

## THE MONETARY TIMES

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BANK	OF	Incorporate Capital, all	ablished 1817 d by Act of Parliame Paid-up, \$14,400,000 12,000,000	The Ca	nadian E	Bank of	Commerce
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E. B. Greenshields, James Ross, David Morrice.	Sir William Maode	. Sir Thos. 81	haughnessy K.C.V.C	Cranbrook	Kamloops Ladysmith	Nelson	San 1 Thus
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Alliston	Stratford S	t. Hyscinthe	Gretna, Man	Canora Canora	Herbert High River	Morse	Strathmore
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Spokane, Wash.	Bank of Montreal	DAger	Greata, Manager.	Seat	Portland, On	Skagway	San Francisco , Alaska
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					AD OFFI	CE, QUE	BEC
		CADIT	T DATE	Paid-up Capital,	3,244,000. Total Assets (	Rest & Undivide over) \$44,000,00	ed Profits, \$2,360,000
THE N	MOLSONS		L PAID-UP-	HON IOT	BOARD OF	DIRECTORS .	
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Winnipeg	Lambton Mills V London V	Vest Toronto	Harbor Branch	Waskada, Wellwood,	Russell, Shoal Lake, Winnipeg, Winnipeg (	Souris, Strathelair, T North End Branch	ogo, Virden, Wawaness, Winnipeg (Sargent Ave.
Portage Ave.	Meaford Z	urich	luebec	SASEATCHEWAN.	-Adanac, Arcola,	innipeg (Selkirk an	d Salter Sts). Cariyle, Uraik. Cupar,
Alvinston Amberstburg	Merlin Ou Morrisburg	thabaska	Roberval	Kipling, Landis, Lac Milestone, Moose Jaw, Regina, Rocanville, Ro Southey, Strasburg S burn, Wilkie, Windtho ALBERTAAlix,	g. Lanigan, Lemberg.	Humboldt, Indian I Lumsden, Macklin,	Maple Creek, Maryfield,
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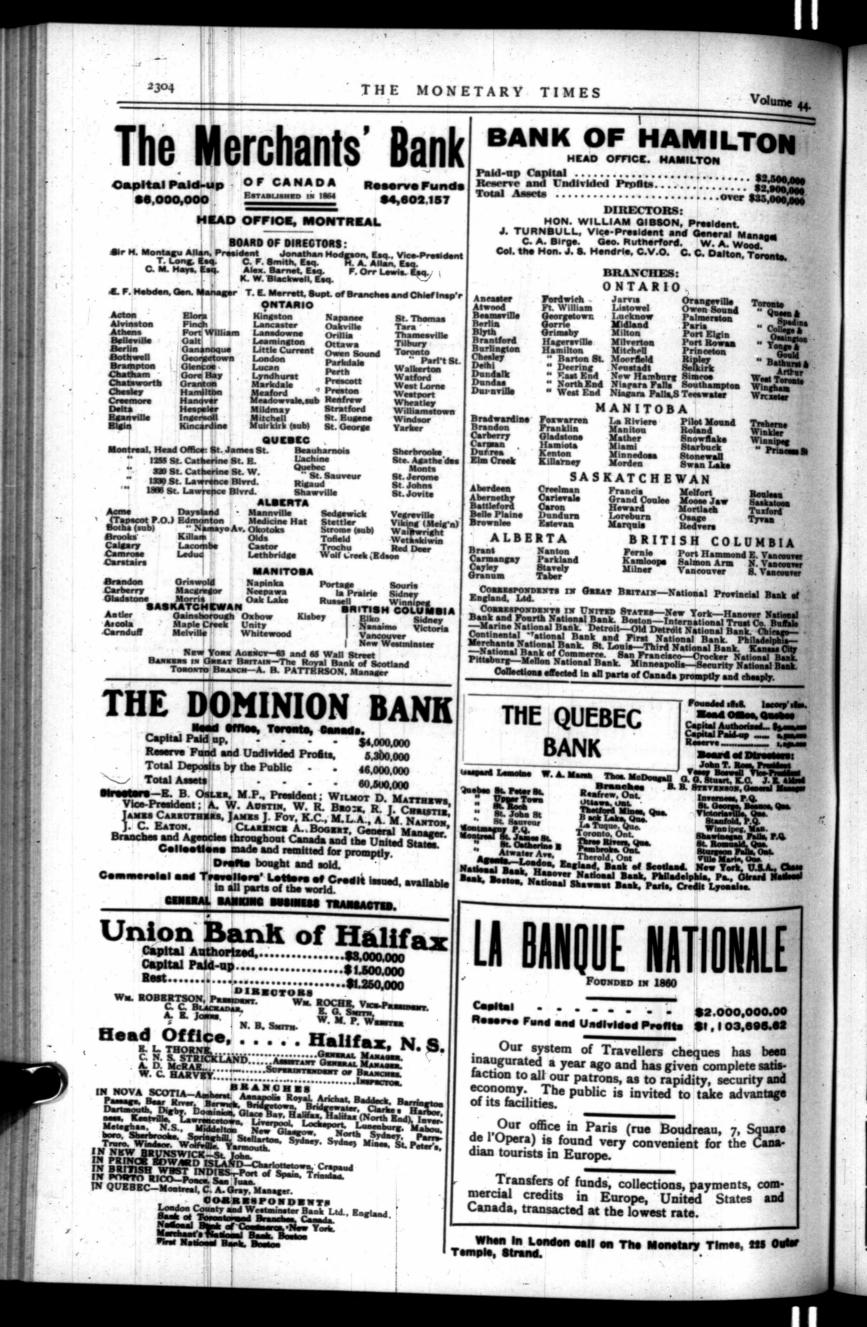
can be purchased or sold most economically and most safely by use of the advertising columns of The Monetary Times.

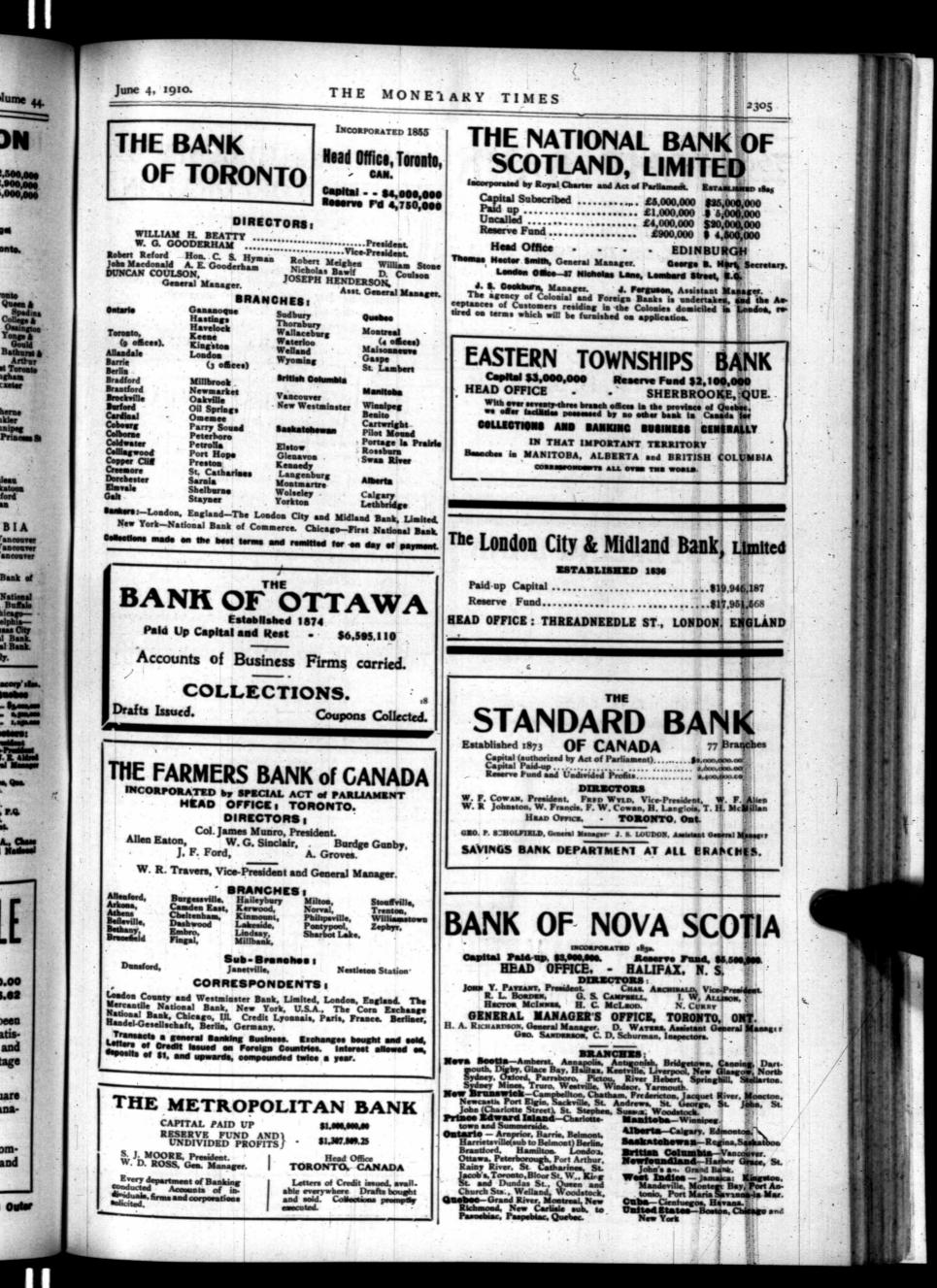
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CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, \$10,000,000.00 CAPITAL PAID-UP 5,000,000.00 RESERVE FUND 5,000,000.00	THE COMMERCIAL BAN OF SCOTLAND, Ltd. Established 1810. Head Office : EDINBURGH Paid-up Capital. 21,000,000 Reserve Fund. 2900,000 Pension Reserve Fund. 2000,000
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Athabaska Landing Banff     Edmonton Lethbridge     Strathcona Wetaskiwin       Province     eff     British     Celumbia.       Arrowhead Chase     Golden     Nelson       Cranbrook     Kamloops     Kevelstoke       Fernie     Nichel     Vancouver       SAVINGS DEPARTMENT     Interest allowed on deposits at all Branches ofth	Antigonish Halifax, South End Maitland Sudden
THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA Established in 1836. Paid-up Capital \$4,866,666.66 Reserve Fund \$2,530,666.66 Head Office-5 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. A. G. WALLIS, Secretary. W. S. GOLDBY, Manager	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND         MANITORA           Charlottetown         Summerside         Brandon         Winnipg           NEWFOUNDLAND         St. John's         BaskATCHEWAN         Grain           St. John's         ALBERTA         Lipton         Mose faw Regi           Calgary         Edmonton         Lumades faw Regi         Jancouver,           Abbotsford         Ladysmith         Rossland         Winnipg
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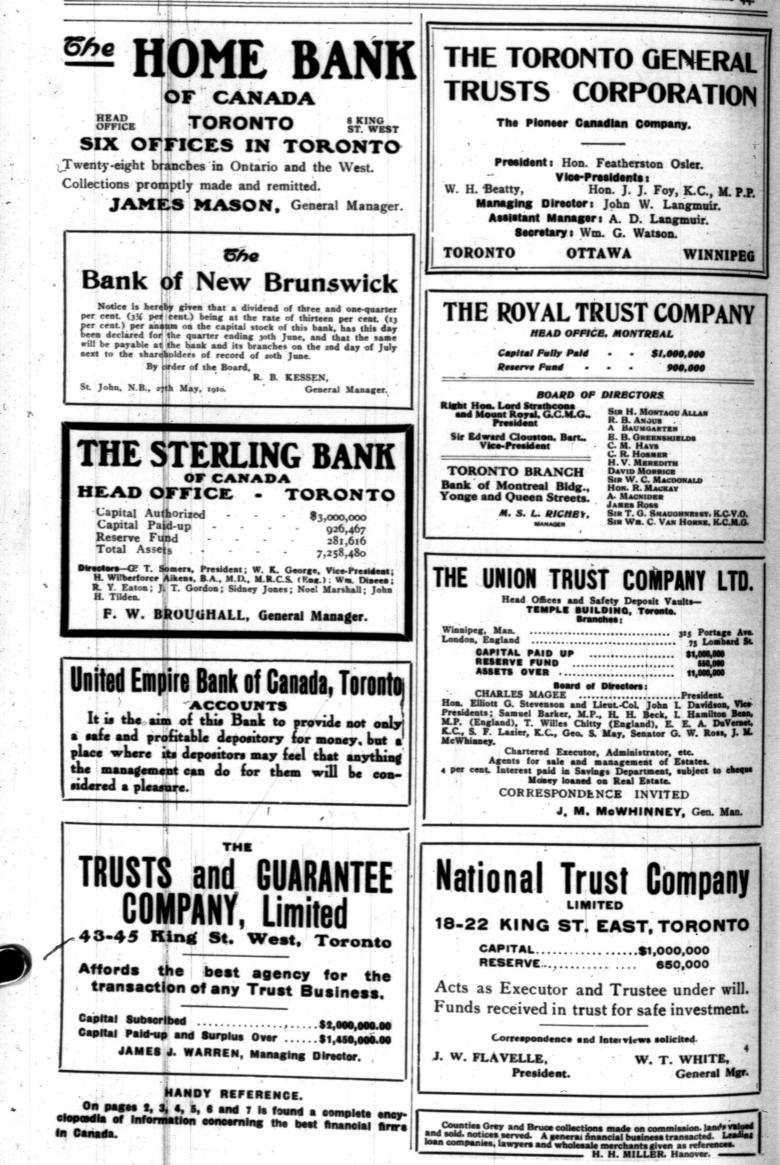
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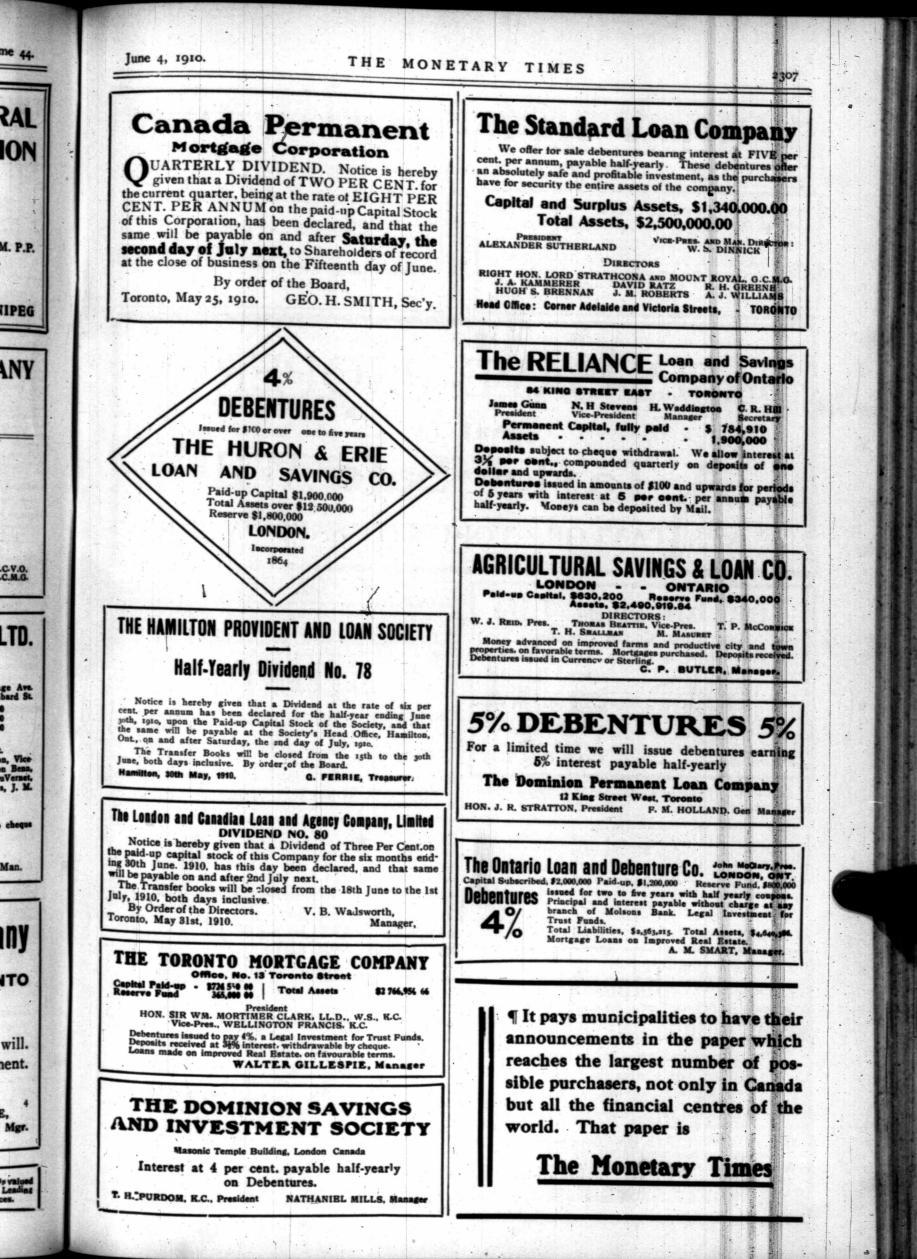
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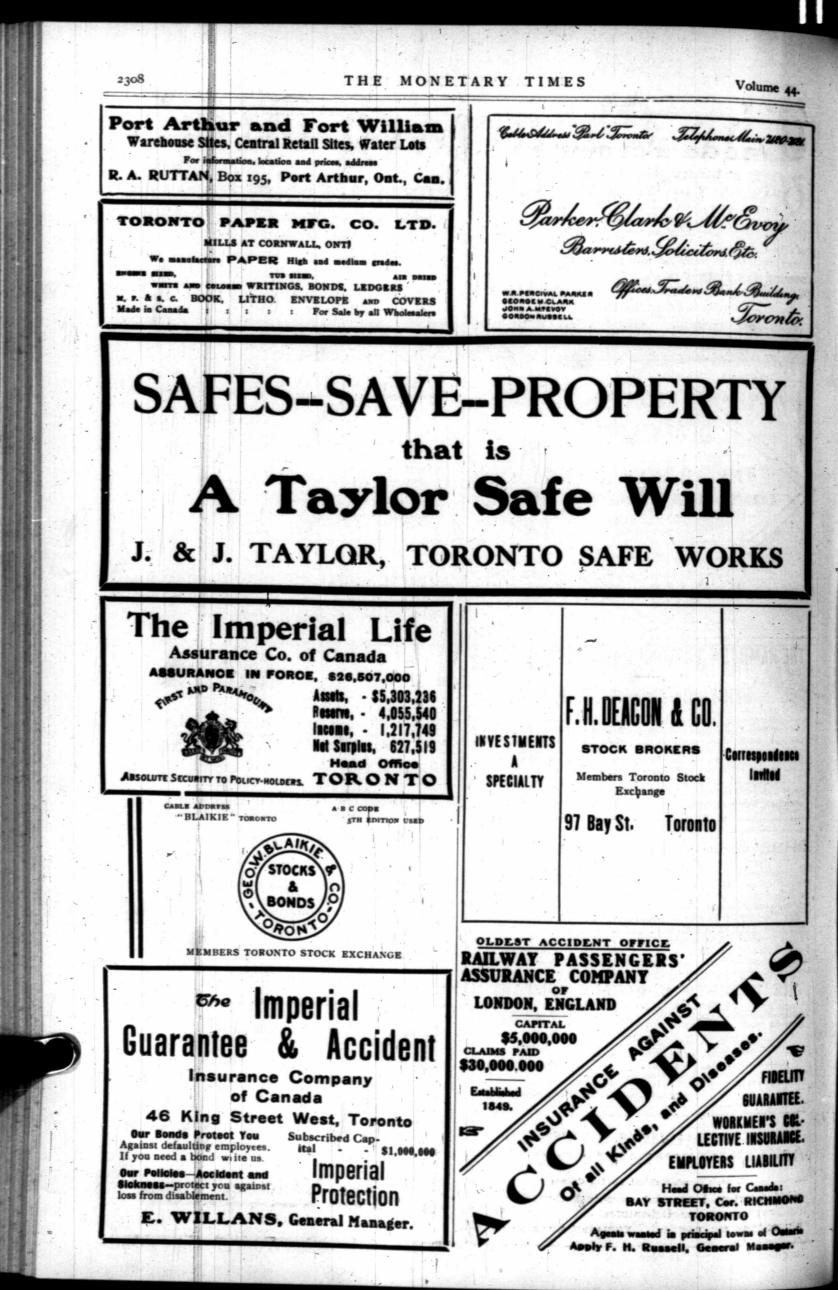


Volume 44-





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<b>Th</b>	Trade Re	eview and	tary Time Insurance Chronicle	
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#### CHINA'S RAILWAY LOAN.

