commenced operations provides the reason why no past profits can be stated. We understand that the company is expected with a good deal of confidence to be very successful, and that the bonds and debenture stock are regarded with favour.

EMIGRATION AND GENERAL.

C. A. S. (Chelsea).—The Laurier naval policy provided for the organisation of a Canadian Navy, owned and operated by Canada. The Borden Government, on coming into office, introduced a Bill into Parliament to vote \$35,000,000 to Great Britain for the building of three Dreadnoughts. This Bill passed the Commons, but was thrown out in the Senate. Nothing has since been done.

"Scot" (Paisley).—To be eligible for the Winnipeg police force you must be at least 5 feet 11 inches in height, and from 21 to 30 years of age. The wages of a constable commence at \$75 per month and increase each year until the maximum of \$100 per month is reached. Application should be made to the Chief Constable, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

E. M. (Penrith).—The Emigrants' Information Office carefully points out that emigrants are warned that the medical examination by a Board of Trade officer before departure from this country is conducted only for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Acts, and does not in any way guarantee the emigrant against exclusion on medical or physical grounds on arrival in the country to which he is going. It is of great importance that all emigrants should have with them on landing sufficient money upon which to live till they can secure work.

"PANAMA."—The Canadian Palace, as it is officially named, will be one of the largest and most imposing of the foreign buildings at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, having a length of 340 feet, a width of 240 feet, and a height of 50 feet, and will cost in the neighbourhood of \$300,000. It will be the largest building ever erected by Canada at an International Exhibition, covering 65,000 square feet, and will house one of the most elaborate and comprehensive exhibits of the Dominion's resources and products ever shown on foreign soil. The exhibit will be entirely under the supervision of the Dominion Government, the Provinces making no separate displays.

WESTERN CANADA INVESTMENT.

The report of the company states that it has no connection with the Western Canada Land Company or the Western Canada Mortgage Company, or any other company of a similar name. For the year ending June 30, 1913, after paying management expenses, debenture interest, preference dividend, and an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary shares, the net earnings showed a surplus of £8,864. Of that sum £1,000 was used to write off preliminary expenses, and £3,500 was added to the reserve, and after paying a final dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, £2,864 was carried forward. The company in the first half of the current



LORD MERSEY,

The President of the "Empress" Enquiry, outside the G.T.E. Hotel, Chateau Laurier, Quebec.

year paid an interim dividend on its Ordinary shares at the rate of 7 per cent., 1 per cent. more than last year; and it is expected when the accounts have been made up to June 30, 1914, that the profits will allow of a final dividend at the same rate, leaving a substantial surplus.

STANDARD AND TERMINAL IRON AND LUMBER.

Accompanying the annual report of the Directors (which shows current assets of \$1,738,276, as against liabilities of \$1,061,102) is a statement by Mr. L. M. Wood, the recently elected President. From this it appears that Common stock, to the amount of \$1,000,000 has been surrendered to the company, thus allowing the statement of the company's affairs at the close of 1913 to be a consecutive showing. Goodwill account has been reduced by \$224,482, the amount of the increased valuation resulting from an appraisal.

The poor results for 1913 are said to be due to increased cost of operations last winter, American competition, and a general decline in price of the commodities made by the company, due to world-wide over-production. To meet this expenses are being reduced, and arrangements for putting an end to price-cutting are in course of completion. Floating liabilities have been reduced by the issue in April last of £60,000 three-year notes. In future, quarterly accounts may enable a closer supervision of the company's affairs to be maintained.

The Board are of the opinion that prices will improve considerably next year.

NEW ISSUE.

BARCELONA TRACTION.

The prospectus of the issue of bonds by the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power, Co., Ltd., appears on page 37.

CANADIAN AGENCY.

Petition to Stand Over.

On Tuesday, Mr. Justice Astbury had before him two petitions for the compulsory winding-up of the Canadian Agency, Ltd., one by Natomas Consolidated, Ltd., the other by the Agency itself. Counsel asked leave to withdraw the former, and Mr. Clausen, K.C., for the Canadian Agency, suggested that in the interests of all parties the Agency's petition should stand over for a week. Great interests were at stake, and it was hoped that on the commercial side arrangements would be made in the course of the week which would be to the benefit of all the creditors. The Solicitor-General, on behalf of the Official Receiver (who has been appointed provisional liquidator), said he would not object to the adjournment. An undertaking having been given not to pass any voluntary winding-up resolution, his Lordship allowed the petition to stand over for a fortnight.

CUNARD HOLIDAY TOURS.

A combination of sea and land tours has been arranged by the Cunard Line. The tours in Canada extend over varying periods and offer different programmes. The scope of the tours is illustrated by the itinerary for Tour "A," which includes Quebec, Montreal, Niagara, Hamilton, the Thousand Islands, and the Rapids of the St. Lawrence River. The low fares, from £31 for 27 days, are inclusive of all expenses—one-class cabin accommodation on the *Andania*, *Alaunia*, and *Ascania*, or second cabin on the *Franconia* and *Laconia*, first-class trains and inland steamers, all shore excursions, meals, hotel accommodation, sleeping berths, and gratuities ashore.

CANADIAN NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES.

