Monetary Times

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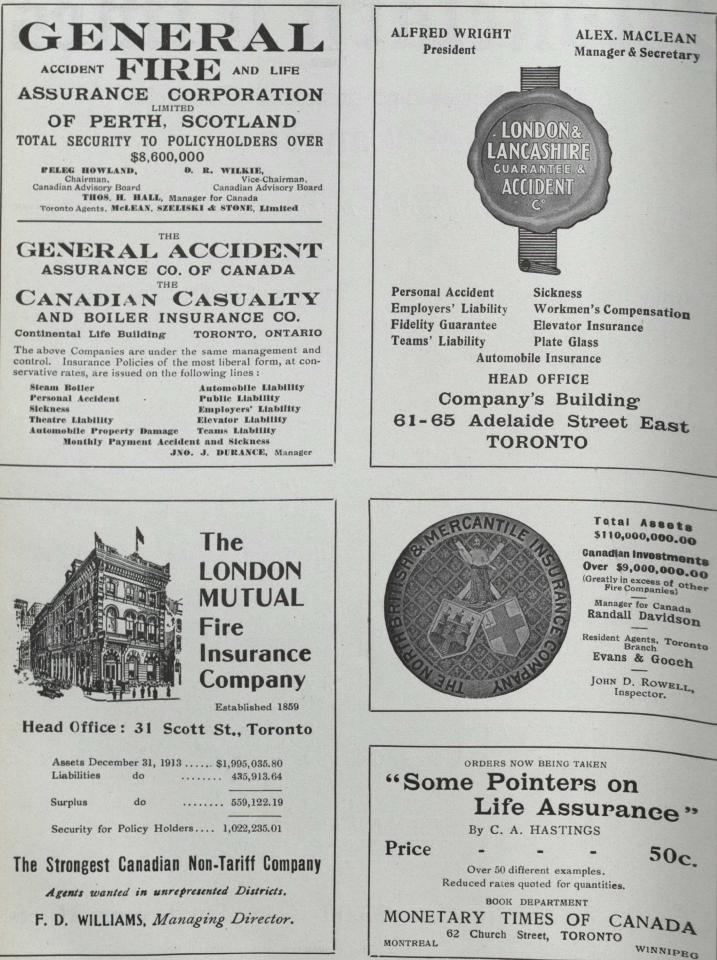
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Good Times Ahead

THE sudden breaking out of war caused many to "run to cover." Like the chicken on whom the rose leaf fell, some of us became a prey to fear and were ready to declare "the sky is falling."

> Now our vision is clearing, our alarm has fled, we have recovered our poise and our courage. We are seeing, also, our opportunity. Swiftly and almost overwhelmingly has come to us the perception of the fact that the competition of Continental Europe has been taken away. We are faced with a condition and an opportunity both tending to our sdvantage as a country of industry, agriculture and trade. Good times are ahead, if Canada and Canadians see and seize the present opportunity for enlarging their industries and trading.

We must be careful We must have courage



The Silver Bullet at Work

"HE usefulness of the "silver bullet" to which Mr. Lloyd George referred recently is becoming more pronounced as the war progresses. "The last few hundred millions may win this war," he said, adding that it was not a question of resources of men merely, but of cash, too. "We have won with a silver bullet before." With the exception of the attempt, apparently unfavorable, made in Germany, none of the nations involved has issued a big loan as yet. Great Britain has financed with treasury bills. To September 17th, the Imperial government had borrowed $\pounds 45,000,000$ upon that security for war expenditure. A fourth issue of £15,000,000 is now being made. Referring to the £45,-000,000 borrowed to mid-September, the official British Treasury statement says: "This large amount has been obtained within the short period of one month, not only without denuding the market, but apparently without making any appreciable impression upon the available resources of the country, since the tenders for the most recent issue were larger in total amount and the terms offered were more favorable to the government than those of the previous issues. The last issue is £7,500,000 in six months bills and £7,500,000 in 12 months bills. The six months bills were allotted at an average rate of discount of $\pounds 2$ 18s 7d per cent. per annum, as compared with \pounds_3 13s 1d on 19th August and \pounds_3 15s 6d on 26th August. The 12 months bills were allotted at \pounds_3 8s 4d per cent., a remarkably low rate for so long a period at a time like the present. The total amounts offered were £42,000,000 on 19th August, £40,000,000 on 26th August, and £47,000,000 on 16th September. The keenness of the competition for the bills is shown by the fact that the separate allotments of the 16th September issue were no less than 281. Notwithstanding these large government borrowings, money continues to be readily obtainable in the London market at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent."

Money in Britain is being raised on exceptionally easy terms, the last £15,000,000 of the £45,000,000 being placed, as regards the one-year bills, at under $3\frac{1}{2}$

Blue pencil blue talk.

* * * *

If the politicians at Ottawa force a general election now, they will lose the thousands of votes of the men who do not believe in such tactics.

* * *

Canada has enough to do in the Empire's fight and the nation's business, without politicians forcing a general election. Business men do not want an election now. per cent. This method of raising the necessary funds, therefore, will probably be continued by the Imperial government.

England is not only financing its own vast operations. It has made a loan of £10,000,000 to Belgium, the money being raised in the form of treasury bills, a part of the £45,000,000 noted above. The London market has seen also three other issues of bills in the past few weeks. One was an issue of £2,000,000 India bills, payable in September, 1915. The total amount applied for was £3,188,000. Tenders at £95 158 6d received about 65 per cent., above in full. The bills were placed on a basis equal to an average rate of discount of £4 18 0.59d, thus making the average price obtained £95 188 11.41d per cent.

About £2,000,000 of French sterling treasury bills were also successfully sold in the London market. The bills, which will have a currency of twelve months, were placed on a basis yielding 5 per cent. The proceeds of the issue will not involve any transfer of money from Great Britain, the funds provided being needed to pay for the large numbers of boots and other articles that have been ordered in Great Britain on behalf of the French Government.

An offer was made in London recently of twelve months Norwegian treasury bills for about £600,000. The bills were placed at about 94¼ equal to an average discount rate of 5¾ per cent. About two-thirds of the money raised was needed to pay for material and other stores purchased in Great Britain, the ordinary method of payment having been rendered difficult owing to the present condition of foreign exchanges. The balance of the proceeds is on account of coupon payments due. No remittance of money abroad will result from the issue, the proceeds being retained in the Old Country.

In the comparatively near future *The Monetary Times* expects an announcement of the financing of a Canadian loan by the Imperial government through the Bank of England.

Why not "Buy a baby bond"?

Nothing whatever can be gained by pessimism. Have faith, if only for the benefit of the community.

* * * *

Great Britain will place in Canada all the orders it reasonably can. War orders are big and rush orders and many, therefore, must be sent to the United States at this time.

PROBLEMS OF MORE PRODUCTION

The more we realize in Canada the necessity for greater production, the more do we find problems which have been overlooked in the haste of trying to make money quickly by speculation. Despite the numerous cynics who scoff at the idea, one of the solutions to many problems will be the movement back to the land. That movement in turn presents its own problems, but not insoluble. Farm life is not sufficiently attractive to keep youth on the farm or to bring him back to the farm after a taste of the city. Here is a true story, related by the Guelph Herald:

"The local manager of an automobile branch was going to Drayton fair, and when about eight miles from his destination he overtook a young man about 18 years of age, trudging along the roadside, with a small paper parcel in his hand. . The lad was dressed-well, as many farm lads are. He asked if he might get a lift, and upon being seated was asked his destination. He replied that he was going to Drayton fair, and, being asked if the distance was not rather great, the lad unburdened himself. He declared he was one of a family of five boys, his other brothers being at home working. His father, he said, owned 400 acres of land, and they all had to work from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. The lad had never been to Guelph, had for years looked longingly to seeing the Toronto Exhibition, but was disappointed again this year. He then claimed the right to attend the fair at Drayton. 'Well, but why didn't you get the loan of one of your father's horses?' he was asked. 'I was told that if I wanted to get to Drayton I could walk,' he replied, quite naturally, as if such things were a matter of course. 'So you're going to have a good time, eh?' 'Yes, I hope so,' was the bright reply of ever-hopeful youth. 'Got lots of spending money to enjoy yourself?' 'Well,' was the reply, looking at the small parcel he carried, 'I have a dozen eggs here which I'm going to sell at Drayton; that ought to get me through somehow !' "

The Peterborough Review, commenting upon this incident, says: "Farmers like these do not know how to bring up their children." But there is another phase. Probably the boy's father, as a young man, had to clear his farm, with little capital, with little help and with no day off in sight. His boy's lot is a little better. He has his day off and a dozen eggs to exchange for ice cream cones, pop corn and pennants at the fair. But it is not good enough. We cannot expect a lad to be shackled to the pioneer life of his grandfather's time, with all its disadvantages, while the echo of tango music faintly reaches him. Again, while the boy was trudging to the fair the father may have been contemplating bushels of apples, tomatoes and other produce rotting on the ground because we have not learned yet how to bridge the price gap between the grower and the consumer. That gap takes the heart out of one and the hide off the other. In short, farm life is not attractive. The farmer cannot afford to make it attractive to his help because the price gap tends to prevent. We must burnish the attractions of the farm. The rural depopulation will then be lessened and some of the good stock which has drifted to the cities will return to the land.

CONSTRUCTION AND PRODUCTION

One of the few critics of the message brought to the Canadian Club, Toronto, by Dr. Shortt is the Toronto News. "According to Dr. Shortt," says our contemporary, "Canada's economic difficulties are due not so much to the war as to our activity in building up populous centres instead of going on the land. In his view, the Dominion is greatly over-developed on the constructive side, we have more factories than we need, and we should roof over unfinished plants until the country catches up to them. This is the sense, if not the actual wording, of a rather untimely statement, which, if seriously accepted, would not tend to increase public confidence or to stimulate trade activity at a time of difficulty for all nations. Fortunately few Canadians will agree with Dr. Shortt or be depressed by such arguments."

The applause which greeted Dr. Shortt's statements, which obtained scant treatment in the daily press, indjcated that nearly all, if not entirely all, his audience endorsed his views. The criticism, quoted above, does not quite express the position. As The Monetary Times views it, and as we understand Dr. Shortt's position, the situation is this: For a number of years, great activity has prevailed throughout Canada in construction. This included the construction of railroads, steam and electric: factories, pulp mills, water power plants, railroad terminals, drydocks, freight boats, legislative and other public buildings, and the building of towns and cities with their hotels, residences, electric light, water, sewerage systems, schools, fire protection, and so on. This has involved the expenditure of vast sums of money, chiefly borrowed from Great Britain.

The nation's just pride is in its future possibilities and development based on the substantial foundation of the past and present. In the extremely optimistic days of a few years ago, we constantly heard the phrase, "building for the future." That is exactly what has been done and Dr. Shortt drew attention only to what all close observers must have concluded, namely, that the machinery of construction-upon the installation of which we have specialized in the past few years-has reached the point at which the country must take up considerably more production. In other words, having got enough plant to cater to the probable demand for some years to come, we must see that the plant is working to full capacity in normal times, before we increase it again. The point was thus illustrated by Dr. Shortt: "If we have six boot and shoe factories with ample plant, catering to the trade, it is useless to ask capital to finance further boot and shoe factories at present.'

It is not a question of more production in the factory only, but in every other sphere. The farmer feeds the city. He does it in two ways, by supplying his produce and by purchasing his necessities from the city factory. Without the surrounding agricultural district or a district which produces something, the city cannot live. Were there not a community of Western Canada farmers to buy Massey-Harris implements, there would be correspondingly less output and employment in the Eastern Canada factory.

On the one hand, we have sufficient equipment for some years to come. With it, there must now be produced more agricultural, animal, mining, forest, factory, fishery and other products. Discussing this phase of Canadian development early this year, Sir George Paish said: "If capital were provided freely for the construc-

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The fact that the war is costing Britain \$55 per second, should make every citizen of the Empire an ardent peace advocate.

tion of farm buildings, for the purchase of agricultural machinery, and generally for increasing quickly the productive power of the country, the transition from the constructive to the productive period would be greatly facilitated."

EAST AND WEST AND CREDIT

From Western Canada comes a letter to The Monetary Times supporting the view that credit here is sometimes abused. A large percentage of the failures of western retail merchants has been attributable, says the writer, to the evil of too much credit. He places the blame for this condition with the shipper and manufacturer in Eastern Canada and not with the Western houses, so far as Western retail trade is concerned. He says: "The Western shipper would like to keep credits on a reasonable basis; that is to say, groceries and similar lines should be sold on not longer than 30-day terms; and dry goods and boots and shoes on not longer than about

RECENT FIRES

Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Fire Losses and Insurance

Sarnia, Ont.-October 7-Colonial Hotel. Loss small. Cause unknown.

Souris, Man .- October 9-Messrs. Redmond's granary. Loss and cause unknown.

Scarboro' Junction, Ont .-- Mr. W. H. Paterson's barn. Loss and cause unknown.

Bladsworth, Sask .- October 11-Mr. R. Gall's barns, etc. Loss, \$8,000. Cause unknown.

Victoria, B.C .- October 8-Men's Hat Store, Sayward Building. Loss and cause unknown.

Whitechurch, Ont .- October 7-Mr. Donley's residence. Loss, \$1,000. Cause, defective chimney.

London Township, Ont.—October 13—Mr. F. N. Talbot's barn. Loss unknown. Cause, sparks from threshing engine.

Amherst, N.S.-October 11-Cash Shoe Stores, Limited, and Mr. E. Savage's store. Loss, \$10,000. Cause, crossed wires.

Hamilton, Ont.—October 12—McNeil Cooperage, Beach Road. Loss, \$1,000. Cause unknown. Mr. V. Evanoff's store, 776 Burlington Street East. Loss, \$200. Cause, overheated stove.

New Brunswick .- October 9-Forest fires on St. Croix Pulp and Paper Company's property, McAdam Junction, at Shogomoc, and on New Brunswick Railway Company's land, Newburg Junction.

Peterborough, Ont.-October 10-Fire Chief Howard's report for the week ended October 10th shows the following loss: Mr. Stratton's garage, 373 Park Street. Loss, \$5,000. Cause, lightning.

Quebec, Que.—October 10—Mr. J. Fortier's store, 120 Bridge Street. Loss, \$1,100. Cause, rats gnawing matches. Mr. E. Morrisette's store, Latourelle Street. Loss, \$1,000; insured. Cause, overheated furnace.

Winnipeg, Man.-October 8-Messrs. Banfield and Company's furniture warehouse. Loss, \$40,000. Cause, supposed incendiary. Mr. R. Crawford's garage, 118 Sherbrooke Street. Loss, \$8,000; insured. Cause unknown.

Buctouche, N.B.—October 12—Victoria Hotel and barn and sample rooms, Moncton and Buctouche Railway station and freight shed, residence and barn of Mr. W. H. Irving, and warehouse of Messrs. A. and R. Loggie. Loss and cause unknown.

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

week ended October 7, shows the following losses:-September 29-Dwelling of H. Miller, 73 Nassau Street, owned by M. Salsberg. Cause unknown. Loss, contents, \$75; building, \$5.

60 days, the retailer being encouraged so far as practicable to watch his stocks carefully and buy frequently, and in comparatively small quantities, and not to anticipate his needs unreasonably.

'The Eastern houses competing for Western business on the contrary, make their principal argument on the length of terms they are prepared to give. It is common for Eastern houses to offer Western retailers three months on groceries, and there are instances where much longer terms have been given. Eastern houses will ship fall goods in July and give three or four months' terms dating from October 1st, and in many cases longer terms are given.

"In other words, the policy of the Western wholesaler is to exert constant pressure upon his customers to keep the credit extended on their part to consumers within reasonable limits. The policy of the Eastern houses is to afford too much encouragement to the retailers. This tends to careless methods of doing business both in regard to credits and to the amount of stocks carried."

What have the Eastern houses to say to this?

September 30—Dwelling and store of Frank Felix, 86 Elizabeth Street, owned by A. Rostein. Cause, lighted candle upset. Loss, contents, \$75; building of Geo. Cottenden, rear 161 Euclid Avenue, owned by K. Pollack. Cause unknown. Loss, building, \$25; H. G. Hundert, rear 163 Euclid Avenue. Loss, contents, \$50; building, \$75. October 1—Dwelling of Thomas Crow, 144 High Park Avenue. Cause unknown. Loss, contents, \$100. October 2—Stable of C. Rackshaw, rear 601 Dupont Street, owned by S. Patkinson. Cause, incendiary. Loss, contents, \$400; building, \$200; tool house of Geo. Marden, rear 1472 Dundas Street. Cause unknown. Loss, \$40. October 3—Store and dwelling of Geo. Zaher, 252 Queen Street, E., owned by R. C. Gavin. Cause unknown. Loss, contents, \$50; building, \$25; dwelling of R. S. McGregor, 9 Manning Avenue, owned by D. Anderson. Cause, spark from chimney. Loss, contents, \$75; building, \$250; Mrs.

from chimney. Loss, contents, \$75; building, \$250; Mrs. Newsome, 11 Manning Avenue, owned by Mr. Burt. Loss, \$50; automobile of V. Heward, 16 Dale Avenue. Cause, backfiring starter. Loss, \$200.

October 4—Building of Benj. Roberts, 15 Seneca Avenue. Cause unknown. Loss, contents, \$500; building, \$1,000. October 5—Dwelling of J. Greenwood, 29 Rosethorn Avenue, owned by Mrs. Lyons. Cause, overheated furnace.

Avenue, owned by Mrs. Lvons. Cause, overheated furnace.
Loss, contents, \$300; building, \$500.
October 7—Building of James Sutherland. Connell Anthracite Manufacturing Company, H. E. Smith, owned by C. H. Henderson. Cause unknown. Loss, contents, \$1,150; building, \$800; stable of J. Patterson, rear 664 Ontario Street. Cause unknown. Loss, contents, \$25; building, \$100.

ALBERTA TO RAISE LOAN

Alberta will raise a loan of \$3,000,000 upon the credit of the general revenue fund of the province for a term of 50 years, at about 41/2 per cent.

Twenty-three votes were polled on a by-law to spend \$26,000 at Walkerville, Ontario.

The Brown and Wigle Company, of Kingsville, Ont., have received an order from a Montreal firm for 2,000 woolen blankets, 12 pounds per pair, to be ready by December 15.

Mr. W. R. Arnold, managing director of the Dominion Trust Company, Vancouver, met with a fatal shooting acci-dent this week. Mr. C. G. Pennock, formerly manager of the Bank of Vancouver, has been appointed in Mr. Arnold's place.

The Texas Prairie Lands Company, Limited, will de-fault on its bond interest due December 1st. The bondholders have been called for October 22 to make a number of concessions in the trust deed. The company operates under a Canadian charter, but is held by British capital.

MUNICIPAL BOND MARKET

The Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Municipal Activities and Financing

Walkerville, Ont.—A by-law to expend \$26,000 for purchase of the street lighting system has received authorization.

Vernon, B.C.—A by-law under the local improvement plan to borrow \$95,000 for sewers and under-drainage, will shortly be voted upon by the electors.

Regina, Sask.—Arrangements have been made by the city of Regina with the Bank of Montreal for a loan of \$320,-000, to be used for construction of improvements.

Bridgeburg, Ont.—Tenders are required for \$2,500 5 per cent. ten instalment debentures. R. A. Land, clerk. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

Alberta.—The following school districts have been authorized to borrow:—Lawndale, No. 3099, \$1,600. O. M. Olson, Fairacres; Haycroft, No. 3103, \$1,500. Geo. Evans, Bow Island.

Lambton County, Ont.—The Lambton county council at a special session has decided that it would spend \$10,000 in helping in various ways for Britain to carry on her war against Germany.

Chatham, Ont.—By-laws providing for an expenditure of \$90,000 for the installation of the hydro-electric system, and \$2,000 for the purchase of a site for the Canadian Concrete Products Company, have been carried.

Enniskillen Township, Ont.—The auditor's report gives the following figures:—Cash on hand in bank, \$7,823; collectors roll of 1913 uncollected, \$47,881; uncollected taxes on county treasurer's books, \$339; advances to drains, \$3,-256; advances to schools, \$167.

Quebec, Que.—The revenue of the city for the six months ended October 1st, is estimated at \$35,984 less than the corresponding period last year, by the city treasurer, when it should have been \$20,000 in excess. On this total for the six months ended October 1st, \$18,645 had to be collected for new sidewalks.

Toronto, Ont.—The civic works committee has been requested to recommend the city council to submit a by-law to the people at the next municipal elections for their consent to the issue of debentures to raise $\$_{1,734,465}$. The money is to be spent on water mains in North Toronto and other parts of the city, sewers and bridges and an asphalt plant for the works department.

Vancouver, B.C.—Stating that Vancouver had secured over a million dollars with which to tide the city over the next two or three months, Mayor Baxter explained that besides the \$100,000 on hand from the taxes, it was expected to receive about \$300,000 more before the last discount period has expired on December 1. \$250,000 had been received from the Greater Vancouver Sewerage Board for work done and an overdraft of \$750,000 had been allowed by the bank on the local improvement work closed up for which the bonds had not yet been sold.

Toronto, Ont.—The board of control at a recent meeting discussed the suggestion of Controller McCarthy that a friendly action be entered in the courts to ascertain whether the city or the hydro commission should bear the loss sustained by the untimely sale of the hydro debentures, which had been placed in the civic sinking fund. City Solicitor Johnston declined to express an opinion on the matter offhand, and intimated that the best plan would be to make an examination of the city minutes and other data before arriving at a decision.

Toronto, Ont.—Alderman Cameron's motion to authorize the city treasurer to issue short-term debentures, in amounts of from \$10 and up. bearing interest at 5 per cent., redeemable in three years, brought a reassuring statement from Mayor Hocken. "There is no dearth of money. We have all we require," he said. "It will be many months, if at all, before the city feels the pinch. The plan proposed would be a good one if we were in need of the money, but when we have enough to carry out, or even to exceed the plans already laid down, I do not see that it is necessary to adopt this system."

