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BRITISH COLUMBIA FINANCIAL TIMES

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

Vol. V. No. 10

VANCOUVER, MAY 18, 1918

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Fishery Commission and the Salmon Situation

Provincial Commissioner of Fisheries Advocates Closes of Salmon Fishing on Fraser River and Tributary Waters as only Solution for Reestablishing the Salmon Packing Industry and Preserving the Great Salmon Resources of this River.

The American Canadian Fishing Commission headed by the Secretary of Commerce, Redfield of the United States and Chief Justice Hazen of Canada is charged with the purpose of settling all outstanding questions between the two Countries in regard to fish. This Commission visited the Province and held sessions at Prince Rupert, Victoria and Vancouver and also at Seattle, Washington. The uppermost question before it on the Pacific is the salmon situation on the Fraser River and in this the fishing interests of the State of Washington and the province of British Columbia have vital interests. We have the assurance from the Commission that all questions will be handled in an international way as it concerns the two countries and not in the parochial interests of the state of Washington or British Columbia alone. It is this view which makes the operation of the Commission give expression to the profound faith that legislation will be passed which will be in the interests of the entire people of both Countries and not subserve special or particular interests which has been the source of much unpleasantness and dissatisfaction in the past, and which has steadily tended to the ultimate destruction of the fishing resources of the two Countries when the fishing grounds are in close proximity to international waters.

The salmon situation on the Fraser River is incapable of being dealt with separately by either government for the reason that the fish propagate in the watershed of the Fraser River which is wholly in Canadian territory and the bulk of the catch is caught in American waters. Striving after the largest share possible by the fishermen of either country involve close competition and intense fishing which has resulted in a rapid depletion of the run of

salmon particularly of the most important commercial variety that of the sockeye.

As an important contribution to the work of the Commission the reports of the Commissioner of Fisheries for the Province of British Columbia the Hon. William Sloan and the assistant to the Commissioner, Mr. John P. Babcock are outstanding. They treat of the subject in a broad international way and the conclusion of both is that the only solution is the absolute prohibition of fishing for sockeye salmon in the Fraser River District and waters inhab-

ited by this fish on its annual migration to the spawning beds of the Fraser River watershed, for a term of years sufficient to rehabilitate the run. The letter of the Hon. Wm. Sloan follows while that of Mr. Babcock will be found on page three of this issue. Mr. Sloan says:

"As the Commissioner of Fisheries for the Province of British Columbia, I desire to comment briefly on the present precarious condition of the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River. The watershed of that river, and its channels lie wholly within the Province. From its watershed have come all, but a fraction, of the sockeye that have been taken in the waters contiguous to the international boundary line which separates the Province of British Columbia and the State of Washington. From that watershed must continue to come the seaward migrants of sockeye which produce the commercial runs of sockeye to those waters, because there is no other watershed tributary to those waters which affords sufficient spawning and rear-

ing waters for sockeye salmon. The vast runs of former big years demonstrates the extent, and the value of the runs that that watershed can produce. It is the greatest sockeye producing watershed known. No other watershed has produced such vast numbers of sockeye. That watershed is today as capable as ever of producing the vast run of the past. It has not been contaminated. Settlement, power and irrigation have not injured it in any way. It needs only to be protected to produce the great runs of the past. Its produce has been lessened,—almost destroyed—because a sufficient number of spawning sockeye has not been per-

FISHERY COMMISSION AND THE SALMON SITUATION
SALMON RESOURCE AND FRASER RIVER WATERSHED
INSPECTION OF ELECTRIC WIRING AND APPARATUS
LIFE INSURANCE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1917
RECENT ANNUAL REPORTS
MINING THROUGHOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA.
TRUST COMPANY NOTES, COMPANY NOTES, INSURANCE MUNICIPAL, LUMBER, MINING AND OTHER INFORMATION

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mitted to reach it. The run in the three last years have steadily decreased because too few of the adult salmon have escaped capture in Dominion and State waters, because of excessive fishing too many have been captured. The run of the big year was further destroyed by a rockslide blockading the river channel at Hell's Gate in 1913.

“That the run in the three last years have been almost wiped out by commercial fishing, and that the run in the big year has been alarmingly decreased has been ably demonstrated by statements already submitted to you. It is unnecessary here to more than call your attention to the evidence of depletion already in your hands. I do, however, accentuate the fact that the evidence submitted to you, by our department, is founded upon scientifically ascertained facts. The watershed of the Fraser and the fishing areas supplied by it have been under close scrutiny since 1901. No other has been so carefully observed. The history of the race of sockeye that frequent the Fraser is better known than that of any other district. The facts are no longer questioned. The run of sockeye to the Fraser is periously near to extermination. They will be exterminated if conditions remain as they are, and in so short a period as to wipe out all interests of both fisherman and canners. In view of the evidence there is, in my judgment, but one thing to do. Adopt measures than will insure to the water-shed all the sockeye that still survive. To that end I would suggest that the total prohibition of sockeye fishing in the waters frequented by those produced in the Fraser River, until such time as they have recovered from their depleted condition. I suggest this though it does involve compensation to resident fishermen and canners who can establish that they are entitled to compensation by their respective Governments. It is fruitless to rely upon concurrent regulations in British Columbia and the State of Washington waters. That has been tried and failed. Such efforts will continue to fail. Present commercial and monetary considerations must be eliminated. It must be in an international way, because it is an international question. It is one of the greatest fishery questions in which Canada and the United States are now concerned. The only adequate, the only permanent solution of this question, I submit, is the acquisition by Canada and the United States of all the rights in this fishery, of which they may not now be in possession. That being established, the waters should be closed to sockeye fishing for such a period of time as is necessary to restore the runs to the abundance of former big years. When that has been accomplished let fishing be resumed under supervision and for the benefit of the two nations until such time as they have been recouped for their expenditures and thereafter in such manner and to the end that the supply may not again become depleted.

“I submit, gentlemen, that the Governments of Canada and the United States should recognise that the conditions confronting them demand such treatment. There is no gainsaying the evidence. The watershed of the Fraser River will, when adequately protected, produce more sockeye salmon than any known watershed. It produced in 1913, 2,300,000 cases. In the three following lean years it produced an average of but 267,000 cases per year. Being in possession of a watershed capable of producing 2,300,000 cases a year, can any government be content with conditions by which but 267,000 cases are produced, and the continuance of which will entirely destroy any production whatever? The evidence in the case is conclusive, it is undisputed, the fishery is in a precarious condition, there is, however, a difference of opinion as to the remedies to be applied. I submit that those best qualified to speak have made it plain that no temporary measure will produce desired results. The races of sockeye that frequent the Fraser cannot be restored by any halfway measure. To allow the destruction of the sockeye fisheries of the Fraser River would be an unnatural, immoral and unpatriotic policy.

“The questions here involved are similar to those in the fur seal case. They are international in character, and not Provincial or State questions, and must be dealt with upon broad national lines and in the interests of the people of Canada and the United States.”

Salmon Resource and the Fraser River Watershed

Mr. John P. Babcock, assistant to the Commissioner of Fisheries for the Province and "attorney for the fish" makes an important presentation of the value of the watershed of the Fraser River to the salmon industry and the steps necessary to take to preserve the run. Delivered before the American-Canadian Fishery Conference at Vancouver.

"The outstanding features in the salmon fishery of the Fraser River District, in my judgment, are the depletion of the runs, and the potentialities of the watershed. Because depletion has been shown, and is universally admitted, I shall confine attention to the latter.

"The watershed of the Fraser River contains a greater area of tributary fresh water lakes than are found in any other on the coast. The Fraser drains the major portion of the south-eastern section of the Province of British Columbia. Three of the largest lakes on the Pacific slope and five others of large area contribute their waters to the Fraser, and afford spawning areas and rearing waters for a countless number of sockeye salmon. No other known watershed affords such an extended spawning area. No other watershed produced, in a single year, such vast numbers of sockeye. The great runs of 1901, 1905, 1909 and 1913 demonstrate the harvest that watershed will afford when abundantly seeded. The great catches of those years—ranging from 1,572,000 to 2,401,000 cases demonstrates the number of fish that may safely be taken without injury to the runs of the future, because, notwithstanding such great catches, every section of the spawning area of the watershed was shown to have been abundantly seeded in 1901, 1905 and 1909, and there is evidence to show that its spawning area would have been as abundantly seeded in 1913 but for an accident.

"Since 1901, I have made a study of conditions on the fishing and spawning grounds of the Fraser River. I first inspected its spawning area in 1901. As the agent of the Provincial Government I have inspected that watershed during the spawning period every year since, with the exception of the years 1910 and 1911. The annual publication of the Provincial Government contains my yearly reports.

"As the result of my inspections, I feel fully justified in submitting that the major portion of the great runs of 1905, 1909 and 1913, were the product of the sockeye that spawned in that section of the watershed of the Fraser that lies north of the great canyon in the coast ranges, commonly termed "the Fraser River Canyon." And that the major portion of the runs in the alternate years—the lean year—were the product of the sockeye that spawned in that section of the watershed that lies to the south and west of the Fraser River Canyon. In the discussion of this question the former is here termed the Upper Section of the Fraser River Watershed, and the latter, the Lower Section of the Fraser Watershed. In my judgment, the great runs of the big years have very largely consisted of fish propagated in the Upper Section, plus the normal yearly product of the Lower Section. The runs in the alternate, or lean years, have been the normal yearly product of the Lower Section plus the small numbers produced in the lean years from the beds of the Upper Section.

"In the big year 1901, 1905 and 1909 every spawning bed in the Upper Section was crowded with sockeye. They were found there in incredible numbers. The beds of that section in 1913 showed an alarming decrease. While over four million of sockeye were recorded as entering Quesnel Lake in 1909, but five hundred and fifty thousand were shown to have entered that lake in 1913, and less than twenty-eight thousand in 1917. Furthermore similar conditions were shown to have existed in all the lake districts of the Upper Section in 1913 and 1917. The number of sockeye that reached the beds of the Upper Section in 1917 were shown to have been very much less than in 1913, and little,

if any, more numerous than in some recent lean years. The records of the Upper Section in 1913 and again in 1917, demonstrate that the conditions which produced the big run in 1905, 1909 and 1913, no longer exist, that the big year run has been destroyed and that hereafter the runs of those years must be classed with the runs in the lean years. In the alternate—the lean—years the spawning beds of the Upper Section were but sparingly seeded up to 1906 and have not been as well seeded since. Gradually, with one or two exceptional years, the number of sockeye which reached the Upper Section in the lean years has notably declined. Every district in the Upper Section shows a decline. Hatcheries located at Shuswap and Seton Lakes, the only hatcheries in the Upper Section, have been closed because a sufficient number of sockeye have not reached those lakes in recent years to afford a supply of eggs. No eggs were, or could have been collected at either of those lakes in the last three years.