The report of the Canadian North Pacific Fisheries, Ltd., Victoria, B.C., to be submitted at the ordinary general meeting in Toronto on July 15, states that the year 1913 was a very unsatisfactory one. Much rough weather was experienced throughout the season; very little feed was in evidence, particularly in the vicinity of the northern stations, and this resulted in very poor fishing conditions and a serious reduction in the catch as compared with previous years. Fortunately the company was able to effect very drastic and extensive reductions in its operating expenses, and this, together with the favourable market conditions that prevailed, enabled it to show a profit on operations of \$56,746, which, with profits of subsidiary company, \$34,833, gives a total of \$91,578, of which \$91,167 is required for Debenture interest. Other outgoings, etc., debited to profit and loss result in a deficit of \$53,562. On the present operating basis and with a catch equal to that of 1912 the company would have been able to make a very acceptable showing. The market conditions for the coming season promise even higher prices for products than have prevailed heretofore, and the success of the coming year's operations depends entirely upon the catch, which, like all seafaring operations, it is impossible to foretell.

The auditors point out that no allowance has been made for depreciation of plant and equipment, and repairs and renewals have been charged to capital.

QUEBEC'S BANKING FACILITIES.

In 1913 Quebec had a net gain of 88 branches, out of a total gain for all Canada of 202 branches. Similarly, in the first four months of 1914, out of 89 branches opened by all Canadian banks in Canada and outside, 38 were in Quebec.

COMPANY MEETING.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

A General Court of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay was held on Monday, June 29, at Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, E.C., Sir Thomas Skinner, Bart. (the Governor), presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. F. C. Ingrams) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman, referring to the death of Lord Strathcona, expressed, on behalf of the Court and the proprietors, the great sorrow which they all felt that their late Governor was no longer with them.

Turning to the business before the meeting, he said: In two important respects we have accomplished what we have long had in mind. We have got our accounts into a simpler and more instructive form, and by two maps, which we have had compiled and effectively printed, we enable ourselves and our fellow-shareholders to realise more thoroughly the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company. The agricultural land owned by the company as at March 31, 1914, aggregates 4,091,376 acres, and, as we are entitled to a twentieth of all that may be surveyed up to 1920, we may expect further accretions. Map No. 2 shows all our possessions other than agricultural land. The company owns an interest in thirty townsites—seven in Ontario, nine in Manitoba, seven in Saskatchewan, five in Alberta, and two in British Columbia. The map shows that we have stores in fourteen towns and 132 fur posts—three in Labrador, 23 in Quebec, 28 in Ontario, 16 in Manitoba, 11 in Saskatchewan, 16 in Alberta, 16 in British Columbia, and 14 in the North-West Territories, most of which have three or four sub-posts, which are not marked.

Last Year's Fur and Stores Trading.

It is common knowledge that during the period covered by the accounts now presented more or less commercial depression has prevailed throughout the world, and that Canada has to a special extent suffered, mainly as the result of a reaction from quite unprecedented elevation. All our branches of business have been affected—land, fur and stores. The combined profits of the trade amount to £177,678, from which has to be deducted the expenses incurred in London and other items, amounting to £91,042. As stated in the report, the readjustment of the accounts has necessitated the inclusion of certain sums which would, under the old method, have been spread over the two years. The accounts next year will, therefore, in comparison, benefit to that extent. The balance, being profit, is £86,636, to which has to be added £105,434 brought forward from last year, making a total of £192,070. From this has to be deducted £67,520, being the amount of dividend on the 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares, leaving £124,550 to be carried forward to this account.

40% Dividend.

The balance at the credit of the land account is £451,928. In this is included £156,575 brought forward from last year. An interim distribution of 15 per cent., or £150,000, was paid in January last, and a further distribution of 25 per cent. is now recommended, making a total of 40 per cent. for the year, or £400,000. The amount to be carried forward to the next land account is £51,928.

The quantities of furs received were considerably in excess of those obtained during the previous year, and had the prices of 1913 been maintained, the resultant value would have been £495,000, instead of £369,000 actually realised. As the furs were acquired on the basis of the prices obtained during 1913, the result is naturally most disadvantageous to the company. There is, however, this degree of compensation—that we are now obtaining skins on the basis of present prices, which should yield satisfactory profits on the return to normal values. The stores trade, by which I refer to the business conducted in the large departmental stores, was not productive of good results, the company having

to bear with the prevailing depression, and to meet the result of slaughter sales by weakened competitors. In addition to these drawbacks, building operations at Calgary and Edmonton interfered with business.

The Harvest Outlook.

The excellent harvest last year was really the saving factor in a very serious situation, and it is most encouraging to hear only good accounts of the forthcoming harvest. The Government announces that the acreage under crop this year was 21,000,000 acres, as compared with 18,750,000 acres last year. Should present expectations be realised, a most beneficial influence would be exerted over all Western interests.

Land Sales.

