

The Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle
OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED
1867

TORONTO, OCTOBER 4, 1918

TEN CENTS
\$3 PER ANNUM

THE Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized \$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up 14,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits . . 15,000,000
Total Assets 386,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

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E. L. PEASE, V. President and Managing Director

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

520 Branches in Canada, Newfoundland, British West Indies,
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REAL ESTATE
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INSURANCE MANAGERS & RE-INSURANCE ADVISERS

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CODE:
WESTERN UNION

NEELYS LIMITED

GOVERNMENT

AND

MUNICIPAL

BOND DEALERS

ESTABLISHED 1909

TORONTO

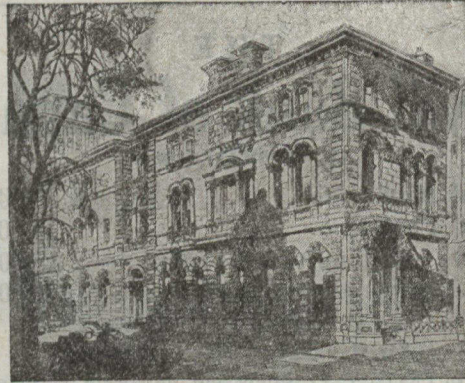
Offices :
Temple Bldg.

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Adelaide 2900

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1859

Assets - - - - -	\$753,417.06
Surplus to Policyholders - - -	\$411,808.66



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Impregnable in Strength

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Comprehensive, Adaptable Policies

I Low Mortality Rate **I**
Prompt Payment of Death Claims

T Efficient Service to Policyholders **T**
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A A satisfied constituency gained by Fifty-eight years of public service **A**
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L For agency openings address: **L**
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INCORPORATED IN CANADA 1897

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for the production of
printed matter with great
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ship when they place
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MONETARY TIMES PRESS

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Thoroughly equipped and highly specialized in our facilities for safeguarding women and their property, we invite a trial of our services, the remuneration for which is small compared with the net results.

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346 Main Street, WINNIPEG

Capital, \$1,000,000

Reserve, \$600,000

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VICTORY LOAN

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1889

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TRANSPORTATION BUILDING—MONTREAL

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ESTABLISHED 1809

Total Funds Exceed	Canadian Investments Over
\$109,798,258.00	\$9,000,000.00
Capital Authorized - - -	\$29,200,000.00
Amount Subscribed for - - -	21,900,000.00
Amount Paid Up in Cash - - -	11,862,500.00

FIRE AND LIFE

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY

DIRECTORS

Wm. McMASTER, Esq. G. N. MONCEL, Esq. E. L. PEASE, Esq.

Head Office for the Dominion: MONTREAL

Agents in all the principal Towns in Canada

RANDALL DAVIDSON, Manager Fire Department
H. N. BOYD, Manager Life Department

Evans & Gooch, Resident Agents, Toronto, 26 Wellington Street East

COMMENCED BUSINESS 1901
RECEIVED DOMINION CHARTER 17th June, 1908

Capital Stock Authorized and Subscribed	Capital Stock Paid Up
\$500,000.00	\$174,762.70

The Occidental Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY

Under the control of the

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

RANDALL DAVIDSON, President

C. A. RICHARDSON, Vice-President and Secretary

DIRECTORS:

S. E. RICHARDS S. G. DOBSON W. A. T. SWEATMAN

Head Office, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Agents Required at Unrepresented Points

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ALL KINDS Accident, Health, Employers' and Public
Liability, Motor Car, Elevator, Teams,
Plate Glass, Burglary and Fidelity Bonding.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY The Monetary Times Printing Company of Canada, Limited Publishers also of "The Canadian Engineer"	<h1 style="margin: 0;">Monetary Times</h1> <p style="margin: 0;">Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle of Canada</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Established 1867 Old as Confederation</p>	JAS. J. SALMOND President and General Manager A. E. JENNINGS Assistant General Manager
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New Record of Bank Deposits

August Total of Savings Deposits Exceeds Previous Record of December, 1917—Falling Off in Call Loans Abroad—Growth of Circulation Continues—Demand Deposits have also Increased Substantially—Statement as a whole Reflects Strength of Financial Position but Stringent Market Conditions.

	August, 1917.	July, 1918.	August, 1918.	Year's Inc. or dec.	Month's Inc. or dec.
Deposits on demand	\$439,995,259	\$549,068,651	\$554,906,517	+ 26.2	+ .9
Deposits after notice	952,591,821	992,015,137	1,014,711,865	+ 6.5	+ 2.2
Current Loans in Canada	836,429,670	905,677,233	920,775,269	+ 10.0	+ 1.7
Current loans elsewhere	87,082,849	99,702,919	101,551,546	+ 16.0	+ 2.0
Loans to municipalities	43,940,176	56,589,173	56,662,931	+ 30.2	+ .13
Call loans in Canada	71,204,351	74,382,762	73,509,571	+ 2.8	- 1.4
Call loans elsewhere	178,610,605	167,112,836	160,544,990	- 10.1	- 4.2
Circulation	156,450,659	198,779,395	202,489,039	+ 29.4	+ 2.0

THE above are the principal figures of the Canadian banks, as given in their statements to the Dominion government for the month of August, 1918. Among the features of the statement are the increases for the month in savings deposits, circulation and current loans outside of Canada and the decline of call loans abroad. Certain extensive changes are indicated as compared with one year ago, such as the increase of 30 per cent. in loans to municipalities, of almost 30 per cent. in circulation, and substantial growth in each of the other departments mentioned above except call loans elsewhere than in Canada.