"Passing to the spawning area of the Lower Section of the Fraser, the record discloses that from 1901 to 1917 there was no pronounced increase in the run in the big years over the run of the lean years. That there has been as many fish on those beds in the lean years as in the big years. This is especially true of the runs to Lillooet and Harrison Lakes, the two great lakes of the Lower Section. (The runs to this section have shown a steady decline. There were less sockeye in this section in 1917 than in any former year, big or lean, on record, and less eggs were secured for the hatcheries.

"Because the bulk of the run of the big years issues from the Upper Section of the Watershed, and because there has been no noticeable increase in the number of sockeye on the beds of the Lower Section in those years, it appears that the condition which originally brought about the phenomenon of the big run and the three following small runs of sockeye to the Fraser was of such a character as to have affected only the run to the Upper Section and yet did not affect the run to the Lower Section.

"Because the run to every lake district of the Upper Section was equally affected we are warranted in assuming that the point of obstruction was located below the junction of the Thompson and the Fraser Rivers.

"Because the run was affected for three years only, it is assumed that the barrier, or blockade, was of such a character as to have affected the run in those years only and did not affect the run in the fourth year, that in the fourth year it had worn away or been removed by high water to an extent that permitted the run of that year to reach the spawning beds of the Upper Section.

"The channel of the Fraser through the canyon extending from Yale to Cisco is exceedingly narrow at many points. Towering cliffs of rock line its banks. A rockslide such as the one that occurred in that canyon, at Hell's Gate in 1913, could easily have produced a similar result at an earlier period of time, and just as effectively cut off the run for a number of years as the slide of 1913 would have done had it not been removed by the Dominion Government in 1914. Great as was the slide of 1913, it did not cut off all of the early run of sockeye of that year. Owing to extreme high water in July, numbers of sockeye were enabled to pass through, as was demonstrated by the fish reaching Quesnel and Chilco Lakes.

"Assuming then that we have here a reasonable theory of the origin and the nature of the barrier that cut off the the sockeye from the spawning area of the Upper Section of the Fraser which resulted in the phenomenon of the one big year and three lean year runs of sockeye, let us speculate as to the extent of its effect upon the runs of the three lean years. The barrier may have been sufficient to have cut off a portion of the run only, or it may have cut off the entire run. If a portion of the run at extreme high or low water was enabled to pass, that portion would have furnished the nucleus—the seed—for a run four years later.

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"If we assume that the entire run was cut off from the Upper Section for one or all of the three years of the cycle, we must furnish a plausible, a workable, theory to account for the restoration of the runs in the three lean years. That is not difficult. Dr. Gilbert, by his study of the growth and structure of the scales of the sockeye, has demonstrated that while the race of sockeye that frequent the Fraser are predominately four-year-old fish, there is in the run of every year, three-year-old, four-year-old and five-year-old fish. He demonstrated 'clearly that in the Fraser basin a high percentage of four-year-old fish accompanied a large pack or stated conversely, a small pack is occasioned mainly by a deficiency in four-year-old fish.'"

"In four runs he found an average of 82 per cent. of four-year-old fish. In the catch of 1912 he found 21.5 per cent. of three-year-old fish, and 10 per cent. of five-year-old fish. The presence of from 54 to 99 per cent. of four-year-old fish in five consecutive runs and plus per cent. to 46 per cent. of five-year-old fish in the same runs, establishes the fact that from each year's spawning a proportion of five-year-old fish are produced. We have here evidence of the existence in the run of the year that was not obstructed the nucleus for a future run. The period taken to build up a run from such a scant seeding must have been an extended one. Had this constituted the only seed that reached the beds in the three lean years the run following the big year should have been more readily built up than the run in the two following years. In fact, the record of the pack demonstrates that the catch in the year following the big run has always been greater than in the two following years.

"We are not, however, confined to the conclusion that if the run for three years, was entirely destroyed, that the run in the lean years was built up entirely from the spawning of five-year-old fish. Granting the premises of the home stream theorists that salmon bred in a stream return to that stream to spawn because the weight of evidence favours their contention—there is abundant evidence on this coast and in New Zealand, where the Pacific salmon have been established, to show that some of the salmon bred in one stream have, on reaching maturity, entered a different stream to spawn. Further, it has not been shown or claimed that all the fish bred in a watershed return to the identical tributary of that watershed in which they were propagated. There is sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion that some salmon propagated in the Lower Section of the Fraser have entered the Upper Section and spawned there. We have therefore three strings to our bow to account for the existence of the runs of the lean years. (1) The escapes at high or low stages of water during the original blockade; (2) The overlapping five-year-old fish bred in the Upper Section by the run that did survive, and (3) the fish bred in the Lower Section that passed to the Upper Section and spawned there.

"The building up of a run to the Upper Section of the Fraser by any or all of the measures here indicated would, of necessity, have taken a long period of time. We cannot estimate it, but we are not compelled to place it in the dark ages, or even two or three centuries ago. We can, however, postulate, that, during that period the Indians of the Upper Sections, and in the Fraser Canyon, were catching such fish as they could secure up to the limit of their demands, and were in consequence interfering with a more rapid development of a run. The records of Simon Fraser, the discoverer

*B. C. Fishermen Report, 1915, pp. 29 and 30.

(Continued on page 15.)

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BRITISH COLUMBIA FINANCIAL TIMES

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VOL. 5 VANCOUVER, B. C., MAY 18, 1918 No. 10

Our purpose in presenting the statement of the Commissioner of Fisheries for the Province of British Columbia, the Hon. William Sloan and the Assistant to the Commissioner, Mr. J. P. Babcock, is to enforce upon the attention of the business interests of the Province the importance of the Fraser River and its watershed as spawning grounds for salmon and the economic importance of the run of salmon each year to these grounds to spawn. The fact of depletion in the run to the Fraser River is universally accepted and it is a safe conclusion that if present conditions are permitted to obtain, the absolute extinction of the salmon as a commercial fish will take place.

Last year the Province of British Columbia packed 1,557,485 cases of salmon conservatively valued at \$11,925,000. Of this total the Fraser River district packed 377,988 cases, of which only 123,614 were sockeye salmon, and the year of 1917 was the big sockeye year of the four-year cycle to the Fraser River. The whole of Puget Sound and Fraser River pack was only something over 260,000 cases. The last big year, 1913, over 2,500,000 cases of sockeye were packed on Puget Sound and the Fraser River, all being Fraser River fish. If the run of sockeye can be brought back to former conditions it is safe to say that the pack of Fraser River fish would exceed \$25,000,000 per year as against the present pack valued in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. The important economic aspect of the Fraser River salmon is emphasized by this statement and the serious conditions in which the industry is now placed calls for drastic action. If the industry is to be maintained the conclusions of both the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner that the prohibition of the fishing of salmon both in Puget Sound, the Gulf of Georgia as well as in the Fraser River is the only way to rehabilitate the run and will in the end prove a blessing in disguise. The American-Canadian Fishery Commission, before whom these two papers were read at its sessions at Vancouver, stated that the questions that came

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

before it would be handled in an international way. Since this situation can be handled only in this way we expect that the necessary provisions will be put in effect looking to the upbuilding of the commercial run of fish to the Fraser River and conservation and intensive development of this important source of both the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia.

The disastrous fire to the shipbuilding plant of J. Coughlan & Sons which took place on the morning of Wednesday, May 15th, is one of the most severe which the Province of British Columbia has ever experienced and perhaps the largest in the City of Vancouver. It is conservatively estimated that the marine and fire loss will involve an amount of over \$1,500,000. We are advised that had there been a fire boat for the protection of the water front of Vancouver on guard the fire could have been extinguished by it with a loss not exceeding \$5,000. Vancouver harbour has not got a fire boat and this fire occurred in such a way that it was very difficult to fight from the shore side; hence the rapid headway which the fire gathered and the heavy loss finally involved.

Two and one-half years ago there was a big object lesson in the lack of a fire boat when on the decline of a still Sunday summer afternoon the New England Fish Company's plant and wharf on Burrard Inlet was destroyed by fire. Had the wind from the east or the west been blowing at the time there would have been nothing to stop a huge conflagration along the waterfront of Vancouver. A north wind would have consumed factories and warehouses in that locality of the City. The only way the fire could be fought was from the water side by means of a fire boat. These two years and one-half have not proved sufficient time to place upon the waterfront a fire-fighting craft of any kind. How long a time yet must we wait for a fire boat to be placed in the service of the harbour and the City?

The hazard of the waterfront of the City of Vancouver, both on Burrard Inlet and False Creek, is known wherever fire risks are underwritten. Yet those in position of responsibility and authority have not taken one step for the protection of the life and property of the citizens of Vancouver in the important direction of providing adequate fire protection to the waterfront.

Recent Annual Reports

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

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY
TRUST COMPANIES ACT, CERTIFICATE NO. 14
Extra Provincial

Head Office, 9 St. John Street, Montreal, Quebec
Provincial Head Office, 456 Seymour Street, Vancouver

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1917.

LIABILITIES—

Capital Paid Up	\$ 628,465.84
Loans Payable, Governments Deposit as per Con.	200,000.00
Accounts Payable	1,013.29
Accrued Charges	2,013.92
Contingent Reserve Account	43,912.70
Unclaimed Dividends	117.50
Interest Accrued	586.30
Revenue, Suspense Account	35,543.33
Estates, Trusts and Agencies	1,504,555.19
Guaranteed Account	1,089,521.00

Total\$3,505,729.07

ASSETS—

Mortgages	166,841.48
Municipal Debentures and War Loans	75,137.85
Real Estate	51,980.43
Other Securities	33,300.00
Interest Due and Accrued	4,047.54
Sundry Time and Call Loans	207,874.12
Deposit with Government	200,000.00
Office Furniture and Fixtures	10,691.49
Real Estate	70,054.75
Accounts Receivable	23,853.64
Accrued Fees	10,322.99
Interest and Fees	35,543.33
Cash on Hand and in Bank	22,005.26
Estates, Trusts and Agencies	1,504,555.19
Guaranteed Account	1,089,521.00

Total\$3,505,729.07

B. HAL. BROWN
President and General Manager.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY
Trust Companies Act., Certificate No. 23
Extra-Provincial

Head Office, 11 Place D'Armes, Montreal, Quebec
Provincial Head Office, 408 Homer Street Vancouver

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1917.