The quarterly statements of land sales and receipts issued by the company to the Press must have prepared the proprietors for a marked falling off in the returns of the land department. The sales of farm lands for this year closely approximate to those of six years ago (1908-9), but the average price has increased during this period from \$11.34 per acre to \$21.78 per acre, or 92 per cent. The average price for 1913-14 was the highest attained by the company, and this has been reached in spite of several sales of inferior lands during the year, for it is the policy of the Board to encourage the sale of low-grade lands, while part sections only of high-grade lands are disposed of, the balance being reserved, that the company may participate in the enhanced value of land as population increases. The disbursements in the land department again show a considerable increase over those of the previous year, due to the heavier demands for municipal and other taxes, this item amounting to £148,309, as compared with £99,988. During the past six years the taxation imposed upon us has grown from £52,482 to £148,309, partly due to increased rating and assessment, and to the inclusion in the municipal areas of a larger amount of our property. But these conditions also bring with them greatly improved marketability of our property. During the same period the average price of your lands has risen from £2 6s. 7d. to £4 9s. 6d. per acre. While some increase in townsite taxation for the ensuing year may be looked for, it is not anticipated it will be at all proportionate to the advance in 1913-14. There is some increase in the demand for leases of land for grazing purposes. The total revenue from lands leased, including sundry lands at Winnipeg, Kamloops and Victoria, amounts to £7,970, as against £6,336 last year.

Greatly to the advantage of this company there is continued activity on the part of the three great Canadian Transcontinental Railways—the Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian Northern Railway, and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Prospecting for oil in Alberta has been systematically carried on for some time, and recently a flow of high-grade oil was struck in the Dingman well, proving that there is oil in that region, and that further boring may demonstrate that it exists in paying quantities. We have 12,580 acres within a radius of twelve miles of that well, and as we are now and have been for some time only selling land with the reservation to the company of all underground wealth, the Court watching development very closely, with a view to having their share in whatever prosperity might result.

In the first quarter of the present financial year our land sales have aggregated a total of £217,845, as compared with £61,244; while the total receipts from land have amounted to £81,959, as compared with £144,517 during the same period of 1913. The Fur Trade Commissioner reports that he expected the volume of fur collected during outfit 1913 will show a record for many years past. The Land Commissioner reports that the area under crop greatly exceeds that of last year, and that the crops are excellent, being from one week to ten days earlier; and the Stores Commissioner cables that strenuous conditions in the West are practically unchanged, competition is very keen, special sales are hurting legitimate business, and much depends on the outcome of the crop.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that the balance-sheet does not take credit for

the value of our agricultural lands, townsites, or of the \$8,594,956 of instalments payable to the company on sales already effected. I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Leonard D. Cunliffe (Deputy-Governor), having seconded the resolution, a discussion followed, in which Mr. Robert Ward, Sir A. J. Newton, Bart., Mr. Samuel, and Dr. Mary S. Jevons took part.

Replying to the questions raised, the Governor said that they must provide for the future as well as for to-day. The amount of land which the company was likely to get by 1920 depended on whether the unsurveyed lands would be surveyed within that time. The assessed value of the company's assets (the value on which they are paying taxes) is £26,000,000.

Mr. Richard Burbidge, alluding to his visit to Canada, after inspecting the company's shops, said he felt they would be a source of revenue beyond the shareholders' expectations. It was not to be expected that very big returns would be made in a year or two, but they might rest satisfied that they would improve and gather all they wanted.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors.

It has been stated by Mr. D'Arcy Tate, Vice-President of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company, that contracts have been awarded for the grading of that line from Fort George to Lake La Hatch, which means that construction will now be carried on from the British Columbia coast to Fort George.

The Dominion Government has called for tenders for the new dry dock which is to be built at Esquimalt, B.C. The new dock will cost about \$3,000,000. It will be 1,100 ft. in length, and similar in design to the dock under construction at Quebec. It is provided that it may be used by ships of the British Navy if necessary, and it is of a size sufficient to accommodate the largest of them.

Mr. Robert Watson Rome has been appointed to take charge of the London district traffic agency to be established by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. Mr. Rome was educated at the Liverpool College, and early in 1905 he joined the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and served in their Liverpool office, subsequently transferring to the London traffic office when the company opened new premises in Leadenhall Street. In November, 1907, Mr. Rome was appointed to the position of freight clerk in the London office of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, and when that company inaugurated its Atlantic steamship service between Great Britain and Canada he became the London district agent of the line, and opened offices for them in Leadenhall Street. In December, 1912, he was promoted to be the Liverpool and district agent of the company, with offices at Rumford Street.

THE ZOO.

Since the Mappin terraces have been opened at the Zoological Gardens the number of visitors has been greater than ever, for there is much more interest in seeing the animals in their natural habitat rather than in cages or pens. They are much more at ease roaming over the open-air terraces, and both children and grown-ups appreciate the innovation. Canadian visitors to London should not fail to include the Zoo among the places they see, and they can take away with them a very attractive souvenir in the shape of a set of 32 picture postcards, photographed from the living animals in the menagerie. These pictures can be had for 1s. 4d., postage extra, 1½d. Those who have but little time to spare will do well to obtain the 1914 issue of the official guide (with maps and illustrations), and follow the route through the gardens given therein, as by this means they will be enabled to see more of the collection than if they ramble round within their time limit. Admission to the gardens is 1s. each day (6d. for children), except on Monday, when the charge is 6d. for either adult or child. On Sunday admission can only be obtained by an order from a Fellow.