Calgary, Alta.—The recommendation of Calgary's finance committee on a London offer to purchase debentures was:— "That the committee is in receipt of communication from the local manager of the Bank of Montreal, submitting offer from his London, England, branch to sell for the city some £50, ooo of the city of Calgary's bonds at present in their hands, and in this connection the committee would recommend that the offer of the bank to sell the said £50,000 bonds on hand, carrying interest from the 1st of July, 1914, at 93 net to the city in London, be accepted, provided there is no deduction for commission or stamp duty, the proceeds of the sale to be paid to the city in London by October 15, 1914."

Victoria, B.C.—The city proposes to issue \$350,000 treasury certificates. The issue may be made in notes of the denomination of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, to be offered at par, the proceeds to be utilized for the purpose of undertaking necessary works. The notes will be sold "over the counter." Among the bond issues now on hand, but unsold, is that for the city's loan for the new hospital, \$225,000. Representations have been made to the city council to the effect that the provincial government is ready to advance \$75,000 of the grant it agreed to make for the new institution and that, if the city can raise a similar amount, work on the erection of the buildings can be started. It is understood that \$1,000,000 worth of treasury certificates which fell due recently have been renewed.

Newmarket, Ont.—A by-law to authorize an agreement made between the hydro-electric power commission of Ontario and the corporation of the town of Newmarket and other municipal corporations, for the construction, equipment and operation of an electric railway under "The Hydro-Electric Railway Act, 1914," will be voted upon October 19th. The total amount of debentures to be issued by the respective municipalities is \$4,346,938, divided as follows:—Township of Scarborough, \$565,714; township of Markham, \$803,939; township of Whitchurch, \$488,152. township of Pickering, \$578,115; township of Uxbridge, \$227,901; township of Whitby, \$554,619; township of Reach, \$235,722; village of Markham, \$48,762; village of Stouffville, \$75,281; village of Port Perry, \$113,308; Newmarket, \$266,986; Uxbridge, \$204,665; Whitby, \$183,774.

Hamilton, Ont.—The city's expenditure from January 1 to September 30 of the present year amounted to $\$_{1,200,5}$ 657.48. With only a few exceptions, the expenditure was less than appropriation. The appropriation for the works department was $\$_{155,000}$, with expenditure of $\$_{267,000}$. This latter amount will no doubt be reduced when items charged to other departments have been paid for. The appropriation for printing and advertising was exceeded by nearly $\$_{2,0000}$. The total expenditure of the civic investigation committee was $\$_{1,198}$. The east end fire station also shows expenditure considerably in excess of appropriation; $\$_{5,885}$ was appropriated, but the expenditure was slightly over $\$_{11,0000}$, and the building is not yet ready for service. A balance of $\$_{135}$ from the appropriation for the repairs to high level bridge on hand at the time of the last financial statement was absorbed together with an additional $\$_{400}$. From the approppriation of $\$_{29,000}$ for charity, the sum of $\$_{25,0000}$ has been expended, the demand for charity having been much greater than in former years.

Hamilton, Ont.-After much undesirable delay and dis-Hamilton, Ont.—After much undesirable delay and dis-cussion by board of control and council members for several weeks, Mr. W. T. Southam has withdrawn his offer to purchase \$250,000 city debentures, in connection with work on the M'Kittrick survey. This is Mr. Southam's let-ter:—"In view of the impression endeavored to be created in certain sources that this company is trying to take advantage of the city because of the large amount of unemployment among the laboring neople in the city, I have been ployment among the laboring begins in the configuration of the been instructed to withdraw my offer. In actual dollars and cents, what we proposed doing to relieve distress would have entailed a loss to this company of approximately \$175,000, and we certainly thought that the city would at least pay a con-siderable portion of that loss. That loss is made up as folsiderable portion of that loss, 1 that points, \$15,000; interest lows:-Loss on debentures, at least 6 points, \$15,000; interest at 4½ per cent. on \$250,000 of debentures for probably five vears before a reasonable development could take place, \$56,-250; past experience would show that this work could 250; past experience would show that this work total be done by the company at least 25 per cent. cheaper than the city, without taking into consideration any loss through employment of inexperienced relief labor, \$62,500; the posed subscription of \$40,000 so that the new hotel could be commenced, \$40,000; total, \$173,750. We cannot afford to bear all this loss to relieve the distress in the city, much as we would like to do so."

Montreal, Que.—Montreal's expenditure from January 1 to September 26, totals nearly \$22,000,000, as shown by a statement submitted by the city finance department to Controller Hebert. The statement deals with amounts voted from the loan, and special loan funds, which total \$10,748,-847.69. The revenue for the present year, totalling \$13,-500,000 has all been appropriated, though not yet all spent; about \$1,500,000 remains in the city's coffers. The total expenditure from loan funds of \$8,201,583.96 is as follows: —Expropriations, \$3,921,055.15; municipal buildings, \$34,-038.66; paving, \$1,177,866.69; permanent paving, \$324,-675.99; new macadam, \$358,139.16; sewers, \$1,000,688.51; miscellaneous, \$307,089.65; water service, ...579,178.07; pumps, etc., \$67,589.84; police department, \$54.81; fire department, \$90,257.17; health department, \$60.80; parks department, \$28,545.86. Special loan credits voted during the period totalled \$607,211.16, and were:—Underground conduits, administration, etc., \$126,103.59; enlargement of the aqueduct and filtration plant, \$422,458.62; lighting plant, \$58,588.05. The loan funds credits totalling \$1,873,840.02 are:—Expropriations, \$672,514.77; municipal buildings, \$74,503.71; paving, \$368,157.12; permanent paving, \$171,940.57; new macadam, \$245,157; sewers, \$225,021.55; water service, \$67,434.20; pumps, etc., \$13,443.89; police department, \$627.87; parks department, \$7,282.28; health department, \$627.87; parks department, \$27,736.30. Special loan credits voted for the

month amounted to \$102,212.55, were as follows :- Enlargement of the aqueduct and filtration plans, \$82,358.21; light-

ing plant, \$19,854.34. Edmonton, Alta.-Mayor McNamara has received the following letter from Manager Kirkpatrick, of the Imperial were negotiating has been arranged for, and the entries in connection therewith will be made in the course of a few days when we receive confirmation by mail. I might say that the transaction will go through under date of the 28th of September. While there will not be sufficient surplus from proceeds of the loan to provide for new works, there will probably be \$500,000 available to pay outstanding liabilities of the city of Edmonton. The treasury bills maturing in February amounting to one hundred and five thousand pounds sterling, which were sold at a 434 rate, need not be provided for at the present time, providing sufficient is retained from the taxes when collected to pay the bills at maturity. You are at liberty to advise the council that we have been successful in negotiating the loan, and I would like to know if it is the unanimous wish of the council that the \$500,000 above referred to should be made use of to meet liabilities already incurred, which of course would include the necessary amounts to be paid to the sinking funds and to meet the coupons maturing between now and the end of the year as well as salaries and wages, and we would also like to have the assurance that the city would not authorize new expenditures, payment of which have not been provided for." The council has accepted the suggestions made as to the use of the half million dollars.

INCREASED BONDS TO DEVELOP COMPANIES

During the last year the amount of bonds outstanding of the subsidiary companies of the Lake Superior Corporation, had been increased to develop the various properties, which helped to increase interest charges and brought that item up to \$1,542,323, suggested Mr. T. Gibson, in reply to shareholders' questions at the annual meeting. The principal reason for the charges amounting to that figure, however, was that in previous years a certain portion of the interest had been charged to capital account against work in course of construction. An item of \$62.428 written off as discount on securities sold was in connection with marketing the additional Algoma notes; the secretary stated that a chargedoff item of \$137,008 for "doubtful debts and losses of previous years," should have been charged off in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

As a result of the operations of the subsidiaries last fiscal year, Secretary Gibson said the sum of \$437.880 which the Lake Superior Corporation derived was considered by the directors to be the "utmost it was advisable to hand over to the corporation," as it left a balance of only \$25,546 to be carried forward into the new year by the subsidiaries. The directors also considered it inadvisable to pay the interest last year on the $$3,000,000 \le$ per cent. income bonds of the corporation.

IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

International Irrigation Congress at Calgary—Canadian Pacific Railway Results

(Special Correspondence.)

Calgary, October 12th.

The first session of the International Irrigation Congress to be held outside the United States was called to order in Calgary by President Young, of the Board of Governors, and though for obvious reasons the attendance was smaller than expected when the congress was first mooted for Calgary, the proceedings were instructive and interesting. Among the Canadian speakers were the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture; Senator Lougheed, and J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and manager of that company's department of Natural Resources. There was also a magnificent exhibit from British Columbia and Alberta, and the Dominion Government's display of the agricultural production of field. garden and orchard. Calgary did the honors to the distinguished delegates with true western hospitality.

Water and How to Use it.

Water and how to use it was the keynote of the technical addresses. Farms and farmers, their relation to the distributing, manufacturing and financial world was, in greater or less degree, the text of those speakers who were not exclusively interested in the problem of artificially applying water to growing crops. California, Colorado, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Texas and Arizona were the principal irrigation States represented. His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea held an official reception, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company gave the delegatess a trip to the big dam at Bassano and a view of a section of the company's irrigation works in the western half of the watered block.

In explaining to the Congress the methods of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company regarding colonization on its lands in western Canada, Mr. J. S. Dennis said: "Sometimes our efforts have not been a success, but as a whole the policy is successful. Perhaps we hoped for too much, but I have always believed in optimism—that is what has built western Canada. We are not in any sense prepared to admit that we are going to fail. We have fallen short of the number of people we hoped to get on the land, the number we hoped to keep on the land, and the amount of returns we hoped to get, but in the end we think our policy will result in putting a considerable number on the land in western Canada and inducing them to make homes."

Prizes for Irrigated Produce.

It is a noteworthy fact that after so much has been said about the southern Alberta country this year on account of the dry season, that the Southern Alberta Land Company, operating in that district, should win the first prize for its display of field and garden produce grown under irrigation.

Unprecedented, too, was the climatic reception given the delegates who came to talk irrigation, and were met with a rain and soft snowfall measuring a net precipitation of almost two inches in two days of steady downpour. The land is now in fine condition for cultivation, and if the freeze-up does not occur before the average date, a greater area of stubble land will be put into shape for next year. At first the farmers did not respond to the call for special efforts in this direction, but it is believed now that the urging to get ready for a bigger year in 1915 is having the desired effect.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The following are the railroad earnings for the first week of October:-

Canadian Pacific Railway.

1914. 1913. Oct. 7 \$2,273,000 \$3,145,000	- \$872,000
Crand Trunk Railway. Oct. 7 .	— 80,494
Canadian Northern Railway. Oct. 7 . <td>— 117,000</td>	— 117,000

It is a welcome relief to have a book sent here for review h as "Estabelle and Other Verse," by John Stuart Thom-This little volume contains a selection of attractive such as poems, which make a refreshing change after reading the war news day after day, digesting financial literature, and trying to do business as usual. The "Vale of Estabelle" is probably the best of the verses, but many of the other poems are excellent and all of them good. "Estabelle, and Other Verse," by John Stuart Thomson;

published by the Methodist Book Room, Toronto; price 50 cents.

STANDARD RELIANCE BUYS SUN AND HASTINGS

The Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation has purchased the assets of the Sun and Hastings Savings and Loan Company of Ontario. Both companies have been doing a large business, chiefly in farm mortgages. The paid-up capital of the Sun and Hastings is \$573,989, and the assets are valued at \$1,185,877. The Sun and Hastings holders will be paid with shares of equal amount in the Standard Re-liance, at par in both cases. The dividend of the latter company is 7 per cent. and thus they will receive 1 per cent. higher than the Sun and Hastings disbursement of 6 per cent. Two of the directors of the company purchased will become mem-bers of the Standard Reliance directorate. The deal was concluded on Wednesday and the matter is being discussed with the government.

Mr. W. S. Dinnick has been the moving spirit in the consummation of the purchase. The total assets of the Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation as a result of the absorption will be increased to \$6,296,210 and its paid-up capital to \$2,559,093. The combined reserve will be \$620,000.

Mr. Dinnick, who is vice-president of the Standard Re-liance, with Mr. Herbert Waddington, as managing director, speaking at a directors' meeting, pointed out that the good effects of higher prices for products felt by Canadian farmers were already clearing any clouds away from the farm mortgage business, and things were progressing so well that loan companies were being asked to finance greater acreage for next year's crops. They faced, however, some difficulties in securing this accommodation for the farmers, something that would most be felt by small companies. This experience may have been a turning factor in the conducting of negotiations.

The amalgamation should prove an important and strengthening factor in the Canadian loan and mortgage business.

MUTUALIZATION OF THE PRUDENTIAL

Mutualization of the Prudential Insurance Company of America was advanced another step toward final con-summation the other day, when 77 per cent. of the out-standing capital stock was voted favorable to the plan at a special meeting of the stockholders on October 7. In all 30,889 shares were voted out of a total capitalization of 40,000 shares, every share being cast in approval of mutualization. The next step will be to secure similar ratification by the millions of policyholders of the big company, and another special meeting for this purpose will soon be called by President Forrest F. Dryden. In the meantime advertisements notifying the policyholders of the date of the meeting and of its purpose will be placed in the leading newspaper in the capitol city of every state in which the Prudential does busi-mess. It is believed this date will be around December 1.

mess. It is believed this date will be around Decomposed in Should the policyholders agree to mutualization, as it is believed they will, then the succeeding move will be to have the chief judicial officer of New Jersey, the chancellor, con-firm the voting and place his final and concluding seal of approval on the plan. Inasmuch as he has already affirmed the appraisal of the stock it is thought he will continue his affirmation, providing he is convinced the terms of the act under which mutualization was made possible have been fully complied with.

Alberta will get \$175,000.000 from its agricultural products this year, and a larger sum next year.

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY'S DIVIDEND

The amount at the credit of the Dominion Trust Company's profit and loss account for the bounded months ended August 31st was approximately \$185,158. Of this amount, two quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. each were paid, amounting to \$88,900, leaving \$96,258.22 available for distribution for the current quarter.

In view of the company's expanding business, tating advances to estates, and the generally unsettled finan-cial conditions due to the European war, the directors have deemed it in the best interests of the shareholders to defer for the present the declaration of the present quarter's dividend.

dividend. "This decision," wrote Mr. W. R. Arnold, the managing director, to *The Monetary Times* a few days before his tragic death, "has largely been influenced by the special efforts being made to have a moratorium proclaimed in this pro-vince. Such legislation would undoubtedly work great hardefforts ship on those companies loaning funds on mortgage."

OCILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY

The directorate of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, were able to tell the shareholders, at the recent annual meeting, that with the exception of August, when the war started, conditions in regard to the company were nor-mal, sales in the domestic and export market being up to the average, notwithstanding increased competition. The report was for the year ended August 31st, 1914. There was a substantial margin over dividends and fixed charges as a result of the company's operations for the year. The bal-The balance sheet shows the following figures :-

Assets.-Cash on hand and at bank, \$54,684; bills receivable, \$68,584; open accounts receivable after making full provision for all contingencies, \$1,549,829; stocks on hand of wheat, flour oatmeal, coarse grain, bags and barrels, $\$_{1,-}$ 234,379; stables, plant, barges and office equipment, \$49,470 234,379; stables, plant, barges and once equipment, 049,470; investments, \$197,050; total current assets, \$3,153,998; real estate, water powers and mill plants in Montreal, Winnipeg. Fort William and Medicine Hat; elevators in Manitoba, Al-Fort William and Medicine Hat; elevators in Manitoba, Al-berta and Saskatchewan; property in St. John. N.B., and Ottawa, as at August 31st, 1913, \$5,891,407; added during year for additions to mill at Medicine Hat, warehouse at Cal-gary, interior elevators, etc., \$236,202-\$6,127,609; invest-ments for officers' pension fund, \$25,591; goodwill, \$1; total assets, \$9,307,200.

assets, \$9,307,200. Liabilities.—Bank of Montreal, \$863,885; accounts pay-able, \$823,367; provision for bond interest and dividends to date, \$120,250; total current liabilities, \$1,807,503; officers' pension fund, \$67,231; first mortgage bonds, \$2,350,000; pension fund, \$67,231; forst mortgage bonds, \$2,350,000; capital account (preferred stock). \$2,000,000; capital account (common stock), \$2,500,000; profit and loss account, amount (common stock), \$2,500,000; profit and ross account, amount at credit, August 31st, 1913, \$472,522; net profits for year, \$581,943—\$1,054,466. Less—Interest on \$1,750,000 A and B bonds, \$105,000; interest on \$600,000 C bonds (9 months), \$27,000; dividends on \$2,000,000 preferred stock, \$140,000 \$27,000; dividends on \$2,000,000 preferred stock, \$140,000; and dividends on \$2,500,000 common stock, \$200,000; a total of \$472,000, leaving \$582,466; total liabilities, \$0,307,200. Indirect liabilities—Customers' paper under discount discount, \$584,242.

\$584,242. The company's flour mill and elevators at Medicine Hat have been in successful operation during the year, and are proving to be a wise investment both as regards profits and for the protection of the company's western and Pacific business.

The issue of \$600,000 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds was made during the year and the proceeds used towards the cost of the Medicine Hat flour mill and elevator.

The report is a gratifying one. The company amply earned its dividends and sufficient remained to carry forward a large sum to surplus. The outlook for the coming year's business is good.

ABITIBI PAPER MILL READY SOON

The 220-ton paper mill of the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company at Iroquois Falls, New Ontario, will be com-pleted next month. The company's pulp mill is shipping 160 tons of pulp daily to paper-makers in the United States and



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of Canada

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NEW INCORPORATIONS

Natural Resources and Industries Are Attracting Capital -Large Stock Yards Company

Canada's new companies incorporated this week number The head offices of these companies are located in nine 55. provinces. The total capitalization amounts to \$8,159,400.

The largest company is :-Edmonton Stock Yards, Limited, Toronto \$1,500,000 Grouping these new concerns according to provinces in

which the head offices are situated, we have the following results :--

	INC). OI	
Province.	comp	anies.	Capitalization.
British Columbia		I	\$ 175,000
Alberta			2,685,000
Saskatchewan		9	916,000
Manitoba		3	195,000
Ontario		19	3,380,000
Quebec		12	584,400
Prince Edward Island			129,000
New Brunswick		I	45,000
Nova Scotia	• • • •	I	50,000
		55	\$8,159,400

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

Moose Jaw, Sask .- Andersons, Limited, \$20,000.

Kinley, Sask .- The Clare Farms. Limited, \$25,000.

Prince Albert, Sask .- Big Beaver Mining Company, Limited. \$600,000.

Bechard, Sask .- Farmers' Independent Grain Company, Limited, \$20,000.

Vancouver, B.C .- Orford Bay Timber and Logging Company, Limited, \$175,000.

Ottawa, Ont .- Calorigene of Ottawa, Limited, \$50,000. B. Boutet, A. Belanger, E. Boutet.

Welland, Ont .- H. S. Peters, Limited, \$50,000. H. S. Peters, A. M. McFall, A. Bermingham.

Niagara Falls, Ont.-F. J. Leslie, Limited, \$40,000. F. H. Leslie, R. M. Gay, E. M. Kennedy.

Restigouche, N.B.—Campbellton Development, Limited, \$45,000. G. St. Onge, P. M. Shannon, P. Loubert.

Guelph, Ont .- The Royal City Match Company, Limited, \$100,000. A. W. Briggs, A. Beaumont, H. E. Grosch.

Lewiston, N.S.-Lewis Hardwood Company, Limited, \$50,000. G. E. M. Lewis, F. L. Lewis, B. J. Lewis.

Windsor, Ont.—Germerica Mining Company, Limited, \$650,000. J. P. Delphey, F. E. Hemenway, E. H. Jewett.

Pembroke, Ont.—The Beachburg Milling Company, Lim-ited, \$40,000. W. D. Dewar, A. Gould, M. B. Somerville.

Quebec, Que.-J. H. Larochelle and Fils, Limited, \$150,-J. H. Larochelle, M. E. Hermenegilde, J. E. Hermene-500 gilde.

Maisonneuve, Que.-Jas. W. Jamieson and Company, Limited, \$49,000. J. W. Jamieson, J. H. Johnston, McDougall.

Sudbury, Ont .- Upper Whanapiate River Improvement Company, Limited, \$40,000. W. McVittie, W. C. Cochrane, A. H. Skene.

Peterborough, Ont .- The Peterborough Fuel and Transfer Company, Limited, \$40,000. S. T. Wedlock, M. Leveque, J. D. Cameron, A. Barbeau.

Saskatoon, Sask .- The International Light Novelty and Specialty Company, Limited, \$20,000. The Phœnix Publish-ing Company, Limited, \$100,000.

Sainte Martine, Que .- The Chateauguay Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, \$145,000. U. Archam-bault, J. A. Fournier, J. T. R. Gazelle.

Regina, Sask.—The Landed Estate Corporation, Limit-ed, \$10,000. Big Six Mining Company, Limited, \$21,000. Big Seven Mining Company, Limited, \$100,000.

Edmonton, Alta.—The Naidenac Oil and Gas Company, Limited, \$1,000,000. The Grant Brook Marble Company, Limited, \$50,000. Peace River Co-operative Company, Limited, \$200,000.

Calgary, Alta .- Richmond Oil and Gas Company, Limited, \$1,000,000. Industrial Motion Picture Company (Cam-ada), Limited, \$10,000. Westminster Apartments, Limited, \$125,000. Arrowhead Oil Company, Limited, \$300,000.