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After considerable discussion, Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany have reached an cents freight, which speaks portentous volumes for the agreement regarding participation in a loan to the Chinese Government for the construction of railroads in China. The amount is thirty million dollars. One is attracted by the unusual eagerness shown by these four great nations to handle each a share of the loan. Upon consideration, the obvious reason is that the extraordinary growth of the Chinese Empire and its rapid stepping towards the gate of civilization, as the West knows it, makes it imperative for Western nations to increase their influence in the Far East.

China resembles a giant awaking from an Oriental sleep of thousands of years. After it has stretched its limbs, many problems affecting the world's geography and commerce will arise. The present loan will be devoted to the construction of a line from Han-kau to Canton, 600 miles, and from Han-kau west to Ichang, 553 miles. Mr. J. S. Thomson, an observant traveller, who has resided in China several years, states that the Chinese Board of Commerce has pretty well laid out the railway policy. Half of the midland trade line, north to south, from Peking to Canton, has been completed to Han-kau, a distance of seven hundred and sixty-eight miles, and is known as the Lu-Han Railway. It was built under the direction of Jadot, a Belgian, with a loan remaining seven hundred and fifty miles of the Pekingof thirty-one millions indirectly from France, and repaid Canton Railway will be financed to an extent by the in only ten years. The road is thrown across the shifting Hong-Kong government and the Hong-Kong and Shang-Hoang-ho on a notable bridge of one hundred and twenty hai Banking Corporation, with the opium and other spans. Han-kau ("mouth of the Han River as it meets revenues of the two Kwang Provinces as security. The the Yangtze) boasts of a channel six hundred miles to road will be partly financed by Chinese underwriters, the sea, twenty-three feet deep. It is the emporium of America having unwisely released this famous concession the black tea trade. This city will be the future Pitts- at a profit to the American holders of six and one-half burgh of the Orient, as here meet the iron, coal and anti- millions. The concession was sold by Morgan and Com-

mony beds of Hupeh. She has already shipped pig-iron to Brooklyn, N.Y., at a price laid down of seventeen dollars gold a ton, including four dollars and seventy-five future. Two things are noticeable at Han-kau: commercial antipathy to the European, and the popularity of the Japanese street hawkers, who have never before come so far inland. Han-kau will grow at Shanghai's expense, The London Homeward Conference (Suez route) has now agreed to charge the same rates from Han-kay as from Shanghai. There is a province-owned steel plant, with an output of one thousand two hundred tons a day, already in operation at Han-yang (across the river from Han-kau), which is constantly shipping to Japan and occasionally to Mexico.

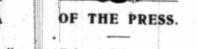
The railway from Peking to Canton will run almost all the way over and between beds of iron and coal, the largest in the world. Every prophecy in this respect of Richtofen thirty-eight years ago has been verified, incredulous as it seemed at that time. The next largest area is in Shansi, with its fourteen thousand square miles of anthracite, twenty-two feet thick, and immense bituminous beds besides. Then follows Szechuen with its fabulous beds which crop out in plain sight, even along the gorges of the Yangtze River.

The Kowloon-Canton Railway has been built with British capital and partly through British territor . The

pany to Chang Chih Tung, Viceroy of Hupeh, Chang borrowing four and one-half millions from Montague and Company, London, and their underwriters, on the understanding that Britain would have the veto over any foreigners employed in construction work. The viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces raised the other two and one-half millions of the purchase by a wonderfully popular subscription covering tens of thousands of small lots. Thus the concession which China gave away cost her six and one-half millions to buy back, another lesson in patriotism recited bitterly by the New China party, but partly forgiven when America, led by that Daniel of justice and judgment, Roosevelt, restored a third of the absurdly large Boxer indemnity. Only twenty-eight miles of road had been laid down. China has added forty miles. When the road is opened, it will throw the marvellous gorge scenery of the Upper Yangtze, where the cliffs rise two thousand feet from the river's edge, open to sight-seers at a cost of only three days' time from Canton. Ninety miles from Canton, where the railway passes the Pe River, perpendicular coal seams are prominent, and horizontal mining can be accomplished at little cost.

The roads from Nanking to Shanghai, and through the silk province from Soochow to Ningpo and Wuchow, via Hang-chow (the ancient capital of the Sung dynasty and the loveliest city of China) are under way through these nursery grounds of Chinese liberty. From Swatow to Chao Chous Fu, on the Little Han River, sixty-five miles, a railway is being constructed, and will later be extended to the earthquake city of Amoy. With money withdrawn from Russian schemes, the French plan to build a trunk railway from Hanoi, the capital of Tonquin, four hundred miles through tin and copper territory and elephant fastnesses, to Yunnan City.

This gives some idea of railroad development, in which, by the way, several Canadians have taken an active part as engineers. The marked desire of Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany to participate in the present loan is a most significant sign of the times.



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According to Colonel Watterson, the famous Kentucky journalist, the press everywhere is deteriorating in weight, whilst elaborating its methods and augmenting its enterprise. This statement he made during the course of an admirable address to the Canadian Press Association at Toronto. With his opinion that a newspaper should not consider itself a public prosecutor, most will agree. It should be, he said, a personal representative, friend and neighbor of good men and good women. The role of public prosecutor has more than once been assumed by a newspaper, which has collected evidence and the judge at the commencement of an action of the kind almost fulfilled the duties of police official. To this Colonel Watterson rightly objects.

There is, however, another consideration, which one might call the part of prompter to the public prosecutor. The helpful press of to-day cannot remain quiescent. It newspapers must have experience of the hardship I have one sails very closely to the line marked by Colonel Watterson. It is frequently necessary for, and the duty of, a journal to interrupt the yawns and jog the siesta of prosecuting authorities. This especially is noticeable in the daily conduct of business, commerce and finance. and the tide of business is flowing rapidly, unclean financial promotions and such like enterprises are choked chiefly by the independent press. It happens sometimes that the authorities seem blind to the faults of unscrupulous company promoters. It then seems the duty of the press to collect sufficient evidence to compel the right authorities to make the necessary move. Colonel Watterson dealt more particularly with the daily newsoaper.

Of financial journalism it is more difficult to write, just as it is difficult for a man to describe and criticiz his own character. As a writer in the Economist aptly puts it, the fundamental quality of financial journalism is honesty and independence.

"Without that there is nothing but mischief and shame. The next quality needed is moderation and sobriety. These are seldom combined with courage, and often degenerate into mere timidity. But in financial judgments sobriety, moderation, and caution are indispensable. For there is nothing more wayward than the market, nothing more baffling than the psychology of crowds, nothing more startling than the sudden turns of trade, the sharp spurts and precipitous declines of the speculative spirit. Very clever writers are often so obsessed by an idea, so impressed by a particular series of facts, that they work the idea to death, and can see nothing besides the facts which seem to illustrate it and to point inevitably to some preconceived conclusion. Such a mind is no match for the complexity of things. In London, indeed, there are unrivalled opportunities for forming a judgment upon the general outlook; for London is the centre of the monetary and trading world. The bankers and merchants of London are in touch with every part of the globe, and every important movement of commerce seems to be reflected in the sensitive city. But even after collecting the opinions of a dozen city men of knowledge, foresight, and experience, the most skilful economist may well hesitate before he commits himself to a long forecast."

While the daily press is subject to unpleasant legalities stirred by criticism, the financial press perhaps is most unhappy in that respect. It is known that a commercial and banking journal goes to the vitality of the business community. The slightest adverse criticism is therefore usually strongly resented. And it takes few words to bring into the editorial office an avalanche of libel writs. Lord Mersey, more familiar to the public as Sir John Bigham, formerly a leading English judge, has recently pronounced himself strongly on this point. "The impecunious blackmailer," he says, "the man who has been properly denounced in the Press, is a person who can afford to take his chance of getting a verdict from a jury. He has nothing to lose. Something ought to be done, I think, in such a case to prevent the impecunious blackmailer from bringing into court as a defendant a newspaper or the proprietors of a newspaper who have only done their duty in bringing to the notice of the public the conduct of the plaintiff. It is very difficult to say what should be done. Lawyers and legislators are very loth to put difficulties in the way of a poor man who wants to vindicate his rights, and that, of course, is a very proper sentiment. But I cannot help thinking that if, upon proper material brought to the notice of I have mentioned, a case can be made out for ordering such a plaintiff to find some security for the costs of the action he is beginning, it would be a very good thing.

"I am quite sure," continues Lord Mersey, "that must be an active force in the strenuous life. And here mentioned. When they fight their case, having written nothing they were not entitled to write, they either win their case and get an order for costs which are never paid, or the matter comes before some foolish sympathetic jury, and possibly the defendants are even cast in When prosperity is to the fore and wealth is abundant the respect of the Court of Appeal for juries that it is damages, and if they are once cast in damages, such is very difficult, indeed, to get the Court to interfere with what the jury has done." Among the objects still demanding the attention of their society, added his Lordship, were those of protecting their trade, and seeing if it was not possible to amend the law in the particulars to which he had referred.

> These experiences are known to the daily and financial press of Canada. It is equally certain, too, that there is room for improvement in our law of libel.

#### June 4, 1910.

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Represents Canada's Total Public Borrowings in London this Year to Date.

There is no halt to Canada's public borrowings in London. Up to date this year we have obtained £22,064,461 of British capital in that way. The details are as follow :---Industrial :-Canadian Car & Foundry Ca

Neva Scotia Steel & Coal Co.	••••	1,482,877
Ud.galv FOWER		the second second second
Pryce Jones, Ltd.		350,000
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	*.* * *	70,000
	0	8
Covernment :		1,211,877
Dominion of Canada		1.000
Manitoba Province Dominion of Canada	**	,000,000
	** 1	,000,000
	6.	,000.000
Financial :	Tru	,000.000
British Canadian Trusts Company		
Lominion of Canada Investment & Debenture		250,000
Company	1.000	250.000
		230,000
	£	500,000
		300,000
Calgary City	.f.	325,400
Montreal City	-	123,800
Montreal City Winnipeg City		500,000
	£	949,200
Canada Cement Company	.£	205,500
West Canadian Collieries	•	200,000
Amalgamated Asbestos Standard Oil Company of Canada	• 2	024,484
Oklahoma Oil Company	•	160,000
Canadian Oil Company	•	67,000
Dunsmuir Callieries		75,000
		1034 000
	62	,386,784
Rai.ways :		
Grand Trunk Pacific	£I	,000,000
British Columbia Electric		530,000
Canadian Northern	. 1	,000,000
Grand Trunk Pacific	1. A. A.	125,000
Central Counties Railway Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific	• • .	97.500
Duluth, winnipeg and Pacific		950,000
Land and Ligmber :	23	,702,500
British Columbia Emit Land		
British Columbia Fruit Lands	- 20	174,600
Ocean Fails Company Western Canada Land	•	300,000
British Columbia Development Association.	13	300,000
Canadian Western Lumber Company	· .	39,500
company		,300.000
	1.2	314,100
Summary :	~	0-41
Industrial	£ 1,	211,877
Government	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	000,000
Financial		500,000
Municipal		949,200
Mining	3,	386,784
Railways		702,500
Land and Lumber	2,	314,100
' Total	[an	
	In dia .	064.461

In addition, the Great Northern Railway Company, United States of America sold  $\pounds_{2,000,000}$  St. Paul. Minneapolis and Manitoba Pacific extension 4 per cent. sterling first mori-gage bonds, and the Lake Superior Corporation obtained  $\pounds_{1,200,000}$  in London privately during March.

#### **Record of Five Years**

The total Canadian borrowings in London this year amount to over one-half of the aggregate of the whole of last year. Since 1905 to date, Canada has obtained in the London market, through the medium of public flotations, the sum of £119,678,378. The following are the details, specially compiled by The Monetary Times:--

1905			 	 <i>t</i>	(13,530,287
1006					6,327,500
1907					11,203,711
1908			 		28,050,621
1000				 1	38,971,798
1910	(to d		 	 	22.064.461
· · · · ·	To;al	· · · ·	 	 	121.048,378

After a careful scrutiny of the field the end of our bor-rowings in London this year seems to be by no means in sight. It is stated in Montreal that a prominent bank has notified its connections that no more public issues of se-curities will be made by it in Canada for the present. All the issues arranged by the bank in question will be placed on the London market. The Montreal loan of one million pounds sterling, for which the Bank of Montreal made the highest bid the other week, may be floated in London, while the same market will be asked to take Vancouver's \$2,207,900 40-year 4 per cent. debentures. A bond issue of the Sher-brooke Street Railway will probably be made almost im-mediately in London. After a careful scrutiny of the field the end of our bor-

The interests which have practically acquired control of the Dominion Atlantic Railway of Nova Scotias and who are friendly to the Canadian Pacific authorities may pos-sibly make a flotation overseas. It is not unlikely that the Dominion of Canada Securities Company, which has pur-chased the Dickie Limits of Nova Scotia may seek capital in London in connection with their timber proposition and also chased the Dickie Limits of Nova Scotia may seek capital in London in connection with their timber proposition and also the construction of the Nova Scotia Eastern Railway between Halifax and Country Harbor, through the Pictou Gounty coal country. The Montreal Rolling Mills may also make an issue in the Old Country.

Several Canadian oil ventures have been floated in Lon-don and The Monetary Times understands that others are being prepared for that market. The British-Canadian In-vestments Company, London, of which Mr. A. C. Deayton is manager, has successfully negotiated the sale of the oil properties of the Crown Gas and Oil Company, Limited, of Ottawa, to a new British company, the Standard Oil Com-pany of Canada. Limited. The investment company is ac-tively engaged in concluding arrangements for the sale of further properties on the Tilbury oil fields.

#### 100 "SMALL" INVESTORS

### Took Fairly Large Block of Dominion's Last Loan Overseas-Record of Three Issues.

Small investors took  $\pounds 2,720$  of the Dominion of Canada issue of  $\pounds 5,000,000$  3½ per cent. stock made in London last month. A special effort was made in floating two large Do-minion loans last year to attract the small investor. Mr. F. W. Taylor, the ever-courteous manager of the Bank of Mont-real in London, has kindly furnished The Monetary Times with particulars of the applications under  $\pounds$  too for the new Canadian loan made last month. They are as follows:--

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62.720

£19,360

#### Loan in Last July.

Applications for amounts under £100 in connection with the 3½ per cent. loan in July last aggregated £3,180, the following being the details :-following being the details :---

Bonds. For £10					Applicati	ions. Ap	geregating
20	220						259
30						1.1.1.1	580
40							450
50					62		3,100
60				·····	6	1111	360
70							280 /
		a , "		- S-		· +	· ·
			1			-	A\$.180

#### Last Year's January Loan.

These figures compare with the £6,000,000 Canadian loan made in January, 1909, as follows :---

Bon			Applications.	Aggregating.
For	£10	************************	126	£1.260
	20		123	3,060
	30		62	1,860
	40			1,120
	50			10,750
	< 60			480 -
2	ZO		5	350
	80		6	480
		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

Considering market conditions last month, the fact that investments represented more than two thousand small thousand pounds sterling is fairly satisfactory.

#### FINANCIAL SITUATION IN NEW YORK

Cause of Heavy Gold Shipment to Canada-United States Immigration Affects Price of Lands-Money in Little Demand.

#### (Staff Correspondence)

New York, June 3.

Prices of securities on the New York Stock Exchange this week again broke badly, declining prices being recorded in the speculative markets. Wheat/was weak, and all grains lower, with provisions affected. Cotton also dropped. The price movement in the commodity markets should have been reflected in strength in stocks, but one of the peculiar fea-tures of the market during the week was its failure to respond to such encouraging developments. The list has looked as though advantage were being taken of whatever stimulus to sentiment was furnished by improving tendencies in fundamental conditions to liquidate securities. The bear party was again an aggressive one during the week, and the much advertised inaugural of a bull campaign gave them another chance to show their strength. At the open-ing, they sold five shares for every one that was bought's for London account, in which the only apparent bull position was exposed.

#### Cause of Decline in Wheat

The decline in wheat seemed to be not only a logical anticipation of a good crop report next week, but was a response to such a situation as indicated by the 23,000,000 bushels more of wheat, constituting the present European visible supply, in comparison with the total in sight at this time of last year. These are developments which point to a return of our foreign trade movement to normal conditions at some time in the future.

After a short season of dullness in the early part of the week the bear party started a movement, in which Reading fell five points. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific four fell five points. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific four points, United States Steel three points. St. Paul two and one-quarter points, Smelters about two points, and a great many other stocks one to one and one-half points. Activity was increased on the decline. The reasons given for the break were, absence of buying power, or effort to follow up the London advance, the injunction against an increase in railroad freight rates, the poor net returns for April of the railroad freight rates, the poor net returns for April of the Harriman lines, and Western liquidation growing out of congested bond securities.

A statement by President W. E. Cory, this week, that A statement by President W. E. Cory, this week, that efforts were being made to list United States Steel common in Paris, combined with interviews in London with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, operated favorably on Steel stocks this week. The common has been relatively firmer than the pre-ferred, or the 5 per cent. bonds, in which evidence of liquid-ation has lately appeared. The feeling that Steel common is permanently on a 5 per cent. dividend basis is strei.

#### Heavy Cold Shipment to Canada

The movement of crops in Canada always calls for heavy gold shipments from New York to the Dominion early in the summer months, but on account of the early frost in the Northwest the farmers start their wheat to market ear-lier than is the case in United States. The first demands lier than is the case in United States. The first demands for this shipment do not come, as a rule, until about the end of June or July, but the fact that New York exchange at Montreal has dropped indicates an accumulation of New York funds in Canada and foreshadows a movement of gold across the border from this city. Already, the National Park Bank has shipped \$250,000, and the National Bank of Com-merce \$200,000 of gold coin to Canada.

The explanation for this movement of gold at the present time touches upon a situation that has been engaging at-tention in the United States for a year or more past, and that is the steady exodus of labor across the border and the consequent flow of United States money into Canada. Re-ports received from the Northern States tell of farmers sell-ing out and moving over int; Canada, where they are taking ing out and moving over int; Canada, where they are taking up the new and fertile lands being opened up by the Domin-ion Government. Such a movement is naturally taking more money out of the United States.

## United States Investments in Canada

Although the Canadian banks have always had large balances out in loans in New York and other large cities in balances out in mans in New York and other large cities in this country, there is still a large quantity of United States money being invested in Canada. It would seem that there is now more United States money invested in Canada than is now more United States money 'nvested in Canada than the Canadian banks have on deposit here. Most of this in-vested money is supplied by Boston and Philadelphia cap-italists. New Vork capital is somewhat tardy in seeking investment in Canada. According to a recent compilation the Canadian banks have about \$200,000 on deposit in New York, while the United States capital invested in Canadian enterprises, according to The Monetary Times, is about \$226,800,000. Thus, it is not surprising that there should

be an increasing demand for United States gold to satisfy the accumulation of drafts that arise from this movement. Although it is generally believed in Wall Street and New York financial circles that it was chiefly speculation and sharp stock exchange practices that bulled up Canadian Pacific half a dozen points in an apathetic market these past cinc hait a dozen points in an apathetic market these past two weeks, the English holders of the stock are holding on. It is doubtful whether the owners of Canadian Pacific in England would be willing to credit the United States with any important part in making the present high value of the stock.

#### Immigration Affects Land Prices

If so many of the best farmers in the United States had not moved across the border with their savings the Canadian Pacific's lands might not have advanced in three or four short years from an average sale value of \$5.00 or \$6.00 per acre to an average of \$25.00 an acre for the irrigated dis-tricts, and an average of \$15.00 for all sales. Canadian tricts, and an average of \$15.00 for all sales. Canadian Pacific, in the midst of an ambitious programme of exten-sion, is to-day independent of the exacting investment markets in Paris, in London, or in New York City, It is stated on good authority that of its \$50,000,000 or more treasury cash, probably half of it is on loan in Wall Street through the Bank of Montreal and the National City Bank. As for its current earnings, they are enough to enable the company to pay twice the present dividend rate of 7 per cent.

A man, who for many years has watched the steady and rapid development of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, when interviewed by The Monetary Times this week, said when interviewed by The Monetary Times this week, said that he was confident that the foreign stockholders will not only expect, but demand, a larger distribution of profits when only expect, but demand, a larger distribution of profits when the directors take action on the dividend question next August. He believes that either the declaration out of the earnings of the railroad proper will be increased, or that a higher rate will be declared out of the profits from land sales. It is understood that fully 80 per cent. of the common stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is held in England and Europe. This interest points out that the for-England and Europe. This interest points out that the for-eign holders are in a position to make a substantial demand, but he believes that the directors are planning to declare a larger dividend irrespective of any requests or demands which may be made by the stockholders.