LIABILITIES—

Capital	\$ 1,000,000.00
Reserve	850,000.00
Profit and Loss	67,511.43
Dividend Declared and Unpaid	20,000.00
Guaranteed Accounts	869,217.98
Mortgage Loan on Building	170,000.00
Other Liabilities	10,787.29

Total\$2,937,516.70

Contingent Liabilities under Bonds \$1,734,000

ASSETS—

Cash in Bank and on Hand	109,699.71
Deposits with Provincial Governments	235,000.00
Call Loans	825,967.59
Mortgage Loans	281,061.16
Securities owned by Company	1,023,569.69
Offices Premises	401,317.90
Other Assets	110,900.65

Total\$2,937,516.70

Estates and Trusts under Administration and
Trusteeships for Bonds Issue Aggregating\$241,395,372.96

F. G. DONALDSON
General Manager.

STANDARD TRUST COMPANIES
Trust Companies Act, Certificate No. 28
Extra-Provincial

Head Office, 346 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Provincial Head Office, 833 Hastings Street, West, Vancouver

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1917.

LIABILITIES—

Balances due to Estates under Administration	\$ 676,032.47
Clients' Invested Funds	688,897.93
Sundry Outstandings	13,291.93
Capital Paid Up	750,000.00
Reserve	500,000.00
Profit and Loss Account	27,158.65
Dividend Payable Jan. 2, 1918	33,750.00
Clients' Estates under Administration	10,214,792.57
Agency Liability	1,876,225.59

Total\$14,780,149.14

ASSETS—

Cash in Bank and on Hand	204,996.42
Dom. of Can. War Bonds	102,271.50
Loans on First and Equitable Mortgages	1,070,954.41
Advances to Estates under Administration	790,471.41
Offices Premises	221,357.43
Mortgages and Foreclosed Properties	296,391.47
Miscellaneous	2,687.98
Clients' Estates under Administration	10,214,792.57
Agency Assets	1,876,225.59

Total\$14,780,149.14

W. E. LUGSDIN,
Secretary-Treasurer

CANADIAN COLLIERIES (Dunsmuir) LIMITED
EXTRA—PROVINCIAL

Head Office, 263 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec
Provincial Head Offices, Pemberton Block, Victoria

Balance Sheet as at June 30, 1917.

RESOURCES—

Capital Paid Up	\$15,000,000.00
First Mortgage 5% Bonds	10,000,026.67
Bond Interest Accrued	1,999,883.67
Special Loans	226,496.31
Current Liabilities	342,264.80

Total\$27,568,671.45

ASSETS—

Properties, Plant, Equipment and Investments	\$24,095,974.77
Current Assets	715,230.98
Profit and Loss Account	2,757,465.70

Total\$27,568,671.45

HERBERT S. ADLINGTON,
Secretary.

HEDLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY
EXTRA—PROVINCIAL

Head Office, 42 Broadway, New York City . U. S. A.
Provincial Head Office, Hedley

Balance Sheet as at December, 31, 1917.

LIABILITIES—

Capital Paid Up	\$ 1,200,000.00
Undivided Profits	\$443,687.98
Profits, 1917	226,094.62
	\$669,782.60

Less Dividends Paid in 1917\$240,000.00

Surplus at Jan. 1, 1918 429,782.60

Total\$1,629,782.60

ASSETS—

Original Investment	\$ 920,000.00
Additional Investments	574,364.33
Cash in Bank	48,630.80
Accounts Receivable	86,787.47

Total\$1,629,782.60

JOHN D. CLARKE,
Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

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

PELEG HOWLAND, President E. HAY, General Manager

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

VANCOUVER—J. M. LAY, Manager

BRANCHES :

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

The Bank of Toronto

Incorporated 1855

Capital \$5,000,000 Reserve Fund 6,555,306

We invite the banking accounts of business people, corporations and others; also private and savings accounts. Careful attention given to all business whether large or small.

Complete facilities for every description of banking.

Vancouver Branch : Hastings and Cambie Streets
J. K. BALL, Manager.

Branches at New Westminster—Victoria—Merritt, B. C.

Incorporated 1832

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital, \$6,500,000 Reserve, \$12,000,000
Total Assets over \$110,000,000

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

Special facilities for the handling of collections on points in the U. S. A.

BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER :
418 Hastings St. W. 1215 Granville St.

The Molsons Bank

One of the oldest chartered banks in Canada
Incorporated 1855

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

General Banking Business Transacted
One Dollar Opens Savings Account

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

Established 1865

Union Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG

Paid Up Capital\$ 5,000,000
Reserve 3,400,000
Total Assets (over) 130,000,000

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

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

Vancouver Office - - G. T. Bishop, Manager

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

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

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

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES

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

Most Modern Offices. Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Granville and Pender Streets.....G. N. Stacey, Mgr.
Hastings and Carrall Streets.....W. O. Joy, Mgr.

STATEMENT OF COAL AND COKE TONNAGE—RETURNS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1918

Name of Company	Mine	Coal Tonnage	Coke Tonnage
Canadian Collieries, Ltd.	Comox	33,103	659
Canadian Collieries, Ltd.	Wellington	14,669	Nil
Western Fuel Company	Nanaimo	52,259	"
Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd.	South Wellington	7,387	"
British Columbia Coal Mining Co., (Leased)	East Wellington	8	"
Nanoose Collieries, Ltd.	Nanoose Bay	2,108	"
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.	Michel	6,796	9,416
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.	Coal Creek	19,675	10,056
Corbin Coal & Coke Co.	Corbin	6,270	Nil
Middlesboro Collieries	Middlesboro	9,152	"
Princeton Coal & Land Co.	Princeton	2,974	"
John Ashman	Near Telkwa	93	"
Fleming Coal Co.	Merritt	2,528	"
TOTAL TONNAGE		157,022	20,131

The Royal Trust Company

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Fully Paid - - - \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - \$1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President
Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Vice-President
R. B. Angus
E. W. Beatty, K.C.
A. D. Braithwaite
E. J. Chamberlain
H. R. Drummond
Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.E.
Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.
C. R. Hosmer
Lieut.-Colonel Bartlett
McLennan, D.S.O.
William McMaster
Major Herbert Molson, M.C.
Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor
A. E. Holt, Manager

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Vancouver—732 Dunsmuir Street. A. M. J. English,
Local Manager.
Victoria—Rooms 206-7, Union Bank Building. F. E.
Winslow, Acting Local Manager.

Established 1887

PEMBERTON & SON

Bond Dealers

Pacific Building

Vancouver, B. C.

Representatives

WOOD, GUNDY & CO., TORONTO

The General Administration Society

Associated with and under the same management as

Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien

With full power to transact a General
Trust Business

Head Office, Montreal

British Columbia Branch, Vancouver

A. C. STIRRETT,

850 Hastings Street West.

Manager.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

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

TRUSTEES EXECUTORS FINANCIAL AGENTS

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA OFFICE:

407 Seymour Street

Vancouver, B. C.

H. M. FORBES, Manager

In Appointing Your Executor—

Let us suggest that you write or ask for YOUR copy of our recently-published brochure on WILLS. It will interest you and give you conclusive reasons also for the appointment of a corporate instead of an individual Executor and Trustee.

Ask at the same time for YOUR copy of farm land listings. These are assets arising out of estates in process of being wound up and where it is necessary to realize. Prices and terms moderate.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

833 Hastings St. West

Vancouver, B. C.

Colonial Trust Company

INCORPORATED 1909

Registered in the Province of British Columbia and Alberta.

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

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

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

PROVINCIAL COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

Spartan Oil Company, Limited (N.P. L.), Vancouver	\$250,000
Eburne Steel Company, Limited, Eburne	100,000
Point Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, Vancouver	25,000
Esplanade Pavilion, Limited, Vancouver	25,000
National Motor Co., Limited, Victoria	10,000
North Wellington Collieries, Limited, Vancouver	25,000
Cunningham Drug Stores, Limited, Vancouver	10,000
Central Drug Stores, Limited, Vancouver	10,000
Mountain Sawmills, Limited, Kamloops	50,000
The Trufruit Products Manufacturing Co., Limited, Hatzie	50,000
Silversmith Mines, Limited (N.P. L.), Sandon	750,000
Seymour Tire & Rubber Company, Limited, Vancouver	10,000

COMPANY INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

On May 28 the shareholders of the Nanaimo Electric Light, Power & Heating Company, Limited, will meet in extraordinary general meeting at 220 Pemberton Building, Victoria, for the purpose of passing a resolution to increase the capital stock of the Company from \$100,000 to \$250,000 by the creation of 7,500 new shares of \$20 each.

COMPANY CHANGE OF NAME.

The B. C. Trading and Transportation Company, Limited of Kamloops has applied for change of name to Sawmills Machinery, Limited.

ASSIGNMENTS, CREDITORS' NOTICES, ETC.

Frederick S. Maule, carrying on a business under name of "The Duncan Trading Co.," General Merchants, Duncan, has assigned to James Roy, 225 Pacific Building, Vancouver.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

The Industrial Fire Insurance Company of Akron, Ohio, U. S. A., has ceased to carry on business in British Columbia. The company will carry out its contracts to expiration. Claims arising from loss may be presented to Seeley & Company, Dominion Building, Vancouver.

CITY OF TRAIL SELLS BONDS.

The City of Trail has sold to Burgess and Company, Toronto, \$6,400 waterworks twenty-year 6% debentures and \$15,000 school twenty-year 6% serial debentures at 84.934 and accrued interest.

Mr. W. H. Malkin, head of the firm of W. H. Malkin & Company, Limited, has recently returned from a meeting of directors of the Union Bank of Canada held at Winnipeg.

Prudential Trust Company, Limited

Head Office, Montreal

A General Trust Business Transacted

Estates Managed—Collections Made—Correspondence Invited.

Office for British Columbia

456 Seymour Street, Vancouver,

A. E. PLUMMER, Manager

Canadian Financiers Trust Company

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

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

839 Hastings St. W. Enquiries Invited Vancouver, B. C.

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

British Columbia Companies Struck Off Register

The Registrar of Joint-stock Companies, Victoria, has struck off the register the following companies incorporated under the "Companies Act" under subsection (3) of section 268 as of April 29th, 1918.

Companies incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1862-9," or prior Acts.

Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, The.
Gordan Hydraulic Mining Co., Limited.
Morning Star Gold Mining Company, Limited
Superior Gold Mining Company, Limited

Companies incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1878."