Prince Edward Island.—Hazel Grove Black and Silver Fox Company, Limited, \$30,000. J. E. Bagnall, A. B. Bag-nall, H. Lapthorne. Confederation Silver Black Fox Com-pany, Limited, \$99,000. W. E. Williams, J. J. Gillis, F. P. Arsenault.

Winnipeg, Man.—H. L. MacKinnon Company, Limited, \$60,000. H. L. MacKinnon, L. I. MacKinnon, J. Leckie. Patch Land Company, Limited, \$125,000. B. C. Parker, W. R. Cottingham, G. H. Parker. United Agencies, Limited, \$10,000. R. R. Wilson, J. D. Burnham, H. Detchon.

Montreal, Que .- Montreal and Lake Shore Land Company, Limited, \$50,000. L. W. Halliday, A. H. Elder, M. Lewis. Dominion Elbow Company, Limited, \$20,000. K. T. Heneker, W. S. Johnson, G. A. Coughlin. The White Rock Palace Hotel, Limited, \$20,000. A. Leveille, J. P. Rock Palace Hotel, Limited, \$20,000. A. Leveille, J. P. Seecal, C. Lecavalier. Maxime, Limited, \$20,000. J. L'Ecu-yer, D. Gibault, G. Boulanger. Independent Refining Com-pany of Canada, Limited, \$20,000. E. G. Place, R. F. Stock-well, H. MacKay. Durand, Limited, \$20,000. F. Durand, A. Tessier, P. Sylvestre. Mines, Limited, \$20,000. F. Durand, McKenzie, D. M. Campbell, W. E. Morgan. Lussier Auto Garage Incorporated, \$40,900. J. H. Lussier. E. N. Lari-viere, L. Provost, H. Julien. Public Palace, Limited, \$20, 000. H. Lauzon, N. Leclair, J. Leclair. **Toronto, Ont.**—Melady, and G.

ooo. H. Lauzon, N. Leclair, J. Leclair.
Toronto, Ont.—Melady and Company, Limited, \$200,-000. F. C. O'Leary, E. Knox, E. L. Kelly. Edmonton Stock Yards, Limited, \$1,500,000. R. J. Gibson, J. Callahan, C. Johnston. Western Foundation Company of Canada, Limited, \$200,000. G. S. Deeks, T. R. Hinds, T. F. Hinds. His Master's Voice, Limited, \$100,000. J. S. Lovell, W. Bain, R. Gowans. Penberthy Construction Company. Limited, \$60,000. W. R. Mather, A. J. Penberthy, J. Parker. Trustees of Willowdale Park Cemetery. A. G. C. Dinnick, F. A. Sutherland, C. E. Hastings Medhurst. Rubberset Company, Limited, \$40,000. J. W. Pickup, I. Aitchison, D. McArthur. Ludford's, Limited, \$40,000. F. S. Brown, F. Campbell, L. Sinclair. York Specialty Company, Limited, \$40,000. A. Bradly, F. Brown, L. Sinclair. Provincial Novelty Company, Limited, \$40,000. J. A. Donovan, D.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY

Annual Statement shows Company in strong Financial Position.

The statement of profit and loss presented at the annual meeting of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., held October 7th, 1914, for the year ending August 31st, 1914, was as follows :-

Profits for the year.		\$507 939
Interest on Bonds	\$ 54,000	\$001,000
Interest Keewatin Flour Mill Bonds	45,000	
Preferred Dividends	105,000	
Common Dividends	168,000	
	100,000	
		\$472,000
Surplus for year		\$ 35,939
Surplus, August 31st, 1913		853,135
Surplus August 31st 1914		000074

Surplus, August 51st, 1914 \$889,074

For the year ending August 31st, 1913 the profits amounted to \$549.677. This was an excess of \$41,738 as compared with the profits of the year just closed. The charges for interest and dividends are precisely the same as those for the previous year, save that a year ago a bonus of 2% on the com-mon stock was paid. This amounted to \$42,000. No bonus was paid during the past year. On the other hand, however, the company wrote off property and good-will accounts the sum of \$100,000 and deducted this frem earnings before showing surplus, whereas a year ago a similar write-off was deducted from the profits during the past year was \$42,000 less than in 1913, this being the amount of bonus on the common stock paid in 1913.

In the statement of assets and liabilities capitalization continues the same as a year ago. Accounts and bills payable amount to \$359,724, being_a decrease of \$153,767 as compared with a year ago.

On the other hand, accounts receivable and bills receivable amount to \$740,383 in the year just closed, being an increase of \$209,592. The improvement in this respect will be seen when it is remarked that in both years the

amounts set down for accounts receivable allowed for all bad and doubtful debts. The company improved its position in this, that inventories amounted to \$659,110, this being \$359,045 less than a year ago. These inventories in-cluded, wheat, flour, bags, barrels, mill supplies and diminution was quite possibly due to the heavy shipments made because of the war. In the matter of cash, the position is considerably improved, the amount on hand at the end of August being \$48,943, an increase of \$35,818 as compared with a vear ago. year ago.

The only other marked feature was the addition of \$50,000 of stock in the assets, this stock being that of the Medicine Hat Milling Co., Ltd., which was acquired by the company during the past year. The capacity of this plant has recently been doubled and has now restarted.

The officers and directors were elected as follows:—President: Frank S. Meighen; Vice-presidents: Wm. W. Hutchison, Tancrede Bienvenu, R. M. Ballantyne, Abner Kingman, Geo. V. Hastings, Hon. Robert Mackay, J. K. L. Ross, John Cars on : F. E. Bray, Secretary; R. Neilson, Ass't Secretary, and T. F. McNally, Treasurer.

McArthur, P. R. Ritchie. Vacuum Freezers, Limited, \$50,-000. C. M. Preston. W. H. Harding, H. J. Clarke. Carson and Williams Brothers, Limited, \$100,000. J. A. Milne, W. H. Ford, W. W. Dunlop.

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

Darnley, P.E.I.—Colonial Silver Black Foxes, Limi \$300,000. J. S. Cousins, H. T. McLeod, C. E. McNutt. Limited.

Albert Mines, N.B.—The Albert Mines Fur Farm Com-pany, Limited, \$49,000. J. A. Livingston, B. Vannatter, I. C. Steeves

Charlottetown, P.E.I.- The Lampson Silver Cross Fox Company, Limited, \$42,000. M. Henderson, D. C. McKay, J. S. Wedlock.

THINKS MORATORIUM IS UNNECESSARY

Having had considerable opportunity during the past few weeks of studying the question of a moratorium, Mr. J. D. Macdonald, manager of the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company, Vancouver, has come to the conclusion that it is meither necessary nor desirable. "I consider the situation will be better met by giving to our Judges discretionary power which would enable them to go carefully into each individual case," he writes *The Monetary Times*. "There can be no doubt, I think, but that a general or even partial moratorium would be abused by speculators whose operations do not merit such protection. On the other hand. I should like very much indeed to see the homes of the people protected.

"It may interest you to know that this company is assist-ing its borrowers by suspending principal and paying taxes and insurance where necessary.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company has received an order for six passenger coaches for the Intercolonial Railway.

TRADING RESUMED ON TORONTO STOCK EXCHANCE

Trading in certain stocks on a limited basis was resumed on the Toronto Stock Exchange on Thursday. The official on the Toronto Stock Exchange on Flatschaft and Official statement issued by the stock exchange authorities was as

follows:--"At a meeting of the Toronto Stock Exchange it was decided that trading through the committee in a limited number of securities at minimum prices should be permitted number of securities at minimum prices should be permitted on and after Thursday, subject to the rules and restrictions passed by the managing committee. "Buying orders must be for cash, and selling orders can

passed by the managing commenced, and selling orders can "Buying orders must be for cash, and selling orders carried only be filled by members covering securities now carried on their books, with the object of strengthening accounts not sufficiently margined. "Until further notice, only securities common to this market and the New York market will be admitted to trad-ing, at the minimum prices prevailing in New York." The stock in which trading will be allowed are as fol-lows: Canadian Pacific Railway, Twin City, Mackay com-mon, Mackay preferred, Duluth Superior, Duluth, S.S. and A. common, Duluth, S.S. and A. preferred, Detroit United, and Minn., St. Paul, S.S.M. common. The following mining stocks may also be traded in, but the above restrictions do not apply: Coniagas, Crown Re-

the above restrictions do not apply: Coniagas, Crown Re-serve, Hollinger, La Rose, Nipissing, and Trethewey.

EQUITY FIRE HOLDERS TO ANSWER CALL

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Equity Fire In-At a meeting of the shareholders of the Equity Fire In-surance Company last week it was decided to make a call of 30 per cent. on the shareholders. Those in control of the company state that there are assets which may be realized in full at a later date, but which would have to be saccrificed if sold now. Ultimately the shareholders may get back about half the call now being made on the capital stock. The meeting was a very stormy one and lasted nearly five hours.

The dividend cutting knife must be blunted by now.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Directors of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, for the Year Ended 31st August, 1914.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, was held The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, was held at the head office of the Company in Montreal on 8th October, 1914, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, President, in the chair. Among those present were: Mr. C. R. Hosmer, Mr. W. A. Black, Sir Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Mr. H. S. Holt, Mr. A. M. Nanton, Mr. W. R. Baker, Mr. Shirley Ogilvie, Mr. C. R. Black, Mr. George E. Drummond, Mr. W. H. Evans, Mr. Charles Chaput, Mr. G. M. Heath, Mr. W. P. Fogarty, Mr. S. A. McMurtry, Treasurer; Mr. G. A. Morris, Secretary.
The President submitted the following report and moved its adoption:—
A Balance Sheet showing the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, also profits for the year, is submitted. The Company's accounts have been audited by Messrs. Creak, Cushing and Hodgson, Chartered Accountants, whose report is presented herewith.

ants, whose report is presented herewith. The issue of \$600,000 six per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, which were known as Series "C," the proceeds of which were used towards the cost of the Medicine Hat flour mill and elevators, were disposed of during the current year.

The Company's flour mill and elevators at Medicine Hat have been in successful operation during the year, and are proving to be a wise investment, both as regards profits and for the protection of the Company's Western and Pacific business. The Company's flour mills, elevators and other properties are in first-class condition.

Most liberal expenditures are constantly being made to keep them up to the most modern standard of efficiency. The usual dividends have been paid during the year on the Preferred and Common Stock.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

October 8th, 1914.

(Signed), CHAS. R. HOSMER,

President.

Mr. W. A. Black, Vice-President and Managing Director, in speaking to the report, said — If we except the month of August, when the War started, conditions have been normal, sales in the domestic and export markets being quite up to the average, notwithstanding increased competition; and you will note a substantial margin over dividends and fixed charges has resulted. During the year all our plants have been carefully gone over, and the cost of all renewals and upkeep has been written off as usual against earnings.

against earnings. Whilst the harvest in our North-West has not resulted in as large a crop as the preceding year, the quality in the main is satisfactory, and the total monetary return should equal, if not exceed, that of last year. Some considerable area suffered very severely from drought and heat, but the Dominion Government has taken the matter in hand, and are furnishing Feed where necessary to enable those requiring assistance to prepare the land this Fall and seed for Spring sowing. It is to be hoped that the farmers will make the most of the present opportunity to put under seed the greatest possible area, for owing to the War the demand for grains of all kinds will be very great from this side of the Atlantic, and prices are likely to remain on a high level for at least another crop year. Our recent advices from the West indicate that this policy is being carried out by our farmers, and favorable weather has prevailed for Fall bloughing. Our recent advices from the West indicate that this policy is being carried out by our farmers, and favorable weather has prevailed for Fall ploughing.
The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:-Sir Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Mr. W. A. Black, Mr. Charles Chaput, Mr. George E. Drummond, Mr. C. B. Gordon, Mr. H. S. Holt, Mr.
C. R. Hosmer, Mr. A. M. Nanton, Mr. Shirley Ogilvie.
And Messrs. Creak, Cushing and Hodgson were appointed Auditors.
At a subsequent meeting of Directors the following officers were appointed :-Mr. C. R. Hosmer, President; Mr. W. A. Black, Vice-President and Managing Director; Mr. S. A. McMurtry, Treasurer; Mr. G.
Alfred Morris, Secretary; Mr. J. R. W. Papineau, Assistant-Secretary.

BALANCE STATEMENT, 31st AUGUST, 1014.

ACCETC			
ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand and at Bank	\$ 54,684.67	Bank of Montreal	\$ 863,885.51
Bills Receivable	68,584.55	Accounts Payable	823,367.79
Open Accounts Receivable after making full		Provision for Bond Interest and Dividends to	
provision for all Contingencies	1,549,829.50	date	120,250.00
Stocks on hand of Wheat, Flour, Oatmeal,			
Coarse Grain, Bags and Barrels	1,234,379.14	Current Liabilities	\$1,807,503.30
Stables, Plant, Barges and Office Equipment	49,470.00	Officers' Pension Fund	67,231.05
Investments	197,050.28	First Mortgage Bonds	2,350,000.00
	,	· Capital Account :- Preferred Stock	2,000,000.00
Current Assets	\$3,153,998.14	Capital Account : Common Stock	2,500,000.00
Real Estate, Water Powers and Mill Plants		Profit and Loss Account :	2,500,000.00
in Montreal, Winnipeg, Fort William and	the second second	Amount at credit 31st August, 1913\$ 472,522.8.	and the second second second
Medicine Hat; Elevators in Manitoba,		Net Profits for year	
Alberta and Saskatchewan; Property in		581,943.05	and the second second
St. John, N.B., and Ottawa, as at 31st		Less: \$1,054,466.40	
August, 1913 \$5,891	,407.88	Interest on A and B Bonds. \$1,750,000 \$105,000	,
Added during year for additions to Mill		Interest on C Bonds, (9	
at Medicine Hat, Warehouse at Calgary,		months) 600,000 27,000	
Interior Elevators, etc 236	,202.04	Dividends on Preferred Stock 2,000,000 140,000	
	6,127,609.92	Dividends on Common Stock 2,500,000 200,000	
Investments for Officers' Pension Fund	25,591.75		
Goodwill	1.00	\$6,850,000 472,000.00	,
Goodinin		\$0,850,000	
	*		582,466.46
	\$9,307,200.81		\$0.307.200.81

Indirect Liabilities :

Customers' Paper under Discount\$ 584,242.00 We have audited the Books of the Company for the year ended 31st August, 1914, and certify the above to be a correct Statement of the affairs of the Company at that date as shown by the Books. CREAK, CUSHING & HODGSON, C.A., September 24th, 1914. Auditors.

To the Shareholders of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Montreal:

To the Shareholders of the Ogivie Fibilit and and Company, montreal: Gentlemen.—We beg to report that we have audited the Books of the Company in Montreal, Winnipeg, Fort William and Medicine Hat for the year ended 31st August, 1014, verifying the Cash and Bills Receivable on hand, the Bank Accounts, and the Accounts Receivable. The Stocks on hand of Wheat, Flour and Supplies are valued on a most conservative basis and are certified as to quantity by the Superin-tendents of the various Mills, confirmed by the Mill reports. Ample provision, has been made for all Contingencies in respect of Customers' Open Accounts, and while no provision is made for general depreciation, a large sum has been expended on Improvements to the Plants, and charged against the earnings of the year.

(Signed) CREAK, CUSHING & HODGSON, C.A., Auditors.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two and onehalf per cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and will be payable at its Banking House in this city and at its Branches, on and after the 2nd day of November next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of October.

By order of the Board, E. F. HEBDEN,

General Manager. Montreal, 25th September, 1914.

THE CONSUMERS' CAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, to receive the report of the directors, and for the election of directors for the coming year will be held in the Company's Board Room, No. 17 Toronto Street, on Monday, the 26th day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

ARTHUR HEWITT General Manager.

CANADIAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given in accordance with By-law No. 1, that the Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association will be held in the Head Office of the Bank of Toronto, Toronto, on Thursday, 12th November, 1914, at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

D. R. WILKIE, President.

DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND No. 11.

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Do-minion Steel Corporation, Limited, has been declared, payable 2nd November, 1914, to Shareholders of record on 15th October, 1914. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 16th to

November 2nd, 1914, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors,

Secretary.

Montreal, October 5th, 1914.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

ACCOUNTS AND BOOKS of large or small business concerns audited, systematized, written up weekly or monthly and Trial Balance taken off. Supervising book-keepers' work a specialty. Financial and annual statements drawn up by experienced Public Accountant. Charges moderate. Address Box 373. Monetary Times, Toronto.

General Carranza, says a Mexico city dispatch, has seized the Mexico Tramways Company. at the point of the bayonet, taking over all the books, rolling stock and other property of the company, with the exception of the cash in the vaults. Mr. Charles B. Graves, manager of the company, was turned out of his office and Mr. Tomas Ramoas was put in charge of the property by Carranza.



TENDERS FOR SEWER DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to twelve o'clock noon on October 19th, 1914, for the purchase of \$2,500.00 5 per cent. ten-instalment Sewer Debentures and \$7,000.00 5 per cent. ten-instalment Local Improvement Debentures.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. A. LAND, Clerk of Municipality.

Bridgeburg, Ont.

VILLAGE OF LUCAN

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up till Saturday, October 24th, for the purchase of \$7,500.00 worth of Municipal Hydro Debentures for the Village of Lucan at 41/2 per cent., payable in 30 equal annual instalments, interest and principal.

GEORGE A. STANLEY, Clerk.

SEPTEMBER COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following are the shipments of ore from Cobalt during September:-

Mine.	Tons.
Chambers Ferland Mine	38.2
City of Cobalt Mine	86.4
Cobalt Lake Mine	95.0
Cobalt Townsite Mine	251.2
Coniagas Mine, Limited	127.6
Dominion Reduction Company	128.5
La Rose Mines	208.0
McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mine	301.1
Nipissing Mining Company	43.2
O'Brien Mine	31.8
Peterson Lake Silver Company Mine	63.7
Right of Way Mine	78.6
Trethewey Silver Company Mine	24.4
Total	T 175 -
New Liskeard—Casey Cobalt Mine	
Elk Lake—Miller Lake O'Brien Mine	- 5.5
Swastika—Gold Ore	. 22.5
Tough Oakes Gold Mine	· 77.1

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following are the shipments of ore, in pounds, from Cobalt Station for the week ended October oth:-

McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mine, 87,340; Chambers Fer-Mickinley-Darragn-Savage Mine, 87,340; Chambers Fer-land Mine, 85,990; Dominion Reduction Company, 84,400; Cobalt Lake Mining Company, 64,800; Cobalt Townsite Mine, 87,190; O'Brien Mine, 60,200; Tretheway Silver Com-pany Mine, 101,970; Beaver Consolidated Mine (Kerr Lake), 78,860; Kerr Lake Mining Company, 60,960; total, 711,530 pounds, or 355 tons. The total shipments since January 1st, 1914, are now 29,377,623 pounds, or 14,688 tons.

Week ended October 9th, 1914:-

Swastika-Gold Ore

Tough Oakes Gold Mine. 56,820 pounds, or 28 tons.

In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$316,217 In 1904 the camp produced 150 tons, thread at 9,310,217; in 1905, 2,144, valued at \$1,437,106; in 1906, 5,835 tons; in 1907, 4,850 tons; in 1908, 29,360 tons; in 1909, 20,941 tons; in 1910, 34,041 tons; in 1911, 25,089 tons; in 1912, 21,500 tons; in 1913, 20,261 tons.

The citizen is asked to do his share, to subscribe to half a dozen war funds, to pay war taxes, to meet the increased cost of living. Let the employer help him do it by keeping up wages.

: 14

C. S. CAMERON,

HOW TO GET CHINA'S TRADE

Author and Traveller Tells Readers of The Monetary Times of the Far East Market and Its Possibilities

BY J. STUART THOMSON.

An unexcelled opportunity is offered to Canada's manufacturers and exporters, to take the place of Germany in the shipping, banking and imports of the populous Far East, where the market is 700,000,000 people, and the natural resources in labor, mine and field, the greatest in the world. Germany after 15 years of intense effort has occupied a place only second to Great Britain. That place she will now probably lose by her own act.

The Panama Canal was built largely to connect the China ports north of Hong Kong with the eastern part of the American continent. If Canada and the United States do not create and hold that trade, the Panama Canal will be largely an economic failure and waste.

The following points of economic, initiatory action and attitude, suggest themselves for the guidance of manufacturers and exporters, as applying to the China trade, to begin with.

(1) Send illustrated catalogues and illustrated interature for distribution to Chinese compradores by Canadian trade commissioners and British consuls located in China and Japan.

(2) British trade with the Far East has been successful because it has broken bulk as little as possible. The Manchester canal shows the expense which the British shippers have undertaken so as to reach inland factories.

Spy out the Land.

(3) Members of the boards of trade should visit China, to (3) Members of the boards of trade should visit onna, to learn the local conditions, interviewing missionaries, com-pradores, manufacturers' agents, consuls, trade commis-sioners, native dealers, etc.; not to inform the Chinese what Canada wants, but to inform the Canadian producer what China wants.

(4) Chinese are best reached by illustrated advertising. The native artist on the staff of a Chinese newspaper should prepare the drawing, or the cartoon for the billboard, the lines of which, from our criterion of taste, are of course peculiar.

(5) Never change the picture or trade mark, and do not The Chinese are to be taken picture of trade mark, and do not they get used to a brand, or "chop" as they call it, they ask for none other. "Equally as good" is an adage most repulsive to their sense of judgment, and their well-known sense of loyalty. Always use a picture at the head of the advertising matter.

(6) Keep emergency stocks if possible for the Far East trade at Manila in the hands of Canadian agents.

(7) Never employ German, French or Japanese manu-facturers' agents in the Far East, as naturally they do not press Canadian goods. Employ Canadian or British agents. British consuls can inform of responsible Canadians there, or in some cases they may recommend Chinese houses. If good Canadian agents are unobtainable, then take British in preference to other Europeans or Japanese.