#### Money Market is Quiet

Money is in demand among some New York business houses but there is little inquiry for it for speculative purposes. Many of the banks would lend their surpluses four months at 4 per cent., but borrowers prefer facilities that will carry them into the new year. Although rates are low now, it is probable the customary requirements for moving the crops will entail decided firmness later in the season. The Treasury department is not in a position to come to the money market's rescue should occasion demand it. for emergency currency, while a large amount of it has been duly engraved, no machinery has been devised in the way of forming banking associations to take advantage of the new law. Call money this week ruled steady. The range was from 3 to 3½ per cent. with the average ruling rate at 3½ per cent. There was a dull position in time money, but the market was steady as some institutions heretofore obthe market was steady, as some institutions heretofore ob-fering funds have dropped off. The best inquiry was for over the year at 45% per cent., but only a limited supply was available at 45% per cent. There was a little inquiry for sixty days at 35% per cent., and for six months at 4 per cent., but these maturities were firmly held at 334 to 434 per cent.

Bonds were steadily absorbed by Europeans this week but the home demand was quiet. New York investment houses are looking forward to the July 1st disbursements, in the hope that a fair proportion of them will be invested in bonds, which can be bought to yield returns that would not have been obtainable a year ago. Short term notes were unsteady this week. The supply of railroad issues is being enlarged, but new industrial offerings are rare.

The Royal Bank of Canada will shortly open a branch office of its own in London, England. The office will be at No. 2 Prince of State of the office will be at No. 2 Princess Street, opposite the Bank of England, this bein" the centre of the financial district of the city.

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Recognizing the increase in shipping at the head of the Great Lakes, the Western Drydock and Shipbuilding Com-pany now have under construction a \$1,250,000 drydock and shipbuilding the transmission of the state o pany now have under construction a \$1,250,000 drydock and shipbuilding plant. This will be capable of handling the largest boats at present on the lakes, and the keels for two 600-foot freighters are expected to be laid as soon as the plant is far enough advanced for same. This work will entail a large amount of machinery, as there will be a com-plete boiler shop, rolling and punching shops, pattern shop and foundry. It will employ at least 500 hands when in com-plete operation. Mr. James Whalen, of Port Arthur, is presi-dent, and there are large Cleveland interests of United States Shipbuilding Company in the organization. June 4, 1910.

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### WESTERN CROP OUTLOOK

Is Good-Real Estate Situation Buoyant-Winnipeg-to-Edmonton Water Route Probable-In the Wheat Markets.

## Monetary Times Office. Winnipeg, May 31,

Winnipeg, May 31, Seeding is practically over, and the reports from all sections indicate that the outlook is for good growth. Rains have been general, and a few weeks of continued warm weather with the growth already evident, will practically settle the crop situation. The approaching completion of the city's power plant at Point du Bois is leading to many en-quiries by manufacturers as to the price at which the city will sell power. Among the enquirers are a large firm of automobile manufacturers, and an asphalt manufacturing concern, who are seeking to locate establishments in Winni-peg.

peg. The important announcement comes from Ottawa that a survey is to be immediately commenced to ascertain the possibility of making a navigable route between Edmonton and Winnipeg by way of the North Saskatchewan River and Lake Winnipeg.

Lake Winnipeg. Edmonton to Winnipeg by Water Explorers have reported that a six or eight-foot water-way can be established on this route at comparatively low cost, with few locks, as the river has a deep and broad channel for nearly the whole distance. A vote of \$10,000 was made by Parliament last session to defray the cost of the survey, which will be made under the direction of Mr. L. R. Boligny, who was one of the sub-chiefs on the Geor-gian Bay canal survey. Five parties will go out and carry on surveying operations on as many sections of the route. It is expected that the work will be finished this summer. This important western event will be held from June 6 to 11. No efforts are being spared to make this year's event the greatest in the history of the show. From the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic seaboard and thence to New York and across the Northern States, horses will be sent to compete.

across the Northern States, horses will be sent to compete.

in the Wheat Markets Since the break occasioned by the Pattens unloading their 15,000,000 bushel line, markets have presented a de-moralized state of affairs. The bearish feeling predominated moralized state of affairs. The bearish feeling predominated during the early part of the week, and a continuous sharp decline in prices was recorded. Cables from abroad came lower, and the declining tendency was aggravated by aggres-sive short selling for future delivery, which forced prices lower than they might otherwise have gone. The situation reached a climax when the September holdings of the bull leaders were poured on the market. The slump in Winnipeg for May, July and October was around four cents, but the United States markets were affected to an even greater ex-tent. Since then there have been nervous fluctuations in tent. Since then there have been nervous fluctuations in both cash wheat and options, with a trend to lower levels. The outlook is now considered to be better, and recovery would be natural.

#### Foreign Crop Conditions

Foreign Crop Conditions Foreign crop conditions continue excellent. In Russia the weather is favorable, and rains have fallen in South Australia, thus relieving anxiety regarding the drought there. In the spring wheat States to the south of us, the weather conditions are generally good. There is an increase of Canadian visible, and an increase also of stocks in ter-minals. India is offering new crop wheat freely, and Russian offers are large. World's supplies are ample to meet all requirements for the present. If this year's crops develop as forecasted, present prices might be fair to all in-terested, but it is impossible to determine confidently within many millions of bushels what the yields will aggregate. Some are of opinion that there is not yet any decided reason why the level of prices should be lowered at the present time; why the level of prices should be lowered at the present time; many are ready to concede that liquidation by holders has been quite thorough on the recent break, and that the mar-ket should do a little better.

#### No Demand for Cash Wheat

Cash wheat trade on the Winnipeg market continues more or less depressed. Owing to the course of the mar-kets, there is no great demand for cash wheat of any grade, buyers taking little interest. The export demand is poor, British buyers backing away from offers, though latterly a small amount was worked for export on the continued breaks. The big offerings from Russia and India make Liverpool an indifferent customer of our wheat. Our option Liverpool an indifferent customer of our wheat. Our option market follows generally the trend of the United States market follows generally the trend of the United States markets, and is not much influenced at present by crop pros-pects. Receipts of wheat at Winnipeg continue in excess of, those of last year. The demand for oats is poor, and there is nothing doing as revards barley. The whole situation is, that the weather conditions in the southwest States as affecting the harvest, and in the northwest, including Can-ada, as affecting the growing cron, will influence prices and ada, as affecting the growing crop, will influence prices and keep the trade nervous for some time.

#### CANADA ADVERTISED

#### By the Railways-Dominion Textile Report-More British Capital.

#### Monetary Times Office, Montreal, June 1st.

That the adoption of tariff reform will be productive of an amelioration of the condition of the working classes in England seems to be the opinion of Mr. B. Hal Brown, gen-eral manager of the London and Liverpool Insurance Com-pany, who has returned from London.

The three railway lines have been a means of advertising Canada throughout the United Kingdom, and Englishmen are realizing the importance of the wheat areas lying con-tiguous to these lines. The fisheries of the country were also spoken of, as were the forests and the natural resources.

The annual report of the Dominion Textile Company demonstrates the improved condition in Canadian industrial circles this year, as compared with last. There are probably few articles of commerce which provide a more accurate test of the conditions of the country than cotton. Higher priced commodities demonstrate conditions prevailing among the wealthy classes rather than in the country as a whole. Cotton is used generally in varying quantities. During prosperous times, cotton cloths of all kinds are in demand, while the im-mediate effect of the reversal of prosperity is to contract the demands on the part of the majority of consumers, throughmediate effect of the reversal of prosperity is to contract the demands on the part of the majority of consumers, through-out the country. Hence, it is an encouraging sign that not only the amount of business done by the Textile Company during the year ending March 31st, was largely in excess of that of the previous year, but that the profits of the concern were greater were greater.

#### High Price Affects Trade.

At the annual meeting held in Montreal, this week, the president explained that the high price of raw material had affected the cost of the manufactured article to such an ex-tent as to interfere with the volume of trade, but it was hoped that during the present year these conditions would not be

Holders of the common stock of the Tri-City Railway Company will be pleased to hear that the directors have been able to make some favorable adjustments with the different municipalities through which the railway passes, con-cerning the renewal of franchises. These adjustments will add greatly to the value of Tri-City Railway stock, of which a large quantity was placed in Montreal and other caties a few waars area. The common stock is now carring a small a large quantity was placed in Montreal and other cities a few years ago. The common stock is now earning a small dividend, although none has been declared. A few years ago, sales of common stock were being made in Montreal at around \$25 per share. No public sales have been made re-cently, though it is said, some stock has changed hands privately at around \$35 to \$40 per share.

#### Montreal Light, Heat and Power Report.

Montreal Light, Heat and Power Report. The annual report of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company should cause satisfaction to shareholders. The gross revenue increased \$161,176, while operating expenses, etc., showed an increase of \$4,000. The result was an in-crease in net revenue of \$156,951. The Power Company in-creased its dividend to 7 per cent., from the previous rate of 6 per cent., during last July, so that the amount paid out in dividends exceeded that of the previous year. Notwithstand-ing this, the amount transferred to general surplus was almost \$14,000 greater than the previous year, bringing the accrued surplus, on April 30th, to \$2,042,561. The report shows that there were redeemed for cancellation a total of \$71,000 of mortgage debt, this sum being made up of \$34,000 Lachine division bonds, and \$37,000 underlying bonds of the Royal Electric. Electric.

The claim is made in the statement that the reduction in rates during the year represents a saving to consumers of \$100,000, and that reductions during the present year will represent a saving of not less than \$200,000.

It is stated here that \$1,000,000 of English capital will be invested in a new whitewear company which is being formed in Montreal. The factory will be located at Three Rivers, Quebec, it being stated that the civic authorities of that city buebec, it being stated that the civic authorities of that city had decided to make a grant of \$55,000, together with other privileges, in order to induce the location of the factory at that point. The fact of Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., being connected with the undertaking, is a fair assumption that the factory in ouestion is another link in the chain of cotton in-dustries which is being forged by Mr. Greenshields and his associates associates.

#### **CANADIAN COPPER FIELDS**

Should be Developed-Comparative Figures Show Small Production-Coal Situation in England.

#### Monetary Times Office,

London, Eng., May 27.

Messrs. Aron Hirsch & Sohn, Halberstadt, Germany, have issued an exhaustive report of the copper products of the world, covering a period of 100 years, so that the facts are of more than passing interest. Speaking of the copper output, the following figures are given, representing in each case the number of tons produced in the entire world. In 1800, 10,000; in 1830, 30,000; in 1880, 134,000; in 1805, 334, 500; 1900, 486,000; 1905, 693,700; 1909, 834,940. A detail of the product by countries is given, the figures for the United States and Canada being as follows:

1902 1005 1007 1908 1000 United States .. 294,300 395,500 373,760 420,790 487,020 Canada ...... 17,500 21,000 25,620 23,900 21,420

United States, including foreign material smelted or refined there amounted last year to 627,412 tons, equal to about 75% of the world's product.

#### World's Copper Consumption

World's Copper Consumption In the world's copper consumption last year in Europe, Germany, England, and France were the leaders, the figures being as follows: Germany, 194,449 tons; England, 110,648 tons; France, 85,688 tons; while upon the American con-tinent the United States consumed 314.755, and Canada, 2.500 tons. The production, as compared with consumption for the various years, was as follows:

Excess	consumption production consumption	580,000	1905 742,141 693,700 48,441	1908 748,330 746,585 1,755	1909 833,739 834,940
Excess	production			*1/32	1 201

### Development of Canadian Copper Fields

During 1909 the price of standard copper remained in the neighborhood of £60, in spite of the large stock, and it may be concluded that the position of the copper industry

it may be concluded that the position of the copper industry has been regarded in a comparatively favorable light. With the knowledge that the United States has practi-cally reached its limit, there should be a forward movement in the Dominion in the line of development and the open-ing up of new districts, with the assistance of the Dominion Government. Plenty of capital is available, and unless the report be true that the Canadian copper field is controlled by United States and English interests, both of which are gainers in the suppression of the product, there is no reason why the next few years should not see a great development why the next few years should not see a great development along these lines. It might be advisable for the recently passed Trusts Act to investigate the condition of Canadian copper, and the influences at work to cripple its development.

Re-arrangement Hudson's Bay Company Great changes will soon be made in the personale of the Hudson's Bay Company directorate, it having passed under the control of foreign and United States investors. Lord Strathcona, it is stated, will be urged to continue as president of the company for which he has done so much president of the company, for which he has done so much,

stores, where they now exist, if not the opening of a strong rival in Toronto of some of the large general stores now in existence

existence. The report of the Land Corporation of Canada, Limited, for last year, shows satisfactory results. The credit balance is given as £34,632. A dividend at 3/- per share free of in-come tax is recommended, which will be 15 per cent. per annum, as against 12½%, 1908. After paying this dividend the sum of £23.382 will be carried forward, as against £14,-217 brought forward in 1908. The land sales during the vear are given as 5.340 acres at an average of \$7 per acre 217 brought forward in 1908. The land sales during the year are given as 5,340 acres at an average of \$7 per acre. The company is interested in the development of the North Coast Land Co., with large holdings in British Columbia, and the directors anticipate increased profits during 1910.

The Calgary and Edmonton Land Company, Limited, report sales in April amounting to 2,956 acres at the average price of \$9.21 per acre. The new Grand Trunk Pacific steamer, "Prince George,"

has sailed for Prince Rupert, a voyage of 15,000 miles. She is expected to maintain 14 knots throughout her journey, but is capable of developing, when required, 19 knots.

#### Satisfactory Foreign Trade Returns

The Board of Trade returns for the month of April just issued, and the further figures for the first four months of the year, disclose some interesting facts, for while it will be borne in mind that, owing to the Easter holidays falling in April last year, we have had in 1910 two more working days, still the increase is far in excess of any amount that might still the increase is far in excess of any amount that might be the result of the longer working period. The figures as shown give the imports for April as £59.555.459, an increase over 1909 of £10,381,697, of exports of British goods, £35,-292,215, an increase over last year of £6,333,757. The ex-ports of foreign and Colonial goods were £11,858,654, an in-crease over 1909 of £3,227,648. Imports have thus gained 21.11%, exports 21.87%, and re-exports 37.39%. Among the imports, the advance has been chiefly in raw material, which has increased over £9,000,000. The increase in price has much to do with this, cotton and rubber being largely responsible. The increase in quantity of the former

In price has much to do with this, cotton and rubber being largely responsible. The increase in quantity of the former is about 23%, while the value is over 83% increase. Rubber, which advanced 94% in quantity, has gained 332% in value. In exports there is the usual large amount of raw material among the items, coal being an important matter, and the question must again be asked, "When will England cease to supply the navies of the world with the sinews of war?" "When we run short, there is plenty of good coal in China," is a reply given to The Monetary Times in answer to this

#### Coal Imports and Exports

**Coal Imports and Exports** The comparative figures of the first four months of the year are interesting. Imports stand at  $\pounds 224.715,846$ , an in-crease over the same period last year of  $\pounds 10,602,186$ , exports for the first four months were  $\pounds 136,178,758$ , increase over 1909,  $\pounds 18,488,120$ . Exports, foreign and Colonial, for the same period were  $\pounds 38,638,366$ , an increase of  $\pounds 7,302,051$ . Imports of bullion for the month increased from  $\pounds 2,000,458$ to  $\pounds 7,610,402$ , while there was a decline for the four months to £7,610,402, while there was a decline for the four months of £2,640,749, the total imports being £22,444,486. The speech of Earl Grey at the closing of the Canadian

Parliament created a favorable impression in London, par-ticularly among the Canadian colony. The Comptroller-General of patents has issued his re-

port for 1909. Applications during that year amounted to 30,603, these figures establishing a record. Notwithstanding the great increase of expenditure involved by the examination of patents for novelty, the receipts of the patent office are still nearly £100,000 over expenditure. Some of this are still nearly £100,000 over expenditure. Some of this surplus, it is urged, should be spent in affording improved facilities for inventors.—T. R. Sea.

The British Canadian Investments, of London, which successfully negotiated the sale of the oil properties of the Crown Gas and Oil Company, Limited, of Ottawa, to a new Privice Research of the sale British company, has interested about half a million sterling in the Tilbury oil fields. Those who desire to place similar propositions before the company are asked to give definite information on the following points: (1) A full description of the property, giving location, acreage, development, and amount spent thereon, together with, if possible, a full and independent report upon such property. (2) If the propo-sition is a going concern and earning profits, balance sheets for the past three means and form the instance sheets for the past three years, or from its inception, would assist negotiations on this side. (3) A definite figure, stating the exact purchase price and what ratio of such purchase price president of the company, for which he has done so much, but upon the board we may expect to find the names of Mr. Vivian Smith, of Morgans; Mr. Burbidge, of Harrods; Mr. Canadian Northern. As previously stated in The Monetary order to investigate the shops of the company and report elected, Canada will doubtless find many changes in the mode and method of doing business in the Hudson's Bay

June 4, 1910.

### HALIFAX AS A TERMINAL PORT

#### Being Considered-Past Year's Business was Good-Apple Shipments Constitute Record-West India Trade Increasing.

#### (Staff Correspondence).

Halifax, June 2. The great influx of immigrants from Europe to Canada during the past winter has brought Halifax, N.S., promin-ently before the public. During the season just closed, 37,095 immigrants passed over the immigration piers of the I.C.R. terminus there, while there are several thousands yet to arrive. Last season, the total number was 16,343. The different steamship companies are now alive to the advan-Halifax, June 2. to arrive. Last season, the total number was 16,343. The different steamship companies are now alive to the advan-tages of Halifax as an entering port to the Dominion from an immigration standpoint. The first-class passenger has also found that by landing at Halifax from the larger liners now crossing and calling at that port during the winter, he can be in Montreal before the ship reaches its point of destination. This has been demonstrated a number of times. Taking the average time of ten sailings of the "Mauretania," should she land her passengers in Halifax, thence by rail to New York, they would reach the latter city in thirty hours less time than if the steamer made direct sailings from Liv-erpool to New York.

#### **Business of Halifax**

The year 1909, from a business standpoint, was satis-factory in nearly all lines being reported. The export and import trade also show yearly increases. The following are a few comparative figures regarding the business of Halifax:--

ne busin	less of	Halitax :-	+1.0000AG			12
1908 1909 1908 1909 1908 1909 1908 1909	Vess Vess	els arrived	1	No. 4916 4945 4694 4115	Tonnage. 1,793,610 1,847,619 1,673,464 1.853,029 \$ 9,050,370 8,407,269 9,769,143 10,015,509	The second se
Lumt		Commodit	\$1.	1908 1908		

1	Lumber																	1908 \$1,061,003	1909 \$ 796,203	
	Fish	•		*	•	•	*			*		•	• •	1		 -	*	4,445,965	4,896,510	
	Apples		•	•		*	÷	•	•	•	•	• •	•		ł.	-		894.583	1,190,431	
	Potatoes				*	*	•	1	٠	•		•	• •	1	1			424,175	541,674	

#### Chief Commodities Imported and Values

Dei 1 C	b	1908	1909	
Dried frui	t	100.740	\$ 102,150	
Green "	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	183,598	185,160	
Sugar		2,190,523	2,532,635	
Molasses		360,998	381,263	

#### Quantity of Import and Export Freight Handled

	1908	Domestic,	inwards	; .	 ٢.		11	!	261.822	tons
	1909	£ 6.							274.912	
	1908	" (	outward						108,420	
	1909	- 66	**						100.335	
	1908	Foreign, in	nw trds		 				07.460	
	1000								158,135	
-	1008	" ou	twards .						123,578	66
	1909	**							174,335	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10 A	1		- 2			4,333	1.1.1.1

#### Apples in Boxes Popular.

During the past winter, apple shipments totalled 839,207 barrels, 628 half-barrels and 4,888 boxes—a record number. Last year's shipments totalled 710,733 barrels, an increase for 1909-10 of 128,474 barrels. It is noticeable that the half-barrel, so favorably received a few years ago, is not so pop-ular for apple packing purposes to-day; the more convenient box having taken its place. During the season 1008-00, the ular for apple packing purposes to-day; the more convenient box having taken its place. During the season 1908-09, the total number of boxes shipped was 3.052, while the past season they totalled 4,885. This latter method of packing is gradually growing in favor, the size of the package being more convenient than the barrel or helf-barrel for persons living in apartment houses, flats, etc. in cities like London. Manchester, etc., and having limited space for storage. It is generally believed, by those who are in a position to judge, the export of apples will in a few years reach 1,000,000 pack-ages from an average crop, as a great many new orchards are coming into bearing every year. The Customs receipts of Halifax, during 1909, show an in-crease over the previous year of \$145.374: the total revenue

crease over the previous year of \$145.374; the total revenue collected being \$1.733.144, compared with \$1.587,770 the year previous. About \$10.000 more was collected in harbor and other dues,

The civic assessment has increased the past 30 years as follows :-\* 1879-80 1800-00

1889-90 \$15,603,578 \$21,794,629

1000-10 \$23,122,087 \$28,651,005 The total Canadian trade through Halifax port with the West Indies and British Guiana for the year 1000 amounted to \$12,732.026, an increase of \$347,754 over 1968, when it amounted to \$12,384,272.