Ashcroft Town Hall and Building Company, Limited Liability
British Columbia Construction Company, Limited Liability
Nestegg and Firefly Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability
Roche Land Company, Limited Liability, The.
San Joaquin Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, The
Skeena River Mining Company, Limited Liability, The
Vancouver Transfer Company, Limited Liability, The
Waverley Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, The

Companies incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1890"

Bailey Brothers Company, Limited Liability
Brackman and Ker Milling Company, Limited Liability, The
Cameronian Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited Liability, The
Columbia Mining Company of Victoria, B. C., Ltd. Ltd., The
Fern Gold Mining and Milling Company, Limited Liability, The
Inland Cigar Manufacturing Company of B. C., Ltd. Liability, The
London and Rossland (B. C.) Mining Company, Limited Liability
London Hill Development and Mining Company, Ltd. Ltd.
Okanagan Telephone Company, Limited Liability, The
Nelson Mining and Development Company, Limited Liability
Ottawa Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability
Prince Mining and Development Company, Limited Liability, The
Rossland La Belle Mining and Development Company, Ltd. Ltd., The
Silver Queen Mining Company, Limited Liability
Slocan City Mining Company, Limited Liability, The
United Coal and Development Company, Limited Liability
Vancouver Jockey Club, Limited Liability, The

Companies incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1897."

Abbotsford Building and Development Company, Limited
A. E. Suckling and Company, Limited
Alberni Waterworks Company, Limited, The
Alexandra Copper Mines, Limited (Non-Personal Liability)
Amalgamated Gold Mines of Sheep Creek, Limited (N.P. L.)
American and B. C. Hydraulic Placer Company, Ltd. (N.P. L.)
American Canadian Development Company, Limited
Argo Mining & Tunnel Company, Limited (N.P. L.), The
Ark Group Mining and Milling Company, Limited (N.P. L.), The
Armstrong Light and Power Company, Limited, The
Associated Workers Company, Limited, The
A. T. Kelliher Lumber Company, Limited, The
Atlin Construction Company, Limited
Atlin Dredging Company, Limited
Atlin Water-works Company, Limited
Baker Shoe Company, Limited, The
Barclay Sound Packing Company, Limited, The
Baxter, Johnson Company, Limited
B. C. Bedding and Upholstery Company, Limited
B. C. Farms Company, Limited, The
B. C. Laundry Company, Limited
B. C. Mainland & Coast Industrial Company, Limited, The
B. C. Pressed Brick Company, Limited
Bermuda Steamship Company, Limited, The
Bevan, Gore & Eliot, Limited
B. F. Graham Lumber Company, Limited
Big Bend Mica Mines, Limited (Non-Personal Liability)
Big Casino Mining Company, Limited, The
Bitter Creek Mining Company, Limited (N.P. L.) The
Blue Bells Transportation Company, Limited
Blue Point Mines, Limited (Non-Personal Liability), The
Bornite Bank Gold Mining Company, Limited (N.P. L.), The
Boundary Lumber Company, Limited, The
Bowen Island Copper Company, Limited (N.P. L.), The
Boyden Tug Boat Company, Limited
British Beer Breweries, Limited
British California Oil Company, Limited, The
British Columbia Foundry and Engine Works Company, Limited
British Columbia Construction and Distributing Company, Ltd., The
British Columbia Ceiling and Roofing Company, Limited, The
British Columbia Magazine, Limited
British Columbia Native Oyster Company, Limited, The
British Columbia Orchard Lands, Limited
British Columbia Record, Limited, The
British Columbia Sand and Gravel Company, Limited
British Columbia Thoroughbred Association, Limited
Burrard Grain Company, Limited
Burrard Sanitarium, Limited
Buckhorn Gold and Copper Company, Limited (N.P. L.), The

Camborne Water Supply Company, Limited, The
Canadian Company, Limited, The
Canadian Company, Limited, The
Canadian General Underwriters Association, Limited, The
Canada-India Supply Company, Limited
Canadian Lang Stove Company, Limited, The
Canadian Mexican Pacific Steamship Company, Limited
Canadian Mexican Trading Company, Limited
Canadian Northern Coal and Coke Company, Limited
Canadian Northern Investment Company, Limited, The
Canadian Securities, Limited
Canada Western Chartered Corporation, Limited
Canada Zinc Company, Limited
Capitol Hill Land Company, Limited, The
Cap Sheaf Copper and Gold Company, Limited (N.P. L.)
Carter River Power Company, Limited
Carcade Power Company, Limited
C. B. Schreiber and Company, Limited
Charles W. Hills, Limited
Chase Lumber Company, Limited
C. H. Cowen Drug Company, Limited
Chilliwack Loan and Savings Company, Limited
Chilliwack Power and Light Company, Limited
Chilliwack Shingle Manufacturing Company, Limited
Chilliwack Water Supply Company, Limited, The
China Creek Lumber Company, Limited, The
Chinese Club, Limited, The
Christiansen-Brandt Company, Limited, The
Christie & Company, Limited
City Wharf Company, Limited
Clinton Hotel Company, Limited, The
Colbert Plumbing and Heating Company, Limited, The
Coldstream Valley Fruit Packing Company, Limited
Collingwood Oil Company, Limited, The
Columbia River Lumber Company, Limited, The
Columbia Taxicab Company, Limited
Columbia Wine and Spirit Company, Limited
Commercial Loan Company, Limited, The
Comox Valley Power Company, Limited
Concrete Engineering and Construction Company, Limited
Conrad Electric Power Company, Limited, The
Consolidated Amusement Company, Limited, The
Continental Power Company, Limited
Converse-Brown Shingle Company, Limited
Coronation Hotel Company, Limited
Couteau Power Company, Limited
Cowichan Company, Limited
Cowichan River Land Company, Limited
Cranbrook Brick Company, Limited
Cranbrook Drug and Book Company, Limited
Cranbrook Power and Light Company, Limited, The
Cranbrook Water Company, Limited, The
Crescent Lumber Company, Limited
Crescent Mines, Limited (Non-Personal Liability)
Creston Mercantile Company, Limited
Crothers Lumber Company, Limited
Crown Mining and Development Company, Ltd. (N.P. L.)
Crow's Nest Trading Company, Limited, The
Daily News Publishing Company, Limited, The
Dawson Hardware Company, Limited
Decarie Specialty Company, Limited, The
Delta Shingle Company, Limited, The
Denver Light and Power Company, Limited, The
Devils Canyon Mining Company, Limited
Diamond Liquor Company, Limited
Diamond Vale Coal and Iron Mines, Limited
Dominion Consolidated Mines Company, Limited, The
Dominion Engraving Company, Limited
Dominion Fish Company, Limited, The
Dominion Motor Car Company, Limited
Dominion Warehouse and Cartage Company, Limited
Dominion Wood Pipe Company, Limited, The
Duncans Power and Development Company, Limited
Duncans Water Works Company, Limited, The
East and West Lumber Company, Limited, The
East Kootenay Power and Light Company, Limited
Eburn Trading Company, Limited, The
Eclipse Mining Company of British Columbia, Ltd. (N.P. L.), The
Edgewood Orchards, Limited
Edinboro Timber Company, Limited
E. H. Heaps & Company, Limited
Elk River Power and Light Company, Limited
Elk Valley Development Company, Limited, The
Elsie Lake Power Company, Limited
Empire Club, Limited, The
Empress Mining Company, Limited
Enderby Trading Company, Limited, The
"Everett G. Griggs" Ship Company, Limited, The
E. W. MacLean, Limited

(To be continued in next issue)

H. BELL-IRVING & CO. LTD.

(Insurance Department)

INSURANCE

AND

Financial Agents

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

322 RICHARDS STREET

VANCOUVER, B. C.

To the Younger Generation

LIFE INSURANCE should appeal with peculiar force—for the reason that a Life Policy is the only investment in which the young have a decided advantage over their elders. Not only in the considerably lower cost—but in the greater immunity from ill health and other causes that prevent insurance—there is a strong argument for arranging this urgent matter of protection early in life.

The Great-West Life issues policies specially attractive to young persons. Premiums may be paid annually or otherwise to suit the applicant.

Rates on request.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

Dept. "D. 4."

Head Office: Winnipeg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE

Oldest Insurance Company in the World

AGENTS

PEMBERTON & SONPACIFIC BUILDING
VANCOUVER, B. C.**THE DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE AND
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(The Oldest and Strongest Canadian Casualty Company)

British Columbia Branch
Canada Life Building, VancouverMACAULAY & NICOLLS
General Agents
Pacific Bldg., Vancouver**LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.****FIRE INSURANCE**

General Agents

CEPERLEY, ROUNSEFELL & CO., LTD.WINCH BUILDING, VANCOUVER, B. C.
Losses Adjusted and Paid in Vancouver

"A CANADIAN COMPANY FOR CANADIANS"

The British Colonial Fire Insurance Co.

Head Office, Montreal

AGENTS FOR B. C.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Royal Financial Corporation, Limited

Seymour 4630

Vancouver, B. C.

RECENT FIRE LOSSES.

Recent fire losses reported to Superintendent of Insurance, Victoria:

Revelstoke, April 27.—Owner and occupant, J. Casahato; wood dwelling. Value of building \$1,500, insurance on same \$1,000, value of contents \$1,500, insurance on same \$1.00. Total loss \$400. Cause overheated furnace. Queen and Guardian.

Hammond, April 23.—Lot 4, Blk. 3, D. L. 244 N. W. D.; owner and occupant, J. P. Roberts, wood dwelling. Value of building 20,000, insurance on same \$10,000, value of contents \$17,000, insurance on same \$3,000. Total loss \$23,000. Cause supposed defective wiring. Phoenix of London, Acadia, Glove Indemnity.

New Westminster, April 23.—227-9th Street; owner and occupant, Mrs. Mercer; wood dwelling. Value of building \$4,000, insurance on same \$2,500, value of contents \$1,500, insurance of same \$500. Total loss \$2,500. Cause spontaneous Combustion. Royal Ins. Co.

Saanich, April 23.—Burnside Road; owner W. J. Rowland, occupant J. Creighton; two storey frame hotel. Value of building \$8,500, insurance on same \$4,000, value of contents \$5,500, insurance on same \$2,500. Total loss \$14,000. Cause unknown. Union of Paris, American Central, St. Lawrence Underwriters, Atlas.

Victoria, April 24.—640 Hillside Ave.; owner J. Malden, occupant W. D. MacDougan, two storey frame dwelling. Value of building \$3,500, insurance on same \$2,300, value of contents, \$2,500, insurance on same nil. Total loss \$1,375. Cause sparks from chimney. Royal Exchange.

Victoria, April 24.—613 McPherson Ave.; owner and occupant F. L. Smith; two storey frame dwelling. Value of building \$5,000 insurance on same \$4,500, value of contents \$3,500 insurance on same nil. Total loss \$2,485. Cause sparks from chimney. Home, St. Paul.

Delta, April 4.—River Road; owner R. J. Robertson, occupant Ralph Nelson; value of building \$1,500, insurance on same \$1,000, value of contents \$700, insurance on some nil. Total loss \$2,000. Cause unknown. Anglo-American.

THE CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

A Company of unlimited resources—one of the strongest in existence. At the time of the San Francisco Conflagration this Company had assets of \$350,000 and paid net losses amounting to \$1,845,000. establishing an unparalleled record for nerve and integrity which has never been equalled in the history of the business.