The following table gives record of deposits for the past thirteen months:—

	Deposits payable on demand.	Deposits payable after notice.
1917—August	\$443,317,275	\$806,774,687
September	451,749,532	965,393,541
October	495,058,449	985,790,850
November	538,869,362	1,008,657,874
December	569,441,871	995,978,013
1918—January	559,777,237	900,314,256
February	565,266,642	908,822,988
March	561,042,236	921,080,803
April	558,509,221	933,644,668
May	535,655,731	947,757,337
June	549,327,078	965,934,556
July	549,068,651	992,015,137
August	554,906,517	1,014,711,865

The increase of the month was \$22,700,000. It will be observed that the increase shown by the July statement was more, being \$26,000,000. However, a new high record has been established, and two more months' business is yet to be recorded before any payments are to be made on account of the 1918 Victory Loan.

The course of the deposits account during the past six years is shown in the following table:—

August.	On demand.	After notice.	Total.
1913	\$358,321,925	\$619,032,847	\$ 977,354,772
1914	338,984,418	659,399,151	998,383,569
1915	334,022,174	692,580,626	1,026,602,800
1916	443,317,275	806,774,687	1,250,091,962
1917	439,995,259	952,591,821	1,392,587,080
1918	554,906,517	1,014,711,865	1,569,618,382

The total for the present year is, therefore, again far in advance of previous years. The increase in savings deposits during the past five years has been about 66 per cent., while that of demand deposits has been about 60 per cent.

The trend of the Canadian loans account for the past thirteen months is shown in the following table:—

Loans	Current in Canada.	Call in Canada
1917—August	\$836,429,670	\$71,204,351
September	855,306,953	72,421,187
October	883,986,860	71,653,719
November	868,973,714	72,178,345
December	858,533,298	71,779,020
1918—January	855,506,506	76,239,201
February	859,363,147	76,722,163
March	886,995,222	74,257,877
April	884,089,402	77,497,360
May	804,817,113	78,466,582
June	897,226,012	76,970,920
July	905,677,233	74,382,762
August	920,775,269	73,509,571

The increase in current loans in Canada is quite the largest recorded in several months; call loans, however, continue to fall off.

Chartered Banks' Statement to the

NAME OF BANK	CAPITAL STOCK		Amount of rest or reserve fund	Rate per cent. of last dividend declared	Notes in circulation	Bal. due to Dom. Gov. after deducting advances for credits, pay-lists, etc.	Balances due to Provincial Governments	Deposits by the public, payable on demand in Canada	Deposits by the public, payable after notice or on a fixed day in Canada	Deposits elsewhere than in Canada
	Capital Authorized	Capital Subscribed									Capital Paid Up
1 Bank of Montreal.....	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 16,000,000	10	\$ 32,072,078	\$ 2,922,916	\$ 1,049,243	\$ 145,716,643	\$ 164,795,263	\$ 93,745,350
2 Bank of Nova Scotia.....	10,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	14	14,704,043	782,225	24,476,333	57,490,154	57,490,154	18,485,251
3 Bank of British North America.....	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	8	6,792,286	158,336	186,477	15,291,079	32,395,703	2,105,152
4 Bank of Toronto.....	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	11	5,404,830	1,141,101	131,152	20,430,422	38,105,619	
5 The Molsons Bank.....	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	11	7,607,609	7,621,693	200,552	13,241,178	34,894,850	
6 Banque Nationale.....	5,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	9	4,944,445	5,628,757	263,003	5,673,757	21,777,071	1,340,434
7 Merchants Bank of Canada.....	10,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	10	13,687,278	14,241,113	4,601,172	34,229,232	65,978,134	1,310,629
8 Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	7	2,109,943	2,525,330	239,225	2,925,355	12,644,653	
9 Union Bank of Canada.....	8,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	9	8,543,803	541,539	3,653,132	28,081,838	56,973,653	3,670,174
10 Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	25,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	10	26,380,039	9,591,593	4,270,477	91,768,785	132,869,317	22,132,305
11 Royal Bank of Canada.....	25,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	12	33,102,737	20,754,624	1,426,328	71,059,053	135,833,259	77,007,755
12 Dominion Bank.....	10,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	12	8,386,253	118,078	14,376	25,299,648	58,138,526	327,367
13 Bank of Hamilton.....	5,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	12	3,902,106	3,084,179	412,226	13,020,040	34,938,763	
14 Standard Bank of Canada.....	5,000,000	3,500,000	3,498,915	13	6,018,053	2,419,102	61,154	14,849,062	41,519,298	
15 Banque d'Hochelega.....	10,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	9	6,867,842	4,396,122	67,392	7,927,906	24,926,670	
16 Bank of Ottawa.....	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	12	6,197,027	3,677,610	631,871	10,389,288	34,886,572	
17 Imperial Bank of Canada.....	10,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	12	11,546,243	495,208	1,239,153	22,892,609	48,648,767	
18 Home Bank of Canada.....	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,947,498	5	1,833,280	3,403,528	3,383,506	3,562,976	8,984,426	
19 Sterling Bank of Canada.....	3,000,000	1,266,600	1,217,554	6	1,212,630	1,206,019	160,204	3,240,891	7,856,019	
20 Weyburn Security Bank.....	1,000,000	648,200	421,330	5	337,135	684,203	6,699	890,422	1,055,148	
Total.....	183,866,666	111,781,466	111,451,963		200,839,660	85,393,676	22,037,448	554,906,517	1,014,711,865	220,124,417