(8) Two classes of introductory goods may be sent out. First, a cheap and plain article for the Chinese; and second, a more fancy-looking but not an expensive grade for the European trade in the China ports. Remember that the climate is a perpetual, humid August in most of the ports, and colors, etc., should be adaptable. Metal goods, well japanned to withstand rust, are much sought after.

Credit, Travel and Finance.

(9) Be patient and content to sow bread upon the waters, in the hope that it will return after a due number of days. It would be logical to expect it to fruit abundantly, as the potential market is 400,000,000 people in China alone, and the Chinese natural wealth is the richest known.

(10) It takes time for the manufacturers' agent in the China port to collect from the Chinese traders and compradores, who travel much on foot and therefore slowly, so be patient regarding credit. China as yet only operates 6,000 miles of railway, or one-fifth of Canada's railway mileage. This is the traffic and trade density that Canadian traders have to deal with and modernize. Moreover, Chinese financial settlements are made not oftener than every three months. (11) Route goods that are sent trans-Pacific should go via the Canadian Pacific and other lines out of Vancouver and other Pacific ports and the lines out of eastern Canadian ports.

(12) Use by preference the British or United States banking houses which have connections with Canadian chartered banks.

(13) British India and Malaya are defenders of the "open

trade door." (14) Civilization, our Bible, law, language and litera-ture, can best follow our trade, our flag, and our personal and permanent representation in the new, awakening and populous Orient. With all our sentiment, and all our ideals, we must also be a practical people, if we are to hope to carry altruistic ideals into effect. The educationalist, the trader, the financier and the statesman are correlated in action.

(15) If Canada needs assistance, the motherland, Great Britain, has an assured influence in the Far East.

COMPANIES INCREASING CAPITAL

The following company with a Dominion charter has increased its capital stock: Boston and Yarmouth Steamship Company, Limited, from \$350,000 to \$500,000.

The following companies in Ontario have increased their capital stock: The Dominion Mausoleum Company, Limited, from \$40,000 to \$1,000,000. The Galt Brass Manufacturing Company, Limited, from \$40,000 to \$100,000.

The following company in Manitoba has increased its capital stock: Waldon Company, Limited, from \$30,000 to \$250,000.

FARM MORTCACE BANKERS

The Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, organized early this year by substantial farm mortgage dealers from eighteen of the agricultural states, will hold its first convention shortly. Those who organized the institution think that the farm mortgage business is of sufficient magnitude and importance to demand co-operative associa-tion, and add: "Membership in a carefully organized and well-managed central association of qualified farm mortgage dealers should establish a prestige and dignity which would prove no mean asset in the conduct of a farm mortgage business. Our organization should thoroughly represent the farm mortgage banking business of the country, and to be thoroughly representative we must be able to present a strong membership alignment of the reputable farm mort-gage dealers of the country.

gage dealers of the country. The headquarters of the association are at 518 Mer-chants' Loan and Trust Building, Chicago. The officers are as follow: President, F. W. Thompson, the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Chicago; first vice-president, Kingman N. Robins, Associated Mortgage Investors, Rochester, N.Y.; second vice-president, O. M. Corwin, Wells and Dickey Com-pany, Minneapolis, Minn.; third vice-president, J. E. Max-well, Maxwell Investment Company, Kansas City, Mo.; sec-retary-treasurer, H. M. Hanson, Chicago, III. The association has also the following heard of gave

retary-treasurer, H. M. Hanson, Chicago, Ill. The association has also the following board of gov-ernors: A. Y. Allen, Commonwealth Trust Company, Memphis, Tenn.; P. W. Bonfoey, Bonfoey Loan and Invest-ment Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.; H. W. Johnson, Johnson Brothers Land Company, Sioux City, Iowa; M. M. Sessions, Sessions Loan and Trust Company, Marietta, Ga.; Conner Malott, Spokane and Eastern Trust Company, Spokane, Wash.; Levering Moore, Mortgage Securities Com-pany, New Orleans, La.; George L. Ramsey, the Banking Corporation of Montana, Helena, Mont.; W. L. Williamson, Williamson Mortgage Company, Lisbon, North Dakota; S. H. Warren, Warren Mortgage Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Edwin Chamberlain, San Antonio Loan and Trust Company, San Antonio, Texas. San Antonio. Texas.

We don't help the enemy by giving them arms and need not help them by buying their products.

It is German army business to destroy cathedrals; it is our business to buy Canadian-made goods.

Stock Exchange is Dealing in Trustee Securities—Latest Record

The London stock exchange partially resumed business last month. The dealing is in trustee securities, and the stock exchange committee issued the following instructions in connection with the resumption of this trading:—

"That owing to the exceptional circumstances now prevailing, no member shall do a bargain or negotiate a purchase or sale whether between members or non-members in British, Indian, and Colonial Government securities, County, Corporation, Public Boards, Provincial (British, Indian, and Colonial), Colonial and Provincial Guaranteed, and any 'Trustee' securities at a less price than the lower of the prices quoted in the subjoined list, a copy of which can be obtained at the secretary's office.

"That a dealer who has sold securities shall satisfy brokers' limits or orders before selling such securities off his own book or undoing his bargain[•] with a fellow-dealer.

own book or undoing his bargain with a fellow-dealer. "That all bargains in securities for which prices have been fixed shall be for cash and no time bargains or options shall be allowed."

The following are the prices which ruled in London at the closing of the exchange, for Canadian securities :--

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERN-MENT ISSUES.

Dominion.	Per cent.	Prie	e.
Canada, 1909-34	··· 31/2	02	04
Ditto, 1938	3	86	88
Ditto, 1947		72 1/2	741/2
Ditto, Can. Pac. L. G. stock		80	01
Ditto, 1930-50 stock		86	88
Ditto, 1914-19		08	100
Ditto, 1940-60		04	o6xd
Ditto, scrip, fully-paid	the second se		
Provincial. Alberta, 1038		87	80
	4		06
Ditto, 1922 Ditto, 1943		94 95	97
British Columbia, 1917		95	IOI
Ditto, 1941		99 70	81
T		08	100
Manitoba, 1923		102	104
		QI	93
Ditto, 1928 Ditto, 1947 Ditto, 1940		90	93
Ditto, 1949		90	02
Ditto, 1949		01	92
Ditto, 1953		100	103
New Brunswick, 1949		QI	03
Nova Scotia, 1942		83	85
Ditto, 1949		75	77
Ditto, 1954		82	84
Ditto, 1934-64		98	100
Ontario, 1946		84	86
Ditto, 1947		93	95
Ditto, 1945-65, scrip, £30 pai	id.	261/2	27 1/2
Quebec, 1919	41/2	99	101
Ditto, 1928		95	97
Ditto, 1934	4	93	95xd
Ditto, 1937	3	781/2	801/2 xd
Ditto, 1954	41/2	08	100
Ditto, scrip, £30 paid		28	20
Saskatchewan, 1949		88	90
Ditto, 1923	4	93	95
Ditto, 1951		87	89
Ditto, 1919	41/2	97	99
Ditto, 1954	41/2	94	96
Municipal.			
Burnaby, 1950	41/2	80	84
Calgary, 1930-42	41/2	90	92
Calgary, 1930-42 Ditto. 1928-37	41/2	93	95
Ditto, 1933-43	5	97	99
Edmonton, 1915-48		99	IOI ·
Ditto, 1917-29-49	41/2	88	90
Ditto, 1918-51		89	91
Ditto, 1932-52		89	91
Ditto, 1923-33		100	IO2
Ditto, 1923-53		96½	98½xd
Ditto, 1953	5	97	99

1	Per cent.	Prie	ce.
Fort William, 1925-41	4 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2 xd
Hamilton, 1930-40	4	90	92
Lethbridge, 1942-3	41/2	85	87
Maisonneuve, 1949-50 Ditto, 1952	4½ 5	90 99	92
Medicine Hat, 1934-54	5	88	101 90
Moncton, 1925	4	90	92
Montreal, 3% debenture stock	3	70	72
Ditto, 1932	4	92	94
Ditto, 1933 Ditto, 1942	31/2	84	86
Ditto, 1942 Ditto, 1948-50	$3\frac{1}{2}$	82 91	84
Ditto, (St. Louis)	4 1/2	98	93 100
Ditto, 1951-3	4 1/2	100	102
Moose Jaw, 1950-1	4 1/2	84	86
Ditto, 1951-3	5	92	95
New Westminster, 1931-66	4 1/2	86	88
North Battleford, 1943-53 North Vancouver, 1931	$5\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$	90 83 1/2	92
Ditto, 1032-61	41/2	831/2	851/2xd
Ditto, 1932-61 Ottawa, 1926-46	4	80	85½xd 91
Ditto, 1932-53	41/2	98	100
Point Grey, 1960-61	4 1/2	80	82
Ditto, 1953-62	5	851/2	87 1/2 xd
Port Arthur, 1930-41 Ditto, 1932-43	4 ¹ / ₂ 5	87 95	89
Prince Albert, 1953	5 4 ¹ / ₂	95 78	97 83
Ditto, 1923-43	5	87	89
Quebec, 1923	4	93	95
Ditto, 1958	4	90	92
Ditto, 1961	4	90	92
Ditto, 1962 Ditto, 1963	$3\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$	82	84
Regina, 1923-38	472 5	99 92 1/2	IOI
Ditto, 1925-52	4 1/2	88	94½xd 90
Ditto, 1943-63	5	95	97
St. John, N.B., 1934	4	87	89xd
Ditto, 1946-61	4	88	90
Saskatoon, 1938 Ditto, 1940	5 4 1/2	96 87	98
Ditto, 1941-61	41/2	85 1/2	89 87½xd
Ditto, 1941-61	5	931/2	95½xd
Sherbrooke, 1933	4 1/2	89	91
South Vancouver, 1961	4	71	75xd
Ditto, 1962 Toronto, 1919-20	5	87 ½ 101	89 1/2 xd
Ditto, 1922-28	5 4	92	103
Ditto, 1919-21	4	94	94 97
Ditto, 1929	31/2	87	80
Ditto, 1944-8	4	89	91
Ditto, 1936	4	90	92
Ditto, 1948 Vancouver, 1931	4½ 4	97 89	99
Ditto, 1932	4	88	10
Vancouver, 1926-47	4	86	90xd 88xd
Ditto, 1947-49	4	86	88xd
Ditto, 1950-1-2	4	88	90
Ditto, 1953	4 1/2	97	99
Ditto, 1923-33 Vancouver and Dist., 1954	4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₂	96 94	98
Victoria, 1920-60	4/2	87	96
Ditto, 1962	4	83	90 85
Ditto, 1962	4 1/2	90	93
Westmount, 1954	4	88	90
Winnipeg, 1916-36 Ditto, 1940	4	90	92
Ditto, 1940	4	90 80	92xd
Ditto, 1943-63	4 1/2	96	91 98
			90
RAILWAY	S.		
Gradier Northern 194 dabartur	stock (De	Pr	ice.
Canadian Northern 4% debenture s minion) guaranteed stock	STOCK (DO-	21 1/2	
Canadian Northern (Alberta), guar	anteed 4%	21 72	221/2

Canadian Northern (Alberta), guaranteed 4% debenture stock Canadian Northern (Saskatchewan), guar-84 86 anteed 4% debenture stock 84 86 Canadian Northern (Dominion), guaranteed 3¹/₃% stock Canadian Northern 4% (Manitoba) guaran-teed 1st mortgage stock Canadian Northern Western 4¹/₂% stock. Canadian Northern Alberta 3¹/₂% guaranteed 81 84 OI 93 00 92 debenture stock 80 83

	Pri	ice.
Canadian Northern Ontario 3½% guaranteed debenture stock, 1936 Canadian Northern Ontario 3½% guaranteed	84	86
debenture stock, 1938 Canadian Northern Ontario 3½% 1st mort-	80	82
gage debenture stock Canadian Northern Pacific guaranteed 4% 1st	io	83
mortgage debenture stock Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia	87	89
4% debenture stock	83	86
Grand Trunk Pacific 3% guaranteed bonds. Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines 4%	73	75
guaranteed bonds Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines 4% 1st	83	85
mortgage guaranteed bonds Pacific Great Eastern 4½% guaranteed de-	83	85
benture stock	96	98
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIE	S.	
Montreal Street Railway, 4½% debentures.	961/2	984

Montreal Street Kallway, 4½% debentures.	90%	981/2
Montreal Street Railway, 41/2% debentures		
(1908)	98	100
Montreal Water, etc., 41/2 % prior lien bonds.	94	96
Toronto Railway, 4½% bonds	941/2	961/2

The quotations for British Consols, 2½ per cents., the premier trustee security is 68½-69.

BRITISH SHOULD BUILD FACTORIES HERE

Regarding the campaign in Great Britain to obtain German trade in Canada, Mr. Reid, the agent general for Ontario in London, has issued the following statement in the Old Country:—

There has always been a preference for British goods in Ontario, and if German merchants have secured a solid position in the markets it is principally due to their enterprise in taking pains to study the particular requirements of those markets. Ontario is the leading manufacturing province of the Dominion, and is responsible for practically half of the manufacturing trade of Canada, yet the province is a big importer, the imports and exports during the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1913, being as follows: Imports, \$301,651,328; exports, \$132,756,532. Practically every article manufactured in Canada is manufactured in Ontario. Continual development of the manufacturing industry is due in no small part to the hydro-electric system, brought into force by the present Government under the chairmanship of Sir Adam Beck, and the availability of cheap power has acted as a tremendous stimulus to all kinds of industrial activity. The goods principally imported from Germany are clocks, clock cases, hosiery, laces, drugs and chemicals, fancy goods, cutlery, iron and steel tyres, manufactures of zinc, wrapping paper, shawls, underclothing and cloth fabrics. There is plenty of room in Ontario for the manufactures of clocks, hosiery, laces, cutlery, drugs and chemicals. British manufacturers should bear in mind that the manufactures of the United States have, during recent years, been making strenuous efforts to capture the Canadian trade. No less than ago branches of United States industrial concerns were located in Canada last year. The British manufacturer should remember that though there is a decided preference for Britishmade goods, there is a still greater preference for Britishmade goods, there is a still greater preference for Britishmade in Canada, and it is undoubtedly a point to be taken into careful consideration that in the long run the best plan is to start a branch factory in the province.

One way to help stop the war is to buy Canadian-made goods.

Lloyd George says Germany is the road-hog of Europe. Do business with the Canadian beaver and the British lion.

German officialdom says we went to war for a "scrap of paper." When you write the answer, use paper made in Canadian mills.

An English schoolboy, hazy, but statistically inclined, included the following in his essay on the war:—"We have eight airships and 250 aeroplanes. We have £38,132,000. We have the least money in the world, but I think we have got enough."

PRIVATE INQUIRIES FOR STOCKS

Investors Should Wait for Stock Exchange Re-opening— Canadian Pacific is Much Sought

Nobody knows what the future of the stock market will be. With the support that London, New York, Montreal and Toronto will have when the stock exchanges re-open, prices should not slide below those of the panic days. There is not panic now; there is a wholesome confidence in the British cause, in British arms and British finance. This will be reflected in the stock market. Those who are sacrificing stocks, by private sale, therefore, are unwise. We have some respect for the Toronto lady who informed an advertiser in an evening paper—one looking for Canadian Pacific Railway stock bargains—that she would sell him 25 shares for 175, an offer refused. She would have followed a better policy by waiting for the stock exchanges to re-open.

Should be Discouraged.

Canadian Pacific stock has been one of the most sought in such private inquiries, which should be discouraged. Brazilian, Mackay and Twin City are others for which bargain hunters have been looking.

Here is a novel advertisement from the financial page of a Toronto daily :---

"Don't Sell Canadian Pacific Now

"Will loan you \$100 on Canadian Pacific, with privilege of repurchase within six months at \$125. Will loan on other N. Y. listed stocks in same proportion. Answer in detail. Box"

Opinion of C.P.R.

A reader of the Wall Street Journal, asked for an opinion of Canadian Pacific as an investment at 157½, as to the effect the war is likely to have on it, and as to whether the dividend is likely to be reduced. The reply was:—

Considering the vast recuperative powers exhibited by Canadian Pacific in the past and the fact that its resources are still far from limited, Canadian Pacific common stock at about the figure mentioned ought to be a good investment purchase. A return of conditions to normal, following the cessation of hostilities in Europe is pretty certain to be accompanied by a return of the stock to the market position it held early in the current year. Financially, and geographically, the company seems to be in a substantially better position to cope with a long period of adversity than many of the roads operating below the border. It is not likely that Canadian Pacific's dividend will be reduced from the present to per cent. rate. At least, there are no indications that the possibility of having to cut the dividend, should present conditions be protracted for three or four months more, has been seriously considered; for, in well-informed circles it is believed that as long as Canadian Pacific continues work on its projected programme of extensions and improvements, it may be accepted that the margin for dividends on the common stock is not in danger.

Earnings Affected by War.

The company's planned extension work is reported not to have been stopped to any noticeable degree in consequence of the war. It is not possible to estimate at this time what effect the war will have on the earnings of the company. For the period beginning July 1 and ending September 21 gross revenues amounted to \$27,197,972, which, compared with corresponding preceding period, shows a loss of \$3,-588,090. How much of this loss since the first week of August is ascribable to the war, cannot be determined. Canadian Pacific's gross earnings have shown a rather steady decline for the greater part of the 1913 fiscal year, due to a country-wide trade depression. That its earnings have been additionally affected by the war would seem to be certain, when it is considered that the export freight of the Dominion is said to have fallen off about 25 per cent. and that its imports have shrunk about 30 per cent.

The working man's wife can keep her husband on the payroll by buying goods made in Canada.

Size up the furniture at home, figure the percentage of foreign stuff, and be more patriotic in future.

PRACTICAL GUIDES TO TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Pitprops Wanted Urgently in Great Britain-Openings in Australia

The demand for pitprops in Great Britain is daily becoming more urgent, and the scarcity is a serious hindrance to the continuity of employment in all the coal-mining centres of Great Britain, reports Canadian trade commissioner J. E. Ray, at Birmingham. Canadian firms able to supply these should address the department of trade, Ottawa, at once.

Enquiries have been received by Canadian trade commissioner Dane, at Glasgow, regarding goods which could be secured from Canada to take the place of those formerly obtained from sources of supply now cut off. The opportunity is presented to Canadian manufacturers to supply at least a proportion of these goods, and thereby open up the way for a for the following list may be of interest to Canadians:-Gimlet-pointed coach screws; iron screws (flat); breacher

screws (round heads); brass screws (flat heads); brass screws (round heads); cut tacks; bolts and nuts (cup, square, square); bolts and nuts (square, round, square); spout bolts and nuts; crucible cast steel files (flat, half-round, round, square); mill saw (one or two square edges); horse rasps; wood files and rasps; air guns; augers; axes, bits, braces; brackets; carpet sweepers; sash cord; chisels; choppers; clippers; clothes pegs; manure forks; potato forks; hack saws; hammers; handles (hammer); hatchets; lawn mowers; padlock hasps and staples; pliers; scissors; saws; stones (hones and slips); tin openers; vises; wrenches.

Opportunity for Canadian Manufacturers.

At a time when Europe is involved in war, reports Canadian trade commissioner D. H. Ross, at Melbourne, and Australian trade must necessarily be diverted from European sources of supply, Canadian manufacturers are urged to make every possible effort to enlarge the volume of their exports by taking a more active and intelligent interest in oversea trade while the disturbed situation continues in countries which, until quite recently, exported large quantities of goods (as

outlined in subsequent schedules) to the Commonwealth. The advantages to be derived from this transfer of trade into new channels has already been recognized by the Australian representatives of manufacturers in neutral countries, and orders are not only being diligently sought for, but are also being obtained in considerable volume.

How far Canada will benefit by the present dislocation will depend upon the enterprise of her manufacturers, the shipping facilities available, and last but not least, the prac-tical co-operation of banking institutions in meeting the altered conditions of exchange.

In any case, the disposition will be strengthened to trade within the Empire and, therefore, exporters may see the wisdom of not attempting to secure inordinate profits while the crisis lasts, but rather to effect oversea commercial connections which will last far beyond the termination of the war.

Better Banking Facilities Required.

While the position may have materially improved before these comments appear in print, the successful exploitation of Canadian trade with Australia suffers a serious drawback in the fact that shippers have (by cable) insisted that all orders must be accompanied by a bank letter of credit. This means the cessation of business on heavy hardware lines upon the usual c.i.f., etc., basis and, in the case of ordinary goods drawing drafts upon Australian wholesale importers of recognized financial standing at 30 or 60 days' sight. There would be no occasion to take exception to the drastic terms submitted by Canadian exporters, were all Australian orders placed in North America subject to the same shipping basis. After making careful inquiries, it is found that the Australian representatives of New York exporters have in no way altered their selling terms, and are continuing their quotations (without a credit being demanded) on a c.i.f., etc., basis for heavy hardware, and for general merchandise drafts are being drawn, as heretofore, at 30 or 60 days' sight as may be arranged.

The cause of this alteration in Canadian terms can be attributed to (1) fluctuating freight rates and (2) the curtailment by Canadian banks of the usual banking facilities extended to shipping houses. Admitting that caution is now necessary in developing overseas trade, it is an anomaly that

United States manufacturers are to-day placed in a much better position to secure Australian business than are their Canadian competitors. Regular importers of Canadian goods are at a loss to understand why their usual trading facilities have been withdrawn, and especially so when there has been no alteration at all in the terms of payment for importations from the United States.

TO OWNERS OF IRON ORE

A request was recently made to the Dominion government for the granting of some measure of assistance toward the development of iron ore mining in Canada. In accord-ance with the statement of Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, in his budget speech during the 1913-14 session of Parliament, that the iron mining industry would be investigated, a committee has been appointed to enquire into the situation and to report the facts to the government.