Representatives everywhere.

Head Offices, Bower Building, Vancouver, B. C.

A. W. Ross, Chief Agent for Canada

R. P. RITHET & CO. LTD.

Established 1871

Wholesale Merchants, Shipping and Insurance Agents
General Agents for British Columbia for Queen Insurance
Company

Provincial Agents for National Fire Insurance Company
Wharf Street - - - - - Victoria, B. C.

The North West Fire Insurance Company

OF WINNIPEG

Guaranteed by

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, OF LONDON,
ENGLAND.

General Agents:

McGregor, Johnston & Thomas, Limited, Vancouver, B. C.
Payne & Pitts, Victoria, B. C.

Good Openings for LIVE SALESMEN and DISTRICT MANAGERS

MERCHANTS CASUALTY COMPANY

Headquarters for British Columbia:
1009 ROGERS BUILDING, VANCOUVER

Issues the most liberal \$1.00 per month Policy on the market

Inspection of Electric Wiring and Apparatus

Paper Read before the Insurance Institute of British Columbia, March 25th, by Mr. Charles Fletcher, City Electrician of Vancouver.

The subject of my paper tonight will be "Electric Wiring" and in order that it may be presented to you so as to prove interesting as well as instructive, I will ask you to visit, in your mind, accompanied by the Inspector, some of the jobs which he is called upon in his daily work to inspect. It is only by introducing the subject in this manner that I can show to you what constitutes the risks in connection with electric wiring and will try and explain the whys and wherefores of the rules which guide us in guarding against those risks.

Frequent reference will be made in this paper to the National Electric Code rules and regulations, and this stage a few words of explanation in regard to these rules will not be out of place.

There is published from time to time by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, a book of rules and regulations governing electric wiring and apparatus. These rules are recommended by the National Fire Protective Association, which is comprised of associations directly connected with the electrical industry. These rules are adopted by practically all the different Municipal Inspection Bureaus in Canada and the United States, and form the basis of local regulations. I doubt whether there are any rules governing any industry which have been adopted on such a wide scale, and the slogan "Let the Code decide" can be very appropriately adopted.

Now the first job we will be called upon to inspect will be what is termed as a concealed knob and tube job. This class of work applies principally to residences and is installed while the building is under construction. The wires are laid through the joists and timbers and are insulated and kept from contact by the use of porcelain tubes and knobs. They are installed in such a manner that they must have a separation of at least 5 inches. Where it is impracticable to maintain this separation, the insulation must be reinforced by encasing the wires in flexible loom. The wires must be supported every four and one half feet.

The question is asked:—"Why all these precautions when the wires themselves are insulated for voltages higher than that for which they are used, and which even if they are allowed to come in contact are quite safe?" In explanation, I may say that we, especially in concealed work, are not providing against present conditions, but against what can happen before the building has reached that stage when its life is over. So many things may and do happen, which will cause the insulation to deteriorate. We frequently come across wires in old installations where the insulation has deteriorated to such an extent that its insulating qualities are nil. You can imagine what the risks are, supposing that the wires were subjected to excessive moisture.

The joints, of which there are quite a number, have to have careful inspection. These must be made both mechanically and electrically secure. There is an element of danger in a badly made joint. In time, corrosion takes place and eventually a break occurs and that means a spark, if the surrounding material is of an inflammable nature, a fire is sure to be the result.

The load on the different circuits have to be checked up. Our local regulations govern the number of outlets which are allowed on each circuit. In the building under inspection, the maximum amount allowed is seven. It is necessary that some limit should be placed on the load or the number of lamps that can be placed on a certain size of wire. The National Electric Code has tables showing the load which different sizes of wire will carry without raising the temperature of the wire above safe limits. If the wire becomes unduly heated, the insulation deteriorates, as this temperature is increased, which it will do as the load increases above these safe limits. We have a method of protecting against this risk, which will be taken up later.

The Inspectors always consider that keeping the circuits down to reasonable limits is one of the most important features of his work, especially now that the electrical household devices are so common. After checking up his circuits, the Inspector must then calculate the size of wire necessary to feed all the circuits; see that proper provision is made for the entrance switch and the meter. The wires for the entrance switch are brought into a metal cabinet which is placed as near as possible to the place where the wires enter the building and still be in an accessible place. It is very dangerous to allow wires in a building which are not protected by a fuse. All service wires are more or less subject to this hazard, and it is on that account that we make the wireman locate his entrance switch as close as possible to where the wire enters the building. The points taken up on this job are the basic principles which govern him on this class of work.

Our next job will be the completion of a building similar to the one we have just finished. Our inspection calls for cord drops and fixtures. We will start first with the entrance switch and fuses. We see that they are of the proper size, and that the proper kind of fuses are installed. Probably a few words at this

point about these fuses will not be out of place. I made previous mention that we had a method of protection were from overloads.

This protection is given us by the fuses.

Fuses on electrical work bear the same relation as does the safety valve on a steam boiler. The safety valve is set to relieve the pressure on the boiler when it reaches a certain predetermined limit. That limit is usually set by a Government Inspector, and the laws are such that it becomes a criminal offense to increase that limit. The limit of the fuse is dependant upon the size of wire and capacity of the device which it is to protect. This value has been found by exhaustive experiments, and is set out in the National Electric Code rules in tables giving the safe carrying capacity of the wire.

For instance, we find in these tables that an ordinary flexible cord used for a drop light has a safe carrying capacity of 6 Amps. If we insert a fuse above that size we are incurring a risk. Suppose that no fuse is protecting that cord,—What happens? Nothing as long as everything is in proper working order. Suppose that a device taking 20 Amps is placed on this cord. We will then have undue heating of the cord, rapid deterioration of the insulation, and eventually a burnt out cord. If this cord is laid in close proximity to inflammable material, we have a fire. We have had numerous fires, fortunately not serious, which could have been avoided if proper protection had been provided. The same principle applies to all the wires in the building, and in emphasizing this point of the Inspection work, I wish to draw your attention to the necessity of your seeing that when you replace a fuse, put back one which will give you proper protection. What is the cost of a fuse in comparison with the value of the property at stake. If the fuse wont hold, then find out what your trouble is, remembering that that little plug which costs so little is the indicator that you have a defect somewhere.

Reverting back to the point we left off in our Inspection. After seeing that our branch cut-outs—these are the cut-outs controlling the branch circuits in the house—are installed, fuses in place, we next examine the cords and in various places in the house disassemble the fittings. This is to see that the joint at the ceiling is properly soldered, the ends of the cords are placed properly under the binding screw, and that they are so wired that all strain is taken off the joints and binding screw. The same will be done on the fixtures.

In our local rule we stipulate that sockets must be of porcelain where installed in locations which have grounded surface, such as bathrooms, kitchens, etc. This is done to minimize personal risk. We often read of persons being killed by coming in contact with a defective socket. The full consequence of a grounded socket is not felt until the person is in contact with the ground. Possibly the person is in contact with the water faucet or in the bath. By having these sockets porcelain instead of brass, the risk is at a minimum. If a wall switch is installed and the light is placed out of reach, the risk is practically nil because the only possible chance there is of a personal contact is at the switch, and on account of the mechanical construction of that device, we do not consider that there is much danger there.

A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. We consider that the fixtures are the weakest part of the installation, and it is on that account that our fuses are so small, an expense in comparison with what would be necessary to protect the other part of the work. The size of the cord used is smaller than the rubber covered wire feeding the cord. You can readily see now why an Inspector is such a crank on fuses. On account of the flexibility and ease in which flexible cord can be handled, its use is very much abused, and it is used for many purposes for which it was never intended by its makers. If its necessary to use cord for other purposes than drop-light the makers have provided a cord called a portable cord, but I am safe in saying that very little is used, except when attached to portable lamps or other portable devices at the factory.

Probably I am dwelling too long on this part of our Inspection tour, but I feel that it is at such a gathering as this that educational work can be done on these lines.

Now I will take you to a motor installation. This happens to be a motor installed in a sash and door factory. A bad risk, and one which must have a careful inspection. Our first care is to find what is the size of the motor. After that we can determine from our tables what is the minimum size of wire which is to be installed to carry that load. We examine the entrance switch, fuses and see that the conduit is properly installed, is of proper size and where they terminate in cabinets, are properly secured and properly bushed to prevent mechanical abrasion of the wires. We must see that the conduit is properly grounded. This is very important both from the standpoint of a life as well as a fire hazard.

The question is asked, "Why so particular about the grounding of the system?" We will take the life hazard. In a conduit installation we are working in direct opposition to our knob and tube job. Instead of insulating our wires from all surrounding

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material, we are laying the wire in a metal which is a good conductor of electricity. Now imagine what will happen if the insulation of one of these wires becomes defective. Our conduit system is then the same as a live wire, and anyone coming in contact with the conduit is liable to suffer if they are in contact with a ground. This ground may be damp floor, or even the earth itself. But if we connect the conduit with a copper wire to a good ground, preferably to a waterpipe, the electricity will then take the easiest path to the ground.

From the standpoint of fire hazard.—If one of the wires comes in contact with the conduit, current will tend to flow to the ground. If the conduit is not grounded there may be lots of places where it is in close proximity to a ground, or is making a very poor ground. The consequence will be that there will be sparking at this point, and if the conditions are favourable, a fire occurs.

To illustrate this, I will relate a personal experience. On an elevator installation, we had a 500 volt motor connected to the street car trolley circuit. The conduit feeding the building was touching a soil pipe outside the building, which was carried through the metal coping to the roof. The positive wire came in contact with the conduit which caused the current to flow from the conduit to the soil pipe. The soil pipe having no metallic connection to the earth, passed this current to the metal coping. This probably was making contact to a good ground, but on account of its age had faulty joints. Sparking across these joints took place, and as a consequence a roof fire took place.

Getting back to our inspection, we find that the motor is installed in a dusty location, in that case, we shall insist that it be enclosed in a dustproof enclosure. If this motor is an alternating current motor 7½ H. P. or over, it must have approved starting devices, and if 20 H.P. or over we must see that a circuit breaker instead of fuses are installed.

The points taken up in the works we have just inspected form the basic principles of all classes of electric wiring. While we have special rules for such work as Theatre wiring, the main points of this work are the same as illustrated in the foregoing example. I could take you on a conduit installation and point out to you the care taken in connecting the whole system together in such a manner as to form a continuous raceway branching out here and there, but always coming back to a common centre. I could show you the care to make all these joints electrically perfect, so that in the event of a leak from the wires, no opposition will be met when this current escapes to the ground, and the minor details are such that they could not be treated in the short time I am allotted.

(Continued on page 13.)