The principal import from these countries to Halifax is still sugar, the total amount for the year 1909 being 47,613 tons-practically all for the Acadia Sugar Refinery. Molasses and syrup importations were valued at \$863,304.

During the past few years the import of oranges from West Indies and British Guiana has fallen off, owing to the fact that Californian oranges have been lower in price, and, as a rule, consignees found the United States fruit in better condition when received. The value of West Indian oranges imported during the year was \$33,480.

#### ome of the Shipments

Fish shipments to the West Indies during 1909 showed an increase of about 10,000 barrels over 1908 and nearly double the quantity of 1907.

Hay and oats shipments also increased; the fact that Dutch oats have been offered at a much lower figure than the holders of Canadian oats could sell has probably inter-fered with a greater quantity being shipped. Hay shipments were valued at \$25,035; oats, \$140,000.

Other articles shipped to the above ports were: Split peas, valued at \$104,500; butter and cheese, \$\$0,000; cord-age, \$26,350, and potatoes, \$269,500.

Nearly all these articles show an increase over the previous year.

Vious year. It is gratifying to know our trade with the West Indies is increasing, noticeably in the wholesale grocery line, owing to the fact of better representation on the Islands than in former years. It is believed that larger trade can be obtained for Canadian products if our merchants study business con-ditions more, it being found that, all things equal, a pre-ference is given goods of Canadian make.

#### Value of Natural Products

The total values for the past four years of the natural products of Nova Scotia, a large proportion of which are marketed through Halifax, are as follows:-1906 1907 1908 .

1900 1907 1908 1909 \$99,325,000 \$107,235,000 \$107,249,000 \$114,400,000 The large car works established in Halifax some two years ago is now working overtime, while the capacity of the factory is assured for the next year.

The company has supplied a large number of cars, both passenger and freight, for the Intercolonial Railway, Can-adian Northern Railway. Halifax & South Western Railway and the Newfoundland Railway.

and the Newfoundland Railway. The credit of bringing a number of settlers 4d take up farms in the province is due to the energy of Mr. A. S. Barnstead, Secretary of the Department of Immigration. This department was established some two or three years ago by the Nova Scotia Government and is doing effective work. It has issued a large amount of literature and pub-lished letters from a number of English. Scotch and other European settlers, who have purchased farming properties in the province and have made good.

**Ceneral Business Activity** With the establishing of two industries in Halifax during the past two years; increased business in all connections; the C.P.R. having purchased the Dominion Atlantic Railway between Yarmouth and Halifax, and another transcontin-ental line endeavoring to make terms of entry into the pro-vince. vince; an estimated expenditure of upwards of half a million dollars, to make Halifax the Atlantic base of Canada's Navy,

matters are looking bright for the future of that city. It has become the customary thing to regard Halifax and its business methods as being slow and unprogressive, although a conservative feeling prevails in some circles that there is an active element growing in the business life of that city.

that city. The Halifax Cold Storage Company established its ware-houses at Halifax four years ago, and, in addition to afford-in  $\tau$  facilities for public cold storage, has been catrying on a business in the fish and provision trade extending from Sydney to Vancouver. During last year this concern received in its warehouses, and afterwards distributed through Canada and United States, upwards of 10,000,000 pounds of fresh. frozen and mild-cured smoked fish. This company has decided to double its capacity, and from the proceeds of the \$100,000 seven per cent. cumulative participating preferred stock recently issued, and which was underwritten and distributed during the past ten days by Messrs. F. B. McCurdy & Company. of Montreal, Halifax. Svdney, and St. Johns', Newfoundland, will at once carry out the extensions needed. This extension means a great deal to Halifax. It will

This extension means a great deal to Halifor. It will allow of facilities for public cold storage which will, in turn, give an opportunity for those in the trade to enlarge thei-bu iness, while all round increased activity will result

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#### THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 44-

#### THE INSURANCE CHRONICLE

#### LIFE ASSURANCE IN CANADA, 1909.

The business done in Canada by life companies last year is set forth concretely by a table at pages 42 and 43 of the Abstract just issued from the Insurance Superintendent's office at Ottawa. And the record is a creditable one. The increase in the aggregate in force at the close of 1909 is 7.8 per cent, over 1908, being from \$719,516,000 to \$780,370,000; while the increase in new business was from \$99,876,000 to \$131,432,000, equal to 24 Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Canadian Fire 274,000 of the new business done was industrial assurance, transacted by two American and two Canadian companies, a very marked proportion.

Reckoning by premiums, the Canadian companies did 65.8 per cent. of the whole business, the American companies 28.20 per cent., the British 6 per cent. Only six British companies wrote any new insurance, although eight others continue to receive premiums on business written in former years. The number of American companies doing new insurance is 12. The Canadian companies reporting to Ottawa number 23. A table will show 

Canadian ( British Ameriçan	Companies .	Premiums for Year. \$17,440,900 1,589,991 7,476,859	Amount of Policies New. \$78,815,297 3,930,242 48,686,871	Net Amount in Force. \$515,415,437 46,998,444 217,956,351
Totals f Totals f	or 1909 or 1908	\$26,507,750 24,697,939	\$131,432,410 99,896,206	\$780,370,232 719,516,014
Increase		\$ 1,809,811	\$31,536,204	\$ 60,854,218

The number of policies which became claims during the year was 12,935, as compared with 1,823 in the previous year. The amount of these was \$10,131,243, as compared with \$9,828,331.

Claims paid, including matured endowments, amounted to \$10,038,265. Unsettled claims were \$1,035,943 unresisted and \$47,952 resisted. The large degree to which endowment insurance is being resorted to shows a growing desire to make life assurance an investment.

The four associations doing assessment insurance in Canada, reporting to the Ottawa Department, report \$130,854,000 of certificates in force compared with \$136,-124,000 a year ago. Members had paid in \$2,272,078 and had paid out \$1,573,799 in claims. Although the number of certificates reported as taken was greater than in 1908, the amount of them was less in the proportion of \$7,677,750 to \$7,950,350, indicating that the average certificate was for a smaller amount.

As a specimen of the course of business for the year, the Canadian companies' transactions may be taken. The amount of insurance in force at 1st January in Canadian companies was \$448,067,594. Of this whole the proportion-terminated by death was \$3,949,423; by maturity, \$1,771,554; by expiry, \$724,668; by surrender, \$7,386,627; by lapse, \$30,548,025; not taken, \$7,968,-438. New policies were issued for \$86,151,059; old policies revived for \$2,397,010, changed and increased, \$182,821. The result is an increase in the gross amount of insurance in force in the Canadian companies to \$523,-797,365, equal to 141/2 per cent. over 1908.

Like the development of other things in Canada during recent years, the growth of life assurance has. been quite remarkable. For years up to 1880 the amount in force had been less than a hundred millions; it had reached 248 millions by 1890 and 431 millions by 1900.

From this point the figures take leaps and bounds of thirty, forty, sixty millions a year, until by 1905 a total of 630 millions is reached and by 1909 even 780 millions, distributed among the various groups of American, British and domestic companies as in the table already given.

#### **RECENT FIRES.**

Losses and Insurance.

The following particulars are gathered from first Press reports of conflagrations. Upon these are instituted further inquiries which appear under heading "Additional Information."

Oban, N.S.-Residence of Mrs. Nicholson ; damage, about \$750.

Coe Hill, Ont .- Residence of Mr. Tom Moore; totally destroyed.

Verona, Ont .- Methodist Church ; damage, \$2,000 ; insur-

ance, \$700. Memracook, N.B.—Dominion Hotel: damage, \$8,000; in-Dundas, Ont.-Residence of Mrs. Kipp; cause, unknown;

damage, slight. Amperst, N.S .- Foundry of the Malleable Iron Company;

damage not stated. Cuelph, Ont .- Stable and shed belonging to Mr. Geo.

Coon; damage, \$500. Didsbury, Alta.-Plant of the Maple Leaf Milling Com-

pany; damage, \$75,000. Mistatim, Sask.—A large timber fire is reported; damage

will be about \$1,000,000. Coverdale, N.B.—Two barns owned by Mr. Edward Bleakney; totally destroyed.

Norwood, Ont .- Barns of Mr. J. Raddon and Mr. W. Baskin; damage not stated.

Midnapore, Alta .- Prairie fire; cause, carelessness with matches; damage not heavy. London, Ont.-Store of Mr. O. B. Graves; cause, head

broke off match; damage, \$300. Brockville, Ont.—Grand Trunk Railway engine; wood-work between boiler and locomotive.

Selkirk, Man .- Factory of the Selkirk Match Company;

damage, \$25,000; insurance, \$2,000. Hallfax, N.S.—Power-house of the Intercolonial Railway;

cause, gas explosion; damage, slight.

Coteau Junction, Que.-Residence of Mr. Joseph Asselin; cause, lamp explosion; damage, \$2,000.

North Vancouver, B.C .- Residence of Mr. J. Page; cause, defective chimney; damage, fully insured.

Saskatoon, Sask .- Sash and door factory of Messrs. S. Hill & Son; damage, \$50,000; fully insured.

Kinistino, Sask .- Mill of the Kinistino Milling Company; damage, \$56,000; insurance, \$33,400.

Fredericton, N.B.-Bakery of Mr. W. R. Dunhar; cause, defective oven; damage, \$800; insurance, \$500.

Belleville, Ont .- Residence of Mr. John Matthews; cause, unknown; damage, about \$750; partly insured.

Cuelph, Ont .- Machine room of the Kleopfer Carriage Works; cause, hot box in dust fan; damage not stated.

Scott's Junction, Que .- Lumber mill of the Beauce Pulp and Lumber Company; damage, \$40,000; fully insured.

Collingwood, Ont .- Fur store owned and occupied by Mr. R. W. O'Brien 1 cause, unknown; damage, \$12,000; fully insured.

Preston, Ont .- Machine shop of Messrs. John Ballantine & Company; cause, unknown; damage, heavy; partly insured.

Pense, Sask.-Implement warehouse of Messrs. Scuber and McIntyre, and butcher shop of Mr. Byer; damage, \$5,000; insurance, \$500.

Orillia, Ont .- Factory of the Orillia Clothing Company: cause, unknown; damage, \$2,500; partly insured. Residence of Mr. James McKenzie; cause, overheated stove; damage, \$800.

June 4, 1910.

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#### City of Nanaimo, B.C. 5% DEBENTURES Due 1st of February, 1960. emption at par, 1st February, 1920. Opinion of J. B. Clarke, K.C. Subject to Red Denominations, \$1,000. To yield 5 per cent. Financial Statement Assessment \$3,000,055 C Net Debenture Debt 108.259 Population, 7,000 Special Circular on Request.

# Wood, Gundy & Company

Toronto

Ottawa, Ont .- Planing mill and lumber yard of Mr. J. A. Des Riveieres; damage, \$26,000; no insurance; seven residences and outbuildings; damage, \$14,000; fully insured; total loss, \$40,000; total insurance, \$15,000.

Montreal, Que.—Tenements owned by Mr. V. G. Valiquette; damage, \$10,000; fully insured; cause, supposed incendiarism. Factory of the British Manufacturing Com-pany; cause, defective stove; damage, \$5,500. St. John, N.B.—Barn owned by Mr. David Corkery and occupied by Mr. John Hannah; caused by tramps; damage, about \$2,000; insured for about \$1,400. Residence owned

about \$2,000; insured for about \$1,400. Residence owned by Mr. J. C. Ferguson, and occupied by Mr. S. MacDonald; damage, \$200; fully insured.

Winnipeg, Man.—Warehouse of the Canada Furniture Manufacturing Company; cause, supposed lamp explosion; damage, \$5,000; fully insured with Messrs. Burnett, Ormsby & Clapp. Boarding house of Messrs. E. & T. Howard; cause,

defective stove; damage, \$1,000; fully insured. **Toronto, Ont.**—Boathouse of Mr. Harry Hudson; cause, unknown; damage, \$1,700. Factory of the Hough Litho-graphing Company; cause, spontaneous combustion of oil-soaked rags; damage slight. Oil tank of the British Am-erican Oil Company; damage not stated. Residence in Victoria Street: domage \$600. Victoria Street; damage, \$600.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING FIRES ALREADY REPORTED.

Sarnia, Ont.—Hotel and stable, owned and occupied by Mr. Joseph Ellison; damage on buildings, \$1,200; insured in the Gore Insurance Company.

Preston, Ont .- Machine shop of Messrs. John Ballantine

& Company; cause, unknown: damage on contents, \$32,000; on buildings, \$8,000; total, \$40,000; insured in the Millers and Manufacturers, and Canadian Manufacturers Mutual. Lindsay, Ont.—Drying kiln owned and occupied by Messrs. Rider and Kitchener Company, Limited; cause, un-known; damage on stock, \$450; on building, \$750: total, \$1,200; insured in the Guardian: Union; Gore; Crown; Pacific Coast and York Pacific Coast and York.

The Canada National Fire Insurance Company and the Continental Fire Insurance Company, both with head offices in Winnipeg, have been registered in Alberta. An investigation is proceeding into a charge against Fire Chief Babcock, of Collingwood, Ont. This is to the effect that on the occasion of the fire which destroyed the old Glasgow House the chief instructed the firemen to let McLean's building burn in order that he might secure his insurance. his insurance.

#### SEEKING CAPITAL OVERSEAS

Mr. Patrick Donnelly, president and general manager of Canadian Financiers, Limited, was a visitor to The Mon-etary Times head office this week. He is on his way to England, where he will interest British capital in some sound propositions. Although comparatively a young man, Mr. Donnelly has had a long and varied experience in business and finance. For eight years he was engaged in the insur-ance and loan business in Toronto. He went to Vancouver in 1898, remaining there for a year and a half as provincial manager of an Eastern loan company. Returning to Toronto he again entered the insurance and loan business for three years. In 1903 he went to Winnipeg for a year with the Great-West Permanent Loan & Savings Company, which is now paying an annual dividend of 9 per cent. As British Columbia manager of the same company, Mr. Donnelly again returned to Vancouver. In 1905 he organized the British Columbia Trust Corporation, which has been successful and is paying 8 per cent. dividends. His next undertaking was the organization of the Van-

His next undertaking was the organization of the Van-couver Prince Rupert Meat Company, of which he was made chairman. This company has also been successful, and last

couver Prince Rupert Meat Company, of which he was indu-chairman. This company has also been successful, and last year its business increased by more than \$200,000. In 1906 Mr. Donnelly promoted the Canadian Financiers, Limited. This institution took over all Mr. Donnelly's other interests. In three years this company has been very thor-oughly organized, and has made rapid progress. It has written off the good-will account, has a reserve fund of about 50 per cent. of the paid-up capital and has paid dividends averaging at per cent. per annum. averaging 31 per cent. per annum.

The president of the Canadian Financiers' in the course of his last annual address said: "I wish to state that our organization is up to a high standard, indeed, and believe it is second to none in the province. I am so satisfied with the organization that I believe it is worth more than our paid-up capital and reserve combined. This may seem extravagant to the outsider, but when you take into consideration the fact that employees of this company are all shareholders, and that they all participate to the sector of the sector of the

fact that employees of this company are all shareholders, and that they all participate to the exent of 10 per cent. of the remaining net profits after o per cent. has been provided for the shareholders, you will realize the incentive for good men to connect themselves with our company, and to co-operate with the management in making this company a success." During the past six years Mr. Donnelly has organized four substantial companies in British Columbia, all of which are paying dividends, the smallest dividend beng 8 per cent., the largest paid by the Canadian Financiers. Limited, of which he is the largest shareholder and general manager. Mr. Donnelly is also one of the incorporators of the British Columbia Life Assurance Company, which has recently been organized. He is sure of good reception in London.

The Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation has de-clared a quarterly dividend at the rate of two per cent., this being eight per cent. per annum.



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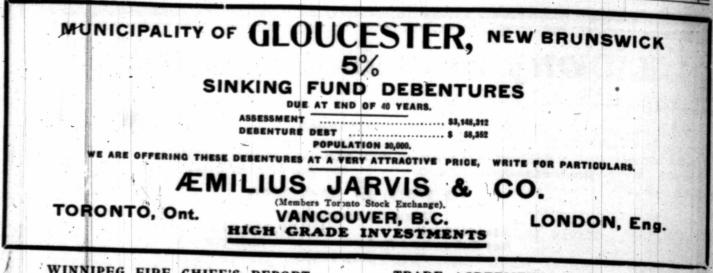
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Volume 44.



## WINNIPEG FIRE CHIEF'S REPORT

#### Is Satisfactory-Last Year's Loss About Half a Million Italy and Belgium are Next on the List-Trade with Some Valuable Suggestions.

That the Winnipeg fire brigade had 830 calls during 1909 is shown in the satisfactory report of Chief J. E. Buchanan for that year. Of the total calls, 332 were for fires and 507 for alarms from various causes. The fires necessitated the handling of 154,900 feet of hose, while the actual time worked at these fires and in attending alarms was 515 hours. The value of buildings and their contents exposed to danger amounted to \$6,199,842, on which there was carried insurance to the extent of \$4,319,874, while the actual loss sustained amounted to \$609,172. Buildings in-spected numbered 1,253, and chimneys swept 9,800. Strength of Department.

spected numbered 1,253, and chimneys swept 9,800. Strength of Department. At the end of the year there were 138 men on the force. Included in the equipment were 71 horses, 7 fire engines, 13 hose wagons, 6 chemical engines, 43,080 feet of fire hose, 64 underground fire tanks, 1,392 domestic hydrants, 81 high-pressure hydrants, 211 fire alarm boxes. The valuation of the equipment is as follows: Fire stations, \$140,000: land, \$78,650; apparatus, \$104,298; horses, \$21,610; 1 Total, \$420,011.62. Under the head of expenditure the principal items were: Salaries, \$138,376; horse feed, \$10,755; station repairs, \$2,500; fire service waterworks appliances, \$2,367; grant to Firemen's Benefit Association, \$2,000. Total, \$181,221. Sensible Suggestions.

Sénsible Suggestions. Chief Buchanan made some valuable suggestions in his report. He recommended that the fire service water works system should be extensively extended for the purpose of affording better protection to the large apartment blocks and warehouses extending to other sections outside of what is known as the commercial district of the city.

All cross sections of domestic mains average from 4 to 6 inches, while the main feeds average from 6 to 8 inches, so that the quantity or capacity apart from the pressure is so that the quantity of capacity apart from the pressure is not sufficient to supply the large engines when the large apartment blocks are considered. Larger mains should be laid immediately to relieve the situation. This subject has been brought frequently before the notice of the Fire, Water and Light Committee, and approved of and ordered to be

put in. Lights for Alarm Boxes. With regard to the fire alarm system, the chief sug-gests the installation of lights of some kind for the purpose of designating the locations of fire alarm boxes at night, as at recent fires people have been looking for telephones when alarm boxes were convenient. Consequently fires gain head-way before alarms are given to the department. The report, which is evidence of the good work done by the members of the Winnipeg fire department, may be placed in the same category as many other Western fire chiefs' reports, viz., creditable.



Mr. George H. Roberts of Montreal, is engaged in the formation of a fire insurance company for which he has high hopes. As founders, he has secured over fifty of the high hopes. As founders, he has secured over fifty of the leading men of Montreal, and among outsiders are Sir Arthur Elliott, Bart., of London, and New York. and the Hon. Josiah Quincy, formerly first assistant secretary of State for the United States, and Mr. William Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Nova Scotia Life Underwriters will hold their an-nual meeting and banquet at Halifax on June 7th. The Monetary Times has arranged for report of same.

## TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH CANADA.

### the Countries-British Tariff Commission's Analysis of Our Treaties.

Before Canada talks of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, new trade treaties will probably have been arranged with Italy and Belgium. Honorable W. S. Field-ing, Minister of Finance and Honorable W. Paterson, Minis-ter of Customs, will leave shortly for England, to take part in the concluding deliberations of the Royal Commission respecting trade between the West Indies and Canada. Be-fore that time, pending trade negotiations will probably be concluded and an order in council passed extending to those countries the benefits of the Canadian intermediate tariff on a number of items, included in the treaty with France, thus labor in respect of trade with Canada, because of the Franco-Canadian agreement. In view of the fact that France ex-tended to the United States the same rates as those given Canada under that agreement, the Government feels free Before Canada talks of a reciprocity treaty with the tended to the United States the same rates as those given Canada under that agreement, the Government feels free to reduce, in the interests of the Canadian consumer, duties on imports from Italy and Belgium, which compete with im-ports from France. The reduction of 2% per cent. in the duty on such items, which the intermediate tariff rate gives, will affect only such imports as silk or other commodities, which will not compete with any item of home manufacture. which will not compete with any item of home manufacture. Trade With Italy and Belgium

The following table shows Canada's trade with Italy and Belgium during 1905, 1908 and 1909:

#### Italy.

Exports Imports Total trade	1905. \$198,973 486,189 685,162	1908. \$349,839 806,481 1,156,320	1909. \$1,620,773 757,732 2,378,505
	Belgium.		
Imports	1905. 1,994,219 1,739,807 3,734,026	1908. \$2,405,971 3,377,479 5,783,450	1909. \$1,851,847 3,927,445 5,770,202

In connection with the development of Italian trade it is interesting to note that the maritime conventions provid-ing for \$6,000,000 subsidy in aid of Italian shipping and a

5,783,450

5,779,292

ing for \$6,000,000 subsidy in aid of Italian shipping and a twenty-five year subvention to the Italian-Lloyd Steamship Company for the transportation of mail were the other day approved in the Chamber of Deputies at Rome. Mr. John Gault, a well-known Canadian who has spent considerable time in Italy, recently contributed an interest-ing article to The Monetary Times on the possibilities of Canadian trade with that country. There would probably be a demand in Italy, he thinks, for Canadian frozen beef. Beef in Italy is not good and it is very expensive. There is little lumber produced in Italy. A market might be found Beef in Italy is not good and it is very expensive. There is little lumber produced in Italy. A market might be found for the Canadian article. Some apples are sold there, as Canadian. All business could be conducted quite safely, financially, as Italy is now prosperous and well supplied with strong banks. Italy depends largely on its tourist traffic, which is large and must leave a large amount of money in the country annually. Besides there are a large number of foreigners permanently resident. Italian exports to Canada foreigners permanently resident. Italian exports to Canada do not figure largely, but they might be increased and many varieties added.

In 1908 the chief exports were: Sulphur \$20,000, goods \$3,600, manufactures of marble, \$11,000, haber-dashery and caps (chiefly, no doubt, for Italians in Canada) ne 44-

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silk 0, haber anada) \$6,400, wines and vermouth \$5,000, lemons and oranges \$62,000, sundry small exports say \$25,000. Italy produces large quantities of raw silk, much of which is exported to the United States. With its immense increase in wealth and population the manufacture of silk goods might engage the attention of Canadians. There is a vast quantity—chiefly lower grades—manufactured in the United States. Of oranges and lemons Canada could probably import more largely from Italy, with good shipping facilities. Olive oil is produced largely, and Italy is famous for dis

largely from Italy, with good shipping facilities. Olive oil is produced largely, and Italy is famous for its light wines—those of Tuscany especially. They are drunk largely by foreigners, and are both palatable and wholesome. They are little seen in Canada, but there should have been an opening for them, if they could stand the voyage. A good brand of Italian champagne is produced in the north of Italy. It is called "Conegliano," and is used in the King of Italy's household. It is much more to the taste of people generally than the sweet "Astes." It stands the voyage well and can be laid down in Canada duty and all expenses paid for about one-third of the price of French champagnes. It is really a good light wine and if well introduced should sell well in Canada.

#### **Opening for Commission Merchants**

Opening for Commission Merchants Then there are the beautiful bronze and marble repro-ductions of ancient and modern statuary, for which Italy is famous—made in Rome—the coral and tortoise shell orna-ments of Naples and the beautiful works of art so humorous and attractive at Florence; the wonderful glass ware, and delicate hand-made laces of Venice, besides jewellry of antique patterns and cheap kid gloves sold everywhere. Little of any of these is sold in Canada, where they would be popular with Canadians, whose taste is so refined and whose love for beautiful effects is so well known. A firm or company with a suitable warehouse in a good part of Toronto or elsewhere where Italian goods were ex-hibited could do a large trade in them. They could, no doubt, be obtained from manufacturers on this side, if de-sired for sale on commission, if the proper bank guarantee

sired for sale on commission, if the proper bank guarantee were given. Branches of such an establishment in Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg would do equally well.

#### What British Tariff Commission Thinks

What British Tariff Commission Thinks Now that trade agreements are so common, the memor-andum published by the tariff commission in London regard-ing preference and the new Canadian tariff arrangements with France, Germany and the United States is unusually interesting. The Tariff Commission point out that: "An analysis of the 15 groups of leading manufactures shows that in 13 out of the 15, where preference is fully operative, British trade which before preference was de-clining, has since preference shown a continuous increase greater than that of the United States. The United Kingdom excess over the United States in the Canadian market, which was 3½ millions in 1885, fell to 1¾ millions in 1895, and be-came 5¼ millions in 1907. In regard to the remaining two groups, iron and steel and machinery, United States trade has increased more rapidly than British trade, but some of these goods are on the Canadian free list, while others have low duties upon which the preference is necessarily small. Moreover, the advantages of contiguity and similar stand-ardization and other industrial conditions operate most effectively upon these goods in favor of the United States." The treaty which came into operation on March 1, 1910. between Canada and France, gave Canada minimum tariff rates on 152 tariff items. Canada in return gave France the intermediate tariff rates, much below the intermediate scale and approaching the preferential rates, on twelve other items. These last include silk and woollen embroideries

scale and approaching the preferential rates, on twelve other items. These last include silk and woollen embroideries and lace, nettings, silk velvets and manufactures, and ribbons, in all of which British trade is largely interested.

#### Margin of Preference Reduced

An analysis of the trade in the principal branches affected leads to the following conclusions:

Comparing the old and new tariff rates, it is seen that the general effect of the convention has been to reduce the margin of preference hitherto enjoyed by British over French products in the Canadian market; and also over the products of Austria, Switzerland, Japan and those countries which are entitled to most-favored-nation treatment in Canada. In some cases the reduction of the preference advan-

tage is considerable. "In the silk, lace and embroidery items alone a British tariff advantage over all foreign countries ranging mainly from to variable over all solution has been reduced to a

from to to 12½ per cent. ad valorem has been reduced to a uniform difference of only 2½ per cent. "Speaking generally, the margin of advantage on the other articles of importance to British trade has been re-duced by 2½ per cent. ad valorem, though on gloves, jewel-lery and buttons the reduction amounts to 5 per cent. On woollen goods, dry medicinal preparations and skins there is no change."

As regards the agreement with Germany, the report says "The suspension of the Canadian surtax on German goods

Concerning the United States agreement, it is stated that the result of the special negotiations was that Canada reduced the general tariff on thirteen tariff items in which the United States was largely interested, the principal ones affecting the United Kingdom being chinaware, glass, arti-ficial flowers and lithographs. ficial flowers and lithographs.

It is formally announced, both in the German and United States official correspondence, that these settlements are only preliminary. The German settlement declares that the question of a general convention for the regulation of the commercial relations of the two countries is "deferred for consideration at a time that may be found mutually con-venient."

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Before purchasing a Bond issue or any part of it we make a thorough investigation regarding the properties or assets which are given as a mortgage against the Bonds.

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# **Royal Securities** Corporation, Limited

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THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 44

# **BONDS** and **MUNICIPAL** CREDIT

#### BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF MOOSE JAW.

From the civic statement of Moose Jaw, Sask., is seen that the total debenture liability to date amounts to \$1,050, 833. Of this, debentures to the extent of \$986,359 have already been sold, while there is yet \$64,473 worth to be dis-posed of. The following table shows in detail the actual indebtedness of the city as at end of 1909 :--

	Original Amount.	Balance Principal	Total Liability.	Rate, %	Matures.
Purpose. Old City Hall	- \$ 7,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,096	6	1911
Waterworks, sewe age and electr					
light		150 000			
City Hall (new market and fir	r) re	150,000	150,328	5	1956
hall		10,000	10,021	5	1955
Sewerage		37,707	38,125	5	1955
Waterworks an					
electric lighting Sidewalks, grand	- 11.	29,382	29,503	5	1955
lithic	. 6,000 d	3,943	3,976	5	1915
sewerage		88,699	89,428	5	1956
Sidewalks		20,125	20,207	5	1916
Waterworks an					1.1
sewerage Sidewalks		123,775	125,318	5	1957
Electric lighting	. 17,000	14,229	14,406	5	1917
Collegists institut	. 90,000	89,118	89,680	5	1957
Collegiate institut Sewers		108,344	111,060	5	1939
	40,000	39,668	39,701	5	1949
C		34,710	34,738	5	1949
Waterworks and	3	29,751	29,776	5	1949
sewerage		38,000	38,074	4%	1949
Exhibition ground	\$ 17,000	17,000	17,033	41/2	1940
Oil and gas wells.	30,000	30,000	30,059	4%	1949
Collegiate institut		42,000	43,030	4%	1930
Sewerage Reservoir and wate		23,595	24,173	41/2	1949
mains	40,000	40,000	40,616	41/2	1949
	\$995,951	\$977,052	\$986,359	1	
Authorized, But	Unsold Det	entures_			
Electric lighting Cement bridge	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,258	4%	1
Eleventh Ave.	10,000	10,000	10,073	4%	

	8	64,000	\$	64,000	\$	64,473		
and plank)		19,000	-	19,000		19,140	436	
Eleventh Ave		10,000		10,000		10,073	4%	
Cement bridge -	•	35,000	- Φ	35,000	ą	35,258	4%	

#### Total Authorized \$1,059,951 \$1,041,052 \$1,050,833

Of the debentures already disposed of, sixteen are repayable in annual instalments, while the balance are to be paid on the sinking fund plan.

#### DEBENTURES AWARDED.

Huntsville, Ont.-\$12,000, 5 per cent.. 20-instalment, street improvement debentures, to Messrs. C. H. Burgess &

Company, Toronto. Victoria, B.C. \$169,856.50, 4 per cent., 19 and 20-year, debentures, absorbed by the City Sinking Fund. Brampton, Ont., Cuaranteed Co. Peel. \$75,073, 4¼ per cent. 20 and 30 instalment debentures, to Messrs. Os-borne & Francis, Toronto. Southampton, Ont. \$12,000, 5 per cent., 20 instalment, town hall debentures, to Messrs. Brent, Noxon & Company, Toronto.

Alberta, S.D. \$2,500, 5% per cent., 10-year debentures, to Messrs. H. O'Hara & Company, Toronto.

The Canadian Agency of London. England, informs The Monetary Times that the issue of \$300.000 5 per cent. de-benture stock of the Western Canada Land Company was successful, being nine times over-subscribed.

#### BOND TENDERS INVITED.

Peterborough, Ont. - The \$30,000 sewage by-law has been passed.

New Hamburg, Ont.- Ratepayers have passed the \$8,000 electric light plant by-law.

Outremont, Que .- Ratepayers have passed the \$325,000 permanent improvement by-law

Petro.ea, Ont .- The hospital by-law will be voted on by the ratepayers on June 20th. Farnham, Que.—The ratepayers have passed the \$10,000 water power development by-law.

Woodstock, Ont .- The ratepayers will be asked to vote on an \$85,000 city hall by-law in July or August. South Vancouver, B.C.—The \$179,000 schools by-law has

South vancouver, B.U.— Ine \$179,000 schools by-law has been carried. The city incorporation by-law was defeated. Melville, Sask.—Until June 15th, for \$16,500, 5½ per cent. 30-year debentures. H. D. Wilson, secretary-treasurer. Beaverton, Ont.—Until June 10th, for \$7,000, 4½ per cent. 20-year town hall debentures. C. A. Paterson, town clark

Medicine Hat, Alta.—Until June 20th, for \$125,000 5 per cent. local improvement debentures. E. Roberts, secretary-

Gretna, S.D., No. 336, Man .- Until June 15th, for \$12.-000, 5 per cent. 20-year debentures. H. F. Stirk, secretarytreasurer.

Manitou, Man.—On June 6th, a by-law will be voted on issue \$2,500 20-year school debentures. G. T. Armstrong, village clerk.

Lashburn, Sask.—Until June 6th, for \$2,500, 5 per cent. 15-year village improvement debentures, G. G. Morriss, secretary-treasurer.

St. Vital Municipality, Man.—Until June 4th, for \$16,000 5 per cent. 20-year debentures. E. A. Paulain, secretary-treasurer, Riel P.O.

Richard S.D., No. 1092. Man.—The trustees have passed by-law to issue \$7,500 5 per cent. 20-year debentures. C.

E. Clarke, Chairman. Ellice Municipality, Man.—Until June 21st, for \$5,000, 5

per cent. 10-year bridge debentures. H. Tillman, secretary-treasurer, St. Lazare.

Regina, Sask .- Until June 6th, for \$102,000, 41/2 per cent. 20 and 30-year debentures. A. E. Chivers, city clerk. (Official advertisement appears on another page).

Belleville, Ont .- The Board of Education have requested the city council to issue a \$50,000, 4½ per cent. 30-year by-law and an \$18,000 by-law, both for school purposes. Ingersoll, Ont.—The following two by-laws have been passed by the ratepayers: \$39,800, to acquire electric plant and \$15,000 for extensions and improvements to same. Pelham Ont.—Until June arth for \$12 con 5 per cent.

and \$15,000 for extensions and improvements to same. Pelham, Ont.—Until June 25th, for \$17,000 5 per cent. 30-year debentures. A. N. Armbrust. township clerk, Ridge-ville, Ont: (Official advertisement appears on another page). Brenda Municipality, Man.—Until June 7th, for \$10,000, 20-year 4 per cent. debentures. F. J. Davis, secretary-treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page). Alberta Municipality, B.C.—Until June 10th for \$135,000

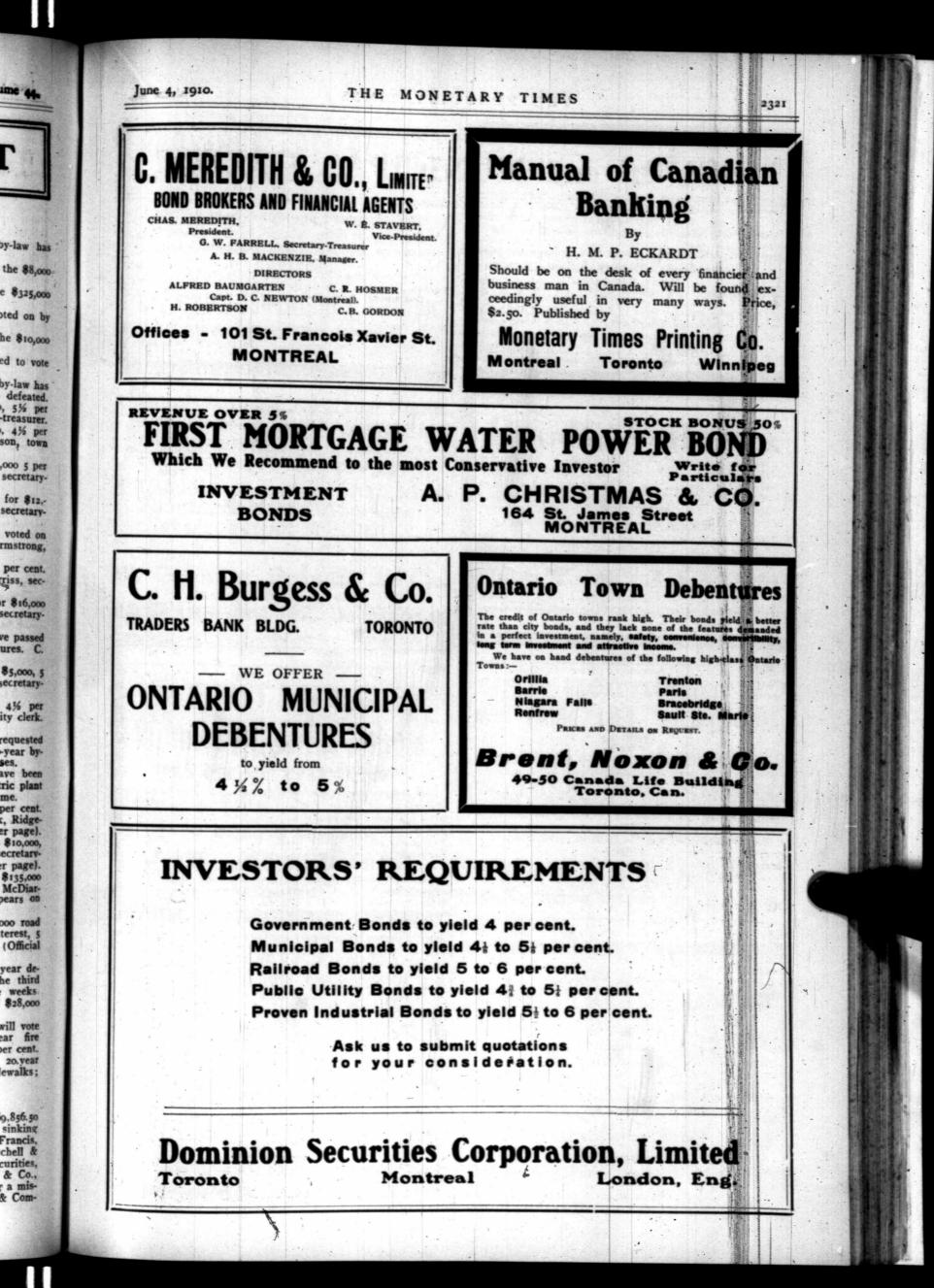
Alberta Municipality, B.C.—Until June 10th for \$135,000 5 per cent. 50-year waterworks debentures. N. A. McDiar-mid. C.M.C., Ladner. (Official advertisement appears on

another page). Oxford County, Ont.—Until June 6th, for \$50,000 road maturing in 30 years; interest, 5 improvement debentures, maturing in 30 years; interest, 5 per cent. N. E. Birtch, county clerk, Woodstock. (Official advertisement appears on another page).

Loohine, Que.—The \$125,000 4½ per cent. 40-year de-benture by-law has been carried. This makes the third money by-law adopted by the council within three weeks the previous ones representing loans for amounts of \$28,000

the previous ones representing loans for amounts of \$20,000 and \$35,000, making a total of \$188,000. **Red Deer, Alta.**—On June 30th, the ratepayers will vote on the following by-laws: \$500, 5 per cent. 5-year fire hose: \$2,500, 5 per cent. 5-year sidewalks; \$500, 5 per cent. to-year cell and office fixtures; \$4,000, 5 per cent. 20,year new pump; \$5,500, 5 per cent. 30-year cement sidewalks; total \$13,000.

Eight bids were received for the Victoria \$169,856.50 Eight bids were received for the Victoria \$169,856.50 4 per cents., which were taken over by the city's sinking fund. The tenders were: Messrs. Osborne & Francis, \$96.31: C. H. Burgess & Co., \$96.07; Brouse, Mitchell & Co., \$96.01; A. Jarvis & Co., \$95.57; Dominion Securities, \$95.28; Wood, Gundy & Co., \$95.68; Brent, Noxon & Co., \$04.57; W. A. Mackenzie & Co., \$93.61. There being a mis-take in the transmission of Messrs. C. H. Burgess & Com-pany's tender, same was withdrawn. pany's tender, same was withdrawn.



THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 44-

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Buffalo .....

Coniagas E. P. Corkill

Crown Reserve Kerr Lake La Rose McKinley-Darragh

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Peterson Lake

Right-of-Way Silver Cliff

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MAY'S COBALT SHIPMENTS.

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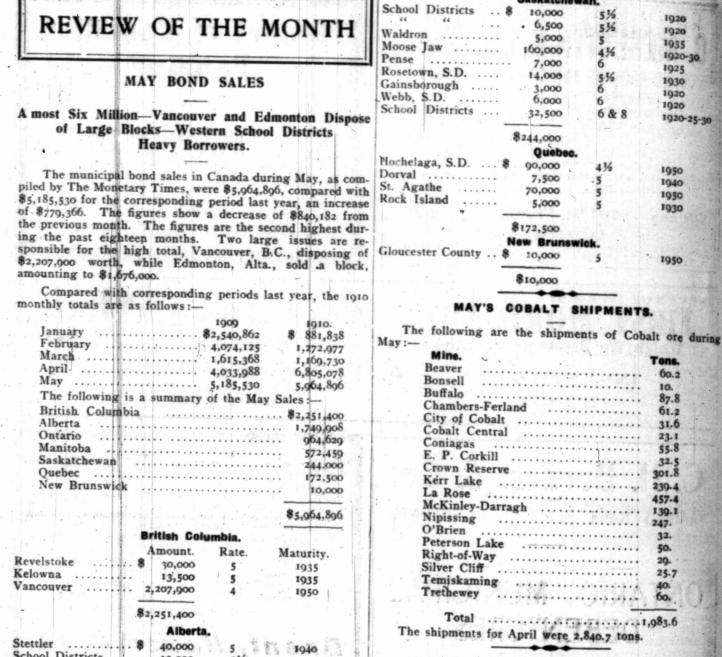
Beaver

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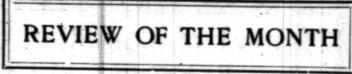


BANK	BRANCHES	OPENED	AND	CLOSED
		OFERED	ARU	ULUSEU.