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High Commissioner's Office.—17, Victoria Street, S.W. Secretary, MR. W. L. GRIFFITH.
Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, MR. J. OBED SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN A. REID, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—MR. J. H. TURNER, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Emigration Commissioner (in England).—MR. FRED W. KERR, 65a, Baldwin Street, Bristol.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Representative.—MR. A. BOWDER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—MR. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Agent-General.—MR. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—LT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Agent.—MR. E. OLIVER, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending June 30 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Montreal Star*, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the *Hotel Metropole*; and at the *Dominion Bank*, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

- Aces, Mr. and Mrs. A. T., Ottawa—Hotel York, Berners Street, W.
- Adair, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. C., and Ian, Montreal—Grand Hotel, S.W.
- Alcorn, Mrs. G. O., and Miss A. M., Toronto—4, Rotherwick Road, Golden's Green, N.W.
- Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. D. W., Toronto—Langham Hotel, W.
- Allen, G. A., Calgary—60, Lammas Park Road, Ealing, W.
- Allingham, Mr. and Mrs. H. H., and Miss H. I.—30, The Avenue, Brondesbury Park, N.W.
- Andrews, Rev. G. H., Victoria, B.C.—Army and Navy Club, S.W.
- Armstrong, Mrs. J. A., Ottawa.
- Baillargeon, E., Quebec—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.
- Bain, Mrs. J., Toronto—Whitehall Hotel, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
- Baird, Mrs. H. N., Toronto—8, Bouverie Street, E.C.
- Baker, P. B., Trenton, Ont.—38, Platt's Lane, Hampstead, N.W.
- Balfe, Miss A., Montreal—Royal Court Hotel, Sloane Square, S.W.
- Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. C. E., Toronto—C/o W. Gilcs. Green Lane, East Moseley.
- Barnes, Mrs. K. E., Toronto—c/o Dominion Bank of Canada, E.C.
- Barnes, Mrs. T., and Miss V., Toronto—Great Central Hotel, N.W.
- Barr, Miss C. J., Renfrew, Ont.—Imperial Hotel, W.C.

- Beard, Mrs. F., and Miss M., Ottawa—St. Luke's Vicarage, Uxbridge Road, W.
- Béland, Dr. H. L., Beauce, P.Q.—Belgium.
- Bernier, Lucien and Albert, Montreal—Victoria Hotel, S.W.
- Birks, A. K., Dundas, Ont.—Bonnington Hotel, W.C.
- Boisvert, J. H. and Mme., Quebec—21, Bedford Place, W.C.
- Bowman, J. T., London, Ont.—4, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.
- Boyle, Prof. R. W., Edmonton—12, Lancaster Gate, W.
- Brett, J. E., Chilliwack, B.C.
- Brewster, H. S., Brantford, Ont.—38, Woburn Place, W.C.
- Brown, A. H., Montreal—487, Lordship Lane, S.E.
- Brown, Mr. and Mrs. D. R., and Meredith, Montreal—Grand Hotel, S.W.
- Brown, G. W., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Brown, the Rev. W. T. G. and Mrs., Toronto—Imperial Hotel, W.C.
- Bryan, Geo. J., Calgary—Hotel Cecil, W.C.
- Buckley, Dr. and Mrs. J. H., Fort Smith, Alberta—c/o C.P.R., Charing Cross, S.W.
- Budden, Mr. and Mrs. Hambury, Montreal—82, Cromwell Road, S.W.
- Burcelo, Mrs. H. M., Montreal—Ivanhoe Hotel, W.C.
- Butler, the Misses J. C. and E., Toronto—52, Craven Hill Gardens, W.
- Cameron, Mrs. C. A., Brantford, Ont.—Thackeray Hotel, W.C.
- Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. G. S., Halifax, N.S.—Langham Hotel, W.
- Candwell, Mr. and Mrs. G., Brantford, Ont.—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.
- Carr, Mr. A., Mrs., and Miss C. M., Fredericton, N.B.—5, Granville Place, Portman Square, W.
- Carsley, Mrs. W. F., and Miss E., Montreal—c/o 18, Bartholomew Close, E.C.
- Casgrain, Miss B., Toronto—29, Tavistock Square, W.C.
- Cattanach, Mrs., Toronto—9, Kensington Gardens Square, W.
- Christensen, Mr. and Mrs. N., Quebec—C/o Messrs. R. R. Dobell and Co., 110, Cannon Street, E.C.
- Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. M., Toronto—Hotel Metropole, S.W.
- Clark, Robt. W., Victoria, B.C.—Kingsley Hotel, W.C.
- Clark, R. S., Guelph, Ont.—13, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
- Clark, Mr. and Mrs. T. J., and Christie, Toronto—8, Bouverie Street, E.C.
- Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. F. G., Norman, and Leighton, Toronto—Hotel Metropole, S.W.
- Clearhue, J. B., Victoria, B.C.—62, Guilford Street, W.C.
- Clifford, A. F., Victoria—Ashe Warren House, Basingstoke.
- Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. J. A., Miss and Miss D., Lennoxville—Thackeray Hotel, W.C.
- Cole, E. C., Toronto—5, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.
- Cornell, F. E., Montreal—Hotel Cecil, W.C.
- Coste, Louis, Ottawa—Hotel Cecil, W.C.
- Cowan, Miss K. L., Toronto—4, Ospringe Road, N.W.
- Crothers, Miss, Kingston, Ont.—60, Queenborough Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
- Crow, G. W., Welland, Ont.—38, Woburn Place, W.C.