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Life Insurance in British Columbia for 1917

Abstract of the Returns of Life Insurance Companies transacting business in the Province of British Columbia, 1917
(Prepared in advance of Annual Report and subject to correction)

Name of Company.	Premiums for the Year.	Amount of Policies, new and taken up.	Net Amount in Force.	Net Amount of Policies become Claims.	Claims paid, including Matured Endowments.	UNSETTLED CLAIMS.		AMOUNT INVESTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
						Not Resisted.	Re-sisted.	On Mortgages	On other Securities
Canada Life Assurance Co.	\$ 192,371.52	\$ 878,860.00	\$ 5,983,407.00	\$ 91,519.00	\$ 80,419.00	\$ 20,100.00	Nil.	\$ 600,664.31	* \$1,353,356.48
Capital Life Assurance Co. of Canada	1,740.90	4,500.00	30,000.00	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	* 34,658.25
Confederation Life Association	145,685.39	1,390,320.00	5,230,371.00	71,706.00	65,041.00	17,665.00	Nil.	1,410,562.22	* 244,260.10
Continental Life Insurance Co.	30,846.50	1,175.00	863,837.00	7,000.00	7,500.00	Nil.	Nil.	3,000.00	* 83,210.24
Crown Life Insurance Co.	79,670.69	460,250.00	2,631,603.00	11,541.35	20,875.00	4,041.35	Nil.	40,600.00	* 61,026.40
Dominion Life Assurance Co.	14,458.25	51,375.00	481,375.00	1,000.00	2,040.00	2,000.00	Nil.	86,950.00	* 38,151.13
Equitable Life Assurance Society	78,968.71	138,000.00	2,280,866.00	28,742.65	20,884.65	18,077.00	Nil.	386,000.00	* 328,497.00
Excelsior Life Insurance Co.	44,525.92	362,000.00	1,182,708.00	12,069.20	13,566.70	1,389.20	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Great West Life Assurance Co.	447,141.86	2,670,310.00	11,483,388.00	141,763.55	121,396.75	56,018.15	Nil.	543,058.16	* 23,460.27
Gresham Life Assurance Society	4,878.98	6,500.00	113,015.00	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Imperial Life Assurance Co.	132,662.97	911,373.00	3,630,000.00	21,564.20	16,962.20	10,064.20	Nil.	133,779.65	* 308,956.30
London Life Insurance Co.	16,149.98	344,000.00	649,850.00	6,113.00	11,199.00	Nil.	\$ 5,000	Nil.	* 217,275.70
London & Lancashire Life & General Assurance Association, Ltd.	30,399.00	152,154.00		18,908.25	26,408.25	500.00	Nil.	Nil.	* 134,475.50
Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.	61,990.29	249,651.00	1,536,803.00	19,000.00	14,000.00	11,000.00	20,000	2,099.70	* 596,220.97
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. } Ordinary	148,339.17	1,290,000.00	4,685,000.00	39,431.94	37,931.94	7,000.00	Nil.		
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. } Industrial	166,628.30	1,150,000.00	4,445,000.00	41,074.19	40,580.69	1,101.00	Nil.	5,585.00	* 1,082,597.09
Monarch Life Assurance Co.	96,843.36	1,244,990.00	3,083,025.00	12,427.46	14,427.46	Nil.	5,000	17,555.34	* 21,423.71
Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada	297,430.69	1,132,561.00	8,111,680.00	115,342.00	105,442.00	24,400.00	50,000	555,156.86	* 759,948.46
Mutual Life Assurance Co. of N. Y.	91,805.23	245,064.00	3,275,325.00	90,946.00	74,473.00	14,473.00	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
National Life Assur. Co. of Canada	50,123.16	190,928.00	1,135,538.00	36,930.00	19,430.00	17,500.00	Nil.	Nil.	206,973.00
New York Life Insurance Co.	341,782.67	1,105,445.00	9,380,297.00	208,296.65	197,423.89	34,548.01	100,000	1,052,500.00	† 18,300.00
North American Life Assurance Co.	151,286.40	738,810.00	4,487,357.00	37,889.25	38,637.65	10,500.00	Nil.	589,900.82	* 740,367.64
Northern Life Assur. Co. of Canada	11,460.26	148,500.00	321,550.00	4,202.20	3,000.00	1,202.20	Nil.	5,000.00	* 95,581.26
Norwich Union Life Ins. Society	421.87	Nil.	8,350.00	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	117,500.00	† 33,846.67
Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.	11,166.02	29,500.00	412,675.00	8,305.50	7,303.00	1,002.50	Nil.	Nil.	*† 51,798.74
Prudential Insurance Co. of America. } Ordinary	72,755.69	892,838.00	2,742,178.00	23,853.32	27,353.32	4,000.00	Nil.	Nil.	* 337,937.11
Prudential Insurance Co. of America. } Industrial	112,518.07	1,043,081.00	3,172,222.00	50,391.95	49,140.50	2,872.75	Nil.	Nil.	* 26,523.17
Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.	71,232.30	278,222.00	2,423,573.00	33,318.53	88,598.53	4,060.00	Nil.	Nil.	* 37,000.00
Sovereign Life Assur. Co. of Canada	23,510.63	320,000.00	712,435.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	Nil.	10,000	Nil.	† 115,991.55
Standard Life Assurance Co.	32,172.43	67,000.00	933,887.00	27,680.00	14,559.53	16,738.22	50,000	305,000.00	* 1,415,566.29
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada	306,856.80	710,123.00	8,488,555.00	139,050.00	152,600.02	48,360.72	Nil.	1,374,254.83	† 361,000.00
Travelers Insurance Co.	13,777.45	115,500.00	447,662.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Travelers Life Assur. Co. of Canada	3,139.26	1,000.00	111,000.00	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	† 129,966.67
Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.	16,702.18	34,000.00	545,500.00	19,590.86	17,585.90	2,004.96	Nil.	Nil.	† 4,774.15
Western Life Assurance Co.	11,596.65	273,000.00	334,200.00	Nil.	4,000.00	Nil.	Nil.	4,774.15	Nil.
	\$3,313,039.55	\$18,631,030.00	\$95,309,232.00	\$1,327,657.05	\$1,302,779.98	\$330,618.26	\$240,000	\$7,233,941.04	\$8,858,369.70
1916	\$2,906,421.82	\$14,705,483.00	\$83,853,522.06	\$1,206,545.85	\$1,304,586.02	\$324,926.37	\$230,000	\$8,382,497.83	\$7,799,672.04

*Book value †Par value. ‡Market value. §Including loans on policies. ||Year ended November 15th, 1917.

H. G. GARRETT,
Superintendent of Insurance

INSPECTION OF ELECTRIC WIRING AND APPARATUS.

(Continued from page 12.)

Concluding my remarks, I want to impress on you that it is not my intention to create any feeling that electric wiring in a building necessary constitutes a fire hazard. Electric wiring properly installed is as free from any hazard as rules can make it. What constitutes the risk is the abuse it is put to by the layman. The ordinary layman cannot conceive why he cannot replace a 60 Watt lamp with a 500 Watt lamp, why he cannot make extensions in

his house, in his store, without the necessity of increasing the size of the wires or increasing the number of the circuits.

Fortunately, Vancouver has not suffered by having a fire due to defective work. A great deal of credit is due to the Inspector and credit is due to the Fire Protective Association for the manner in which supervision is kept over all material used in electrical work. The Vancouver Inspection Department have placed a ban on all materials and fittings which do not bear the approval of the Underwriter's Laboratories, and it is due to a great extent to the excellent quality of the materials that accidents are not more frequent. That, classed with the constant supervision of the Inspectors has reduced the hazards to a minimum.

Provincial Forestry Returns for March, 1918

TIMBER SCALED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN MARCH, 1918

Districts	Douglas Fir	Red Cedar	Spruce	Hemlock	Balsam Fir	Yellow Pine	White Pine	Jack Pine	Larch	Cotton-wood	Yellow Cedar
Cranbrook	2,806,665	1,067,528	99,332		38,196	3,663,681	61,511	375,666	1,690,609		
Fort George			762,460		224,616					330	
Kamloops	1,941,998	291,704	410,672	2,936	37,142	6,591					
Nelson	1,495,060	1,502,775	296,785	1,353,358	177,397	37,906	506,619		724,586		
Vernon	474,910	67,813	19,970			1,756,085	4,279				
Total Interior	6,718,633	2,929,820	1,589,219	1,356,294	477,351	5,464,263	572,409	375,666	2,415,195	330	
Island	11,017,055	1,484,081	482,145	1,016,388	108,879	22,690					
Prince Rupert	53,935	712,126	2,441,199	122,185	79,133						
Vancouver	38,141,467	10,317,656	1,771,797	1,924,896	1,643,440		315,060			57,306	16,198
Total Coast	49,212,457	12,513,863	4,695,141	9,063,469	1,831,452	22,690	315,060			57,306	16,198
Total for B. C.	55,931,090	15,443,683	6,284,360	10,419,763	2,308,803	5,486,953	887,469	375,666	2,415,195	57,636	16,198

Total Interior 21,899,180
Total Coast 77,727,636
Total for B. C. 99,626,816

Total for March 1917 86,594,055

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ANNUAL MEETING OF FIRE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Mainland Fire Underwriters' Association was held in Vancouver at the Board rooms of the Association, Rogers Building, on Friday, May 10th. The principal business before the meeting was the election of officers and the executive committee.

Mr. Fred A. Burgess, insurance manager of Waghorn, Gwynn & Company was elected president. Mr. A. W. Woodard, Vancouver manager of the Canada National Fire Insurance Company was elected vice-president. The executive committee was elected as follows: Mr. A. McC. Creery, member of the firm of H. Bell-Irving & Company; Mr. R. W. Douglas, of Douglas, Mackay & Company; Mr. C. R. Elderton, British Columbia manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton; Mr. T. W. Greer, general manager of the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company; Mr. H. B. Holland, insurance manager of R. V. Winch & Company; Mr. Harry Howes, special agent of the Continental Insurance Company; Mr. W. Wyllie Johnston, of McGregor, Johnston & Thomas; Mr. W. A. Lawson, managing director of the Vancouver Insurance & Vessel Agency; Mr. H. B. Leuty, insurance manager of Richards, Akroyd & Gall; Mr. C. A. Macmorran, insurance manager of the London & British North America Company; Mr. F. W. Rounsefell, of Ceperley, Rounsefell and Company, and Mr. William Thompson, Alberta and British Columbia manager of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. H. B. Leuty, the retiring president, in addressing the meeting, spoke of the changes in the Fire Insurance Act giving greater scope and power to the superintendence of insurance for the investigation of fires of doubtful origin. He also spoke of the excellent work being carried on by the Insurance Institute of British Columbia, which was of great benefit to those engaged in the business and of especial benefit in educating the younger members.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN COUGHLAN SHIPYARDS.