Twenty-one branches of Canadian chartered banks were opened during May, and one closed. During April, 39 branches were opened and 3 closed; during March 32 opened, and 6 closed; during February 31 opened, and none closed; during January 23 opened, and none closed. Houston's Bank Directory gives the following details for May:-

AND SHEET A DEC YEST TO A DEC TO A DEC ADAMA AND A DEC
anches Opened.
Traders Bank of Canada.
Northern Crown Bank
Standard Bank of Canada
Home Bank of Canada
Northern Crown Bank.
··· Standard Bank of Canada. ··· Northern Crown Bank.
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Bank of Ottawa.
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(Review of the Month continued on page 2326.)



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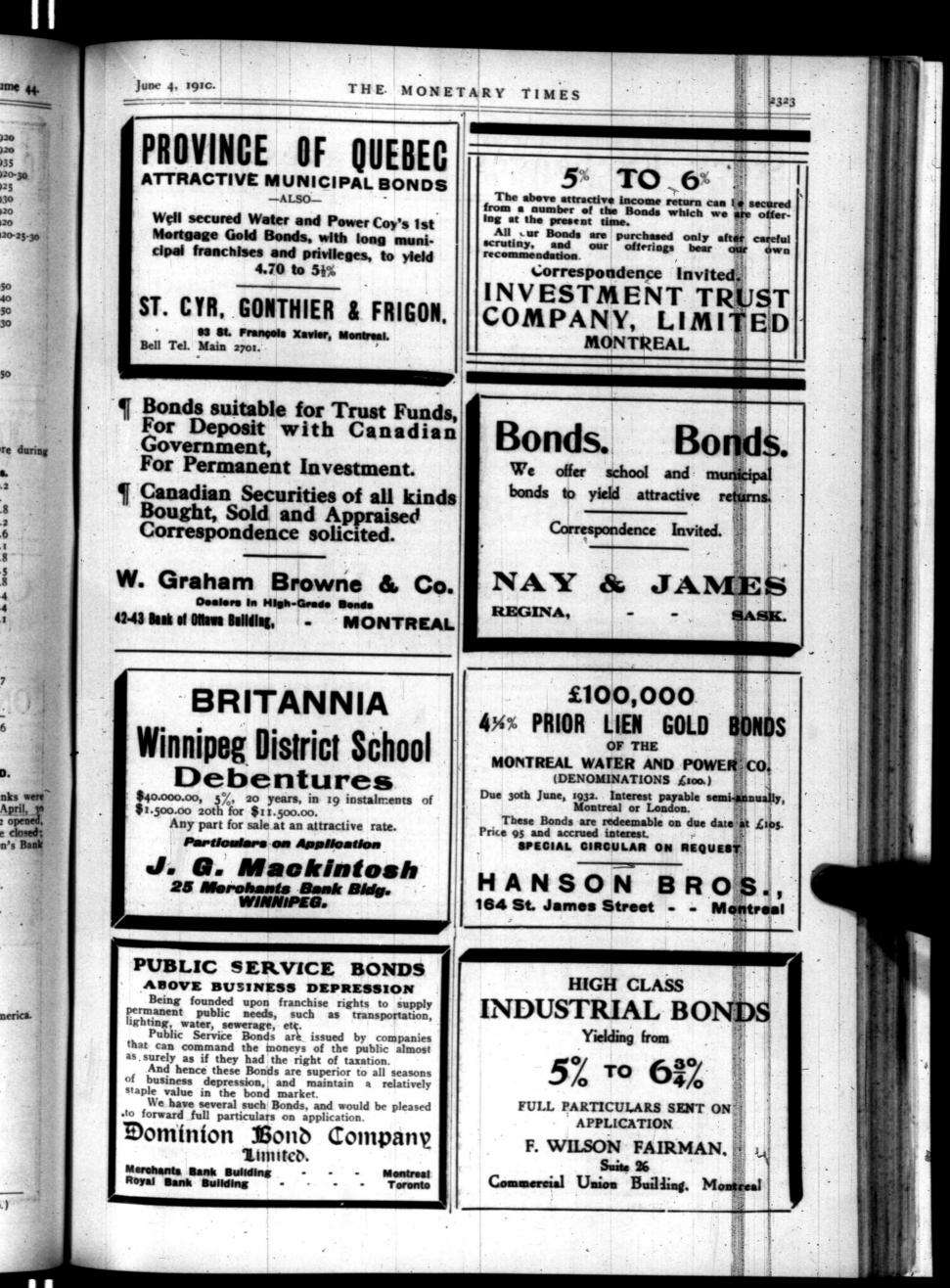
		1909	1010.
January		\$2,540,862	\$ 881,838
February		4.074.125	1,272,977
March		1,615,368	1,169,730
April		4,033,988	6,805,078
May		5,185,530	5,964,896
The following i	s a summary	of the May	Sales -
British Columb	ia		\$2,251,400
Alberta			1 740 000
Ontario			964,629
Manitoba			572,459
Saskatchewan			
Quebec			
New Brunswick			
Sector and a plantage	and have been	Salla.	\$5,964,896
	British Col	umbia.	
	Amount.	Rate.	Maturity.
Revelstoke	\$ 30,000	5	1935
Kelowna	13,500	5	1935
Vancouver	2,207,900	4	1950
	\$2,251,400		
	Alberta	•	5
Stettler	\$ 40,000	5 . 1	1040
School Districts	<ul> <li>In addition where it</li> </ul>	5%	1920
Vermilion	10,700	536	1020
School Districts	11,100	5 1/4 & 5	
FT 4	* 6+6 x=0	3/4 00 3	/3 1920

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	Ontario		
Toronto	75,000	Autoria in	1030
Dereham Township	22,208	412	1014 to 1924
Weston	57,000	41/2	1940
Hamilton	465,000	4	1930 & 40
Pelee Island	25,271	5	1030
Berlin, Ont	103,175		1920-30 & 40
Arnprior	16,702	5	1930
Southampton	12,000	5.85 BAR	1920
Brampton	75,073	4 1/4	1930-40
Hamilton	76,000	4	1930
Kingston	9,200	4 1/2	1940
Halton County	16,000	4	1920
Stamford Township.	12,000	5 1/2	1930
	964,629		
	Manitob	A.	
Sperling	10,000	5	1010
Brandon	94,054	5	1930
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6,054	5	1940
Winnipeg	130,000		1917
St. Vital	14,000	5	-
Clearview, S.D	2,000	5 1/2	1930
Elkhorn, S.D.	20,000	5	1930
Rothesay, S.D	2,000	5%	1930
St. Boniface	248,351	5	1930
School Districts	46,000		1917-20-30-40
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Edmonton ..... 1,676,108

\$572,459



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#### THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 44.

# Stock Exchanges and Investments

#### ADVANCE IN CALL LOANS

Does Not Affect Brokers-Markets Quiet-Porto Rico Strong Feature of Week.

Monetary Times Office,

Montreal, June 2nd. The experiences of the past week, and more especially those of to-day, were not of a nature to encourage bulls on the stock market situation. It is difficult to understand how, in view of the strengthening of the rates for call loans in the local market, anyone could look forward to an advance. The only explanation would seem to be that credence is given to the bullish advices from the United States. Notwithstanding these bullish advices, the tendency of the market continues to be downward. To day, a break occurred which surprised these bullish advices, the tendency of the market continues to be downward. To-day, a break occurred which surprised those who had been predicting higher prices. It is stated that the money situation in New York is not easy, and some predictions of an advance in rates have been heard. The crops seem to be coming along fairly well, this being an in-fluence towards higher levels which cannot be overlooked. Reports of sales of American bonds to Europe have been confirmed, and this must be conceded as a bullish factor. Whether the money received will be expended in such a man-ner as to occasion increased industrial activity or not is hard ner as to occasion increased industrial activity or not is hard to say. It would be supposed that that was the object of to say. It would be supposed that that was the object of getting same, and that it could not have any other effect; yet it has been claimed that a considerable portion of it has been spent in advance, and that no great extensions are con-templated. It cannot be disputed that up to the present the market has refused to respond to all the bullish talk, and it is doubtful whether it will do so to any decided extent until the constitution is more assured than at present the crop situation is more assured than at present. Market Listless

The local market is listless, and it looks as though the only chance it has for increased activity is pressure on the bear side. With a few exceptions, prices are about as high as they should be until some new element is introduced. In veloped. Pacific and Soo seemed to be under most pressure, veloped. Pacific and Soo seemed to be under most pressure, these running off three or four points. Soo struck 136% before it touched bottom, and Pacific settled on 103. There was not much recovery when New York came back consider-ably. Porto Rico was the only strong feature of the week, prices rising to 46% in face of the general decline. The im-proved earnings, in view of the promise of a dividend this year, explain the rise. The whole market fell away a point or more. During the week the new Dominion Steel and Coal stock was called. The amount listed was \$35,000,000, this representing the combined issue of the common stock of the Dominion Iron and the Dominion Coal Companies. Dominion Iron and the Dominion Coal Companies.

Dominion Iron and the Dominion Coal Companies. For the information of those who hold the opinion that a large number of banks have raised the rate of interest on call loans in the local market, it may be said that the advance in call loans has not affected the majority of brokers to any appreciable extent. Up to the present it does not seem that brokers have raised the rate on customers, accounts having been received beating the charge of 6 per cent., which has prevailed for months past.

#### On the Winnipeg Stock Exchange

Winnipeg, May 30th. The past week on our local exchange was quiet and featureless, only a small volume of trading taking place. featureless, only a small volume of trading taking place. South African scrip continues active, and several warrants changed hands at \$755 and \$760, an advance of \$15 and \$20 over previous figures, but they dropped to \$745 at the week-end session. Up to date, 6,900 warrants have been issued, and there are still on the market 2,433, the balance having been registered and used. In October the price was \$520, in December \$690, and reached its highest point, \$785, on April 15th. Other stocks remain firm round previous quota-tions. Great West Permanent advanced to 118, and Country Club was firm at 150, with 135 bid. Great-West Life con-tinues to lead the local securities with 305 asked and 300 bid. Activity in Portland Canal has slackened off and prices have receded a point.

have receded a point. The stock of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation was listed on the Montreal Exchange on Tuesday. Mr. G. Tower Fergusson, a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange, has taken his two sons, J. L. and A. T., into

partnership. The firm will in future be known as Messrs. G. Tower Fergusson & Company. A Montreal Stock Exchange seat changed hands a few days ago at the record figure of \$28,000. The seat had been held in trust by Mr. Gordon Strathy. It is believed that, as Mr. L. J. Desrosiers is the only one applying for member-ship at present, the seat has been bought by him. The following have been listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange this week: British Columbia Packers' Associa-tion, ordinary \$1,511,400, preferred \$1,270,000; Canadian Car and Foundry Company, common \$3,500,000, preferred \$5,000,000, and bonds \$3,500,000.

Prospects of Porcupine Mr. W. E. H. Garter who has recently returned to Toronto from a private trip to the Porcupine district, where he was looking over the country, stated to The Monetary Times that he was favorably impressed with several of the propothat he was favorably impressed with several of the propo-sitions there. Actual mining is as yet in its infancy, and as the snow is just now clearing off, it will probably be three months before anything definite can be stated as to the pos-sibilities of the district as a gold mining country. One mine situated south-west of Tisdale township has made some good discoveries, and should the quartz hold to a depth of about to feet the concern will undoubtedly be a good never good discoveries, and should the quarter where a good payer, about 50 feet, the concern will undoubtedly be a good payer. The should be a good payer. There is a large tract of country yet untouched. Gold mines have never yet been made pay in Ontario, but from present indications there is at least one holding in the Porcupine district which will be a large dividend earner. The best finds to date have been made south and west of Tisdale, finds to date have been made south and west of Tisdale, north of Porcupine Lake, while north-east of same township and north-west of Whitney the discoveries are good. The gold is found in an entirely new class of rock. Greywacke schiste of the Herronean period and Keewatin schiste have many veins. There are about 1,500 prospectors at present engaged in the district while they are going in at the rate of about at ner day. This will open up new country, East. of about 25 per day. This will open up new country, East, West and North of which nothing is at present known.

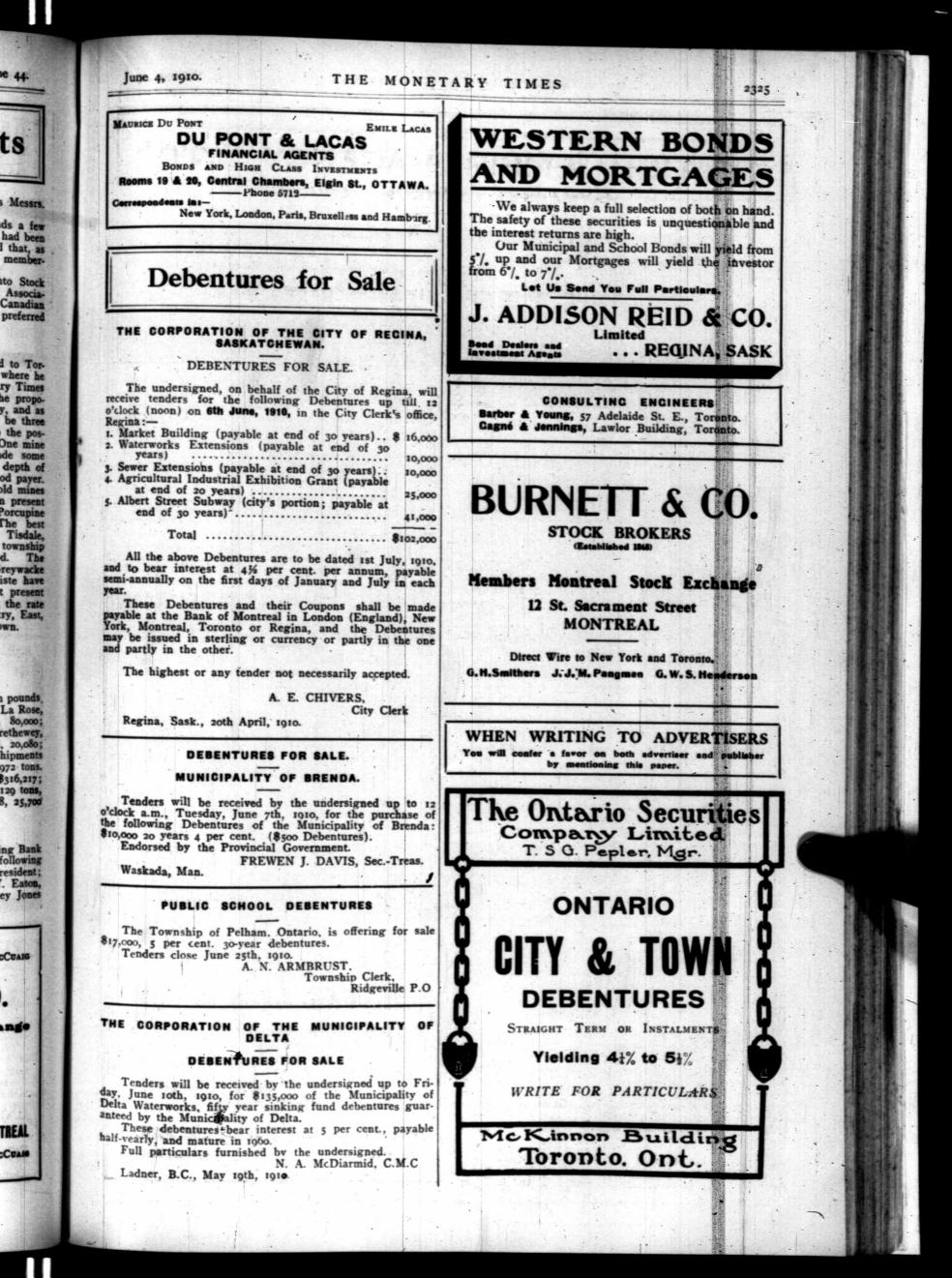
#### COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments of Cobalt ore, in pounds, for the week ended May 27th: Kerr Lake, 304,346; La Rose, 380,988; Crown Reserve, 148,315; Temiskaming, 80,000; Right of Way, 58,000; Chambers-Ferland, 58,300; Trethewey, 56,300; Nipissing, 56,000; Buffalo, 57,780; Bonsell, 20,080; total, 1,202,109 pounds, or 601 tons. The total shipments since Lanuary 1st are now 22 045 628 pounds or 11 072 tons

since January 1st are now 23,945,638 pounds or 11,972 tons. In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$316,217; in 1905, 2,144 tons, valued at \$1,437,196; in 1906, 5,129 tons, valued at \$3,900,000; in 1907, 14,040 tons; in 1908, 25,700 tons; in 1909, 29,751 tons.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Sterling Bank of Canada was held some days ago, when the following directors were re-elected: Messrs. G. T. Somers, president; W. K. George, vice-president; J. T. Gordon, R. Y. Eaton, John H. Tilden, Noel Marshall, Wm. Dineen, Sidney Jones and H. W. Aikens.





MONETARY TIMES THE

Volume 44-



#### MAY FIRE LOSSES

#### Over Two Million-Large Bush Fire Responsible Fatalities Show Gratifying Decrease.

The Monetary Times' estimate of Canada's fire losses for the month of May is \$2,735,536, a decrease of \$622,740 from the same month last year, and an increase of \$1,018,299 over previous month. When compared with the average monthly fire waste of 1909, the figures show an increase of \$985,074 The number of fires exceeding \$10,000 was thirty-two, representing a loss of \$2,207,000. One of these fires accounted for over 33 per cent. of the total. The largest fire reported dur-ing the month was in Saskatchewan, where \$1,000,000 damage is said to have been caused by a bush fire. The only other fire ex )nt

ç	exceeding \$100,000 in damage was at Carleton Place, Of
	The following is an estimate of the May losses :-
	Fires exceeding \$10,000 \$2,207,000

171,728 Fifteen per cent. for unreported fires .... 356,808 14

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lotal		 \$2,735,536

The Town Crestor Halifax Indian Port Ho China Steveste Sheho. North 1 Prince Quebec Norwoo Winnip Elmwoo George Winnip St. Joh Wakefie Grandy Ottawa Carleto Sarnia. Hull O Montre Ottawa Kinist'r Selkirk. \*Mista Scott's Saskato Colling Didshur Preston

e following	are the details of the large fires :	1.000
n or City,	What burned. Estimated	damage.
п, в.с.	Sawmill	\$18,000
, N.S	Foundry	20,000
Head, Sask.	Elevator	15,000
ope, Ont.	Devell Block	75,000
Creek, B.C.	. Sawmill	35,000
on, B.C.	Chinatown	15,000
Sask.	Prairie fires	10,000
Hatley	Sash and door factory	10,000
Rupert, B.C	Sash and door factory Three hotels and stores	25,000
., Que	Tannery Business section	36,000
od, Ont.	Business section	60,000
eg, Man.	Bottling plant	85,000
od, Man.	Cooperage	40,000
town, Ont.	Woolen mills	30,000
eg, Man.	Oil warehouse	25,000
in, N.B	Residences	10,000
eld, Que.	Two mills and residences	50,000
new, Man.	Sawmill	50,000
, Ont	Hotel, residence and store	10,000
n Place, On	Thirty-five buildings	200,000
Ont.	Hotel, barn and stables	10,000
Jue	Kesidences and stores	60,000
al, Que.	Tenements	10,000
· • • • • • • • •	Flaning mill and residences	40,000
no. Sask.	Flour mill	\$6,000
, Man	Match factory	25,000
im, Sask.	Bush fire	,000,000
Junction, Q	le. Lumber mill	40,000
on, bask.	Sash and door factory	50.000
wood, Ont.	fur store	
ry Alta a	Flour mill	12,000
Ont	Machine shop	75.000
1981 - P.		#0.000
15		

foundries; 4 elevators; 4 tenements; 3 churches; 3 schools; 3 blacksmiths' shops; 2 machine shops; 2 halls; and a dairy, bakery, gas generator, engine, oil tank, boat house, automobile, motor boat, tannery, power house, cooperage, dryiag kiln, rolling rink and curling rink, while the business section of a town was also destroyed.

#### Causes of Fire.

Of the presumed causes to which fires are attributed, incendiaries were responsible for 11; prairie fires, 10; defe stoves, 8; overheated stoves, 7; sparks from engines and fires, 6; lamp explosions, 6; fireworks, 6; defective chimneys and 6; Iamp explosions, 6; Inteworks, 6; defective childreys and stove pipes, 5; forest fires, 5; defective wiring, 5; playing with matches, 4; tramps, 4; rubbish, 3; gas explosions, 3; spontaneous combustion, 3; upsetting candles, 2; while the following were responsible for one fire: burning grease. mice nibbling matches, gas jet, hot box, and spark from emery

#### Loss of Life in Fires.

It is at least gratifying to note that the loss of life by fire is on the decrease. The total for May was the smallest since September last year. The number of deaths recorded was 15, as against 37 for the previous month, and 16 for March, while the number of fires in which loss of life occurred was 10, as against 24 the previous month. The most disastrous fire as regards loss of life was at Kinistino, Sask., where a family of Indians was wiped out. Fires at Coe Hill, Ont., and Seven Persons, Alta., accounted for two each, while the remainder were single fatalities. Ontario again heads the list with a total of seven, Saskatchewan coming next with four.