- Crow-Baker, Mr. and Mrs., Victoria, B.C.—Queen Anne Mansions, S.W.
- Cunningham, R. A., Winnipeg—Abbeymount, Edinburgh.
- Davidson, Miss V., Toronto—Great Central Hotel, N.W.
- Deacon, Miss S. G., Pembroke, Ont.—Imperial Hotel, W.C.
- Deans, W., New Westminster, B.C.—Thornliebank, Glasgow.
- Dewar, Dr. and Mrs., and the Misses, Wippsor, Ont.—24, Lexham Gardens, W.
- Dignam, Mrs. J. S., Toronto.
- Dixon, S. C., Dundas, Ont.—c/o C.P.R., Charing Cross, S.W.
- Domville, H., Montreal—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.
- Dow, Mr. and Mrs. J. C., Toronto—Imperial Hotel, W.C.
- Dugas, Judge and Mrs., Montreal—39, Bedford Square, W.C.
- Dunlop, Mrs. A., Pembroke, Ont.—Imperial Hotel, W.C.
- Dunn, C. W. S., Quebec—Cromwell Hotel, South Kensington.
- Durie, Mrs. and Miss H., Toronto—98, Hereford Road, W.
- Edgecombe, C. H., Fredericton, N.B.—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.
- Elliot, Miss E. M., Pasadena, Cal.—Lyceum Club, 128, Piccadilly, W.
- English, A. E., Toronto—7, Montague Street, W.C.
- Ewart, Mr. and Mrs. J., Miss K. and Miss G., Ottawa—Langham Hotel, W.
- Ewart, Mr. and Mrs. V. H., and Vernon H., Toronto—6, Bedford Place, W.C.
- Ewell, C. J., Vancouver—61, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne.
- Farwell, Major and Mrs. E. W., Sherbrooke, P.Q.—Junior Army and Navy Club, S.W.
- Fellowes, Mrs. R., Miss E., and Miss M., Ottawa—17, Bryanston Street, Portman Square, W.
- Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. D. S., Montreal—c/o C.P.R., Charing Cross, S.W.
- FitzGibbon, Miss, Toronto—16, Campden House Road.
- Flournoy, Mr. and Mrs. T. M., Chicago, U.S.A.—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.
- Footner, Mrs. H. J., and Miss M., Hamilton, Ont.—12, Trebovir Road, Kensington, S.W.
- Forester, Miss D., Victoria, B.C.—C/o J. Grau, Esq., Royal Colonial Institute.
- Foster, J. T., Montreal—Hotel Metropole, S.W.
- Francœur, J. N., Quebec—Victoria Hotel, S.W.
- Fraser, A. D., Ottawa—Hotel Metropole, S.W.
- Fraser, T. H., Winnipeg—86, Palace Gates Road, Wood Green, N.
- Fuller, Miss M. E., Hamilton, Ont.—Clifton Hotel, Welbeck Street, W.
- Garnett, Capt. F., Montreal—11a, Harrington Gardens, S.W.
- Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. J. H., and the Rev. Harold, Toronto—181, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. J., Ingersoll, Ont.—Imperial Hotel, W.C.
- Gilmour, W. J., Montreal—Primrose Club, Park Place, S.W.
- Gintzburger, M., Vancouver—Hotel Cecil, W.C.
- Glen, Mr. and Mrs. A., Ottawa—8, Pinewood Road Bromley, Kent.
- Goulding, T. W.—30, The Avenue, Brondesbury Park, N.W.
- Graham, A., Toronto—Bonnington Hotel, W.C.
- Graham, Miss E. V., Montreal—18, Montague Street, W.C.
- Graham, Mr. and Mrs. J., Winnipeg—Langham Hotel, W.
- Graham, Mr. and Mrs. R. J., Miss G., and Earle, Belleville, Ont.—Hotel Metropole, S.W.
- Grant, J. L., Winnipeg—21, Warwick Chambers, Kensington, W.
- Grant, Mrs. E. C., Ottawa—Hyde Park Hotel, W.
- Green, P. D., Toronto—Kenilworth Hotel, W.C.
- Haisley, Mrs. H. A., Toronto—Hotel York, Berners Street, W.
- Hall, Mr. and Mrs. M., Miss A., and J.—Winnipeg 9, Castellain Road, Maida Hill, W.

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(Continued on page 42.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

(Continued from page 41.)