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Current Gold and Sub-sidiary Coin			Dominion Notes			Deposit with Minister of Finance for security of note circulation	Deposit in central gold reserves	Notes of other banks	Cheques on other banks	Loans to other bks. in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted	Deposits made with and bal. due from other banks in Canada	Due from banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom	Due from banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and U.K.
	In Canada	Elsewhere	Total	In Canada	Elsewhere	Total								
1 Bank of Montreal.....	\$ 17,989,344	\$ 1,610,475	\$ 19,599,819	\$ 84,279,431	\$ 53,903	\$ 84,333,334	\$ 790,000	\$ 16,500,000	\$ 2,520,452	\$ 14,315,511	\$ 400,000	\$ 4,061,478	\$ 21,823,792	\$ 2,472,183
2 Bank of Nova Scotia.....	7,781,561	1,871,461	9,653,022	6,546,904	4,191	6,551,095	325,714	8,250,000	1,965,365	4,921,708		2,024,318	2,472,183	810,324
3 Bank of Brit. North America.....	804,976	14,429	819,405	4,748,489	21	4,748,510	248,167	3,420,000	500,638	2,754,479		7,072	297,104	1,335,970
4 Bank of Toronto.....	939,437		939,437	7,961,090		7,961,090	240,141	1,000,000	541,710	2,734,867			13,501	1,335,970
5 The Molsons Bank.....	539,655		539,655	6,324,014		6,324,014	239,000	2,750,000	498,697	2,416,330		15,559	79,723	1,932,240
6 Banque Nationale.....	254,294	1,191	255,486	3,355,174	140	3,355,314	100,000	2,700,000	421,330	1,032,444			13,501	799,300
7 Merchants Bank of Canada.....	3,746,861	1,001,522	4,748,384	5,055,519		5,055,519	366,000	7,000,000	961,397	4,584,405		3,523	168,067	1,440,629
8 Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	119,550		119,550	301,707		301,707	62,859		351,658	1,209,413		1,976,260	11,740	76,864
9 Union Bank of Canada.....	947,996	13,570	961,567	7,314,266	2	7,314,268	260,000	3,800,000	487,405	1,832,139		58,012	434,219	1,600,226
10 Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	8,989,710	7,608,968	16,598,678	12,390,375	14,000	12,404,376	856,108	11,500,000	2,153,308	10,237,170		1,429	639,703	5,363,330
11 Royal Bank of Canada.....	5,927,130	6,653,998	12,581,129	18,138,517	2,570	18,141,088	742,818	18,950,000	10,991,028	3,275,188		23,656	614,207	8,525,168
12 Dominion Bank.....	1,923,501	68	1,923,570	7,496,538		7,496,538	300,000	2,800,000	948,888	3,275,188		9,713	151,480	2,146,680
13 Bank of Hamilton.....	878,183		878,183	3,121,429		3,121,429	158,500	600,000	481,557	1,740,033		74,453		647,666
14 Standard Bank of Canada.....	1,408,642	53,000	1,461,642	4,797,324		4,797,324	175,000	3,000,000	341,859	2,335,659			75,883	411,185
15 Banque d'Hochelega.....	389,765		389,765	1,630,292		1,630,292	200,000	2,600,000	905,366	1,634,352		319,864	24,748	387,518
16 Bank of Ottawa.....	995,634		995,634	2,656,351		2,656,351	211,000	2,100,000	387,740	2,053,856		1,009,607	10,681	1,027,125
17 Imperial Bank of Canada.....	2,554,119		2,554,119	6,131,983		6,131,983	380,965	4,500,000	1,049,418	3,041,856		980,556	442,136	2,962,751
18 Home Bank of Canada.....	115,473		115,473	2,555,166		2,555,166	105,000		169,921	3,455,510		113,689	23,433	333,421
19 Sterling Bank of Canada.....	70,208		70,208	1,221,515		1,221,515	64,880		152,335	516,013		5,830	35,939	248,218
20 Weyburn Security Bank.....	17,658		17,658	155,575		155,575	19,750		23,995	6,577		241,078		111,039
Total.....	56,393,697	18,828,682	75,222,384	186,181,659	74,827	186,256,486	5,845,902	91,470,000	25,854,067	73,238,661	400,000	4,840,301	9,108,360	54,455,629

Of the deposit in Central Gold Reserves \$14,210,000 is in gold coin; the balance is in Dominion Notes.

The following table shows the call loans abroad in August as compared with previous returns:—

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
January ..	\$ 85,796,641	\$ 134,248,552	\$ 155,747,476	\$ 132,687,066
February ..	89,800,982	139,138,651	162,344,556	160,239,494
March ..	101,938,685	141,880,989	161,616,735	167,206,701
April ..	121,522,971	147,146,443	159,156,954	179,818,531
May ..	136,098,835	163,400,659	168,692,675	172,259,879
June ..	124,604,875	182,757,000	159,133	170,034,476
July ..	117,821,174	177,121,733	151,875,676	167,112,836
August ..	120,607,677	171,380,353	176,610,625	160,544,990
September.	135,108,412	173,877,586	166,480,004	
October ..	120,681,624	189,346,216	151,018,747	
November.	135,530,562	183,250,389	139,832,552	
December.	137,157,869	173,878,134	134,483,482	

The present falling off movement in the volume of call loans abroad has continued for several months, but the decline this month is somewhat larger than usual.

The following table shows the course of the principal loan accounts during recent years:—

	Current loans in Canada.	Current loans elsewhere.	Call loans in Canada.	Call loans elsewhere.
August.				
1913 ..	\$ 857,882,613	\$ 46,339,298	\$ 67,233,983	\$ 90,041,292
1914 ..	836,574,099	47,314,832	69,229,045	96,495,473
1915 ..	758,342,735	44,968,445	71,855,565	120,607,677
1916 ..	739,938,513	66,556,371	86,351,216	171,380,353
1917 ..	836,420,670	87,082,849	71,204,351	178,610,625
1918 ..	920,775,269	101,551,546	73,509,571	160,544,990

1918—VICTORY LOAN BULLETIN—1918

CAMPAIGN NOTES

COMMITTEE REPORTS

PERSONAL MENTION

The Editorial Department will be pleased to receive and publish each week items of news for this page.

SAVING INSURES AGAINST ADVERSITY

The uncertainties of the future should induce all to save. Business skies are blue to-day, but no one knows what they may be to-morrow. Thrift is the best insurance against adverse conditions. It is also the cheapest insurance. It costs nothing and all may exercise it. What Canadian is there to-day who cannot save something? Even in war-torn France people save. How much more should they do so in Canada? Not to save is for Canadians to lose out in the race for business following the war. They must provide their own capital, which necessitates saving. Save for Victory.