#### The details are

o a the details are :	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
Seven Persons Alta Danais I	100
Clesherten Ost Alta Burning house	
Flesherton, Ont Clothes caught fire	133.1
	1000
Lorette Oue	1923
Lorette, Que Playing with matches	1
Cohouse Ont Fell with lighted lamp	1225
Cobourg, Ont Suffocated	101003-00
Coe Hill One Clothes caught fire	0.000
Coe Hill, Ont Burning house	2
Windsor, Ont Clothes caught fire	1.11.11
Patashorough One Could's caught nie	To and
Peterborough, Ont Lamp exploded	1
	131.5
Total	1.1.2
Total	15

Forest fires done great damage in McKinley district, .000 Manitoba, two sections wide being burned across the Govern ,000 ment forest reserve. Reports state that the fires were of ,000 incendiary origin, and the forest ranger offers a large reward ,000 for information. ,000

Several parties were fined at Vermilion, Alta., for starting prairie fires.

The Fire Commissioners' inquiry into the mysterious silk fire, which occurred in a shed in St. Valier Street, Quebec, some time ago, has been concluded. A. B. Edge, who was held on suspicion of setting the fire, has been committed to the Court of King's Bench to stand trial on the charge of ,000 ,000 .000 incendiarism at its term in October next.

At Brandon, Man., George Moss, a boy of seventeen, pleaded guilty to a charge of arson. He was employed by a farmer named Whiton and was caught in the act of setting his house afire. The premises were destroyed.



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for the Investor and Manufacturer

The Distributing Centre of the West

AMPLE FIRE PROTECTION LOW INSURANCE RATES LABOR MARKET CONDITIONS MOST SATISFACTORY ABUNDANT PURE WATER SUPPLY

The Educational Centre of Saskatchewan FINE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

CHEAP LAND FOR FACTORY SITES WITH LOW TAXES

The Wheat Centre of the World THE KEY TO THE EVER GROWING WEST FREE CHURCHES

Every Facility for Railway Transportation

WRITE TO THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

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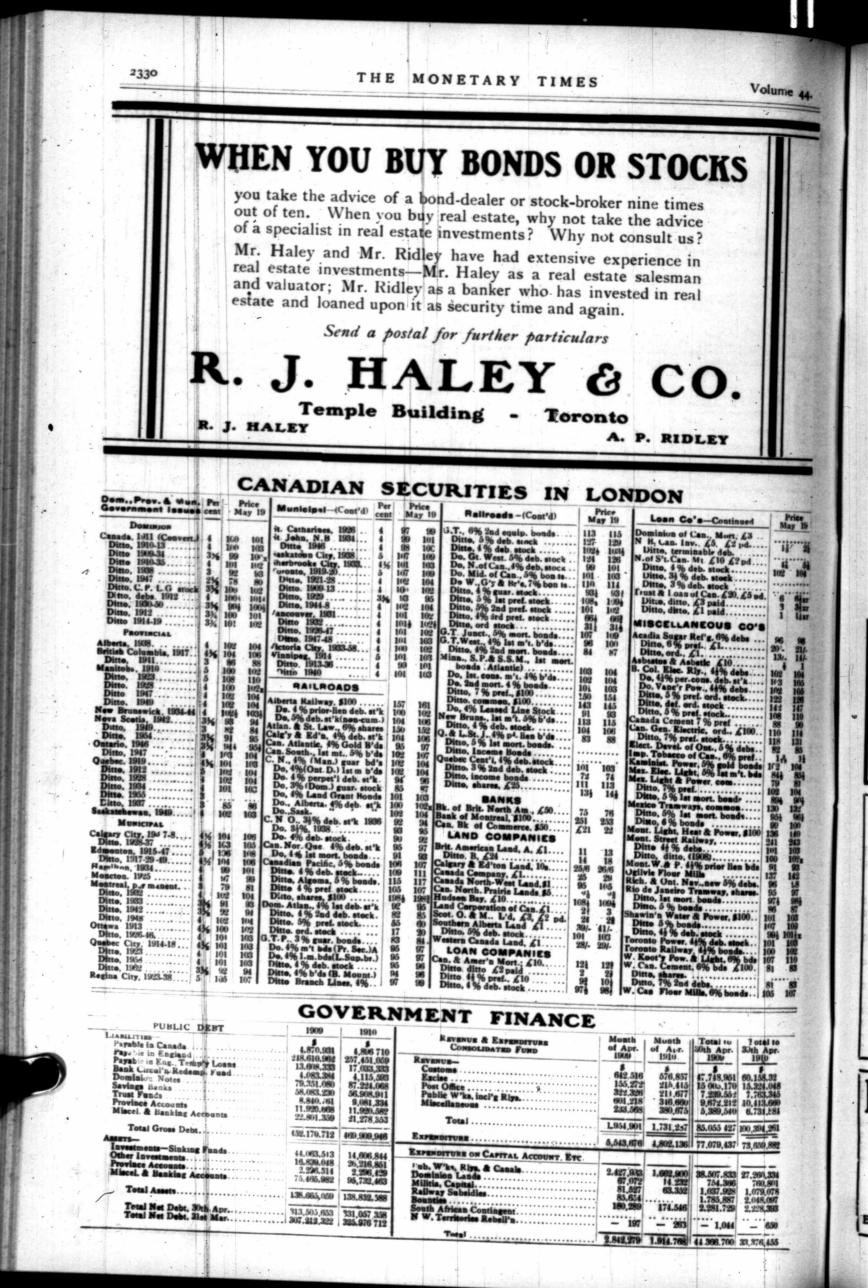
## THE MONETARY TIMES

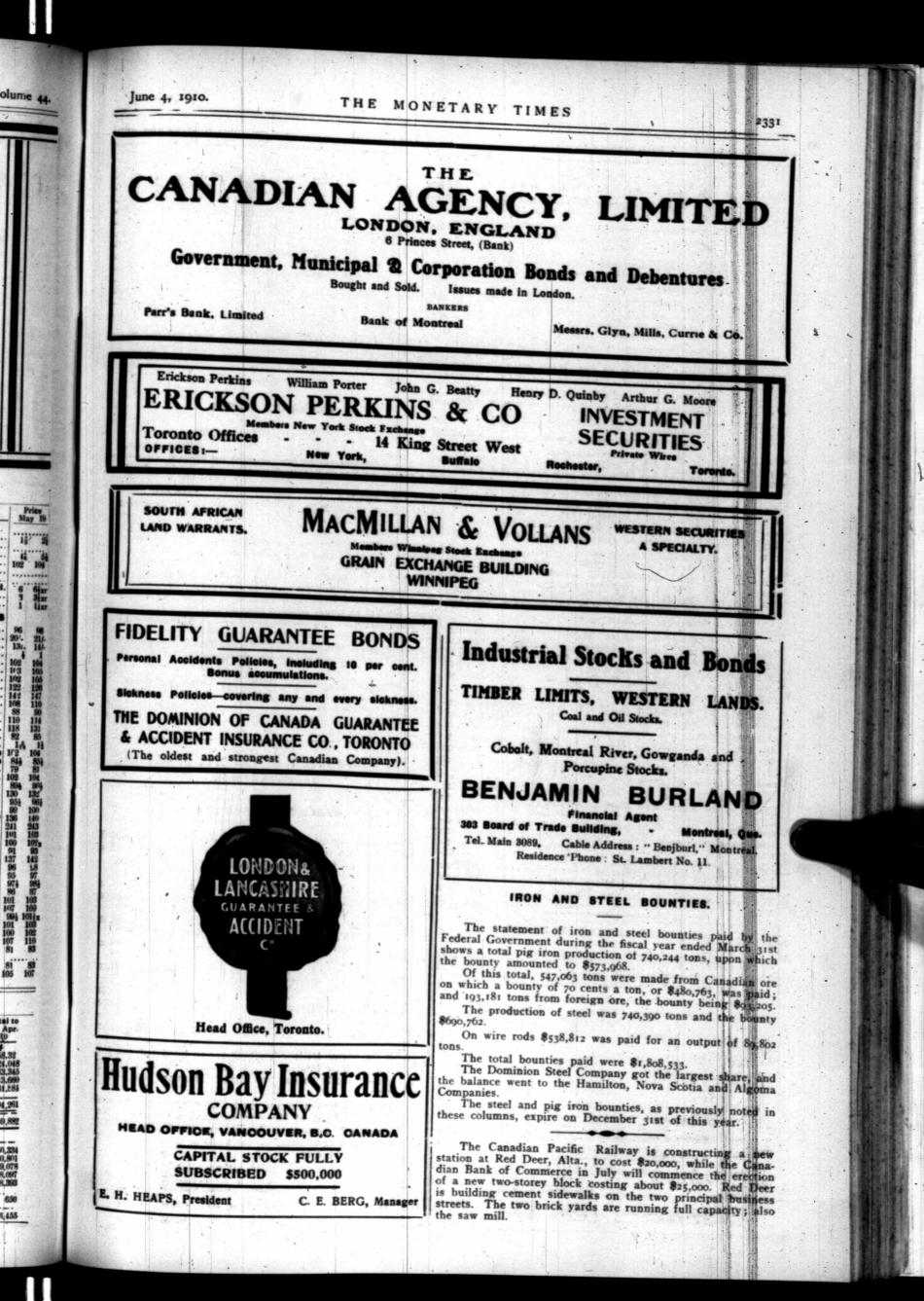
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## **Investment Bonds and Stocks**

Combining safety of principal with a liberal interest return Write for our monthly list which is sent regularly on request

A. E. AMES @ COMPANY, Limited INVESTMENT BANKERS 9 KING STREET EAST - TORONTO, CANADA \$





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#### PERSONAL.

Mr. R. E. Harris, president of the Nova Scotia Steel Company was in Toronto for a few days, this week. Mr. C. W. Clinch, manager of the Toronto branch of the Molsons Bank, is at present away on leave of absence.

the Molsons Bank, is at present away on leave of absence. Col. G. A. Stimson, of Messrs. G. A. Stimson & Company, Toronto, sailed for England yesterday on a business trip.

Mr. H. P. Latham, the former treasurer, will take up the managership of the New Westminster branch of the National Finance Company.

The following gentlemen have been elected as officers of the newly-formed Travellers Life Assurance of Canada: Hon. Geo. P. Graham, president; Mr. J. W. Pike, vicepresident; Mr. H. W. Richardson, second vice-president.

The Monetary Times regrets having to record the death of Mr. James Crathern, of Montreal. The deceased gentleman was the oldest director of the Bank of Commerce, having served in that capacity twenty-five years.

Mr. Cawthra Mulock, having formed the Guardian Trust Company, has resigned from the board of directors of the National Trust Company. The vacancy thus created has been filled by the appointment of Mr. F. H. Phippen, K.C.

It is with tegret that The Monetary Times records the death of Mr. W. R. Tiffin, superintendent of the northern division of the Grand Trunk Railway. The deceased recently completed his fiftieth year of service with the Grand Trunk.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Peterson Lake Mining Company, held a few days ago, the following were elected as directors for the ensuing year: Sir Henry M. Pellatt, Mr. J. W. Scott, Major Murray, Col. A. M. Hay and Mr. Hugh Blain. Mr. Scott is the only member of the old directorate to be re-elected.

Mr. James A. Rennie, accountant of the Vancouver Gas Company, has been appointed city treasurer of New Westminster, B.C. Besides having had municipal experience in Manitoba, Mr. Rennie has been city clerk of Fernie, B.C. He was formerly employed in New Westminster, and had only been in Vancouver a short time.

Mr. E. Clifford Brown, of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Company, bankers, London, England, has been in Toronto for the last few days. This firm is represented in Canada by Messrs. Æmilius Jarvis & Company, Toronto, and were appointed fiscal agents for Vancouver, B.C., in connection with that city's recent \$2,000,000 debenture issue.

Mr. R. H. Hathaway, chief clerk in the press and commercial news department of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, has been appointed Superintendent of Reports, in succession to Mr. R. F. Easson, who has retired after having spent nearly sixty-one years in the service of that company. Mr. Hathaway's appointment takes effect to-day, Wednesday, June 1st.

Luther B. Little, who retired as chief of the literary bureau of the Republican State Committee, of New York. to accept appointment to the office of manager of the publication division of the Metropolitan Life, has had wide experience as a newspaper man. He is treasurer of the Amen Corner, that was organized by newspaper men and politicians; treasurer of the New York Times Alumni Association, president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of New York, treasurer of the Republican State Committee of New York, and trustee of the new Hampshire Society of New York.

#### CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

The following are the figures for the Canadian Clearing Houses for the weeks ended June 3rd, 1909, May 26th, and June 2nd, 1910, with percentage increase or decrease:—

June 3,'09. Montreal \$43,726,595 Toronto 28,463,606 Winnipeg . 11,302,078 Vancouver	*May 26, '10. \$28,129,013 21,332,686 12,656,153	June 2,'10. \$39,440,539 — 9.8. 31,879,374 + 12. 17,570,104 + 54.2
Ottawa 3,777,379 Quebec 2,324,616 Calgary 1,600,223 Halifax 1,874,722 Hamilton 1,588,930	6,772,581 2,767.456 1,933,161 2,599,392 2,130,452 1,598,851	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
St. John 1,332,308 Victoria 1,260,940 London 1,066,862 Edmonton 936,731	1,469,018 1,272,710 978,932 944,853	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Total\$104.250,891 Regina Brandon *Four days only.	\$84,585,258 587,796 350,552	\$115,780.788 + 11.05 901,860 439,341

The following are the bank clearings for May and April, 1910, compared with those for May, 1909:-

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver Ottawa Quebec Calgary Halifax Hamilton St. John Victoria London Edmonton	116,363,162 55,916,690	April, 1910. \$165,685,174 131,380,131 70,546,417 36,731,598 17,612,895 9,208,355 14,075,142 8,216,218 8,278,313 6,252,644 7,239,383 6,026,360 5,370,143	$\begin{array}{l} May, 1910.\\ \$161, 199,041 + 11.8\\ 124,085,175 + 7.1\\ 70,380,839 + 25.8\\ 36,460,680 + 7.2\\ 16,440,844 + 7.2\\ 10,192,307 + 10.9\\ 12,273,930 + 78.3\\ 8,639,854 + 12.1\\ 7,945,312 + 10.7\\ 6,366,546 + 11.4\\ 7,485,447 + 38.4\\ 5,512,243 + 12.2\\ 5,368,879 + 41.4 \end{array}$
Total	\$402,674,637	\$486,712,773	\$472,951,103 + 17.4
Regina		3,387,005	3,292,634
Brandon		2,075,157	1,952,393

#### EXCHANCE RATES.

#### Monetary Times Office.

The following prices are supplied by Messrs. Glazebrook & Cronyn, 75 Yonge Street, Toronto:---

No. I Carlos Antonio	
New York Funds	1/22 die
Sterling-60 Days' Sight	1/32 uls.
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Railway	Million & Buffalo	**	7	4 p.m.	Hamilton

#### THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF RECINA, SASKATCHEWAN.

#### DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

The undersigned on behalf of the City of Regina will receive TENDERS for the following DEBENTURES up till 12 o'clock noon, on July 11th, 1910, in the City Clerk's Office.

PAVEMENTS (payable at end of 15 years) \$115,000
ISOLATION HOSPITAL (payable at end of so
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE (payable at end of
GENERAL HOSPITAL (payable at end of 30
CHILDRENS' SHELTER (payable at end of 40
ycars) to coo
TRUNK SEWER (payable at end of 40 years) 280,000
Total
All the above DEBENTURES are to be dated ist July,

1910, and to bear interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year.

The DEBENTURES and their COUPONS shall be made payable at the Bank of Montreal in London (England) New York, Montreal, Toronto or Regina, and the DEBENTURES may be issued in sterling or currency or partly in the one and partly in the other.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Regina, Sask., 31st May, 1910.

Volume 44

June 4, 1910.

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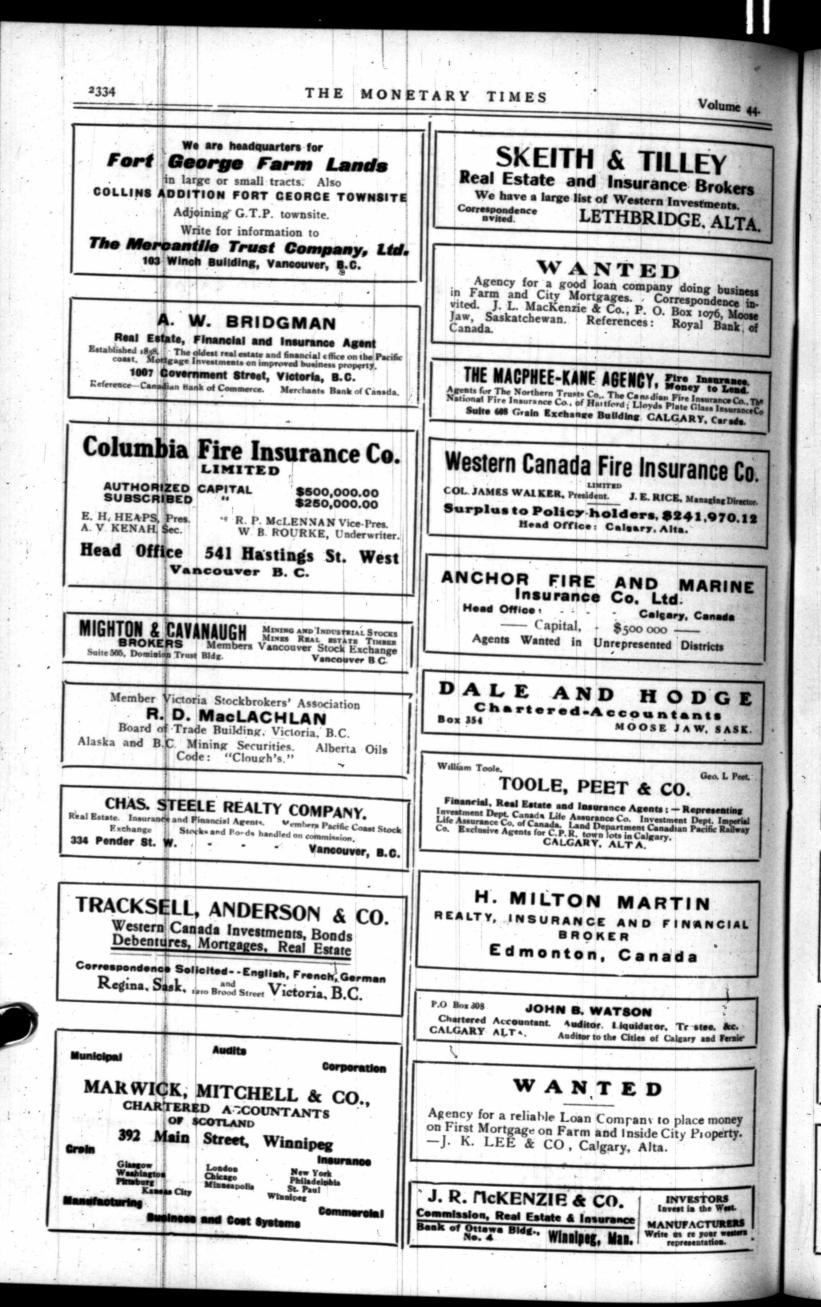
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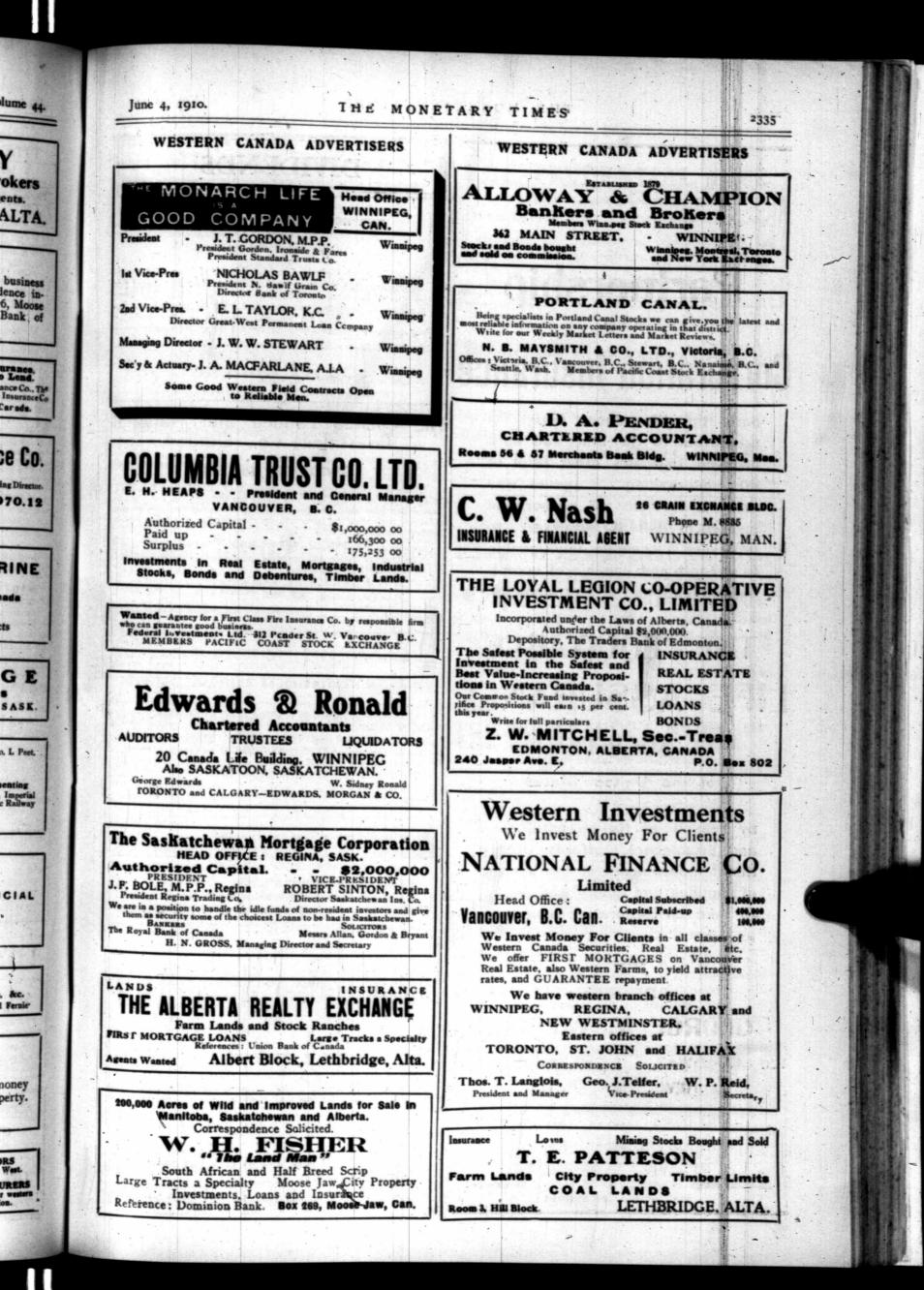
Clerk.