Every owner or operator of an iron ore property in Canada should be interested in facilitating this enquiry, and should communicate with the deputy minister of mines at Ottawa, or the secretary of the committee, who will furnish a schedule of questions covering the information required

by the committee. The committee is as follows: Messrs. O. E. Leroy, G. C. Mackenzie, E. Lindeman, and J. McLeish, secretary.

LIFE MEN HAVE A PAPER

As the official organ of the Life Underwriters' As the omicial organ of the Life Underwriters' ciation of Canada, the first issue of The Life Underwriters' News was published last week. It is a twelve-page pam-News was published last week. It is a twelve-page pam-phlet, containing much of interest to the field men of the Dominion. Says the editorial announcement: "The desire of the Association to have an independent journal of their own has now found expression in this first issue of The Life Underwritere" News At the present time, the intention own has now found expression in time, the intention is Underwriters' News. At the present time, the intention is simply to launch this official publication without announcing simply to launch this official publication where a mouncing any form of policy which it may pursue, beyond what is expressed in the Constitution of the Association, namely that the Association is formed 'for the purpose of advancing that the Association of true life insurance throughout the best interests of true life insurance throughout the country.' The conduct of the paper is at present : the best interests of true life insurance throughout the country.' The conduct of the paper is at present in the hands of the Executive Committee, and at its next meeting arrangements will be made for its permanent management and editing. In the meantime, however, it may be positively total that the News has come to stay, and its financial and editing. In the meantime, however, it may be positively stated that the News has come to stay, and its financial backing is sufficient to ensure its success. We are confident that it will meet with the approval and support of every Association member, and the life insurance agents through the advent of a jours Association member, and the me method advent of a journal

The Monetary Times wishes the new venture every The Monetary Times wishes the new venture every success, coupled with the hope that it may keep free of the pitfalls and troubles which running a journal usually bring. The Monetary Times will be glad further to assist the aims

Don't wave the Union Jack and buy German-made socks.

+ .

Canadian buyers must boycott German and Austrian factories.

It's a long way to Tipperary, but no further than to Ger-It's a long way to hippenary, but dollars have gone in the

Let Canadians, as Britishers, be Canadian and British from the lace collar to the stud, from the necktie to the coat, from the socks to the shoes.

Another offering of £15,000,000 British treasury bills is Another offering of £15,000,000 bittish treasury bills is being made in London. A ready acceptance of the issue is expected. It will again be in six and twelve months' bills, and will be the fourth instalment of the British government's and will be the fourth instalment of the British government's temporary war financing, the previous instalments in each case having been for a like amount, £15,000,000. The third instalment, brought out three weeks ago, was over-sub-scribed more than three times. Subscriptions for the six months' bills totalled £24,561,000. and for the twelve months' bills £22,487,000, the average rate at which the former was chosed being 2 15-16 and for the latter 3 13-32 per cent placed being 2 15-16 and for the latter 3 13-32 per cent. was

SECURING FARMERS AS POLICYHOLDERS

Character Analysis of Prospects-Need for Insurance

If your territory is already organized, if your local agent has already been selected for you, then this part would become easy, but we will take it for granted that you are coming to town as a total stranger. The first thing to do would be to find a man who is well and favorably known to the farmers. If you can get the banker to go with you, so much the better; if not, go to the local physician, tell him that you are going to spend some time in his community and will make him some money if he can find you the right sort of man to introduce you to the farmers.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of this man, as this is the most important part of all, suggests E. A. Grotenfend, in the Excelsior Banner.

The farmer is of a suspicious nature; as soon as he sees a stranger drive into his yard, he becomes suspicious, and makes up his mind "here comes some one who is going to try to get the best of me." It is up to you to overcome this suspicion, and therefore you must select a man to go with you in whom the farmer has absolute confidence.

suspicion, and therefore you must select a man to go with you in whom the farmer has absolute confidence. Before starting out with my local agent, I put him through a course of instructions. Do not allow your agent to say:—"Mr. Smith, this is Mr. Jones, who wants to talk to you a little about life insurance." That would spoil it all. In fact, do not allow him to mention your business in his introduction. Let him simply say, "Mr. Smith, I want you to meet a friend of mine, Mr. Jones, from Saskatoon."

How is Family Housed, etc.

Now is the time to make use of character analysis. You must form a rapid opinion of the prospect's character before you talk life insurance to him. You must make up your mind whether your prospect loves himself only or whether he also loves his family. When you come to a place with a beautiful large barn, and a dirty shanty for the family to live in, then don't waste your time talking life insurance; that man does not care for his family. It would be much easier to sell that man a registered bull or a good horse.

The most common objection, however, is :---"I have to consult my wife." Don't let him get by with that. Tell him that you will go right with him to his wife and talk the matter over. If he consents, of course you write him.

Present Time is Acceptable.

If he says that his wife is not at home, I tell him that it is not fair to leave that decision to his wife. I tell him that women are of a self-sacrificing nature and never would tell him to buy that insurance for her protection, no matter how badly she would want it. Tell him, "It is not fair for you to go to your wife and ask her, 'Shall I do my duty?' The buying of life insurance is a token of your love and duty toward your family, and should be done without first asking permission to do so."

A common excuse to get rid of the agent is to say, "Yes, I think I ought to have some insurance and I like your company and your proposition. I am busy just now, but the first time I come to town I am going to your local agent at the bank, and take out a couple of thousand."

I simply tell him that I know that he really intends to do so, but life insurance is never bought over the counter, and as soon as I am gone he will forget all about my proposition, as his head is full of other things, and that as long as he admits that my proposition is a good one, we will fix it up right now, and I at once fill in the application.

Keep business on an even keel.

See that the goods you buy have a close acquaintance with the maple leaf.

Germany has done little for Canada except to sell stuff which we should have bought in Canada.

A moratorium postpones the Payment of debts. We can pay our German debt by buying only Canadian and British goods.

If you think Canada prices and values are not right, discuss it with the manufacturer. He wants to do business with you and you should with him.

MONETARY TIMES 1915 ANNUAL 1915

We are now receiving orders for advertising space in the Monetary Times Annual.

- All advertisements will be on right hand pages opposite reading.
- Orders for copies already received indicate that the circulation of the 1915 Annual will be larger than previous issues.
- Editorially, too, it will excel all previous issues,
- An excellent advertising medium, reaching as it does thousands of people potentially interested in the investment and manufacturing possibilities of Canada.

Particulars as to rates, positions available, &c., gladly given to those interested.

Monetary Times of Canada Winnipeg Toronto Montreal

THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 53-

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament

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IMPERIAL BANK **OF CANADA**

DIVIDEND No. 97

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. (12%) per annum upon the paid-up Capital stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st October, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of November next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st October, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager. Toronto, September, 1914.

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Liver

Scotl

C. R. Hosmer, Esq. A. Baumgarten, Esq.

Results of Companies' Operations in Canada—Some Changes in List of Companies

The business of life insurance was transacted in Canada by 45 active companies, of which 27 are Canadian, seven British, one Colonial and ten American. This list differs from that of the previous year by the addition of one Canadian company, the Alberta-Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company and the retirement of one Canadian company, the Union Life Assurance Company, whose business was taken over by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. The Home Life Association of Canada has since the end of the year retired from business, and its policy contracts have been reinsured by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

U.S. Companies Increased Total.

The total amount of policies in Canada taken during the year 1913 was \$231,608,546, which is greater than the amount taken in 1912 by \$12,403,443, according to the complete returns of the superintendent of insurance. The Canadian companies show a decrease in 1913 of \$9,774,014, whilst in 1912 they had an increase of \$31,190,143; the British companies have a decrease of \$369,257, whilst in 1912 they had an increase of \$1,728,120; and the United States companies have an increase of \$22,546,714, whilst in 1912 they had an increase of \$9,419,861, the total increase in 1913 being \$12,-403,443, as above stated.

The respective amounts effected are :--

Canadian companies	\$131,493,582
British and colonial companies	6,950,695
United States companies	93,164,260

So that the amount taken by the Canadian companies exceeds that taken by the British, colonial and United States companies together by over \$31,000,000. The amount taken by the United States companies includes the business of the Union Life taken over by the Metropolitan Life.

Nearly Hundred Million Increase.

The total amount of insurance in force in Canada at the date of the statements was \$1,168,590,027, which shows the large increase of \$98,281,358 over that of the previous year, being distributed as follows:--

Canadiam companies	Amount in force. 750,637,902 58,176,795 359,775,330	Increase. \$43,981,785 3,639,070 50,660,503
Total	-60	0000

Totals \$1,168,590,027 \$98,281,358

COMPANIES LICENSED

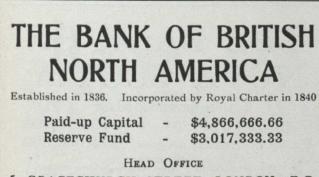
The following companies have been licensed to do business in Ontario: Kirkland-Goldfields, Limited, of Great Britain; capital, \$50,000. The Wells Higman Company, of Michigan, U.S.A.; capital, \$215,000. Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, of New York State; capital, \$40,000.

The following companies have been licensed to do business in British Columbia: Wellington Comox Agency, Limited, of Toronto. Blairmore Coal Lands, Limited, of London, England.

ited, of Toronto. Blairmore Coar Lands, Emitted, of Echdon, England. The following companies have been licensed to do business in British Columbia: Alberta North-West Lumber Company, Limited, of Alberta. Blairmore Coal Lands, Limited, of London, Eng. Canadian Realty Corporation, Limited, of Winnipeg. The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited, of Montreal. Wellington Comox Agency, Limited, of Toronto.

The following companies have been licensed to do business in Ontario: National Cash Register Company, of Ohio, U.S.A.; capital, \$600,000. Certone Company. of New York; capital, \$1,000. Wolseley Motors, Limited, of Great Britain. Canadian Griscom-Russell Company, Limited (Dominion charter); capital, \$40,000. S. and E. Triefus and Stripp, Limited, of Great Britain; capital, \$40,000. Jacob and Joseph Kohn, Inc., of New York; capital, \$40,000.





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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH



CONNECT LIVE WIRES WITH OPPORTUNITY

This Was Suggestion Conveyed by Sir G. E. Foster in a Recent Business Sermon

Canada holds a position on the safest of the world's trade routes, and is within the shortest distance of her ultimate export markets of any country in the world. The North Atlantic trade route to Europe is the safest and shortest on the high seas at the present time.

"How are we going to make these new trade connections? That is the question to decide," said Sir George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, addressing the Toronto board of trade. After thinking over that problem and investigating it, the Canadian business man must seek the lines of least resistance. These were close to his own door, within ear-shot of the sound of his own factories. "Instead of sending representatives to South America, Australia or Japan, Canadian manufacturers first should capture their own field." He told of the too great proportions of stocks in Canada bearing the manufacturing marks of other countries, and made a strong plea to the producers and consumers in Canada to come closer to each other.

Let us make Canadian fashions. If you have a preference for some imported style from Paris or Germany, eliminate it, advised Sir George.

Trade Within the Empire.

The next line of least resistance in trade was in the British Empire market. "Cultivate the British Empire market. There is a preferential entrance into all the overseas Dominions, excepting Australia, and \$35,000,000 worth of German exports to the British overseas Dominions outside of Canada have been cut off since war was declared. Canada should be able to take from one-half to three-quarters of that trade under the present preferential arrangements." Sir George then advised a close study of conditions in South America before attempting to get new business in that section

Keep Wheels Moving.

The people of Canada should exercise their nativeborn courage, to organize for commercial conquests, to cooperate in the fields of labor, capital and production, to show business patriotism in purchasing wherever and whenever possible Canadian-made goods, to stop waste and extravagance of all kinds, and to boost production. "In the impetus towards construction during recent years, we have gone a little too far in depending upon building activity and perhaps forgotten that within the temple the gods must live. All we have to do now is to keen the wheels going." Sir George invited the banks "to co-operate and go as far as possible in retaining and maintaining every well-based, decent industry in the country, from farming up."

ROAD BUILDING IN SASKATCHEWAN

Good progress is being made on road construction in Saskatchewan, according to an announcement made by F. J. Robinson, chairmam of the Highway Commission in Regina. He stated that more than 1,500 men and 1,000 teams were now at work on road construction. It is expected that the number of men employed on this class of work will be greatly increased within the course of another week. Of a total sum of \$1,200,000, voted by the Saskatchewan government for highways improvements, \$1,002,685.84 was spent on the roads during the year ended April 30, 1914, according to the annual report of the Saskatchewan Highways Commission tabled in the house a few days ago. Of this sum \$507,517.02 was spent on road improvement direct and \$417,-065.69 was spent by municipalities under commission regulations. For steel bridges and concrete abutments there was a vote of \$300,000, the total sum spent on this class of construction being \$337,483.18.

The British government has prohibited the exportation of wool entirely for the time being.

Buy a barrel of møde-in-Canada apples from the farmer, who will stick to the Canada brand when he does his own buying. 275

THE DOMINION BANK

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

Trust Funds Should be Deposited

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

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

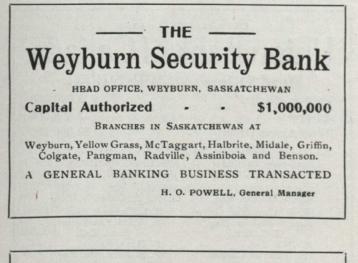
The Standard Bank of Canada OUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE NO 96.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the Quarter ending the 31st October, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1914, to shareholders of record of the 23rd of October, 1914.

By order of the Board, G. P. SCHOLFIELD,

General Manager.

Toronto, 29th September, 1914.





The Home Bank was originally established as a savings bank sixty years ago, and it now does a very large volume of business with thrifty depositors.

Head Offices and Nine Branches in Toronto

8-10 King St. West, Head Office and Toronto Branch 78 Church Street Cor. Queen West and Bathurst 286 Broadview, cor. Wilton Ave. Cor. Queen East and Ontario Yonge St. Subway, (or. Alcorn Ave. 2115 Yonge St., North Toronto, Cor. Eglinton Ave.

- THE --ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized	\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid up	11,560,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	13,575,000
Aggregate Assets	185,000,000

Head Office, MONTREAL

Board of Directors:

H. S. HOLT, President. E. L. PEASE, Vice-President E. F. B. JOHNSTON, K.C., 2nd Vice-President.

Wile	ey Smith	Hon. W. H. Thorne	Α.	J.	Brown, K.C.
Hon	. D. MacKeen	Hugh Paton	W.	J.	Sheppard
Jas.	Redmond	T. J. Drummond	C.	S.	Wilcox
G. I	R. Crowe	Wm. Robertson	Α.	E.	Dyment
D. I	K. Elliott		C.	E.	Neill

Officers:

E. L. PEASE, General Manager; W. B. TORRANCE, Supt. of Branches; C. E. NEILL and F. J. SHERMAN, Assistant General Managers.

STUART STRATHY, Supervisor of Ontario Branches.

- C. A. CROSBIE, Supervisor of British Columbia Branches.
- T. R. WHITLEY, Supervisor of Central Western Branches.
- A. D. MCRAE, Supervisor of Maritime Province Branches.
- J. R. BRUCE, Acting Supervisor of Cuban Branches.

Branches in Canada

162 in Ontario and Quebec, 71 in Maritime Provinces, 60 in Central Western Provinces, 48 in British Columbia.

3 Branches in Newfoundland Branches in West Indies:

28 in Cuba, Porto Rico and Dominican Republic, also

Bahamas	Barbados	Jamaica
Nassau	Bridgetown	Kingston

Grenada St. George's Por

Trinidad Port of Spain and San Fernando

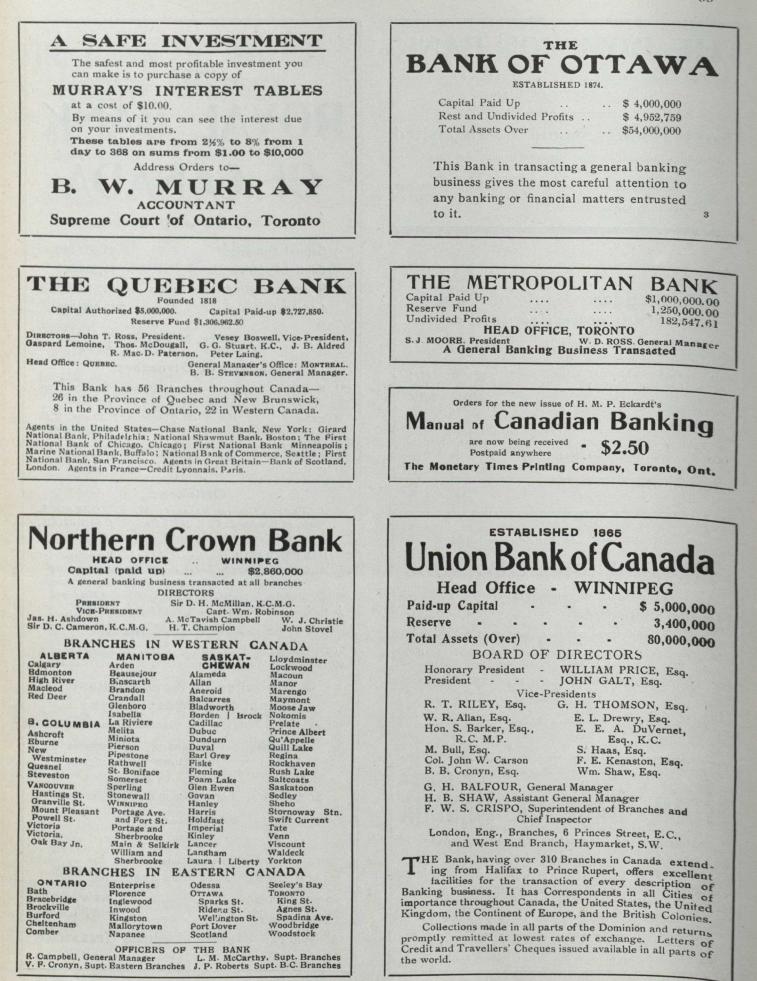
British Honduras Belize

British Guiana

Georgetown New Amsterdam

NEW YORK,
68 William St.

A General Banking Business Transacted



CALGARY'S MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING

Improvements Noted and Suggestions Made by Civic Auditors

Calgary's civic auditors report that they have found mat-ters in mearly every department in much better condition than was the case last year. Messrs. Macintosh and Hyde, who act in this capacity, state :---

"The cash on hand in the treasury department and the various bank accounts were certified as at June 30, and found to be correct.

"The expenditures have been thoroughly vouched, and we find that vouchers are now kept in much better order, and we have been able to get satisfactory explanation of all entries

"Items of sundry revenue have been checked in detail, and we have satisfied ourselves that the moneys so received have been satisfactorily accounted for to the city treasurer. These include market and pound, license department, build-ing and wiring permits, police court fines, health department receipts, and cemetery receipts. The latter have been veri-fied with the exception of nine relatively small items, which we have reason to think are in order, and remain to be finally verified at our next visit.

"We have attended at the office of the stockyards company, and have checked over with them the sums which have been paid over by the stockyards company to the city, and we are satisfied that the amounts handed over to the city were in accordance with the requirements of the contract between the city and the stockyards.

"The new accounts payable register which is now being kept in the office of the comptroller, has not been kept as we desire, and we have, in consequence, been obliged to spend a fair amount of time in straightening out the balancing of the ledger accounts connected therewith. This has probably arisen from an insufficient understanding of what was required.

Debenture Interest Coupons.

"For some time past we have been far from satisfied as to the city's position regarding the records concerning debenture interest and the coupons by which this interest is paid. Attention has been given to this subject, and new accounts have been opened which will show what the city's liability for debenture interest is, and will distinguish be-tween the interest which is payable at the Bank of Montreal and at The Molsons Bank. and at The Molsons Bank. "The number of coupons which are now paid half-yearly

is great, and steps will need to be taken by the city treasury department for the handling of these. We have discussed the points involved in detail with the city treasurer, and we understand him to be in agreement with the new method

proposed. "In the future it will be possible to detect the presence of improper debenture coupons immediately they are received by the treasury department. In connection with this matter a debenture interest coupon register has been designed which will record every coupon paid, and will also contain valuable information which will give the life history and all circum-stances attending each individual bond of the city and its utilities.

New Registers to be Designed.

"In addition to the ordinary audit work, we are at present engaged on an examination into the city's methods of handling all contracts, and we are about to design a real estate register and a rental register, which are intended to give important and necessary information without the lengthy inquiries which are at present necessary. "The audits of the accounts of all the city's utilities are

also completed to June 30 last.

"The new registers for electric light and waterworks collections in the office of the city treasurer have been written up in their new form during the current year, and they now furnish for the first time in their history a reliable means for arriving at the correct total of revenue which is collectable for these two departments.

"We have recently made a special examination of the accounts at the office of the street railway department, and have to report that we found matters in a very satisfactory condition " condition.

BANK OF HAMILTON

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$5,000,000 SURPLUS 3,750,000

DIRECTORS

LT.-CoL. THE HON. J. S. HENDRIE, C.V.O., President. CYRUS A. BIRGE. Vice-President. George Rutherford J. Turnbull C. H. Newton C. C. Dalton W. A. Wood Robert Hobsor

Robert Hobson

	and J. P. BELL	, General Manager.	
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	ONT	TARIO	
Ancaster Atwood Beamsville Berlin Blyth Brantford "East End Burlington Chesley Delhi Dundalk Dundals Dunnville Fordwich Ft. William	Gorrie Grimsby Hagersville Hamilton "Barton St. "Deering "Bast End "North End "West End Jarvis Listowel Lucknow Midland Milton Milveron	Moorfield New Hamburg Niagara Falls Niagara Falls, S. Oakville Ovangeville Owen Sound Paris Port Arthur Port Elgin Port Rowan Princeton Ripley, art	Southampton St. Williams Teeswater Toronto "Queen & College & College & Gould Bathurst & Arthur Vittoria West Toronts Wingham
Georgetown	Mitchell	Selkirk Simcoe	Wroxeter
		ITOBA	
Bradwardine Brandon Carberry Carman Dunrea Blm Creek Foxwarren	Gladstone Hamiota Kenton Killarney Manitou Mather	Miami Minnedosa Morden Pikot Mound Rokand Rosebank Snowflake	Stonewall Swan Lake Treherne Winkler Winnipeg '' Norwood '' Princess St.
	SASKAT	CHEWAN	
Aberdeen Abernethy Battleford Belle Plaine Brownlee Carievale Carievale Cayley Champion Granum	Caron Dundurn Estevan Francis Grenfell Loreburn XTA Stavely Taber Vulcan	Marquis Mawer Melfort Moose Jaw Mortlach BRITISH Armstrong Kamloops Milner Pentictor	
Nanton		Port Hammond Salmon Arm	S. Vancouver (CedarCottage PO)

We are completely equipped to take care of all your Banking Business or any part entrusted to us.