A very destructive fire occurred on Wednesday morning, May 15th, to the shipbuilding plant of Messrs. J. Coughlan and Sons on False Creek, Vancouver. One ship which was to have taken the water on May 9th, but was delayed on account of machinery not having arrived, was destroyed and another three-quarters completed was severely burned, while the fitting wharf and a number of the shops were destroyed, the estimated loss is \$1,500,000, all fully covered by insurance, of which about \$1,300,000 is marine and about \$200,000 fire. Mr. J. J. Coughlan and John Lockhart, general manager, are in the East, but when they heard of fire by wire telegraphed back to commence rebuilding immediately.

Three canneries, a general store, a hotel and many fishing shacks were destroyed by fire on Monday, May 13th, at Steveston. The estimated fire loss will involve about \$500,000.

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SALMON RESOURCE AND FRASER RIVER WATERSHED.

(Continued from page 4)

and original navigator of the river that bears his name, written more than a century ago, 1806-11, establishes the fact that there was in those years a big run every fourth year and a light run in each of the three succeeding years in the Upper Fraser. He also furnishes evidence to show that in some of the lean years the Indians at Stuart and Fraser Lakes could not supply his post with all the salmon he required and that an additional supply was obtained from the post at Kamloops, where the run appears to have been larger or the demand less. Indicating at that time the Indians could not obtain from Stuart and Fraser Lakes all the fish they desired.

"This matter has been treated at length that it may be appreciated that the period of time necessary to restore a depleted run to a run of commercial importance is under natural conditions a long one, and because it has been stated that the failure of nature to have equalized the runs of sockeye in the Fraser demonstrated that the runs in the lean years could not be developed to the proportions of a big year run. I submit, that there is no force in that contention. The runs in the lean years will equal the runs of former big years four years following as abundant seeding as the beds received in either 1901, 1905 and 1909. It is only a matter of seeding the spawning area abundantly.

"Mr. Secretary Redfield requested that in advocating restrictive measures that I should consider the present demand for foods, and that he would like me to express my views on the subject. In reply, let me submit: The average pack of Fraser River sockeye in Washington and British Columbia in the last three lean years totalled but 267,000 cases. The reports from the spawning grounds of the Fraser in these years give no promise that the runs in the following three lean years will equal that average. If that be true, the best we can expect is 267,000 cases per year. Is the food shortage so serious as to demand that the few remaining sockeye of the Fraser run be drawn upon to supply that number of cases?

"Permit me, gentlemen, to draw my remarks to a conclusion by quoting from the very able statement furnished you by my mentor, Dr. Gilbert:

"The Fraser River presents unexampled opportunities for productiveness and wealth. The people need the enormous supplies of highly valuable food which the river is able to produce annually. It should not be permitted to remain at its present low rate of production. . . . The people need the food. They will come to need it in future years even more sorely than they do at the present. No private interests should be permitted to stand in the way of restoring this producer of food to the public.

"If the Fraser River were a private monopoly, to be henceforth wisely handled, there can be no doubt it would now be promptly closed to commercial fishing for a term of years, and the entire run—now so sadly dwindled—dedicated to purposes of propagation. This should be done without further delay for at least one cycle of four years, and the results carefully noted by a continued study of the spawning beds. If the river were closed to fishing for one cycle of four years, we could know fairly well in advance what the result was to be, and could then either open the river and sound to restricted fishing, if conditions should warrant, or, if necessary, close it for a future period of four years. This is the only method to restore the sockeye run with any promptness and with any certainty of success.

"So great has been the reduction of the runs, we cannot predict with any optimism what would be the result of less drastic measures. If the amount of fishing gear in use be limited and weekly closed season be extended, undoubtedly a somewhat larger proportion of fish would reach the beds. But it must be borne in mind that it is not the proportion of a given run which spells success, but the actual numbers of spawners. The whole of a sadly depleted run

may be all too few to produce the desired result. It is greatly to be feared that any restriction in the present case which would be so moderate as still to leave it profitable for canners to operate in the face of such reduced runs, can accomplish little or nothing towards the restocking of the river.

"The only wise course—the only adequate remedy—is to close the river for a term of years by concurrent action of the two Governments."

DOMINION GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OUTPUT OF PIG IRON.

A despatch from Ottawa under date of May 11th, states that in order to encourage steel and iron industries in Canada the government has decided to offer to purchase all pig iron produced in the Dominion by all new blast furnaces erected during the next two years.

They will take a three years' output. An agreement to this effect will be entered into with any new prospective producers. The price to be paid for pig iron will be governed by the market conditions at the time. This arrangement is made as a result of representations of the British Columbia members and delegations which have been discussing the question with the government during the past couple of weeks.

KETTLE VALLEY RAILWAY STARTS EXTENSION.

There will be no engineering difficulties in connection with the building of the branch of the Kettle Valley railway from Princeton to Copper Mountain. The grade is naturally a heavy one and there will be quite a number of trestles and big fills. The first contract calls for the building of the line to the flotation mill site, a distance of about four miles as the crow flies but some 5½ miles by the circuitous route necessary to get the proper grade. The branch will start from about half a mile west of the railway station, crossing the Similkameen river, and turning almost at right angles, will gradually ascend to the first bench, reaching there at a point close to where the Copper Mountain wagon road comes up from the bench or flat on which the Princeton colliery is situated. The proposed railway then makes another turn in the direction of the mill site. The first half of the road will be through a beautiful rolling country, covered with bunchgrass and practically free from timber.

The steam shovel started Monday, May 6th, and grading outfits are being assigned to their station work along the route. A. McCulloch of Penticton, is the chief engineer in charge of the work.—Penticton Herald.

RUSKIN SHIPYARD GETS CONTRACTS.

Mr. Patrick J. Donohue, general superintendent of the Standard Shipbuilding Co., of Vancouver, announced that his company had signed contracts to construct two wooden steamers of 3,500 deadweight capacity for the Brazilian Government, making a total of eight such vessels to be built at the company's yards at Ruskin, at the junction of the Stave River with the Fraser River.

The vessels will in general appearance conform to the usual lines of standard freighters. Their length will be 281 feet, their breadth 48 feet and their moulded depth 27 feet. The draft, loaded, will be 23 feet. They will be powered with 1,400 horse power triple expansion steam engines, for which the boilers will be built at the company's plant at Ruskin. The boats are designed for a speed of 10 knots, loaded.

The first delivery for the Brazilian Government is set for October 15th and the second on November 15th of this year. The first of the six vessels to be built are for the French Government and will be delivered on October 1st, if unexpected delays do not take place.

Mr. Robert Henderson, inspector of branches of the Canadian Permanent Mortgage Corporation, was in Vancouver last week in connection with the business of the Company in British Columbia.

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IMPORTANT COMMITTEE ADVISES TAX SALE.

The Vancouver Board of Trade some time ago appointed a sub-committee composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Grange V. Holt, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Mr. T. W. B. London, manager Balfour, Guthrie & Company; Mr. R. Kerr Houlgate, manager Vancouver Financial Corporation; and Mr. C. Spencer, of David Spencer, Limited, to inquire into the question of a tax sale for the City of Vancouver. At the meeting of the Board on May 14th, this committee reported as follows, making a prefatory statement of the condition of the treasury notes of the City of Vancouver which were issued against arrears of taxes:

City of Vancouver—Statement of Treasury Notes.

1ST ISSUE made August, 1915, final maturity
August, 1918 \$ 832,000
being 50% of Tax Arrears from 1909
to 1914 1,664,000

Amounts.	Maturities.
\$200,000	1st August, 1916
325,000	1st August, 1917
307,000	1st August, 1918

\$832,000

2ND ISSUE made June, 1916, final maturity June,
1919 \$1,664,000
being 100% of Tax Arrears of 1915.... 1,664,000

Amounts.	Maturities.
\$ 200,000	1st December, 1916
150,000	1st June, 1917
200,000	1st December, 1917
150,000	1st June, 1918
150,000	1st December, 1918
814,000	1st June, 1919

\$1,664,000

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3RD ISSUE made March, 1917, final maturity	
March, 1920	\$1,674,000
being 100% of Tax Arrears of 1916.. 1,674,000	
Amounts.	Maturities.
\$ 200,000	1st March, 1918
200,000	1st March, 1919
1,274,000	1st March, 1920
<hr/>	
\$2,674,000	

Your Committee finds as follows:

The first issue of notes, which was for 50% of the tax arrearages up to 1914, have all been retired by being duly paid off.

The second issue is against the tax arrearages for 1915, and differs from the first issue as it is for 100% of the uncollected tax, instead of only 50%. The first three obligations, totalling \$550,000, have been met, and provision will be made from tax collection, added by borrowings from current account, to meet the payments falling due on 1st June and 1st December this year. This will still leave to be provided \$814,000, falling due 1st June next year, which be it noted, amount in one sum to almost as much as the total of the five preceding payments.

The third issue is against the tax arrearages for 1916, and is likewise for 100%. The first obligation of \$200,000 was met last March, and the next instalment, we understand, is provided for. The final obligation is for \$1,274,000, due on 1st March, 1920, and at present there is a large deficit in sight against same.

At this time your Committee is not called upon to suggest effective measures relative to this issue, but we suggest that in ample time we set our house in order, so as to take care of these obligations.

To revert to the second issue, it will have been noted that the City has been compelled to borrow from current account to help to pay the comparatively moderate amounts that have thus far accrued. It will, therefore, we think, be readily appreciated that the danger point is in sight in the \$814,000 required to be met in June next year.

The Committee is unanimously of opinion, therefore, that a sale of taxes in arrears for 1909 to 1915, inclusive, should be held not later than December of this year. This will not affect any properties of soldiers or others whose holdings are exempt under the War Relief Act, and we would add most properly so. For this reason, however, it is sufficiently evident that a tax sale will not meet all the payments due, but with a tax sale held not later than December, the City can doubtless secure the necessary legislation at Victoria to take care of the unpaid taxes arising under the War Relief Act.

Your Committee desires to state that they have given the whole matter very special and sympathetic consideration, in view of the many property holders who are property poor as the result of being caught by the receding wave of the boom. They have, therefore, confined their recommendations to sale of arrearages for 1915 and previous years; and in the interest of the fair name of Vancouver and the facts truly presented, they feel that no other course can possibly meet the case.

Your Committee further recommends that a concerted effort by the City at large should be made to establish a thoroughly sound basis for the collection of future taxes, so as to automatically provide, as much as possible, against a similar situation arising.