THE MONETARY TIMES





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Volume 44-

# Partnership AND **Corporation** Insurance

12336

pays the life agent better in proportion to the time and work involved than any other form of life underwriting. Agents who make a specialty of corporation insurance find it necessary to represent a company impregnable in strength and capable of accepting applications for large amounts.

## THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE

## SOCIETY

of the United States

by reason of its strength, size and prominence, affords exceptional inducements to life agents of standing and ability who desire to take up corporation insurance as a specialty.

## ADDRESS: GEORGE T. WILSON,

120 BROADWAY, 2nd Vice-President, NEW YORK, N.Y.

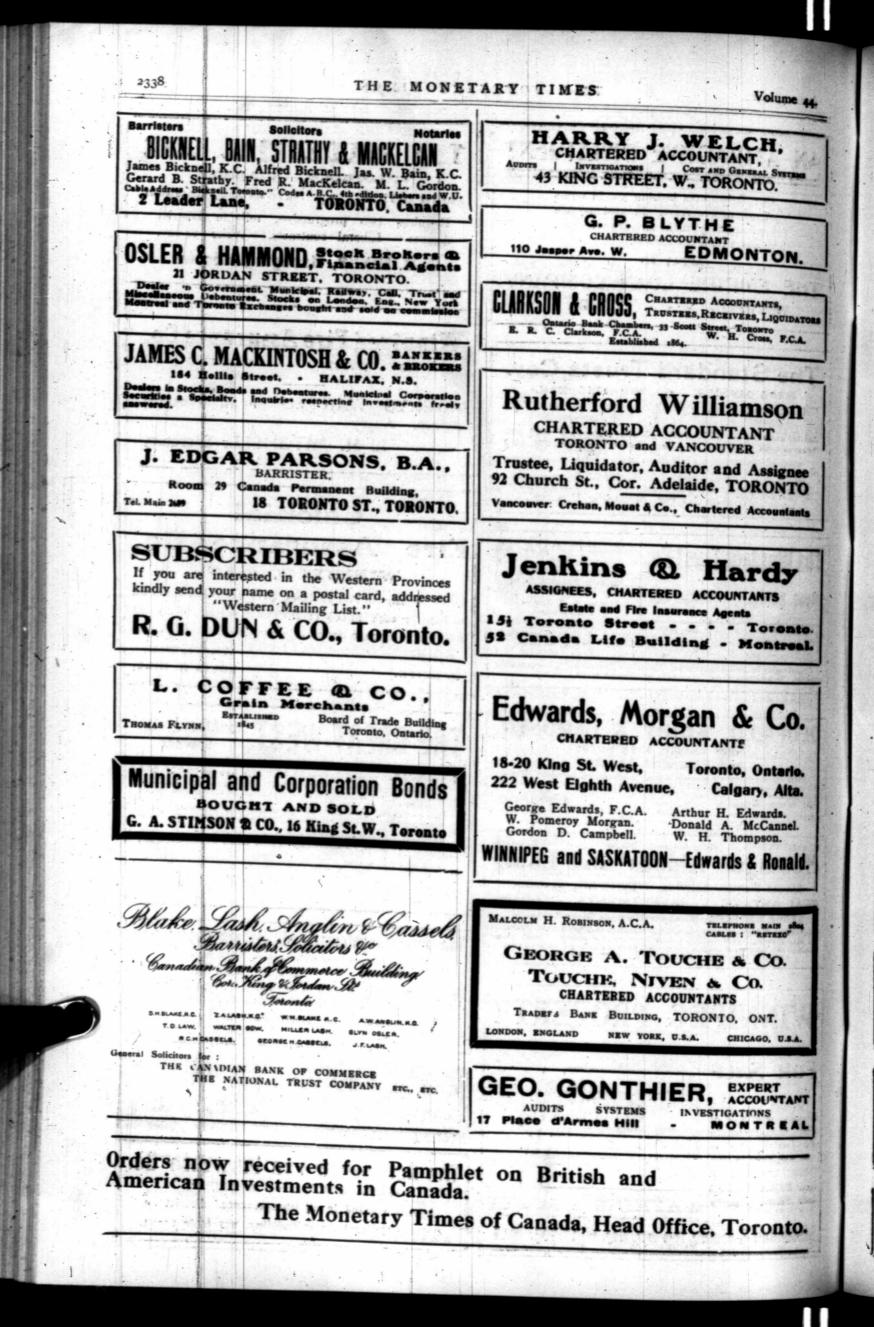
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DIVIDENDS
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.
DIVIDEND NO. 91.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two and three- quarters per cent. (being at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches, on and after Saturday, the 2nd day of July next, to shareholders of record of 15th June. By order of the Board.
E. L. PEASE, General Manager.
The Canada Landed and National Investment Co., Limited DIVIDEND No. 98 Notice is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT.
Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the cffice of the Company on and after the SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1910. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th days of June next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
EDWARD SAUNDERS, Managing Direc
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 22.
CANADIAN WESTINCHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1%%) has been declared upon the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 11th, 1910, to Shareholders as of record at the close of business, June 30th, 1910. Transfer books will be re-opened July 11th, 1910, at 10 o'clock, a.m. Cheques will be mailed to Shareholders.
By order of the Board.
JOHN H. KERR, Hamilton, Canada, June 2nd, 1910.
PUBLIC SALE.
Militia Department Property at North Toronto Junction.
Sealed tenders, addressed "Secretary Militia Council, Ottawa," and marked on envelope, "Tender, Baby Farm," will be received by that officer until noon, Monday, June 13th, proximo, for the purchase of a parcel of land formerly owned by F. Baby, West of Jane Street and known as Parts of Lots 2 and 3 on River Humber, 2nd Con. from the Lake in Township of York, containing 140 acres, more or less; such sale to be subject to any rights of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in regard to a right-of-way across the said property.
Each tender must be accompanied by a marked cheque on a Canadian Chartered Bank for ten per cent. of the tender, payable to the order of the Minister of Militia and Defence. Otrawa; the balance of the purchase price to be paid upon acceptance of the tender and conveyance of property to
The Department does not bind itself to accept any tender.
EUGENE FISET, Colonel,
Ottawa, May 16, 1910.

(H.Q. 57.) Newspar 10, 1910

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from/the Department.







SCHOOL DISTRICTS BORROWING MONEY.

### Saskatchewan.

Milner, No. 2434, \$\$00. D. Blocha, Rosthern. Bruno, No. 1587, \$100. W. F. Hargarten, Bruno. Mason, No. 1440, \$1000 O. H. Dimond, Gainsboro. Jaroslaw, No. 2487, \$1,400. J. Puhaty, Yorkton. St. Peters, No. 2425, \$1,600. G. Breen, Deer Hill. Hillhead, No. 2536, \$800. F. R. Brunt, Warnock. Stoney View, No. 2524, \$800. J. Sandberg, Sheho. Guernsey, No. 2351, \$4,000. S. B. Biehn, Guernsey. City View, No. 2553, \$800. T. McCrae, Moose Jaw. Columbia, No. 2130, \$1,500. L. Gonneville, Grayson. Inglesfield, No. 154, \$1,500. J. M. Honey, Maryfield. Hampstead, No. 2540, \$1,000. G. Pocklington, Bertdale. Sacred Heart R.C., No. 19, \$1,200. B. Schaeffer, Watson. String Butte, No. 2531, \$1,400. S. L. Dever, Gull Lake.

Alberta. Bowtell, No. 1432, \$500. E. Covey, Vermilion. Garden, No. 1697, \$1,000. E. Poole, Glengarden. Deer Lake, No. 2028, \$1,500. J. Tough, Dewberry. Range View, No. 2110, \$1,200. A. J. Bell, Shepard. Manor, No. 2104, \$2,000. T. G. McKay, Ghost Pine. Plain View, No. 2008, \$1,200. W. Egerton, Millarville. St. Joachim, R.C., No. 7, \$20,000. E. Tessier, Edmon-

St. Joachim, R.C., No. 7, \$20,000. E. Tessier, Edmonton. Chamberlain, No. 1513, \$10,000. W. Eldredge, Grassy

Lake. Naughton Dale, No. 2132, \$1,500. H. N. Mac.vaugton,

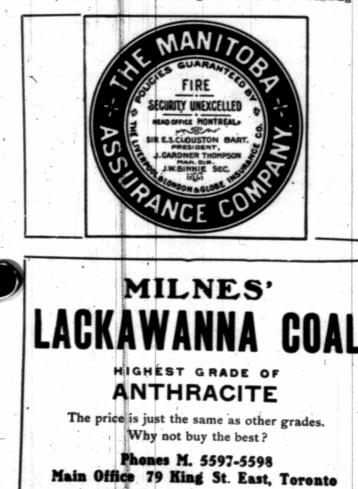
Hardisty. \_\_\_\_\_Trochu Valley, No. 1742, \$250. L. C. Eckenfelder,

Trochu. Sounding Creek, No. 2070, \$1,200. W. E. Glasier,

Sounding Creek. Carmangay, No. 2087, \$15,000. J. W. Miller, Carmangay.

### CONCRETE BUILDINGS COOD RISKS

That concrete construction is the best form for the elimination of fires, is a statement made by Mr. Frank B. Gilbreth, of New York, in discussing the effects of fires on building material. The reasons for this are as follows:-least cause for fires; least amount of damage to structural parts by fire; least amount of damage to structural parts by water; least amount of damage to contents of building by



A man who has once smoked a big, luxurious YILDIZ MAG-NUMS Cigarette will never be quite satisfied with any other brand. Try— **YILDIZ MAGNUMS** Plain Cork or Gold Tips 25 cents per box of ten at all progressive tobacconists.

**CORK-TIP** 

COMFORT

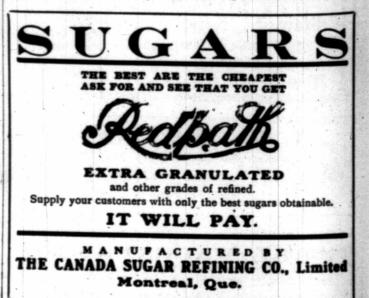
water; least quantity of combustible structural materials in a room; least speed of combustion of the contents of a room; no concealed fires, all fires are in plain sight; least spread of fire to adjoining parts of the same story; least spread of fire to storeys above; least spread of fire to next buildings.

The spread of a fire into adjoining parts of the same storey is possible in a concrete building only through doorways, pipe holes, etc. A concrete wall is an ideal barrier to the spread of any fire. Not only is it incombustible, but it is unaffected for a long period by any but extremely high temperatures. There is no damage from unequal expansion of the concrete and its steel reinforcement. There are metalcovered doors made that few people can distinguish from mahogany or other hard woods. These doors will confine any ordinary fire to one room in a concrete building; or they will hold any fire in one room long enough to enable the fire to be handled after it has got past the door.

### MERCER OF RUBBER COMPANIES.

Announcement of the merger of five companies in the Walpole Rubber Company has created interest in financial and rubber goods circles.

and rubber goods circles. The companies involved in the consolidation are the Massachusetts Chemical Company, Walpole Shoe Supply Works and Walpole Varnish Works, of Walpole, Mass.; the Valveless Inner Tube Company, of New York, and the Walpole Rubber Company, of Granby, Quebec. All these companies have been doing a successful business as independent enterprises, and it is expected that, by cutting expenses and co-operation incident to the merger, they will be decidedly more prosperous under a single management.





Volume 44.



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# THE CITY OF LETHBRIDGE OFFERS A CERTAINTY

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The city of Lethbridge is located in a rich agricultural and mining district, and is the metropolis of Sunny Southern Alberta.

As a location for manufacturers or wholesale houses it offers, not an opportunity, but a certainty.

The city owns its own electric light and power plant and waterworks, and will supply power and water to manufacturers at very low rates.

Suitable sites for warehouses or manufacturers are controlled by the city, and can be obtained with trackage, at reasonable rates

The city has a population of 11,000, which is an increase over last year of 66 per cent. Building permits for 1909, \$1,268,215; increase over 1908, 246 per cent., and proportionate growth in other lines.

There are five large coal mines within five miles of the city, and the district is the richest agricultural district in the West, being the home of the celebrated Alberta Red Winter wheat, from which an average of twenty-eight bushels per acre is obtained.

There are five lines of railroad radiating from the city, the C.P.R., the A.R. and I. and the Great Northern, which gives freight competition and right freight rates.

One of the lines runs through the Crow's Nest Pass for which district, with its large lumber mills and coal mines, this city is the natural distributing point.

Distributed along this line within 250 miles of Lethbridge, there is a pay roll of over \$1,000,000 per month. This in connection with the rich agricultural and mining district, of which the city is the centre, makes one of the best markets in America.

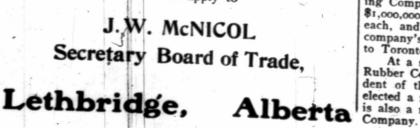
There is nothing that can be worn, nothing for use or ornament in the house, nothing for service in town country, that this market does not demand.

Lethbridge to-day is not supplying one-third of the demands of its natural market.

Come to Lethbridge and help supply the other twothirds.

Remember, this market is not a prospect, but is an actual existing fact-a certainty to-day.

For further information apply to



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Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this s7th day of May, 1910.

THOMAS MULVEY,

Dated at Toronto, this 30th day of May, 1910. Under-Secretary of State. Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, Solicitors for Dome Lode Development Company, Limited.

The head office of the Mines Power, Limited, has been changed from Montreal to Toronto.

The number of directors of the Waukesha Pulp Company, of Montreal, has been increased to seven.

The name of the Prudential Trust Company of Manitoba has been changed to Merchants Trust Company.

The head office of the Canadian Metallurgical Company, Limited, has been changed from Montreal to Ottawa.

The capital stock of the Sharpe Lake Mines, Limited, has been increased from \$120,000 to \$200,000 by the issue of 8,000 shares of new stock of \$1 each.

The Hankow-sze-Chuen Railway loan agreement has been signed. The signers are representatives of financial groups of Great Britain, Germany, France and the United been signed.

groups of Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States. The agreement provides for a loan to the Chinese Government of \$30,000,000 for railroad construction. The capital stock of the Standard Sanitary Manufactur-ing Company, Limited, has been increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, the increase consisting of \$,000 shares of \$100 each, and the number of directors increased to seven. The company's head office also has been changed from Montreal company's head office also has been changed from Montreal

At a special meeting of the shareholders of the General Rubber Company at New York, Mr. D. L. McGibbon, presi-dent of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, was elected a member of the board of directors. Mr. McGibbon is also a member of the board of the United States Pubber is also a member of the board of the United States Rubber

Volume 44.



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## The Canadian Engineer Offers to **Municipal Officials**

The free use of their offices at Toronto, Winnipeg and Montreal for the filing of plans, specifications and tender forms for all Municipal work. Proper accommodations for inspecting the blue-prints are given visiting contractors and manufacturers. More interested persons will call than will take a long trip to see the plans. It ensures your requirements being seen by a much larger number of contractors and manufacturers-and

without any additional cost. Draw up your advertisements on the plan of these two, mentioning any one

or more of our offices. You have our permission. Merely send us the plans and specifications. We'll look after them carefully.

# WINNIPEG The Canadian Engineer LORONTO Londou, Eng

## TO REVOLUTIONIZE LIFE INSURANCE.

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Special Committee at Work During Past Year-Each Risk to be Classified-Carried Out on Scientific Basis.

That a different system of judging whether or not a policy-seeker is a good or a bad risk is about to be adopted by all the big life insurance companies in the United States and Canada, was learned a few days ago from the actuary of one of the biggest life insurance companies in the United States.

People who seek life insurance policies will not all be judged alike as in the past. Each man, according to his method of livelihood or the

peculiarities of his family tree, will be classified in a special way. His profession or ancestry will put him accurately and scientifically in one of about 145 special classes. For each of these 145 special classes there will be a different premium. The healthy naval officer, for example, will pay a different premium from the healthy saloon-keeper. Many Different Premiums

2346

The policy-seeker who has had two deaths among his near ancestors from tuberculosis will have to pay a different premium from the policy-seeker who has had two deaths among his near ancestors from cancer or epilepsy.

A set of statistics of 145 special risks have been prepared during the past year by a committee of the chief actuaries of all the leading life insurance companies in the United States and Canada.

This is the first step in the statistical investigation which this committee intends to carry on. Before the committee goes through, practically every common profession and every common medical history will have been studied in the same way and will have a special premium of its own, as the pro-

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fession and the various trades followed by applicant will furnish the basis for a greater number of questions than heretofore.

### Those Comprising Committee

The actuaries on the investigating committee are Messrs. Arthur Hunter, of the New York Life Insurance Company; John K. Gore of the Prudential; E. E. Rose, of the Mutual Benefit Life and A. A. Walth and The Design Mutual The Benefit Life, and A. A. Welch, of the Phoenix Mutual. The medical examiners of the committee are Dr. Oscar S. Rogers, of the New York Life; Dr. B. Symonds, of the Mutual Life; Dr. H. Willard, of the Metropolitan, and Dr. Dwight, of the New England Mutual. Over 5,000,000 cases have been examined so far and were classified as regards profession and as to medical history. Method of Classification

DIFFICULTY

By this the committee discovered that the chances of long life which a saloon-keeper had were perceptibly different from the chances of either an army officer or physician, even in cases where all three would be healthy men, while, as to medical history, it was found out exactly what was the chance of a long life of the average person whose father and mother had died of tuberculosis, or cancer or epilepsy, or who was himself the victim of various ailments or "suspi-cious" symptoms. As a result of the investigation many heretofore bad risks will doubtless be accepted by the companies, while the movement in itself, will revolutionize life nsurance, and go far to bring same to an exact science.

Does the payment of a lump sum in settlement of a workman's compensation claim tend to increase malingering? The Lancet is of opinion that this is at the bottom of most of the malingering that goes on. No one who has anything do with insurance will deny it .- Review.



that confronts the new man entering the Life Insurance Field is the securing of GOOD PROSPECTS. This difficulty is eliminated when you write for an INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, the debits of which are an inexhaustible mine for both ordinary and industrial busine Union Life Assurance The Company Head Office | TORONTO, CANADA

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June 4, 1910.

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