REGINA DIVISION GETS INTO ACTION

Regina's big offensive in connection with the forthcoming Victory Loan campaign was gotten under way at a meeting held in the city on September 28th for the purpose of completing the organization of the Regina division. All parts of the Regina division were represented. Mr. R. G. McCuish, convener of the committee, presided.

Regina, it is understood, will have a fair share of the burden of the loan to carry, and as a result, the officials are desirous that the work of organizing for the campaign should be completed at an early date. The division will be divided into subdivisions and the subdivision organization will be undertaken at once. The division covers a big territory, and a large number of towns, villages and municipalities are included in the district.

NEW WESTMINSTER TO BUY VICTORY BONDS

The city of New Westminster will probably subscribe \$75,000 to the next Victory Loan. This probability was touched on at the city council meeting on September 23rd, when a communication on the subject of the forthcoming campaign was referred to the finance committee for report. Ald Johnston, chairman of the finance committee, stated that there will be about \$75,000 of sinking funds available for an investment of this nature, and as the council's policy for several years has been to invest in government issues to the extent of the sinking funds available, there is no reason to suppose that a departure will be made at this juncture.

The city at present holds Canada War Loan bonds to the extent of \$340,000. Three subscriptions have been made in succeeding years, and last year these holdings were consolidated in bonds of the last issue.

At a conference held in Yorkton on September 25th, the Yorkton division was organized for the 1918 Victory Loan. Confidence was expressed that the objective of a million and a half dollars would be attained. Delegates were present from all parts of the province.

Mr. George M. Reid has been chosen by the minister of finance to head the London Victory Loan organization, and his acceptance has been announced. Mr. Reid was one of the chief lieutenants of the late Sir George C. Gibbons in the last campaign, when nearly \$7,000,000 worth of bonds were sold in London.

TO OPEN LOAN CAMPAIGN

Sir Thomas White left on October 4th, for Winnipeg, where on October 8th he will open the Victory Loan campaign. The minister will give facts and figures to show how the country's war activity and the volume of its war business is predicted upon the success of the Victory Loan. The objective of the loan is \$500,000,000. Sir Thomas, after speaking in Winnipeg, will go to Saskatoon and then to the coast. On the way back he will speak at Edmonton, Calgary and Regina.

SASKATOON PREPARING FOR VICTORY LOAN DRIVE

Saskatoon division organized on September 26th, for the forthcoming Victory Loan campaign. A strong executive was appointed, and the division was divided into twenty-one subdivisions. The following will represent their respective subdivisions on the central committee for the Saskatoon division:—

Saskatoon city, W. A. Porteous, J. M. McKay, F. R. McMillan, R. R. Morgan, J. J. Leddy, T. D. M. Osborne, Harley Henry, L. M. Bidwell, A. H. Hanson, J. D. Miller; and these for the districts Delisle, W. S. Morgan; Rosetown, P. Murphy; Kindersley, Judge Baldwin; Biggar, Dr. S. A. Shaw; Wilkie, J. H. Galloway; Unity, Humphreys; Kerrobert, J. D. Rodney; Dodsland, J. R. Reader; Young, C. E. Matteredly; Humboldt, Mayor R. Telfer; Lanigan, Mayor Calver; Henley, J. L. Gessell; Dundurn, W. S. Fisher; Vonda, J. H. Currie; Aberdeen, Wm. S. Lawrence; Warman, F. J. Pierce; Perdue, J. H. Reid; Asquith, C. E. Davis; Kinley, R. J. Wells; Langham, J. Beaton.

PRESS TO GIVE VICTORY LOAN UTMOST SUPPORT.

As a result of a conference between the editors and publishers of Manitoba, in the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, on September 27th, the fullest support of the press of the province was pledged for the Victory Loan campaign. Mr. J. W. Dafeo, chairman of the Victory Loan press news and feature committee of Manitoba, presided. Addresses were given by A. L. Crossin, vice-chairman of the Manitoba Victory Loan committee, and J. A. Anderson, secretary of the latter body. Prior to the adjournment a committee was selected to co-operate with the Central Press organization in Toronto.

The following Winnipeg members were approved of by the meeting: J. W. Dafeo, chairman; Knox Magee, R. L. Richardson, F. C. Pickwell, W. J. Healey, Norman Lambert, H. F. M. Ross, G. W. Prout, Robt. Lipsett, F. E. Troutman, John Stovel, G. H. Saults, J. J. Vopini, Frank Dyaak, and G. F. Chipman.

The representatives from the different Manitoba districts were elected as follows: T. Beveridge, Melita; H. J. Monteith, Killarney; W. J. Rowe, Manitow; H. B. Ballantyne, Emerson; L. McLaughlin, Virden; C. H. Cowie, Carberry; N. Hewitt, Holland; D. Cannon, Minnedosa; T. McIntyre, Russell; Alex. Dunlop, Neepawa; J. Blackey, Grandview; A. S. Weir, The Pas; G. R. Porter, Portage; J. A. Stratton, Stonewall; R. W. Stewart, Selkirk; A. H. Tremauden, Beausejour; and J. B. Whitehead, Brandon.

Mr. N. H. Stevens has again been selected chairman for the forthcoming Victory Loan campaign for Kent County. Five vice-chairmen have also been selected.

Monetary Times

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The Monetary Times was established in 1867, the year of Confederation. It absorbed in 1869 The Intercolonial Journal of Commerce, of Montreal; in 1870, The Trade Review, of Montreal; and the Toronto Journal of Commerce.

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When changing your mailing instructions, be sure to state fully both your old and your new address.