- Hawkes, A. R., Fredericton, N.B.—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.
 Hogg, Miss M., Hamilton, Ont.—8, Gordon Road, Ealing, W.
 Hollway, Mrs. T. W., Toronto—Artillery Mansions Hotel, S.W.
 Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. O., Montreal—Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.
 Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Winnipeg—Rhiwlas, Pen-treath, Anglesey.
 Hughes, Mrs. J. S., Winnipeg—Lyceum Club, 128, Piccadilly, W.
 Hunnisett, Mrs. F., and Charlotte S., Toronto—12, St. George's Road, Eastbourne.
 Hunnisett, Wesley A., Toronto—1, Springfield Gardens, Upper Clapton, N.E.
 Hunt, J., Lillooet, B.C.—Kingsley Hotel, W.C.
 Hulton, Miss, Ottawa—94, Redcliffe Gardens, S. Kensington.
 Huntsman, A. G., Toronto—18, West Park Road, Kew Gardens, S.W.
 Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas., Montreal—Grand Hotel, S.W.
 Ivey, Miss L., Toronto—Hotel Cecil, W.C.
 James, P. E., St. Thomas, Ont.
 Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S., Toronto—Doran Court, Redhill, Surrey.
 Jarvis, Mrs. Emilus, and the Misses, Toronto—Bentinck Hotel, W.
 Jennings, R. J., Toronto—Thackeray Hotel, W.C.
 Johnston, Fred and Irene, Cobourg, Ont.—39, Bedford Square, W.C.
 Jury, A. F., Liverpool—Bedford Head Hotel, W.C.
 Kelwe, Mrs. J. J., Sudbury, Ont.
 Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. B., New Westminster—c/o C.P.R., Charing Cross, S.W.
 King, Mr. and Mrs. W. A., Miss E., and Miss E. M., Toronto—Kenilworth Hotel, W.C.
 Kingsford, G., Toronto—3, Torrington Square, W.C.
 Kruse, Miss Frida and Miss Carol, Montreal—"Glenroy," Woburn Place, W.C.
 Langmuir, A. D., Toronto—Artillery Mansions, S.W.
 La Rue, W., Quebec—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.
 Laurence, Mr. and Mrs. V., Vancouver—Hotel Cecil, W.C.
 Le Mesurier, Mrs. W. G., Montreal—Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.
 Leonard, Miss G., Brantford, Ont.—Thackeray Hotel, W.C.
 Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. John, and Miss, Montreal—Hotel Metropole, S.W.
 Lessore, F., Montreal—Studio, Park Village East, N.W.
 Lewis, G. D., Toronto.
 Lingham, Mrs. A., Montreal—60, Queenborough Terrace, W.
 Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs. E.—Towpath House, Staines.
 MacBride, Prof. and Mrs. E. W. (formerly of Montreal)—70, Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W.
 Macfarlane, T. W., Vancouver—National Liberal Club.
 Mackay, Mrs. R. O., Hamilton, Ont.—c/o 38, Kingsway, W.C.
 Mackenzie, J. W., Toronto—Savoy Hotel, W.C.
 Mackenzie R., Victoria, B.C.—c/o Bank of Montreal, E.C.
 MacMahon, Mrs. D., Miss H., and Mr. D., Ottawa—Grand Hotel, S.W.
 Mather, Dr. and Mrs. J. F., Belleville, Ont.—15, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.
 Mather, Dr. W. M., Toronto—15, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.
 Mathews, Chief Justice and Mrs., Frank, and Miss M., Winnipeg—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.
 Manthie, Mr. and Mrs. F., Toronto—Victoria Hotel, S.W.
 McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. C. T., Toronto—Hotel Metropole, S.W.
 McCuaig, Mrs. D. R., Montreal—Royal Court Hotel, Sloane Square, S.W.
 McEwan, Lt.-Colonel Robt., London, Ont.
 McGeary, Mr. and Mrs. R. H., Toronto—Hotel Cecil, W.C.
 McGill, J. D., Toronto—51, Torrington Square, W.C.
 McGoun, Mr. and Mrs. G., Miss and Miss L., Montreal—18, Montague Street, W.C.
 McIntyre, J. M., Montreal—Savoy Hotel, W.C.
 McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. M., and Miss Ada, Toronto—41, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
 McLennan, Prof. and Mrs. J. C., Toronto—Berners Hotel, W.
 McPhedran, Dr. A. G., Weston, Ont.—113, Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E.
 Miller, J. K., Glasgow—Victoria Hotel, S.W.
 Miller, Wm., Toronto—Bonnington Hotel, W.C.
 Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W., Vancouver—Horrex's Hotel, W.C.
 Mills, Mr. and Mrs. H. S., Hamilton, Ont.—18, Montague Street, W.C.
 Moderne, R. C., Montreal—Savoy Hotel, W.C.
 Morand, Lucien, Quebec—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.