THE STERLING BANK

OF CANADA

Head Office :

King and Bay Streets, Toronto

Toronto Branches :

Adelaide and Simcoe Streets Queen St. and Jameson Ave. College and Grace Streets Yonge and Carlton Sts.

Broadview and Wilton Avenues Dundas and Keele Streets Wilton Ave. and Parliament St. Church St. and Wilton Ave.



Mer	chan		Bank
	OF CA		- ann
		D IN 1864	
Capital I	Paid-up		\$7,000,000
Reserve			7,248,134
Н	ead Office,	MONTRE	
		Directors :	
HOMAS LON LEX. BARNE ORR LEW	SIR H. MONTAGU K. W. BLACKWEI IG ANDREW A. AI ST C. C BALLANT IS A. J. DAWES	ALLAN. Presiden L. Vice-Presiden LAN F. HOWA YNE FARQUHA GEO. L. C	t. t. RD WILSON AR ROBERTSON AINS
	ALFRED I	B. EVANS	
N Caller	E. F. HEBDEN,	General Manager.	
т. в.	MERRETT, Supt. of	Branches and Chi	
	GEO. MUNRO, Wes	tendent of Alberta	Branches.
	ectors-W. A. MELI	J. B. 1	DONNELLY
ssistant Insp	ectors-F. X. HAHN C. E. BART	W. S. 1 HB C. G. H	BRAGG HARPER
B	RANCHES AN		
	QUE	BEC	
Aontreal, Head 1255 S	Office ; St. James St. t. Catherine St. B. t. Catherine St. W.	Lachine	Shawville Sherbrooke
" St. De	enis St.	Maisonneuve Napierville	Ste. Agathe des Monts
" 1330 S	t, Lawrence Blvrd. t. Lawrence Blvrd.	Ormstown Quebec	St. Jerome St. Johns
leauharnois	entre St.	"St. Sauveur Quyon	Three Rivers
Sury C	hateauguay Bsn. ONT	Rigaud ARIO	Vaudreuil
cton	Fort William	Lucan	St. Eugene
lvinston	Galt Gananoque	Markdale Meaford	St. George St. Thomas
Belleville Berlin	Georgetown Glencoe	Mildmay Mitchell	Tara Thamesville
Bothwell Brampton	Gore Bay Granton	Napanee Newbury	Tilbury Toronto
Brantford Bronte	Guelph Hamilton	Oakville Orillia	" Parl't St. " Dundas St.
Chatham Chatsworth	" East End Hanover	Ottawa Owen Sound	Walkerton Walkerville
Chesley	Hespeler Ingersoll	Parkdale	Wallaceburg
Clarkson Greemore	Kincardine	Perth Prescott	Watford West Lorne
Delta Eganville	Kingston Lancaster	Preston Renfrew	Westport Wheatley
Blgin Blora	Lansdowne Leamington	Sarnia Stratford	Williamstown Windsor
Finch Ford	Little Current London	St. Catharines	Yarker
Brandon	Macgregor	Oak Lake	Starbuck
Carberry Gladstone	Morris Napinka	Portage la Prairie Russell	
Hartney	Neepawa	Souris	man Av.
ntler	Probisher	Kisbey	Oxbow
Arcola Battleford	Gainsborough Gull Lake	Limerick Maple Creek	Regina Saskatoon
Bastend	Humboldt Kelvinhurst	Melville Moose Jaw	Shaunavon Unity
orres		ERTA	Whitewood
Acme Brooks	Donalda Edgerton	Lacombe	Rimbey Rumsey
Calgary	Edmonton	Lethbridge	Sedgewick
2nd St.	" Athabasca Av.	Mannville Medicine Hat	Stettler Strome
Carstairs Castor	Edson	Okotoks	Tofield Trochu
Chauvin Geronation	Hanna Hughenden	Olds Raymond	Vegreville Viking
Delburne	Islay Killam	Redcliff Red Deer	Wainwright West Edmonton
		COLUMBIA	Wetaskiwin
Chilliwack Blko	Nanaimo New Westminster		Victoria " (North End)
Ganges Harbo	ur Oak Bay	Hastings St.	
	BRUNSWICK		SCOTIA New Glasgow
SUB-AGEN	CIES-Ontario-Add	ison, Calabogie, F	rankville, Hawke-
Manitoba-Au	CIES-Ontario-Add South, Lyndhurst, stin, Griswold, Laud Dollard, MacNutt. NEW YORK AGENCY-	der, Sidney. Albe	erta-Botha, Czar.
ANURDO IN C	NEW YORK AGENCY- REAT BRITAIN-The	63 and 65 Wall St	reet
NKERS IN C	REAT BRITAIN_The	London Joint Sto	ock Bank, Limited

26

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN-The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited TORONTO BRANCH-A. B. PATTERSON, Manager

HOW INSURANCE COMPANIES SPEND INCOME

Sources of Life Underwriting Returns—What the Policyholder Received

Canadian	companies	received	an	income	of	\$49,994,701,
drawn from th	he following	sources				

Premiums and annuity sales	\$37,538,853
Interest and dividends	12,219,117
Sundry	237,932
Total	\$49,995,902

And they expended \$27,721,218 under the following items: Paid to policyholders and annuitants \$16,601,436

Taxes Dividends to stockholders	418,559
Total	\$27,724,356

Hence out of every \$100 of income they have expended in payment to policyholders, \$33.21; in general expenses, \$20.24; in taxes, 84 cents; and in dividends to stockholders, \$1.17. leaving \$44.54 to be carried to reserve.

Assets of Canadian Life Companies.

The total assets at December 31, 1913, of the Canadian life companies other than assessment and fraternal companies (including \$10,823,860, outstanding and deferred premiums, and interest and rents due and accrued which have not yet gone into income) amount to \$233,244,495, an increase over the corresponding amount at the end of the year 1912 of \$21,611,620.

The amount of risks in force has increased during the year from $\$88_{1,797,353}$ to \$945,358,906, a gain of \$63,561,553, and the reserves have increased from \$179,244,051 in 1912 to \$196,776,439 in 1913, an increase of \$17,532,388.

Paid to Policyholders.

The total amount paid to policyholders during 1913, according to the return of Canada's superintendent of insurance, including the business done outside of Canada by the Canadian companies, and the Canadian business of the British, Colonial and United States companies, was as follows:

Death claims (including bonus additions) \$	10,078,183
Matured endowments (including bonus	
additions)	4,898,145
Annuitants	1,036,977
Paid for surrendered policies	4,955,033
Dividends to policyholders	3.418.844

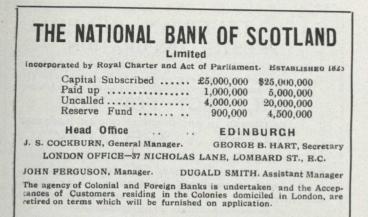
Total \$25,287,203

INCREASE IN TORONTO ASSESSMENT

Sir Henry Pellatt's appeals against the assessments on his property were all withdrawn at the Revision Court, Toronto. The figures, as they stand now and a year before, are as follows:—

Land on which castle stands, fixed	913.	1914.
assessment \$	14,400 00,000	\$140,060
fixed assessment Wells Hill avenue lot, fixed assess-	7,600	69,030
ment . Walmer Road, Nos. 332, 334, 336, and eight lots, fixed assessment on	100.	330
-	4,800 28,300	44,370
Totals \$1	55,200	\$397,790

The war has made us think hard. Let it make us spend our money in the right places.



The Bank of Vancouver Head Office, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Branches in British Columbia and Correspondents throughout Canada, United States and in London, England.

COLLECTIONS

This Bank has excellent facilities for the collection of notes and bills of exchange throughout British Columbia and Western Canada upon favorable terms. Correspondence invited.

A General Banking Business Transacted



AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES - London and Liverpool – Parr's Bank, Limited Ireland – Munster & Leinster Bank, Limited. Australia and New Zealand – The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. South Africa – The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

FOREION AGENTS - France — Societé Generale. Germany — Deutsche Bank. Belgium—Antwerp – La Banque d'Anvers. China and Japan—Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Cuba—Banco Nacional de Cuba. AGENTS IN UNITED STATES—Agents and Correspondents in all the principal cities.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial parts of the world.

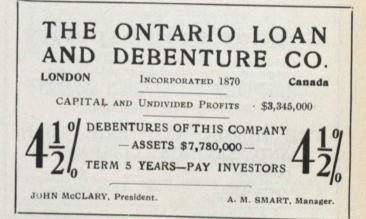
INVESTMENT vs. SPECULATION

"A high return should at once excite suspicion in the mind of the prospective investor."-Financial Post.

There are securities which promise a high rate of interest and the chance of an increase in value, but for those dependent upon the income from their investment, or endeavoring to lay up money for their old age, they are too speculative. With such, the Bonds of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation are a favorite investment, because they know that if they invest \$1,000 in these Bonds they will get the \$1,000 when it becomes due, and that the interest upon it will be promptly paid in the meantime.

These Bonds may be obtained in any sum from one hundred dollars upward. They are, therefore, available for the investment of small sums.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation Toronto Street Toronto



The Standard Trusts Co.

Head Office 346 Main Street, WINNIPEG

Branch Offices ... Saskatoon, Edmonton, Vancouver

President, J. T. Gordon, Esq. (President, Gordon. Ironside & Fares Co., Ltd.)

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000.00 Reserve \$400,000.00 Subscribed and Fully Paid 750,000.00 Total Assets... 12,750,000.00

All business of a trust character transacted. Administration of Bstates a specialty. Will forms supplied free. Consultations and correspondence invited. Trust funds invested in first mortgage securities.

Have you made your will? If not, why not make it now and appoint the Standard Trusts Company your Executor and Trustee?

WM. HARVEY, Managing Director

Canadian Guaranty Trust Company HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON

Board of Directors:

ALEX. C. FRASER, President.

LT.-COL. A. L. YOUNG, Vice-President.

JOHN R. LITTLE, Managing Director.

HON. GEORGE W. BROWN, WILLIAM FERGUSON, H. L. ADOLPH, E. O. CHAPPELL, J. S. MAXWELL, JNO. A. McDONALD, G. S. MUNRO, WM. MARTIN, M. P., JOHN E. SMITH, F. N. DARKE, ALEX. A. CAMERON, D. A. REESOR.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Liquidator, and in any other fiduciary capacity.

Volume 53.

The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society Capital Subscribed \$2,000,000.00

 Capital Paid-up
 ...
 1,200,000.00

 Reserve and Surplus Funds
 ...
 887,144.12

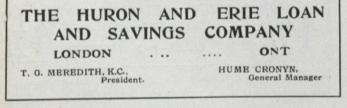
 Total Assets
 ...
 ...
 4,831,175.96

DEBENTURES issued for ONE OR MORE YEARS with interest at FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable halt-yearly. The Debentures of this Society are a legal investment for Trust Funds. Correspondence invited

Head Office, King Street, HAMILTON, Ont. 0BO. RUTHERFORD, President C. FERRIE, Treasurer

Canada's Prosperity depends to a very great extent upon her agricultural

depends to a very great extent upon her agricultural development. The bulk of Huron and Erie assets are invested upon the security of first mortgages covering choice improved Canadian farm lands. Incorporated Fifty years ago.



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

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

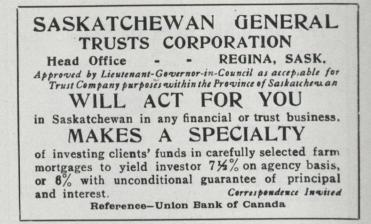
THE EMPIRE LOAN COMPANY WINNIPEG, CANADA



Capital (paid up) and Reserve \$1,210,000 Trust Assets \$14,000,000 Established 21 Years

This Company, with its large Capital and Experienced Staff, constitutes the best Executor you can have.

Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Charlottetown St John's, Nfld.



The Sterling Trusts Corporation EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, ETC.

Board of Directors

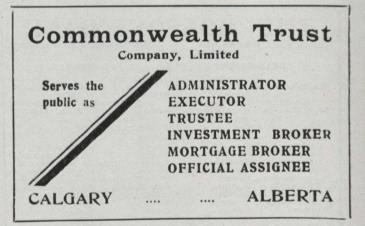
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H. WADDINGTON, MANAGING Director N. H. STEVENS, A. H. TASKER, DR. E. JESSOP, M.P.P., WM. MCBAIN, W. L. HORTON, J. W. SCOTT, J. A. MCEVOY, ALECK CLARK.

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Manager Regina Branch, Secretary. Correspondence Invited

HEAD OFFICE: 80 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO



Is Your Will Made? (Extract from Booklet on Wills)

"The Court appoints an administrator when a man dies intestate, and perhaps selects the very individual the intestate would have wished to avoid."—Write for booklets on "Wills" to day !

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY LIMITED 43-45 King Street West, TORONTO

JAMES J. WARREN, President. E. B. STOCKDALE, General Manager 6

TRADE CONTRACTION AND CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Sees Incoming Settlers and Increased Production After War is Concluded

Monetary Times Office,

Montreal, October 14th.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was in the chair and all the directors were present, with three exceptions, Hon. James Dunsmuir, Sir Sandford Fleming and Sir Thomas Skinner, Bart. Seated at the table with the president were vice-presidents McNicoll and Ogden, Secretary Baker, and Mr. E. W. Beatty, general counsel.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said that the contraction in the volume of trade and travel during the last half of the fiscal year under review had had a pronounced effect on the revenue of every branch of the service. He would not attempt to forecast the business situation in the immediate future, because the outbreak of the European war had created a condition of affairs unique in the history of the company. When the peace of the world had been assured, emigration from Europe to the newer countries would doubtless be on a large scale and Canada would profit substantially by the incoming of new settlers.

No New Large Expenditures.

No new expenditure of consequence would be required for some time to come. The only big Canadian Pacific Railway works now on hand are the tunnel in the Selkirk Mountains, the passenger and freight terminals at Quebec that are to be used jointly by the Canadian Pacific Railway and National Transcontinental Railway and the station at North Toronto.

The crops recently harvested in western Canada, although probably 15 to 20 per cent. less in volume than they were a year ago, owing to an insufficient rainfall in some sections, will yield the producers a larger gross return because of the high prices that prevail in the markets, and the purchasing power of the producers will be improved accordingly.

Conditions Cannot be Estimated.

This should have the effect of stimulating west-bound traffic, with a favorable influence on your earnings, but to what extent this influence may be counteracted by the unsatisfactory business conditions that prevail generally, cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy at this time, suggested Sir Thomas.

After making feeling reference to the loss of life in the Empress of Ireland disaster, Sir Thomas made the statement that the monetary loss was not a matter of any special moment.

CANADA WILL HAVE FIRST CALL

Cables received in London from Canada show the impression is abroad in Canada that the British naval and military authorities are placing extensive orders in America for requirements. Enquiries by the Canadian Associated Press show this impression unwarranted. The High Commissioner has had interviews with colonial secretary Harcourt and others on the subject, and finds the authorities most anxious that supplies from Canada should be utilized to the fullest extent. The mistaken impression is perhaps due to the fact that certain sub-contractors are fulfilling obligations with American assistance, but even of this there is no direct evidence.

We may doubt the Kaiser's sanity, but he will doubt ours if we do not patronize our own factories.

A proposal that the British and Canadian governments should co-operate in buying grain direct from the farmers at the base price of \$1 per bushel for wheat and 50 cents per bushel for oats is set forth in a memorial presented to the trade and commerce department. Ottawa, by Fred Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers. The grain would be delivered to the interior storage elevators of the government. THE

Imperial Canadian Trust Company

Subscribed Capital, \$1,168,100 Assets - - 3,871,522

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President.

Capt. Wm. Robinson,

Vice-Presidents,

D. E. Sprague, Esq.; E. F. Hutchings, Esq.; Sir Gilbert [Parker, London, England: Sir Douglas Cameron, Lieut.-Governor Prov. of Manitoba.

Managing Director,

W. T. Alexander, Esq.

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Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian and Réceiver

HEAD OFFICE

GREAT WEST PERMANENT BUILDING, 356 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

Branches: Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon





Dominion Trust Company

Head Office - Vancouver, B.C.

BRANCHES:

Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C., Nanaimo, B.C., New Westminster, B.C., Calgary, Alta., Regina, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Montreal, Que., London, England, Antwerp, Belgium.

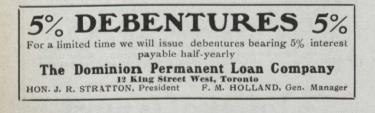
Acts as executor, trustee, guardian, transfer agent, trustee for bond holders, agent for the investment of funds and all other trust capacities.

Loans money for clients on first mortgages on improved real estate in amounts not exceeding 50% of conservative valuations, netting the investor 6% to $7\frac{1}{2}$ %.

Deals in Municipal debentures.

W. R. ARNOLD, Managing Director.







ONTARIO'S POLICY UNDER MR. HEARST

Hon. W. H. Hearst, Ontario's new premier, has issued a public statement dealing with the problems confronting the government. He says that the aim of the government will be to carry out the splendid conditions bequeathed by the late premier, and to maintain unsullied and unimpeached the high standard of clean, honest administration of public affairs bequeathed by him. The government will not hesitate to break new ground when the needs of the province demand. The policy of hydro-electric development "carried to such a triumphant success with unexampled energy, zeal and devotion by Sir Adam Beck" will be carried on with unabated vigor.

An active campaign for the greater production of foodstuffs will be pressed, and the development of New Ontario will proceed with added zeal and energy. Education is to receive the same careful attention as in the past.

Regarding the finances and resources of the province, the statement says:-

"Stock is now being taken of the value of our natural "Stock is now being taken of the value of our natural resources, particularly of timber, from which a very substantial proportion of our revenue has been derived in the past, and it is expected at an early date we will have as complete information as possible with regard to the natural resources of the province, so that we may be the better able to determine the value of these resources from a revenue producing standpoint for the future, and the best means of conserving and dealing with them so as to secure the most beneficial results for ourselves as well as those who come after us."

The statement concludes with the assurance that the Motherland will be aided in the present crisis and the government's best efforts will be directed to stimulate trade.

TALKING IN LONDON OF PROVINCIAL MORATORIA

There is much discussion in London's financial circles regarding the meagrely reported legislation, the Manitoba land mortgage moratorium, which some Canadian messages anticipate Ontario and other provinces may imitate, says a Windermere cable.

Some authorities say that unless the greatest care is taken Canadian credit may sustain irreparable damage with ordinary investors, who only judge by effects.

Some bank managers decline to discuss the situation. Mr. F. W. Ashe, Union Bank manager, said he assumed the moratorium only referred to citv and town property, for western farmers will assuredly benefit by the war, owing to the enhanced prices for foodstuffs.

Mr. W. M. Botsford, Royal Bank manager, said the moratorium apparently was made to protect the small investor householder. It was impossible to help it being abused by land speculators. He did not think the effect would be damaging to Canadian credit in existing circumstances.

Mr. A. Paterson, of Palmer and Davies, who do a large business in Manitoba, said many English clients depended on the interest on mortgages for a livelihood. The Manitoba government made a mistake if it really means to establish a moratorium in the payment of mortgage interest. Any legislation of this sort made it increasingly difficult to obtain English money for mortgage investment. Why not arrange for deferring the payment of principal without interfering with the payment of interest. The Manitoba legislature cannot wish to make the war an excuse for the extension of payments which the present position of Canadian land speculators would easily explain.

On the other hand, a leading Canadian insurance manager here denies the Manitoba legislation will have a harmful effect. He says the moratorium will not hurt any legitimate lender. It will indeed save Manitoba from possible trouble if many mortgages were foreclosed. This naturally will be to the advantage of British holders generally.

The Nova Scotia Underwear Company at Eureka, are in receipt of an order that will keep their mill running night and day for a long term, and which will materially help business in that community. The order is for heavy underwear for the military forces and will run into a large sum of money. October 16, 1914.

THE MONETARY TIMES





The Title and Trust Company

Traders Bank Building Toronto (Cor. Yonge and Colborne Streets)

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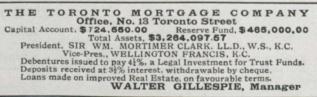
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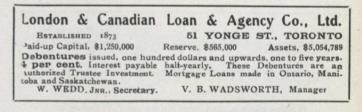
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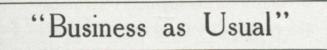
We can place a considerable amount of Money in Agreements of the best class (Winnipeg property) to net you 12%. Correspondence Invited.