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THE WAR AND WHEAT PRICES

The remarkable series of important victories recently won by allied arms in France, Palestine and Macedonia has strengthened the general conviction that the overcoming of enemy resistance is now within measurable distance. Many observers consider it quite probable that the war will have concluded before the year 1919 has far progressed. If these expectations are realized, immediate relief would be experienced by the market for government bonds. One would expect that the securities of Great Britain, United States, Canada, France and other allied countries would show appreciation in value; but, even if the quotations did not at once rise sharply on its becoming clear that peace was in sight, the market would nevertheless be relieved from the necessity of providing for vast continuous or successive issues of new bonds. The business community in general would also find some relief in the prospect of the removal of certain of the special war taxes, which have proved to be particularly burdensome. While it is recognized that the legacies of the war will be such as to prevent any great immediate reduction of taxation, steps can be taken when peace returns in the direction of readjusting the load, so that Canadian trade and industry can continue to develop satisfactorily as in past years.

The whole Dominion is profoundly interested in the question as to how prices of agricultural products will be affected by the termination of the war. Western Canada in particular is giving much thought to this matter. If grain prices then are such as to yield the farmer a satisfactory profit, it is certain that the accessible unoccupied fertile lands of the West will be quickly brought under the plow. That would mean, in all probability,

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a steady and rapid growth, not only of the farming population, but also of the western towns and cities; it would mean, also, a rapid rise of the West's production, representing increased wealth for the Dominion. On the other hand, an era of discouragingly low prices for wheat would have a tendency to check the growth of the western provinces and keep down their production. However, it can be said that the situation as at present existing does not point to disastrous cuts in wheat prices when the war is ended. It is, of course, to be expected that with the return of peace the demand for some commodities which we have been exporting actively will cease entirely; and probably some of the keenness or insistence in the demand for grain and other articles of commerce will be missing, thus tending to cause decline in prices. But it is well known that there is a great shortage of the world's supply of foodstuffs, and, owing to the devastation and destruction caused by the war, it will certainly be several years before the general production can be brought to an equality with the world's needs. During that period, at any rate, Canadian farmers are likely to get prices for their wheat which will yield them satisfactory profits.

So it appears likely that, apart altogether from the uncertainties regarding termination of the war, agriculturists here and in the United States can go ahead and seed their land with reasonable confidence that when the harvest of 1919 matures prices will not be on an unprofitable basis. Since the extremely high prices came in, early in 1916, the western Canadian farmers have not been so fortunate as to have a bumper crop. While the crop of 1915 broke all records, most of that was sold before prices reached the \$2 level. In 1919, if labor difficulties can be overcome, there will be another chance for the combination of a large yield and high prices.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MUNICIPAL CHANGES

Principal among the provisions of the proposed changes in the Municipal Act of British Columbia is the establishment of a Local Government Board, which has been favorably considered by the provincial administration. The proposal is to have it and the public utilities commission combined to save extra machinery, and while the government would escape certain duties which would be performed by the board, it would assume the responsibility. The new act is designed to give municipalities almost carte blanche in legislation under the supervision of a local government board, the proposal being that they would not need to go to the legislature year by year to obtain powers to pass by-laws to meet new conditions which may arise. This is practically transferring to municipalities the legislative powers which are now centred in the legislature itself.

With wider powers, councils will be able to initiate measures, and, after submitting them to the board, put them to the people to be decided. In this way, every financial or other scheme would receive full consideration before it was finally passed. One of the radical changes of the new act will be to eliminate police commissioners, the councils doing the work, and a system of county crown attorneys will be set up. This will give the attorney-general more power in this field. The local government board will fix the number of policemen in each municipality.

The innovation has met with the approval of the United British Columbia Municipalities which met in Penticton a week ago, and is viewed with favor by business men generally. At first view, it may be thought that the powers to be conferred are rather great, but the same has been thought in other instances, but it was found that everything worked out satisfactorily. It is considered that the establishment of a board of this nature will be of value in promoting financial stability, and the fact that it will be active all the year round will be of immense benefit to municipalities. The board will no doubt have power to settle difficulties existing between adjacent municipalities, who will have the privilege of putting their case before it and thus obtain immediate settlement. The objection has been raised in one or two instances of the local government board and the public utilities commission being combined, but it is regarded by others that not only will extra machinery be saved but the board will have a greater insight to municipal problems by reason of the matters which will come up.

Every time you purchasers of Victory Bonds read of what Canadians are doing in France, you can truthfully say, "I had a hand in this—It is partly my work."

FIGHTING THE FIRE DRAGON

October 9th is to be observed as fire prevention day in the Province of Ontario. This action is taken in co-operation with a similar observance in many of the United States, and the propaganda work in Ontario is undertaken by the Provincial Fire Marshal's office. Public appeals are being made in every possible way, and the organization of the schools will be utilized to impress upon the children of the province the destructibility of fires and the necessity of preventing them. The Ontario government is also operating through a Fire Prevention league, which was formed a month ago; through this organization those directly or indirectly interested in the work are enabled to co-ordinate their efforts with those of the fire marshal.

Preventive work of this kind is something new in Canada, but a similar league is being planned in British Columbia. The action is stimulated by very heavy losses of late years in Canada, and more particularly during the nine months of this year which are already past. Canada's fire losses are unquestionably too heavy, and many of the fires can be prevented. In comparing statistics of fire losses here with those in European countries, however, it is well to remember that our property wealth per capita is much greater than that of those countries, and our loss of property by fire would, therefore, be expected to be proportionately greater. However, when this allowance is made, our showing is still quite unfavorable.