 Morris, Miss C. E., Hamilton, Ont.—Kenilworth Hotel, W.C.
 Morrisey, T. L., Montreal—Imperial Hotel, W.C.
 Morrisey, Michael, Prince Albert, Sask.—Kenilworth Hotel, W.C.
 Murray, Miss G., Toronto—6, Bedford Place, W.C.
 Murray, F. T., Montreal—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.
 Nason, W., Winnipeg—Oriol College, Oxford.
 Nelson, Mrs., Toronto—32, Craven Hill Gardens, W.
 Nesbitt, Miss J. K., Windsor, Ont.—24, Lexham Gardens, W.
 Nordin, Mr. and Mrs. O. W., Nordin, N.B.—Hotel Metropole, S.W.
 Odell, Mrs.—30, The Avenue, Brondesbury Park, N.W.
 Ogilvy, Jno., Montreal—29, Belgrave Square, S.W.
 O'Reilly, Miss—Hotel Metropole, S.W.
 Orme, Miss M., Ottawa—94, Redcliffe Gardens, South Kensington.
 Osborne, Mrs. A. G. and Miss R., Hamilton, Ont.—Clifton Hotel, Welbeck Street, W.
 Palmer, L., Montreal—Russell Hotel, W.C.
 Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. J., Toronto—8, Bouverie Street, E.C.
 Parker, the Misses, Woodstock, Ont.—Thackeray Hotel, W.C.
 Parkes, Mr. and Mrs. T. J., Sherbrooke, P.Q.—9, St. George's Square, St. Anne's-on-Sea, Lancs.
 Parsons, A. F., Toronto—Bedford Hotel, W.C.
 Pemberton, Mrs., Victoria—Windsor Hotel, S.W.
 Pirret, Miss J. C., Pasadena, Cal.—Lyceum Club, 128, Piccadilly, W.
 Ponton, A. M., Calgary—Bonnington Hotel, W.C.
 Pousette, H. R., Sarnia, Ont.—United Empire Club, W.
 Priestman, Mr. and Mrs. J., Toronto—11, Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.
 Ramsay, Miss, Toronto—Marshall Thompson's Hotel.
 Rand, Dr. B., Harvard, U.S.A.—4, Montague Street, W.C.
 Rea, Mr. and Mrs. J. R., Ottawa—Buckingham Palace Hotel, S.W.
 Revillon, M. (Revillon Freres), Paris—Carlton Hotel, S.W.
 Rexford, the Rev. Dr., Mrs., Miss E., Miss H. M., and Miss M., Montreal—27, Montague Street, W.C.
 Richey, Miss E. A., Toronto—Great Central Hotel, N.W.
 Robb, W. D., Montreal—Grand Hotel, S.W.
 Robertson, Miss and Miss R., Toronto—2, Granville Place, W.
 Robertson, Miss A., Toronto—Artillery Mansions Hotel, S.W.
 Robertson, Miss J. R., and Miss A. L., Toronto—Cambridge House, Montague Street, W.C.
 Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A., Hamilton, Ont.—c/o C.P.R., Charing Cross, S.W.
 Rogers, W., Verdun, P.Q.—458, High Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
 Rose, H. E., Toronto—Grand Hotel, S.W.
 Ross, Dr. and Mrs. G. W., Toronto—29, Tavistock Square, W.C.
 Rowand, Miss M., Toronto—Doran Court, Redhill, Surrey.
 Rushbrook, Abie, Montreal—Grafton Hotel, W.C.
 Rutherford, G. S., Winnipeg—13, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
 Savard, Mr. and Mrs. J. A., and Miss M. L., Victoria, B.C.—Hyde Park Hotel, W.
 Scott, Mrs. E. J., Montreal—Hotel Metropole, S.W.
 Scott, Miss I., Hamilton, Ont.—Clifton Hotel, Welbeck Street, W.
 Scott, Miss and Miss M., Ottawa—90, Redcliffe Gardens, S. Kensington.
 Semmens, Mr. and Mrs. A. W., Hamilton, Ont.—Kenilworth Hotel, W.C.
 Senft, Mrs. A. A., Montreal—Ivanhoe Hotel, W.C.
 Shortt, Dr. Adam, Ottawa—Russell Hotel, W.C.
 Simmon, Mrs. N., Toronto—Great Central Hotel, N.W.
 Sinnott, H. A., Calgary—Savoy Hotel, W.C.
 Skill, Mrs. and Miss, Cobourg, Ont.—4, Emperor's Gate, W.
 Slasor, Mrs. J., Mr. H., and Miss E., Winnipeg—6, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
 Smart, G. Bogue, Ottawa—Imperial Hotel, W.C.
 Smith, Miss B., London, Ont.—Thackeray Hotel, W.C.
 Smith, W., and H. S., Ottawa—New College, Oxford.
 Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs. J., Truro, N.S.—Victoria Hotel, S.W.
 Starr, Mr. and Mrs. D. A., Miss M., and Miss N., Halifax, N.S.—Mayfield, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire.
 Stock, H. E. R., Toronto—Lexham Mansions, Lexham Gardens, W.
 Stokes, Miss N. M., Calgary—Thackeray Hotel, W.C.
 Stroud, Mrs. H. W., and Miss H., Montreal—13, Gordon Street, W.C.
 Swan, A. D., Montreal—Russell Hotel, W.C.
 Taunton, Mrs. E. B., Toronto—Arundel Hotel, W.C.
 Thacker, Mr. and Mrs. G. J., Winnipeg—Chislehurst, Kent.
 Thompson, A. N., and Mrs. S., Montreal—Strand Palace Hotel, W.C.
 Tisdale, E. C. H., Beaverton, Ont.—Russell Hotel, W.C.
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 Wright, Jos., Miss J., E. F., and Mrs. E. A., Toronto—Hotel Cecil, W.C.