THE SASKATCHEWAN MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Head Office		REGINA,	Canada
Authorized Capital			\$2,000,000
Subscribed Capital			1,150,000
Capital Paid up and I	Reserve		700,000

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



SOME REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE

War Orders Are Numerous-General Position is Strong

"From London, in which market we have obtained many hundreds of millions sterling, comes the intimation that what is most needed in Canada just now is confidence. We can well afford," said *The Monetary Times*, in an inter-view with The Toronto News, "to accept that counsel from our chief money lender. Those who have the strongest pos-cible foith in Canada its reserve whether the strongest possible faith in Canada, its energy, resources, possibilities, development and its future, two years ago, surely cannot write down that faith as a bad debt now on account of the war. There is a mental attitude of depression in Canada due to the fact that the British Empire is fighting for its existence. No citizen of the Empire, however, has any doubt as to the ultimate result. As the weeks pass we will have to make up our minds to accept the war as a part of the inconvenient inevitable, and to put it in its proper place in the common round and daily task.

Due for Depression.

"We were due, and had entered, a trade depression any-way, before the war came. This was the result of the highly speculative times a few years back, the end of an extra-ordinarily active period of construction, and the beginning of the transition period from the constructive to the productive era. An analysis of the facts tends to show that in many spheres the situation is better as a result of the war than it would have been without the war. This is seen in the distribution of large orders by the Canadian and Imperial governments to firms in Canada for all kinds of commodities and products. These include wheat, hay, saddles, harness, woolen and textile goods, such as shirts, sweaters, towels woolen and textile goods, such as shirts, sweaters, towels and socks for the troops; boots, shrappel shell, rifles, wagons, automobiles and the gifts of the Federal and pro-vincial governments to the Motherland, which include flour, horses, oats, coal and canned salmon.

Record Crops Next Year.

"Such orders stimulate trade and circulate money. While they constitute abnormal business, they will help to carry the country through the winter on towards the next crop season. If the farmers are benefiting from all the counsel given them as to growing more wheat and producing more generally (and they are doing so), there should be record crops next year—weather permitting—with excellent prices ruling for them. "The stock and bond business is hard hit by present

conditions, but there is surely a future for that business, immediately after the close of the war, if not before. During the past two years, enormous funds have accumulated in the money markets and there were signs that, these were about to be invested to some extent just before the war broke out. This tendency was checked and the funds are still accumulating. Artillery is destroying much capital, but British investors, even after having financed the war and helped with many national war loans, besides their own, should have a fairly good surplus for everyday investments of a sound character.

General Position is Strong.

"We may try hard to figure how the pessimist figures, but in face of the numerous favorable facts it is impossible

to be pessimistic with any good reason. "The general position in Canada is sound. Our country is not being ravaged by contending armies. Business is is not being ravaged by contending armies. Business is proceeding as usual in many lines, and is better than usual in other lines. Naturally, we are suffering in some direc-tions, but a part of the burden must be borne by Canada. It is doubtful whether there is a business or financial man in Canada to-day who would swap his citizenship and his business address for a citizenship and an address in any other country in the world."

"The highest form of patriotism in Canada is being expressed by people who are trying to keep every dollar working full time to keep every worker working full time."

THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY

Paid Up	Capital		\$2,356,025
Reserve			652,750
Assets		••••	7,480,339

5% Debentures

An Authorized Investment for Trust Funds. Full information upon request.

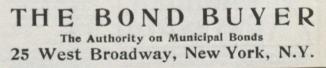
Winnipeg	To	ronto	Victo	ria	
Regina	Cal	lgary	Vanc	ouver	
Edmonton			Saska	atoon	
Edinburgh,	Scot.	and	London,	Eng.	



Municipal Officials

who would offer debentures for sale in the United States should advertise in the medium that is used by a majority of the borrowing counties, cities and towns in the "States."

In the year 1913 more than THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS of municipal bonds were purchased by subscribers to either the daily cr weekly edition of





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Inside City and Revenue Producing Property. Mortgage Loans Placed.

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Three and Five Year Terms For particulars, write

NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY

Limited

Head Office VANCOUVER, B.C. Capital, Paid up \$1,542,000 Total Assets, \$5,530,000. Reserve, \$400,000. OTTAWA: 63 SPARKS ST. TORONTO: 10 ADELAIDE ST. E.





BUSINESS IMPROVING AT ST. JOHN

Business at St. John is returning to its normal condition. The lumber and textile industries are improving. Many trade enquiries are being received from Great Britain to supply lines of manufactures that were formerly procured in Germany and Austria. Hardware manufacturers are reaching out after this new business.

It is probable that the urgent demand for pit props that is coming from British collieries will be largely supplied through the port of St. John. The trade and commerce department at Ottawa has asked lumbermen to send them quotations on this class of material.

The British bull dog takes its medicine when he has to, but no one hears much about it.

POINTS ON ECONOMIES

May I, as one of the great business community, make a few suggestions to them—unnecessary, I hope, but nevertheless, salutary, writes a correspondent of the London Daily Mirror.

Don't inaugurate your economies by discharging your employees or reducing their salaries until absolutely compelled. If you cannot actively serve your country, remember the next highest form of patriotism is to save distress to your fellow countrymen, and the pocket test is one of the severest.

Don't bewail the loss of profits. Be grateful if you make no losses, and if you make losses be thankful that they are puny in comparison to those of our Allies.

The Monetary Times Annual for 1915—to be published next January—will be the best record of the most eventful year in business and finance.

REDCLIFF BOOT FACTORY BUSY

The Redcliff, Alberta, shoe factory has orders for \$40,-000 worth of goods for spring delivery, and the travellers are still sending in orders. Besides these the smaller repeat orders are weekly growing.

If Colonel Sam Hughes can afford to put doggerel in his address to the troops, you can afford to put ginger into your business.

WOOL AND TEXTILE PLANTS

Another impetus to the business of Canadian woolen and textile manufacturers is likely to be given shortly by the placing of important orders for winter clothing for the troops, by the British and French governments. Prices have been quoted by Canadian mills for considerable quantities of blankets, underwear, knitted goods, etc.

You may not be able to do business as usual, but trying to do it, gets something accomplished and helps the general situation

CANADA IN BEST POSITION

"Of all the countries in the world to-day Canada is in the best position to face the effects of this world conflict."— Sir George Foster.

If Kitchener and Jellicoe were as faint-hearted as some business men, Canada would now be preparing to receive German cavalry.

TWENTY PER CENT. MORE WHEAT

The Ontario department of agriculture after inquiry has ascertained that the fall wheat crop in Ontario will be 20 per cent. heavier this year than last. The total acreage sown in 1913 was 646,533, yielding a crop of 15,945,771 bushels. The acreage was smaller last year by 113,000 acres than in the year previous and this year 123,000 acres at least will be added to the acreages of a year ago. An effort will be made to have the acreage of spring wheat greatly increased in the spring from what it was during the present year.

THE MONETARY TIMES

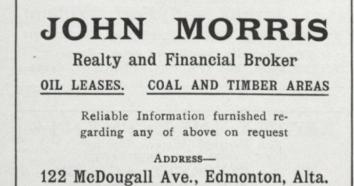
British Columbia

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

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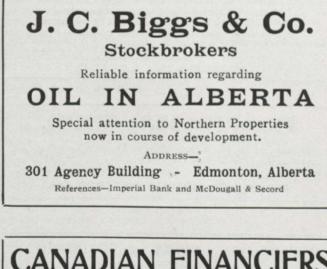






MCCALLUM HILL BUILDING, REGINA Debentures, Real Estate, Loans, Fidelity Bonds, Insurance McCallum Hill & Co. **REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN**

References: R. G. Dun & Co. and Imperial Bank of Canada



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Central City Property and Winnipeg Suburban Acreage

ARE OUR SPECIALTIES

Managers of "Co-operative Investments," Limited Special Attention given to Investments for Non-resident Clients References: R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreets. cr Eastern Townships Bank. ADDRESS-

300-306 Electric Chambers, WINNIPEG, Man.

CANADIAN FINANCIERS TRUST COMPANY VANCOUVER, B.C. as Fiscal Agents for WESTERN CITIES can offer MUNICIPAL SECURITIES

both long term Debentures and one to three year Treasury Certificates, to yield over 7 per cent. Commission paid to recognized Bond dealers. Apply for list of Western Bonds for comparison before

buying other securities.

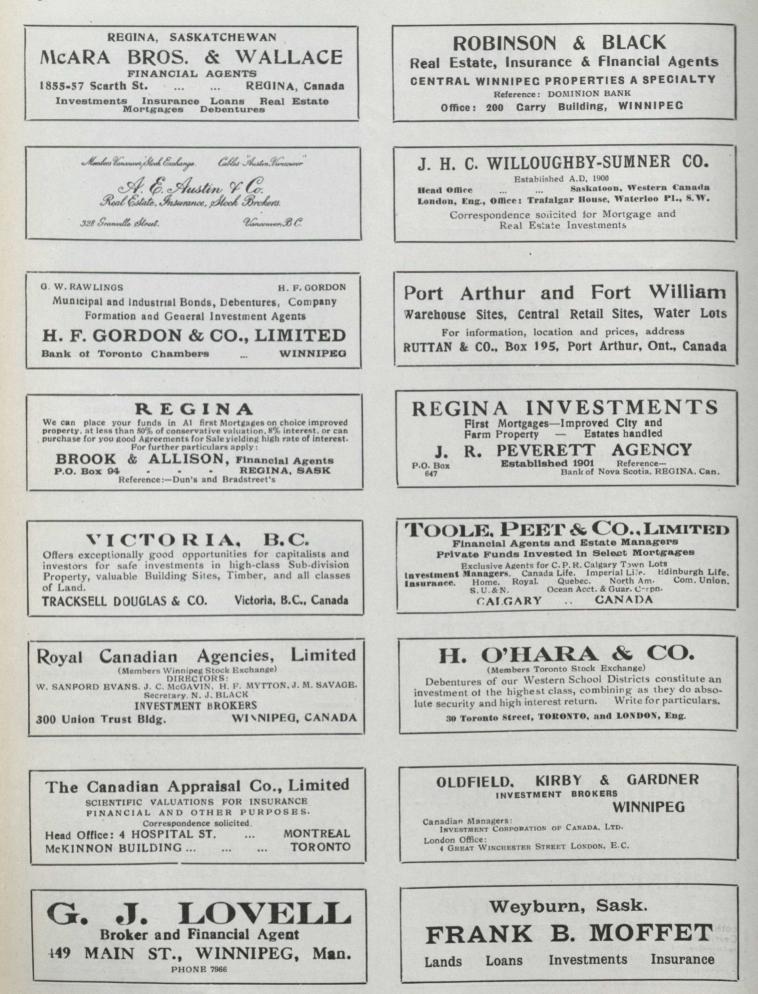
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THE MONETARY TIMES

36

Volume 53.



GRANT LEGITIMATE FIRE INSURANCE ONLY

Thus Will the Incendiary, the Commission Seeker and Much Fire Waste Be Eliminated

Thousands of dollars have been expended by the states in running down the incendiary, and in the endeavor to improve conditions and induce the erection of fire resistive buildings, and many more thousands have been expended in the purchase of motor equipped and improved fire-fighting apparatus, for increase in the number of fire companies and men, special high-pressure water mains and pumping stations, for the establishment of fire zones, all with a view to reducing the fire waste. Yet it continues to increase to an alarming extent, said Mr. J. L. Baldwin, state fire marshal of Pennsylvania. Governors of states have issued proclamations calling for clean-up days and weeks. Fire protective and fire preventive associations abound throughout the country, lecturing and addressing literature to the public, endeavoring to arouse civic pride among the residents of communities, all pounding on the subject of prevention and protection against fire.

Compels Application Form.

This does not affect the rates of insurance premiums. They continue to increase and will probably continue to do so until the states enact laws compelling a form of application to be filed when application is made for insurance and establishing a National Bureau of Record where the name and description of all persons who have had suspicious fires can be recorded and from there sent to all companies doing business in the various states. The method of application is in vogue in Europe, and you are all probably familiar with this, and also with the difference in the per capita loss in the old country with that in the United States. Does it not speak for itself? Does it not explain why the companies of Europe come to this country engaging all sorts of agents, taking all kinds of risks, which they positively could not assume under their own country's laws?

If you will but stop and think, you will readily agree with me that in localities where the rates of insurance are prohibitive, the fire loss is exceedingly small and an incendiary fire rare. To bear this out, the annual report of the chief engineer of Atlantic Citv. N.J., states that the property valuation is 90,000,000 and the total fire loss for the past year \$15,848. Of this loss fire insurance companies paid \$10,150, leaving a net loss to the city of \$5,478. The value of the buildings involved in the fires amounted to \$2,-\$42,850, and contents \$1,185,960. In this case the majority of the buildings are of wooden construction and the rate is so high as to be almost absolutely prohibitive, showing conclusively that the obtaining of insurance is not a prevention of fire.

Certified Applications.

We must concede that fire insurance is necessary to the conduct of business, it being the basis of commercial credit and security back of all bonds and mortgages. This being so, it should be so surrounded by such safeguards as to absolutely prohibit its use for other than legitimate purposes, and prevent it from being the means of livelihood of the incendiary, who bands himself with others for the sole purpose of carrying on his mefarious trade, he not only defrauding the insurance companies, but taking from every policyholder through increased premium rates necessary to pay for these illegitimate losses.

I believe and advocate the reducing of incendiarism and fire waste, which also means the reduction of premium rates; that there be enacted in every state laws making it obligatory upon insurance companies to require applications to be certified to by agents as to the value of property, character and standing of applicant, and that all agents, brokers and adjusters be licensed. Such laws should be of such restrictive nature as to positively prohibit the obtaining of insurance for the sole purpose of obtaining commissions and the position of adjuster should be made of such a public character that both the insured and the company would receive fair and honest treatment. Severe penalties should be provided for failure of either agent, broker or adjuster to comply with the law, and the insurance commissioner or the state fire marshal should be empowered to cancel policies in suspicious cases, or where the insurance is above the actual value of property insured. He should also be empowered to revoke licenses of dishonest agents, brokers or adjusters; Members of Bars, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta ACHESON, DURIE & WAKELING Barristers and Solicitors HERBERT ACHESON C. L. DURIE, B.A. B. M. WAKELING Central Chambers, SASKATOON, Canada Solicitors for Bank of Hamilton, Great West Permanent Loan Co., etc.

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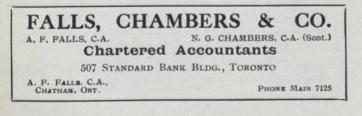
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A. W. GOLDIE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR Late City Treasurer of Regina. Liquidations and Assignments, Estates Handled, Municipal Audits.

1818 Scarth Street - Regina

and a blacklist of all undesirable applicants or of agents, brokers or adjusters should be kept in the office of the insurance commissioner or state fire marshal, which should be accessible at all times for the use of insurance companies or others interested.

MCCILL HAS ACCOUNTING COURSE

A special course of lectures on higher accountancy is being given in the Arts Building, McGill University, Montreal.

Some of the subjects to be included in the lectures will be :---

Amalgamations, mergers, flotations, financing, reconstructions and reorganizations, holding companies, subsidiary companies, treasury stock, bonus stock, over capitalization, watered stock, promotions, underwriting, working capital, net worth, cost accounting, unit cost, operation cost, department cost, general organization, accounting organization, system, control returns and statements, comparative statistics, consolidated balance sheets, consolidated profit and loss accounts, understanding a balance sheet, capital stock issues, premiums on stock issued, bond issues, sinking funds, bond premiums or discounts, capital expenditures, replacements, renewals, depreciation, general reserves, secret reserves, contingent reserves, other reserves, revaluations of capital or fixed assets, difference between book and revaluation figures, going values, manufacturing accounts, financial company accounts, syndicate accounts, consignment accounts, merchants' accounts, deferred charges, accruals and apportionments, terminology, goodwill, inventorying, credits, etc.

tionments, terminology, goodwill, inventorying, credits, etc. The lecturer is Mr. David S. Kerr, C.A., member Association of Accountants in Montreal, member Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants, member Institute of Acrountants and Actuaries in Glasgow (Scot.), Fellow American Association of Public Accountants.

LONDON MUTUAL LITICATION

Policyholders in the London Mutual Insurance Company, a Canadian company, and the London and Midland, an English company, are involved in litigation at Toronto, as to the respective interests of policyholders and shareholders in the \$250,000 surplus of the London Mutual.

Mr. W. N. Tilley, for the policyholders, alleges that the shareholders are trying to crowd his clients out, and he is applying to Mr. Justice Kelly for an injunction. Examinations comprising a couple of thousand questions are filed in connection with the application.

Mr. A. C. McMaster, for the London and Midland, denies that his company has any sinister intent upon the assets of the other company. Mr. W. H. Hunter appears for the Canadian company.

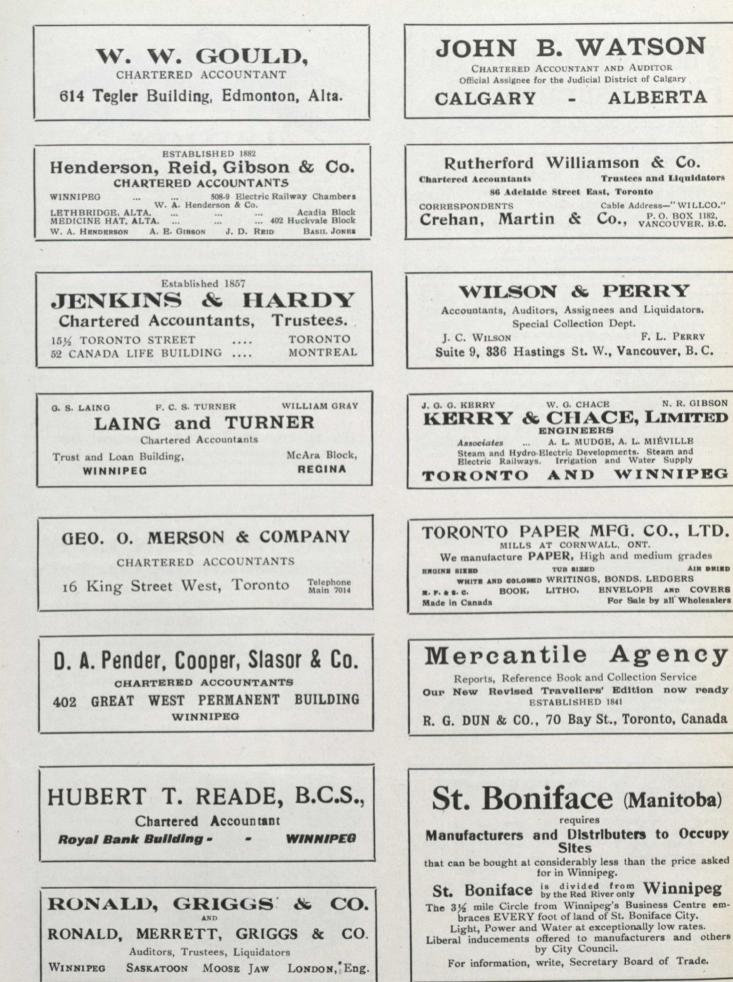
In February, 1912, the Midland and Textile Insurance Company, Limited, of London, England, acquired the issued share capital of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada. The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada. The London Mutual was first incorporated as a purely mutual under the old act of the province of Canada. In 1878 this old company went to Parliament and obtained a new act of incorporation changing its name, leaving the company still purely mutual. In 1899 the company secured an amendment to this act authorizing the creation of a stock capital not exceeding \$500,000, of which the company offered for subscription, \$100,000, which was taken up and now stands at 17½ per cent. paid in. The original authorization provided that each shareholder should be a member of the company having one vote for each \$100 of stock; the status of the remaining members—namely, the mutual policyholders, was not disturbed. Thereafter the members consisted of mutual policyholders and the shareholders. The company was still to be governed by a board of nine directors, one-third retiring annually. The old qualification for director was retained—namely, that the director must be a member holding a mutual policy, but a new requirement was introduced—namely, that six of these directors should possess the additional qualification of being a shareholder. In 1901 there was a further amendment striking out the requirement that no shareholder could hold more than 30 shares.

To every maid in Canada:-Buy no goods made in Germany.

October 16, 1914.

THE MONETARY TIMES

39



Volume 53.

The Canada National Fire Insurance Co.

Head Office, 356 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

Authorized	Capital	 \$3,000,000.00
Subscribed	Capital	 2,055,400.00
Paid in C	apital	 1,100,000.00
Assets		 1,495,796.00

SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS \$1,305,054.00

Board of Directors:

President: CAPT. WR. ROBINSON. Vice-Presidents: Nicholas Bawlf, D. B. Sprague, F. H. Alexander. Managing Director: W. T. Alexander.

Directors : E. F. Hutchings, E. D. Martin, E. L. Taylor, K.C., M.P.P., S. Popham, M.D., S. D. Lazier, F. N. Darke, Regina. Sir Gilbert ker. London, Eng., Andrew Gray, Victoria, Jonathan Rogers, Parker. Lo Vancouver.

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A Canadian Company Investing its Funds in Canada

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Victoria, B.C., A	ency : TRACKSELL DOUGLAS & Co.
Vancouver, B.C.	" A. W. WOODWARD, ROGERS BLDG.
Calgary, Alta.,	" LOUGHEED & TAYLOR LTD.
Edmonton, Alta,	" ALLAN, KILLAM, MCKAY, ALBERTA, LTD
Regina, Sask	" ANDERSON, LUNNEY & Co., LTD.
Saskatoon Sask.,	" J. H. C. WILLOUGHBY-SUMNER Co.

General Agent Nova Scotia : .. A. J. BELL & Co., HALIFAX New Brunswick: R. P. CHURCH, ST. JOHN



All with profit policies taken out prior to 31st December will participate in four full years' reversionary bonus as at 1915.

Good Territory Open to Right Men

-those who know how and can produce applications and settle policies-always ready to negotiate with men of experience, energy and enthusiasm.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Portland, Maine

ARTHUR L. BATES, PRESIDENT. HENRI E. MORIN, SUPERVISOR For Agencies in the Western Division, Province of Quebec and Bastern Ontario, apply to WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager, 502 McGill Bldg., Montreal.