While every one admits the necessity for fire prevention, opinions as to ways and means are not so unanimous. It is already apparent, however, that no single measure will prove fully effective. Effort, it seems, must be individual, corporate, and public, and must be stimulated by the sense of monetary loss and gain, as well as the more remote advantage of national interest. There must be no such thing as over-insurance, because where this is permitted the advantage of the property holder at once comes into conflict with that of the public. Insurance companies have everything to lose by any laxness in this direction, and their constant effort is to prevent over-insurance. They are not, however, concerned with the volume of fire loss as a whole, because their profit is derived from a margin over and above losses, and rates are fixed accordingly. If losses are increasing while rates are fixed, they will, no doubt, incur temporary loss, and vice versa; but ultimately rates will be determined by the proportion of loss to property insured, plus a margin for dividends and the cost of management.

What can be done by public action remains to be seen; it is unfortunate that in work of this kind there is no accurate means of checking up the return on money expended. Efforts of this kind by states across the line have, however, already met with appreciable success, and unquestionably Canada offers an excellent field of opportunity for work such as Ontario has initiated.

At a meeting of the citizens of the rural municipality of Victoria, held at Holland, Man., called by G. H. Balls, organization manager for the district, it was decided to organize and assist in every way. The following executive committee was appointed:—J. J. Staples, A. W. Goulding, W. R. Ross, W. H. Wiggins, D. Evans, F. H. Dagg, Alf. Smith, D. J. McGowan, Wm. Jeffrey, Wm. Turner, Chas. Hooper, Jos. Morrow, Donald Carnegie, Rev. H. Heynen, J. Langman, Alex. Sundell, Wm. Tuckwood, A. K. Berry, E. Barnville and F. H. Campbell. J. Rinn was chosen publicity manager.

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PERSONAL NOTES

MR. ALBERT VICKERS, chairman of Vickers, Limited, has resigned.

MR. C. W. I. WOODLAND, manager for Canada and Newfoundland, of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, is at present making a business tour of the western provinces.

MR. WM. H. MOORE, secretary of the Canadian Northern Railway, has resigned. Mr. R. P. Ormsby, who formerly held the post of assistant secretary, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Moore.

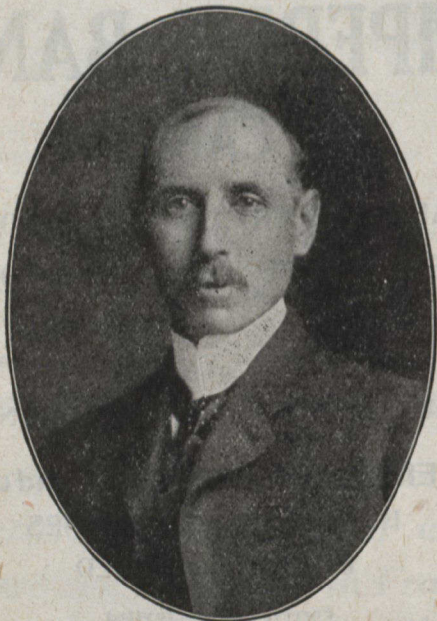
LIEUT.-COL. F. H. DEACON, of Messrs. F. H. Deacon and Company, bond brokers, Toronto, has been appointed chief inspector of military accounts for the Dominion of Canada. Latterly he has been assistant deputy-inspector of accounts in Eastern Canada.

MR. GEORGE A. KINGSTON, commissioner of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, has been elected president of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards. The convention of this association was held in Madison, Wisconsin, the last week in September. Among the papers read was one by Mr. T. Norman Dean, statistician of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board.

MR. WALTER J. BARR, president of the Goldsmiths Stock Company of Canada, Limited, last week celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of beginning his business career in Toronto. In celebration of this he very graciously donated \$6,000 to various Toronto institutions. Mr. Barr has had the unique distinction of putting in this half century of business experience within the confines of the short city block between Jordan and Yonge Streets, on Wellington Street. Commencing as junior clerk he, in process of time, became the president of what is the oldest established wholesale jewelry and watch business in Canada, it having been successfully operated for over eighty-one years.

FORTY-ONE YEARS IN BANKING BUSINESS

MR. A. R. CAPREOL, after forty-one years in the service of the Imperial Bank of Canada, latterly as manager of the Yonge and Queen Street branch, has retired. He was very



A. R. CAPREOL.

popular in business and social circles, but since his son was killed in France he has never been the same man. During the past two years his health has been very poor, and about four months ago he practically gave up business entirely.

Mr. Capreol will be succeeded by Mr. A. R. Martin, who is at present manager of the Toronto branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada.

INVESTMENTS AND THE MARKET

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

Provincial Paper Company.—The company is in a strong operating position. At its own mills at Georgetown, Thorold and Mille Roches there is a plentiful supply of pulpwood on hand. In fact so well placed is the company as regards pulpwood that it will be unnecessary to cut at all this winter, a full year's supply being available either at its own mills or at the Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Company, which is controlled by the Provincial Paper.

The company is at present operating slightly better than a year ago, the output running at about the same. Prices of the company's products show little change from a year ago, and for the nine months period ending this month earnings are correspondingly good.

Nipissing Mining Company.—The company on October 21 will disburse profits of 10 per cent. to its shareholders. The disbursement will be in the form of the regular 5 per cent. dividend and a bonus of 5 per cent., making in all \$600,000. This will bring the total paid this year up to \$1,500,000. The financial position of the Nipissing is the strongest in the company's history. Cash in bank, Canadian and United States war bonds, value of ore on hand and in process, and bullion ready for shipment amount to \$3,720,923. This compares with \$3,472,021 three months ago. Including the dividend payable in October, the total disbursements of the Nipissing since going on a dividend basis on July 20, 1906, amount to \$17,640,000. Total production to date amounts to around 51,000,000 ounces of silver, with a value of approximately \$30,561,827.17. This is not far under one-sixth of the entire production of the Cobalt camp.