CANADIANS ON THE CONTINENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 29.

Sir William Van Horne (Montreal) has arrived from London at the Meurice Hotel. Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, who represented the Canadian Government at the Congress of the Olympic Committee, has returned to London.

The Canadian Section of the France-America Committee celebrated St. John the Baptist Day on Sunday by inviting its members and the Canadian Colony to attend a special service in St. Sulpice Church. This society is also organising on the evening of Dominion Day a dinner at the Palais d'Orsay Hotel, under the joint presidency of the Canadian General Commissioner and Mr. Jacques Bardoux, President of *La Canadienne*. Last week a delegation composed of Mr. Bardoux, Mr. Maurice Hodent (Secretary), Mr. Froidevaux, and Mr. Lau, was received by the President of the Republic and delivered to M. Poincaré, on behalf of the Committee of the French-speaking Congress of Quebec a special copy of the proceedings of the Congress. On behalf of the Royal Geographical Society of Quebec they also presented the President with a map of the Lands and Forests Department of Quebec, showing the new Raymond Poincaré Lake in the District of Ungava. They were warmly received by M. Poincaré, who had a long conversation with the delegates touching on the development of Franco-Canadian relations.

Miss Fannie and Miss Rachel Joseph (Montreal) sailed last week for home on the s.s. *Kaiserin Augusta Victoria*.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Barry (Montreal) have arrived from Switzerland at the Chatham Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gilleau, Miss Elsie Gilleau, Miss I. N. Rathwell, Mr. R. W. Hampson (Montreal) have returned from Vichy to the Continental Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. L. Wilson (Toronto) are registered at the Elysée Palace; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Farwell (Sherbrooke) at the Plaza, Mr. and Mrs. Keen (Hamilton) at the Regina, Mr. J. O'Grady, Mr. J. H. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. McMurtry (Toronto), and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. de Bray (Montreal) at the Grand.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. and Miss Rutherford (Montreal) are in Meran. Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Shaw (Montreal) are in St. Moritz, Mr. and Mrs. S. McIlwain and Miss Wilma (Toronto) are in Zurich. Mrs. A. M. Winter (Vancouver) and Miss Converse (Victoria) in Lucerne, Mr. J. L. C. Stuart (Toronto) in Amsterdam, Miss E. F. Jones (Toronto) in Berlin, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Nelson (Montreal), Miss S. G. Carter (Vancouver) in Scheveningen.

Other Canadian visitors registered at the General Commissioner's Office, 17-19, Boulevard des Capucines, are:—Mr. J. E. Brindman, Mr. Frank Norris, Mrs. E. Fairchild (Hamilton), Mrs. Andrew Forbes, Mrs. Hector Verret, Mrs. John F. and Miss Winifred Orde (Ottawa), Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Macdonald (Saskatoon), Dr. H. M. Manseau, Mr. Louis Scheuer, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Vallières, Miss I. Vallières, Mr. and Mrs. M. Amey, Mr. Joseph Fortier, Mr. J. T. Armand, Mr. M. F. Callagher (Montreal), Miss M. Haskamp (Edmonton), Rev. J. Massicotte (Three Rivers).

Canadian Northern Railway.—The May traffic return shows a gross decrease of \$576,800, and a net decrease of \$98,600. Aggregate gross increase from July 1, 244,000; aggregate net increase, \$381,900; increase in mileage, 373.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—The statement of earnings and expenses by cable for the month of May is as follows:—Gross earnings, 1913, \$11,905,000; 1914, \$9,796,000; being a decrease of \$2,109,000. Working expenses, 1913, \$8,401,000; 1914, \$6,833,000; being a decrease of \$1,568,000. Net earnings, 1913, \$3,504,000; 1914, \$2,963,000, being a decrease of \$541,000. Aggregate gross earnings from July 1 to end of May, 1913, \$127,721,000; 1914, \$119,760,000, a decrease of \$7,961,000. Aggregate net earnings from July 1 to end of May, 1913, \$42,618,000; 1914, \$39,090,000, a decrease of \$3,528,000.



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J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Newfoundland.

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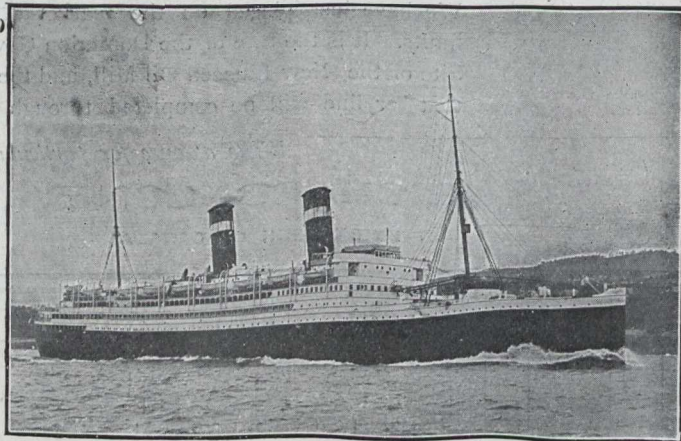
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Corsican (To Quebec and Montreal) Saturday, July 11
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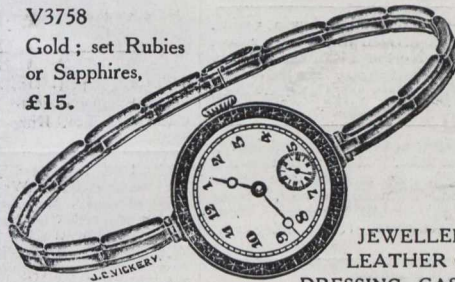
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