B. C. ELECTRIC EMPLOYEES DEMAND INCREASED WAGES.

The employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway propose a new agreement as from July 1st granting motor-men and conductors an increase from 30 cents to 40 cents per hour for a nine-hour day to 40 cents to 51 cents per hour for an eight-hour day and like increases for machinists, carpenters, linemen, etc., and they also propose a closed shop. The demands on the Company will involve a very heavy increase in operating expenses which is estimated to amount to between \$300,000 and \$400,000 per year.

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Mining Throughout British Columbia

Receipts at Trail Smelter—Review of Mining Legislation During Past Session—Recent Bonds, Earnings and Mining Notes.

Ore receipts in gross tons for the week from May 1st to May 7th inclusive, at the Consolidated Co's. smelter at Trail were as follows:

Mine	Location	Week	Year
Amazon Lease, Chewelah			127
Aspen, Salmo			7
Bell, Beaverdell			37
Bell, Retallack		28	255
Best, Rambler			25
Black Diamond, Beaverdell			2
Bluebell, Riondell		433	1,363
Blue Grouse, Cowichan			158
Brown's Lake, Chewelah			21
Calder, Edgewood			1
Center Star, Rossland		733	33,725
Daly-Burton, Elko			34
Echo, Silverton			46
Electric Pt., B'dary, Wn.		96	96
Emerald, Salmo			319
Emma, Coltern		1034	13,424
Evening Star, Slocan City			20
Fidelity, Gerard			6
Florence, Ainsworth			374
Freddie Lee, Sandon			40
Galena Farm, Silverton		80	121
Golden Seal, Springdale			14
Hid. Treas., Spillmachne			13
High Grade, Chewelah			83
Highland, Ainsworth		56	232
Idaho-Alamo, Sandon		46	46
Iron Mask, Kamloops			1,231
Isaac, Briscoe			28
Ivanhoe, Sandon			53
Josie (LeRoi 2) Rossland		708	6,223
Knob Hill, Republic, Wn.			717
Lakevale, Lakevale			5
Lavina, Argenta			32
Le Roi, Rossland		1451	40,411
Little Phil, Ainsworth			35
L. T., Slocan City			16
Loon Lake, L. Lake, Wn.			71
Lucky Jim, Kaslo		69	1,218
Lucky Thought, Silverton			129
Mable R., Athalmer			17
Mandy, LePas, Man.			228
Metaline, Met. Falls, Id.			61
Millie Mack, Burton			9
Mohawk, Adamant			5
Molly Gibson, Kitto Ldg.			597
Molly Hughes, N. Denver		19	19
Monarch, Beasley			170
Montezuma, Kaslo			106
No. 1, Ainsworth		180	3,813
No. 1, Sandon			81
Ore Hill, Salmo			23
Paradise, Athalmer			1,352
Providence, Greenwood			30
Rambler B., Beaverdell			5
Rambler-Cariboo, Rambler			217
Reardon, Chewelah, Wn.			64
Retallack, Retallack			81
Richmond-Eureka, Sandon			36
Sally, Beaverdell			4
Silver Basin, Spgdle. Wn.			26
Spo-Trinket, Ainsworth			34
Standard, Silverton		743	1,884
Standard Fr., Beaverdell			9
St. Eug. Lease, Moyie			67

St. Eugene, Moyie		257
Sullivan (zinc), Kimbly	1569	33,078
Sullivan (lead), Kimbly		229
Surprise, Sandon		1,142
Tariff, Ainsworth		26
Towser, Gerard		53
United Cop., Chewelah	124	1,433
White Bear, Rossland	130	1,409
Winnipeg, Beaton		22

Week and Year Totals..... 7489 147,636

—Trail News.

In reviewing the mining legislation of the Provincial Legislature, the most important is the Iron Bounties Act. The measure binds the province of British Columbia to give a bounty of \$3 per ton on all pig iron manufactured from British Columbia ore in British Columbia and \$1.50 per ton on all pig iron manufactured in British Columbia from foreign ore. Needless to say, the consensus of opinion held it to be good policy and a very opportune move on the part of the government to encourage the development of the latent and admittedly large deposits of iron of the province.

Another section of this Act anticipates the employment of electric furnaces in the treatment of British Columbia ores and provides for the bonusing, on the same basis, of the output of such plants. It reads: "Bounty, as on pig iron under this Act, may be paid upon the molten iron from ore which in the electric furnace, Bessemer or other furnace enters into the manufacture of steel by the process employed in such furnace; the weight of such iron to be ascertained from the weight of the steel so manufactured."

It is interesting to note here that the government has decided to retain an expert to make an examination of the iron ores of British Columbia and submit a report on the practicability of handling it by the use of electric furnaces. He will visit the province at an early date for the purpose also of making inquiry and submitting a report on the practicability of treating the ores of the province by means of the process referred to by Mr. Sloan in his speech in support of the measure, viz., the treatment of magnetites without the mixture of hematite.

Three amending Acts, directly in the interests of men working in or around mines or smelters, were passed. These were entitled "An Act to amend the Labor Regulation Act," "An Act to amend the Metalliferous Mines Inspection Act," and "An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act." The former provides for an eight-hour working day for all men employed "in or about any coke-oven, smelter, concentrator or mineral separation plant." The chief amendment to the Metalliferous Mines Inspection Act is that providing for an eight-hour working day to those employed underground, whose working day will start when they leave the surface and end when they reach it again, as well as those employed on the surface. The two Acts will become effective on March 31, 1919.

The amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act gives the surface workers at coal mines the eight-hour working day from March 31 of next year. New legislation also stipulates that inspectors of metal mines, after making their inspection, shall post the result thereof in some prominent place outside the workings in order that the miners may be kept in touch with the conditions under which they are working. Another provision is that "every drill used in stopping in any mine where the character of the ground is such that dust is caused by the work shall be equipped with a water spray."

"The Strathcona Park Amendment Act" is a measure of special interest to the prospectors of the Northwest. This opens to mining development a highly mineralized section of Vancouver Island comprising 530,066 acres. It was

closed some years ago in order that it might be preserved in its natural state as a national park. It is claimed by the present government that the location and the exploitation of its mineral cannot interfere, at any rate to any material extent, with its value as a park and consequently permission now is given to miners to record claims within its limits and to proceed with the work of their development and the taking out of ore.

Authority was also given by the Legislature to the government to grant further aid by way of guaranteeing the bonds of the French Complex Ore Reduction Company to an extent not to exceed \$25,000. This company's plant at Fairview, B. C., near Nelson, B. C., is specially designed to handle the complex ores of the provincial interior at a minimum of cost with a maximum return and it will now be able to operate. It has had to close down because of lack of funds and the action thus taken to enable the plant to get on its feet will be welcomed by the mine operators of the Boundary district of the province.

In order to facilitate the important work of obtaining more accurate knowledge of British Columbia's iron ore resources the Minister of Mines also obtained an amendment to that section of the Mineral Survey and Development Act, 1917, dealing with the drilling of mining properties. This Act gives the Minister power in diamond drilling a claim, or prospect, to place a charge against such property of the cost of the work, together with a bonus equal to the total amount of the cost and interest at six per cent. per annum, computed annually.

The amendment sets out that "in the case of iron mines, that is to say mines in which the iron recoverable from the ore is such that they are classed as iron mines by a resident engineer, no bonus shall be charged and the amount payable to the Minister of Mines shall be the cost of the drilling or boring, with interest as aforesaid."

There is an area on Vancouver Island, estimated as being approximately 3,296 square miles in size, the whole of the Island comprising only about 17,000 square miles, which is termed the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Belt and in respect of the minerals of which there are applied both Company and Provincial regulations. This dual control has so complicated titles to claims within the section that

the mining development within its limits has been seriously hampered.

With a view to curing his undesirable position, the Minister of Mines, at the recent session, asked for and obtained authority to enter into negotiations with the Company looking to the establishment of a single authority in regard to the minerals of the E. & N. Belt and that authority to lie in the hands of the Province. It may be said, by way of explanation, that these lands were given the original builders of the railroad as a bonus for their enterprise.

The policy of the British Columbia Government in respect of the taxation of mining properties was a matter which, during the session just concluded, caused considerable concern among operators and was the subject of not a few discussions between their representatives and the Minister of Finance. The result, however, as contained in the Taxation Amendment Act is believed to be generally satisfactory, it being conceded by the mining men that, owing to the absolute need of greater revenue to meet the Province's obligations, increased taxation is essential. The tax is to be ten per cent. of the gross profits, or two per cent. royalty on the ore mined, the choice of the impost applied depending on which will produce the greater return.

There, however, are several important allowances provided for. One of these is for salaries paid "directors, officers, partners, and persons who reside within the province," and thus are liable to assessment under the Act for income tax. Another is for depreciation of plant "used in the production of the income" but which must not exceed "for any one year fifteen per centum of the actual and original cost" of the plant. A third is for outlay involved in the development of a mine "having regard to the amount of ore actually mined and shipped from which the income is derived.

G. E. Laird and sons have bonded the Republic group of claims between Springer and Twelve-Mile creeks, near Slocan City. The vendors were McGuire, Tipping and Graham. It is the intention of the bonders to arrange for commencement of development work during the coming month. Mr. Laird is also interested in the Yakima property near the Eureka.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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TO END OF DECEMBER, 1916

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Aggregate Value of \$558,560,715

Production for Year Ending December, 1916, \$42,290,462

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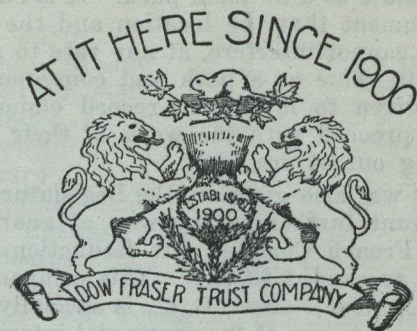
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	Increase from 1915 to 1917.
Copper Wire	180
Pipe, Cast-Iron	100
Axles	272
Acids	162
Brass	300
Car Forgings	216
Castings, Malleable	198
Copper, Bar and Sheet	147
Lead, Pig and Sheet	127
Nails	110
Steel, Tool	400
Tie Plates	276

These are facts that must be taken cognizance of regarding the cost of the service.

B.C. Electric

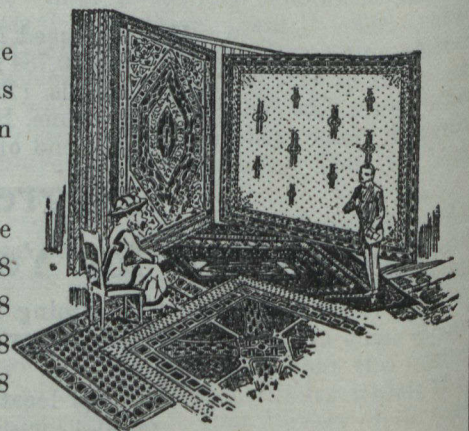
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