Canadian Allis-Chalmers, Limited.—It is expected that the company in 1918 will earn net before taxes at least \$10,000,000. Recent months have shown profits at the rate of over \$11,000,000. In the fiscal year to December 31 last Allis-Chalmers earned \$4,749,102 before taxes, so that the promise of 1918 is for a net before war taxes 110 per cent. larger than last. The quarterly reports of Allis-Chalmers, like those of Midvale Steel and certain other companies, do not show the reserve for taxes, nor do they make it entirely clear that the net as published is after a set-up for taxes that in 1918 will probably reach \$5,000,000, or substantially 50 per cent. of anticipated earnings. Allis-Chalmers has not expanded its gross sales as rapidly as Worthington Pump for example, but its failure to do so is purely a reflection of labor shortage. Given ability to run double shifts, Allis-Chalmers could easily produce at an annual rate of \$70,000,000, instead of the present \$36,000,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The following are the earnings of Canada's transcontinental railways for the first three weeks in September:—

		Canadian Pacific Railway.		
		1917.	1918.	Inc. or dec.
Sept. 7	.....	\$2,666,000	\$3,053,000	+ \$387,000
Sept. 14	.....	2,691,000	2,915,000	+ 224,000
Sept. 21	.....	2,904,000	3,114,000	+ 150,000
		Grand Trunk Railway.		
Sept. 7	.....	\$ 992,613	\$1,346,536	+ \$353,923
Sept. 14	.....	977,154	1,415,000	+ 437,846
Sept. 21	.....	1,037,721	1,458,812	+ 421,091
		Canadian Northern Railway.		
Sept. 7	\$ 715,800	\$ 901,000	+ \$185,200
Sept. 14	751,300	873,900	+ 122,600
Sept. 21	770,200	916,100	+ 145,900

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The Bank of British North America
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The Court of Directors hereby give notice that an interim dividend for the half year ended 31st May last, of Forty Shillings per share, less Income Tax, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, will be paid on the 5th day of October next to the Proprietors of shares registered in the Dominion of Canada.

The Dividend will be payable at the legal par of exchange on the 5th day of October next.

No transfer can be made between the 21st instant inclusive and the 4th proximo inclusive, as the books must be closed during that period.

JACKSON DODDS,
Secretary.

No. 5 Gracechurch Street,
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5th September, 1918.



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Revelstoke	Kingsville	Woodstock	Boulevard
Vancouver	Kirkton	Zurich	" Cote St. Paul
" East End	Kitchener	QUEBEC	" Park & Bernard
MANITOBA	Lambton Mills	Arthabaska	" Montreal, West
Winnipeg	London	Bedford	" Tetreaultville
" Portage Av.	Lucknow	Chicoutimi	Pierreville
ONTARIO	Meaford	Cowansville	Quebec
Alvinston	Merlin	Drummondville	" Upper Town
Amherstburg	Morrisburg	Poster	Richmond
Aylmer	Norwich	Fraserville	Roberval Sorel
Belleville	Ottawa	and Riviere du	Sutton St. Cesaire
Brockville	Owen Sound	Loup Station	St. Flavie Stn.
Brucefield	Port Arthur	Knowlton	St. Ours
Chesterville	Ridgetown	Lachine	St. Therese de
Clinton Delhi	Simcoe	Lachute Matane	Blainville
Dutton Drumbo	Smith's Falls	Mont Joli	Trois Pistoles
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MARKETING CANADA'S GRAIN

An Address Delivered at the Annual General Meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange

BY W. R. BAWLF,

President, Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

At the annual meeting of this exchange last year my predecessor gave a sketch of the main effects of the war upon the grain trade of this continent. With your permission, I desire to continue the story commenced by my predecessor, and to note briefly how the grain trade at Winnipeg was affected during the year.

I wish to begin by reminding you that the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada did not attempt to regulate the marketing of coarse grains. As you know, the United States authorities did not fix the prices of coarse grains, and it would be difficult for Canada to fix the price of, for example, oats, so long as the price was not fixed in the United States. In addition to that, the Canadian government did not provide a buyer for coarse grains, and our experience during the past year has shown that if the price of any grain is to be fixed, provision must be made so that some buyer will take the grain at the fixed price, and provision must also be made for carrying charges. No such provision had been made in Canada.

Owing to the congestion of the railways in the United States during the winter months, the prices of coarse grains in the United States varied rapidly and considerably, and these variations were regarded by some as due to speculation in the grain exchanges. It is now, I think, very generally conceded that the trouble during the past winter was one of transportation, and not one of speculation in the markets. To some extent the trouble was perhaps enhanced by the policy of the United States in regard to substitutes for wheat flour. This policy resulted in an increased demand for coarse grains, and that at a time when the railways were badly congested. As the prices of coarse grains went higher, there was considerable demand on both sides of the boundary line for government regulation of the marketing of the coarse grains. The United States authorities, however, declined to fix prices on grains other than wheat, and declined to interfere in any drastic way with the commercial methods of marketing coarse grains. Indeed, it is not incorrect to say that the United States Food Administration relied upon the grain exchanges to prevent, or minimize, undue speculation, and this is the policy adopted by the United States for the coming year, so far as coarse grains are concerned.

The same policy was followed in Canada. So far as Winnipeg is concerned, the marketing of coarse grains during the past year has not been regulated by the government through the Board of Grain Supervisors. It has been, however, to some extent controlled by the council of the grain exchange itself. What was done in this market in regard to coarse grains during the past twelve months was done by the council of the grain exchange and its committees, and such regulation as was put into force by the council of the exchange was caused chiefly by the movement of prices in the United States, and this, in turn, as I have stated above, was due chiefly to transportation congestion, and partially to the increased demand for coarse grains. The council of the grain exchange did not seek to interfere in any way with legitimate trading in coarse grains. Its whole purpose was the prevention of anything in the nature of undue speculation, which, in the opinion of the council, would have been most undesirable, if not most prejudicial, to the permanent interests of the exchange.

Wheat.