For Agencies in Western Ontario, apply to B. J. ATKINSON, Manager, 107 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St. West. Toronto.

THE WESTERN LIFE **ASSURANCE CO.**

Head Office ... Winnipeg

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING 2ND YEAR, \$1,590,000.00

The Company is popular on account of its lib-eral and up-to-date Policies — and aggressive management-making the Agents' work easy. For particulars of two important positions, apply to:

ADAM REID MANAGING DIRECTOR



WESTERN MONEY - WESTERN ENTERPRISE -WESTERN ENERGY - have resulted in another good year for

The Western Empire Life Assurance Company

Head Office: 701 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Increase in Assets Fourteen per cent. Increase in Business in Force, Ninety-five per cent.

Vacancies for producers as District Managers on Salary and Commission Contracts. Apply-WILLIAM SMITH, Managing Director

LAKE OF THE WOODS COMPANY

Profits for the Year—Accounts Show Improvements— Medicine Hat Milling Company is Busy

That attention has been paid by the executives of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company towards the conservation of the company's finances, is evident from its annual statement. The company's profits for the year, while lower than in the year previous, are above those shown for 1912, and have only been surpassed three times in the last nine or ten years.

The net profits for the year amounted to \$507,939, a decrease of \$41,738 compared with the previous year, but \$50,929 higher than the year of 1912. From the net profits has been deducted interest on bonds, \$54,000, interest on Keewatin Flour Mill bonds \$45,000, preferred dividend \$105,000, common dividend \$168,000, written off property and goodwill \$100,000, leaving a surplus for the year of \$35,939. Adding to this the surplus at the end of August 31st, 1913, the total surplus of that date of this year amounts to \$889,074.

Increase in Accounts Receivable.

The company paid the regular 8 per cent. dividend on the common stock this year, but did not allow the 2 per cent. bonus allowed the year before.

A feature of the general statement of assets and liabilities is the decrease in bills payable and the increase in bills and accounts receivable. The accounts payable amounted to \$359,724, a decrease of \$153,767as compared with the previous year, while the accounts receivable reached the total of \$740,383, an increase of \$209,592. In both years the amounts set down for accounts receivable allowed for all bad and doubtful debts.

Medicine Hat Milling Stock.

The statement shows an addition of \$50,000 of stock in the assets, which represents the acquirement, during the year, of a holding in the Medicine Hat Milling Company, the capacity of which plant has been doubled with the mill now running at full capacity.

running at full capacity. The statement also shows an improvement in cash on hand, this amounting to \$48,943, an increase of \$35,818, as compared with a year ago.

nand, this amounting to \$46,943, an increase of \$55,605, as compared with a year ago.
The officers and directors of the company were re-elected, the list reading as follows:—Messrs. F. S. Meighen, president; W. H. Hutchison, vice-president; Tancrede Bienvenu, R. M. Ballantyne, A. Kingman, G. V. Hastings, Hon. Robert Mackay, J. K. L. Ross, John Carson, F. E. Bray, secretary; R. Neilson, assistant secretary; and T. F. McNally, treasurer.

CRAND TRUNK IS WATCHING EVENTS

Monetary Times Office,

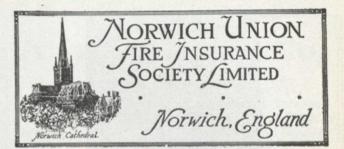
Montreal, October 14th.

Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, has returned after a tour of inspection of the companies' lines. His trip extended as far as Prince Rupert, the terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific in British Columbia.

as Prince Rupert, the terminal of the Grand Trank Fache in British Columbia. "I found," says Mr. Chamberlin, "conditions in the west satisfactory. While the crop generally will fall considerably below that of 1913, yet the quality is fairly good and the increased prices will do much to help in the shortage of yield. People are optimistic and preparing for a large acreage next season. The crop has been harvested at least three weeks earlier than usual, so that a large amount of fall ploughing has been done and this will benefit the crop of 1915. Under favorable conditions the 1915 crop will be in excess of anything they have ever had in the northwest, as the acreage will probably be increased about 25 per cent." According to vice-president Howard G. Kelley, the Grand

According to vice-president Howard G. Kelley, the Grand Trunk is only waiting for the money market to improve in order that it may undertake many extensions and betterments over the system. A number of new stations throughout Quebec and Ontario are contemplated and the question of a new station and terminals at Montreal, together with the elevation of the tracks will be taken up as soon as conditions are favorable.

You cannot afford to throw away the German stuff in your home, but don't buy any more,



Fire, Accident and Sickness Employers' Liability Plate Glass Agents Wanted for the Accident Branch HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA · · · TORONTO

British Colonial FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Royal Building, 2 Place d'Armes, Montreal.

STRONG AS THE - STRONGEST -

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts in Canada













ANGLO-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY J. W. RUTHERFORD, General Manager.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO ARE INVITED TORONTO - 61-65 Adelaide Street Fast

Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Head Office WATERLOO, Ont.

Total Assets 31st December, 1911--\$725,000.00Policies in force in Western Ontario, over-30,000.00WM. SNIDER, President.
FRANK HAIGHT, Manager.GEORGE DIEBEL. Vice-President.
ARTHUR FOSTER, Inspector.



PERSONAL NOTES

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was 61 on October 6th.

Mr. A. W. Hilborn has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the North Dumfries and South Waterloo Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. R. H. Court, London manager of the Dominion Trust Company, is a sergeant in the Yorkshire Hussars, and is with his regiment at Rillington. The regiment will go abroad shortly.

Mr. F. G. Osler, president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, discussing the enforced idleness of the stockbrokers, was asked why the brokers did not transform the exchange floor into a handsome billiard room. "We wouldn't have enough to pay the marker," was the reply.

Mr. W. Fitzgerald, late Dominion superintendent of insurance, has been presented by the Hon. Mr. W. T. White, minister of finance, with an engraved piece of silver plate on behalf of the staff of the department of insurance and of the department of finance, with which Mr. Fitzgerald was for many years associated.

Mr. G. C. Hart has succeeded the late Mr. J. P. Knight, as manager of the Montreal Clearing House. Mr. Hart has had an extensive experience in banking and general financial business. His early experience in banking was gained in the Maritime Provinces. Since the outbreak of war, Mr. Hart has assisted the government as one of the censors at the Canso cable office.

Mr. Daniel Guggenheim, the mining magnate, was in England recently, and on his return to the United States, told a Press representative that while in England he ran out of funds, and could get no accommodation except through cabling home. He received a remittance by return cable, after this message, however, from his son:—"Now you know how it feels to be broke!"

Sir Edgar Speyer has temporarily severed his connection with the banking firm of Speyer and Company, which was originally founded in Frankfort. Germany, and still maintains German connections. The firm notified the London Stock Exchange, that in view of the proclamation of King George forbidding British subjects to give aid to Germany, financial or otherwise, Sir Edward Speyer, their London partner, had taken the action noted. Sir Edgar is a British subject and has visited Canada several times.

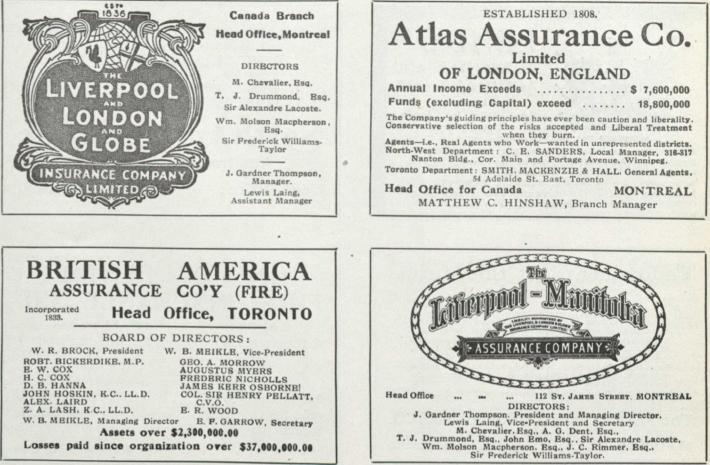
Mr. F. Nation, one of the first shareholders and policyholders of the Great-West Life Assurance Company, joined the directorate of that company in February, 1910. Mr. Nation was born in Kent County, Ontario. Though by no means advanced in years, he is an "old timer" from the western standpoint, going west in 1882. For many years he was engaged in business in Brandon, the "wheat city" of Manitoba. There he built up the large establishment now operating under the firm name of Nation and Shewan, Limited. Mr. Nation retired from the concern some three years ago, and has since resided at the Pacific coast. In Brandon, Mr. Nation took interest in civic affairs, and was a member of the municipal council and president of the board of trade.

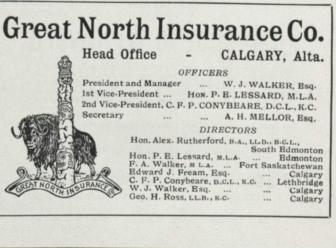
Mr. John Stuart Thomson, a contribution from whose pen appears elsewhere in this issue, was born and educated in Montreal and became a citizen of the United States and an official of United States concerns in the Far East. His father was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, so the son, as he says himself, "belongs to all three nations—the three best essential democracies on earth, whose example and commercial interchange is the envy of all powers cursed by war and oligarchies." Mr. Thomson tells *The Monetary Times* the story of an order he received from a Chinaman at Edmonton for two of his interesting books on that country. The order read: "Stuart-Thomson, I am very glad I wants your books China Revolutionized and The Chinese, for China, Canada and America good friends. Send me that books when my moneys you catchee in post office. This three countrees onlee, Canadas, China and Americas, not in fight, in busy-ness, and I want look-see good talk, I hear. Yoor troo, —."

The house-wife can help the British Empire by buying Canadian-made goods.

October 16, 1914.

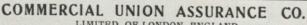
THE MONETARY TIMES

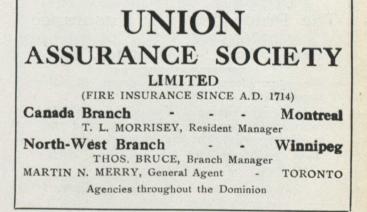




Losses paid since organization over \$37,000,000.00

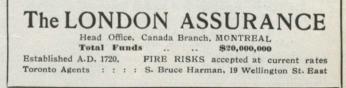






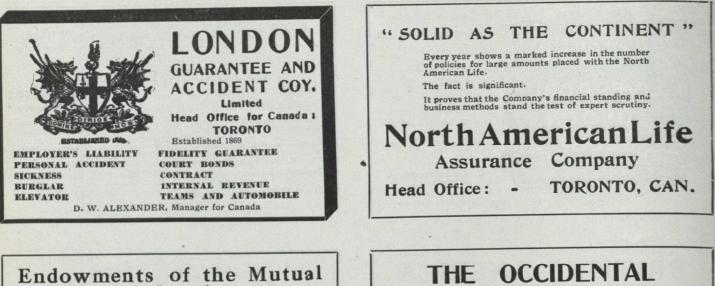


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THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 53.





The Prudential Life Insurance

Head Office - Winnipeg, Man.

We issue Liberal Policy Contracts on all approved plans.

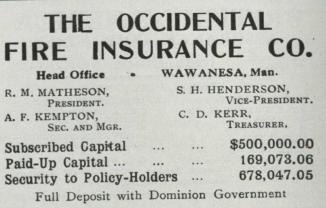
In the large increase of reinstatements for 1913 over previous years is found evidence of the public favor enjoyed by The Prudential Life.

Some good agencies are open for High-Class Men. G. H. MINER,

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

The Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Company of Canada Head Office: 46 KING ST. W., TORONTO, ONT. IMPERIAL PROTECTION Guarantee Insurance, Accident Insurance, Sickness Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance. A STRONG CANADIAN COMPANY

A STRONG CAN	IADL	AN C	OMPANY
Paid up Capital -	-	-	\$200,000.00.
Authorized Capital	-	-	\$1,000,000.00.
Subscribed Capital	-	-	\$1,000,000.00.
Government Deposit	-	-	\$111,000.



"An Anchor to Windward"

" Is there any better argument than the circumstances of the present day for the necessity to business men of 'an anchor to windward' in the shape of Life Insurance Policies, which are alw ys worth one hundred cents on the dollar, no matter when and under what stress of circumstances they become due?"

Do not forego this safe assurance for want of a little enquiry. It will be strange if there is not a Policy to precisely meet YOUR need amongst the many valuable Plans of

The Great-West Life Assurance Co. HEAD OFFICE ... WINNIPEG



INVESTMENTS AND THE MARKET

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

Hollinger Cold Mines .- A comparison of Hollinger operations during the past two 28-day periods is as follows:

	Sept. 9.	Aug. 12.	
Gross profits	\$ 152,821	\$171,975	
Current assets	. 555,099	514,221	
Gold assets	. 190,425	209,297	
Surplus	. 1,043,957	981,135	
Working cost	. 76,659	68,578	
Working cost per ton milled .	. 3,866	4,167	
Running time of possible	. 96%	96%	
Average value	. 12.41	15.46	
Approximate extract	. 93.1%	94.04%	
Ore treated, tons	. 19.828	16.456	

Lake Superior Corporation .- At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Superior Corporation in Camden, N.J., Secretary Gibson said that, as a result of negotia-tions now pending, there is reason to believe that the Lake Superior Corporation will not lose a dollar through the failure of the Canadian Agency in London.

Mr. J. Frater Taylor, the president, said:--"As those shareholders who have followed the reports of the company know, the aim of the management since 1909 has been to concentrate the resources of the Lake Superior Corporation in the building up of its largest earner, Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, all of whose issued share capital, \$10,000,000 preferred and \$15,000,000 common stock, is owned by the corporation, and to dispose of all other industries and assets which were in an incomplete state or would be a drain on its resources, unless such industries were so closely allied with the operations of the steel company as to make them essential.

"In pursuance of this policy, all outside assets, with certain exceptions have been sold, and the proceeds applied partly in improvements in the steel plant and partly in pay-ment of the Lake Superior Corporation first mortgage bonds, which have been reduced from \$10,000,000, at which they stood on June 1, 1910, to \$5,708,000, the present amount.'

Earnings, with comparisons, are as follows

													Total net earnings.	Fixed and other charges.
1908												\$	950,132.70	\$ 495,438.74
1909								• •					1,057,114.94	506,449.71
1910						• •							950,707.78	475,860.87
1911					• •								497,957.72	566,691.77
1912					• •								963,518.17	1,042,938.90
1913						• •							1,900,305.32	1,091,783.28
1914													1,934,965.90	1,238,814.48
The o	di	rec	to	rs	3	in	d	0	tl	he	r	0	fficials were	re-elected.

Kerr Lake Mining Company .- The Kerr Lake Mining Company operated at a profit of \$620,786 during its fiscal year ended August 31st. The previous year's profit amounted to \$769,176.

The silver yield totalled 1,829,424 ounces, as against 1,-855,495 ounces in the previous year.

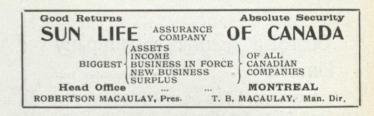
The average cost of production was 24.86 cents an ounce, comparing with 18.30 cents in the preceding year.

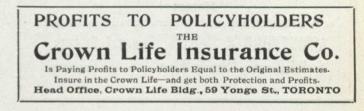
Manager Robert Livermore placed ore reserves at 5.608,-000, against his estimate of 6,660,091 tons at the end of the 1913 period. The estimate has been kept low because of the difficulty in getting accurate results in the variable ground which furnishes mill rock. It is safe to say, he adds, that the present estimate will be exceeded.

Operating and profit and loss account of Kerr Lake :--

Sale of ore	1914. \$1,306,952	1913. \$1,028,343
Net proceeds		1,034,881
Interest		9,536
Charges	1 01	272,242 769,176

Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited .--- An increase of \$5,209 in net profits for the year ended August 31 last is shown in the financial statement of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited. Profits for the year were \$581,943, against \$576,734 the previous year, and \$521,431 in 1011-12; in fact, the showing in this respect was the best made by the





The Standard Life Assurance Co., of Edinburgh Established 1825. Head Office for Canada: MONTREAL, Que.

Invested Funds\$ 66,	500,000 Investments under Can-
Deposited with Cana-	adian Branch, over 16,000,000
dian Government and	Revenue, over 7,900,000
Government Trust-	Bonus declared 40,850,000
ees, over 7,	000,000 Claims paid 151,000,000
M. McGOUN, Mgr.	F. W. DORAN, Chief Agent, Ont.

The actual results of THE DOMINION LIFE are unexcelled A TYPICAL CASE.—The holder of Policy No. 21 was assured on the Ordi-nary Life, reduction of premium plan. His premium was reduced by 13% in each of the years 6-10, by 28% in each of the years 11-15, by 40% in each of the years 16 20, and a reduction of 50% in the years 21-22. In the 22nd year we found that there was sufficient surplus to the credit of the policy to cancel all premiums. The assured was notified and at his request a paid-up policy, but STILL PARTICIPATING, was delivered to him. HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO ONT HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, ONT. 4

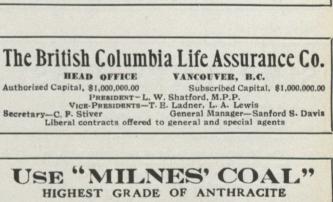


THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

require a first-class man as Provincial Manager for the Province of Quebec

Write to the Head Office, Toronto

GEORGE B. WOODS CHARLES H. FULLER President Secretary



The Price is just the same as other grades. Why not buy the Best?

MAIN 5597

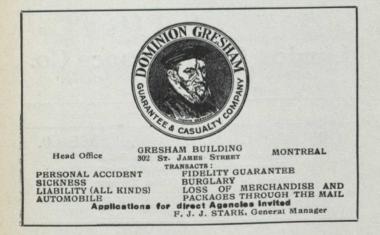
Private Exchange : Head Office: **88 KING STREET EAST**



Hudson Bay Insurance Co. VANCOUVER, B.C. Head Office J. R. BERRY, President. C. E. BERG, General Manager. .. \$2,000,000.00 Authorized Capital .. 872,400.00 Subscribed Capital 188,080.00 Paid-up Capital 107,041.60 Net Cash Surplus 979,441.60 SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS ...

A STRICTLY CANADIAN COMPANY

PARKES, McVITTIE & SHAW, Managers for Ontario 26 Wellington Street East Toronto, Ont.



SIMPLICITY FIRST

is about as important in your life assurance as "Safety First," because a contract that is not simple to understand may not be safe for your particular purpose.

The life assurance policy of the future must be an attractive and exactly worded contract, but above all CLEAR and SIMPLE — the new policy standard as set by

The Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Winnipeg After all payments the company had \$109,943 to carry forward out of the year's profits, increasing the balance at credit to \$582,466.

The sale of \$600,000 bonds against expenditures at Medicine Hat added to working capital. Bank loans were reduced approximately to \$863,885, and the surplus of current assets over current liabilities rose from \$805,215 in 1912-13 to \$1,346,495 in the year just closed. Inventories figure in current assets for \$1,234,379, about \$46,000 less than a year ago; accounts and bills receivable increased from \$1,474,541 to \$1,618,413. Against this there was a rise in accounts payable from \$535,013 to \$823,367 In all current assets footed up \$3,153,998, against liabilities of \$1,807,503.

PULP AND PAPER TRADE IS NORMAL

Monetary Times Office,

Montreal, October 14th.

Owing to the uncertainty of exports of pulp from Scandinavian countries following the declaration of war, the pulp and paper situation in this country assumed an unusual status. Conditions have become more normal now owing to the fact that the manufacturers have enlarged their production and the British control of the seas has made the resumption of exports from Scandinavian countries possible. While the Baltic Sea is still closed, Britain has been able to import supplies continuously and it is stated that shipments from Newfoundland have been increased as far as possible. Forest operations have been interrupted throughout Europe, and from all appearances it is expected that prices will increase rather than decrease. The situation on this side of the Atlantic is determined to a great extent by that of the trade in Europe just now.

FOOD PRODUCTS WILL BE IN DEMAND

"Remember it is the products that you can produce which will be in greatest demand—grain, roots, bacon, pork and beans and apples. No man occupies a more important place in the present crisis than the farmer. The food supplies available will probably enter into the final success more than any other condition," suggested Nova Scotia's Premier, Hon, G. H. Murray, to the farmers of that province. "The farmer, therefore, who means to produce all the food supplies that he can on the farm during the next year is just as useful a patriot as the farmer who shoulders his gun and goes to the war.

"You should devote this autumn to the task of preparing your farms for the largest crop that it is possible to raise. In so doing you can be of inestimable assistance to the Motherland while developing the agricultural resources of this province and materially adding to your own incomes. Nova Scotia, owing to its comparative nearness to Europe, is a natural base of supply for the products that will be most sorely needed. Agricultural experts who have looked over this province have always been impressed with the great possibility for increased food production on our farms. There are hundreds of acres of land that have been either down to hay for a great many years or have been in pasture, that can be plowed up, sown to oats, wheat or barley and seeded down to clover and timothy to the benefit of the farmer even in times of peace. But now that the present crisis demands that every effort should be made to increase the food supply, I would urge you to make preparations for 1915, plow up those lands and produce all the food products which you can."

The Peerless Glass Company, organized in the spring, is at present working with only one of the plants which were projected. The company took over the Atlas Glass Company, in liquidation, and is erecting a plant at Blue Bonnets. This plant is practically completed and is expected to be in operation in November.

AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD

In times like these, when securities ordinarily as good as gold can find no market, a policy in a good Life Company has a value nothing else can approach. Either at its maturity or as a temporary pledge it is always worth 100 cents on the dollar. If in the Canada Life, it will probably be worth a good deal more.

Will it not be worth your while when you next have money to invest to remember present conditions, and place it where it will be not only absolutely safe, but perfectly under control?

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