The marketing of wheat during the past year was controlled to some extent by the Canadian government through the Board of Grain Supervisors. I wish particularly to remind you that the power given to the Board of Grain Supervisors was a limited power. The board could fix the price of wheat, and in order to make the price effective it could commandeer wheat. It could also provide for carrying charges, but it could do very little more. If you compare the powers of the board with those vested in the corresponding body in the United States, you will appreciate what I mean. The United States authorities could negotiate with the repre-

sentatives of the allied governments; could specify the place at which the allied governments should accept delivery of the wheat; could purchase wheat and sell it to the agents of the allied governments, or to mills; and could determine all the conditions of such delivery. In other words, when the allied governments decided to create an agency for the purchase of grain in the United States, the United States government decided to reply by creating an agency supported by the United States government to negotiate with the agents for the Allies. They took this step on the simple ground that if the allied peoples were to buy through a government body, the United States producers and dealers should be able to sell through a government body, and in this way they could properly protect and safeguard United States interests. An individual is at a disadvantage in negotiating with a government. Individuals in the United States would have been at a disadvantage in negotiating with the body that represented Great Britain, France and Italy. Consequently, the United States government interposed a grain corporation, and the representatives of the allied governments had to deal or negotiate with the representatives of the United States government, and they had to negotiate not merely about the price of the grain, but about everything connected with the marketing of grain.

In the United States, therefore, there was a United States government body which controlled the marketing of all grain and grain products in the United States. That corporation can buy grain if necessary, but one of its main objects is undoubtedly to negotiate with the Wheat Export Company, and thereby arrange for the export of grain and grain products. In the United States, therefore, dealers, millers and all connected with the marketing of grain are not compelled to accept the control of any commission or board sitting in London. In Canada, on the other hand, apart from the fixing of the price by the Board of Grain Supervisors and from such arrangements as are made necessary by the fixing of the price, there was during the past year no body competent to perform the functions performed by the United States Grain Corporation. The result is that, apart from the fixing of the price, the control of the marketing of Canadian grain was not in Canadian hands. It was in the hands of the Wheat Export Company, acting under instructions received from either the British Royal Commission or some other body in England.

This led to some rather strange developments during the past year. Through the winter months it became practically impossible for any shipper other than the Wheat Export Company to get a car for the hauling of wheat east all-rail. Just how this situation arose it is difficult to say, but the result of it was not hard to understand. The result was that Canadian firms who had been in the business of shipping and forwarding grain for many years could no longer ship a carload of Canadian wheat to a Canadian mill east of the Great Lakes, and this domestic business fell into the hands of the company representing the allied governments.

During the winter months there was an insistent call from the allied communities for wheat. The Board of Grain Supervisors commandeered wheat at various points in the west, ordered it into the government elevators at Calgary, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg, to be delivered there to the Wheat Export Company for shipment to the seaboard. Although the climatic conditions were not favorable for rail transportation, a considerable quantity of wheat was in this way forced to the seaboard and shipped across the ocean. This all-rail shipping in midwinter is rather expensive, and the commandeering and diversion meant a considerable disturbance of commercial methods, but we can console ourselves with the thought that we were responding to very urgent appeals from the allied communities, and we do not grudge either the expense or the disturbance if thereby we were meeting a real need amongst the Allies in Europe.

When navigation opened there was not a large quantity of wheat left and the arrangement made for the supply of wheat to the eastern mills through the Wheat Export Company was continued, so that for the first time in the history of the Dominion, and for the first time since the war broke out four years ago, Canadian firms could not sell a cargo of wheat to Canadian mills east of the lakes.

The story, therefore, of the marketing of western wheat during the past year is a short and simple one. The government, through its board of supervisors, fixed the price and the carrying charge. The wheat was delivered to the representatives of the Allies, Fort William. This was applied not only to the wheat exported, but also to the wheat consumed

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The Standard Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend Notice No. 112

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending 31st October, 1918, and that the same will be payable at Head Office in this City and at its Branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of November, to Shareholders of record of the 19th of October, 1918.

By order of the Board,
C. H. EASSON,
General Manager

Toronto, September 21st, 1918.



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Paid-up Capital, \$7,000,000

Reserve Funds, 7,421,292

Total Deposits (Dec. 1917), \$103,000,000

Total Assets (Dec. 1917), 136,000,000

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in Canada. The representatives of the Allies bought not only all the grains for export, but handled also the grains for consumption by eastern mills. They secured all the cars during the winter months and all the boats during the summer months.

Needless to state, this situation was not acceptable to the grain trade either in this city or in Fort William, Toronto or Montreal. It is recognized that the exporting of grain from the Canadian seaboard to the allied countries is, in a commercial sense, impossible during the war, and that nothing can be done, so far as shipping grain from the seaboard to Great Britain is concerned, but it has never been admitted by the trade—and is not admitted to-day—that there was any real justification for a method of handling our grain which results in long-established grain firms being thrown out of business altogether. The trade have always held that they could have put the wheat across the lakes and delivered it to the Wheat Export Company at eastern lake ports, or the seaboard, under such regulations as the government of Canada might approve, without sacrificing in any way efficiency or despatch in the handling of the vessels, or interfering in the slightest degree with the flow of wheat to the allied peoples. They have held, and they still hold, that the machinery for loading and forwarding the grain from the head of the lakes was a machinery created, not by the allied governments or their representatives, but by the grain trade at Winnipeg—a machinery which had been tested and found efficient years before the creation of the Wheat Export Company. They have held, and hold still, that it was only because the agent for the allied governments could utilize the machinery which the grain trade created that he could perform the service he did with efficiency. They have held, and still hold, that with the machinery which the grain trade created and the control of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada, the movement of wheat across the lakes could be performed with despatch and satisfaction to the allied governments without sacrificing Canadian firms that will be needed when the war ends. They have held, and they hold to-day, that within the Dominion of Canada the whole system of the marketing and handling of grain should be controlled by the government of Canada, and not by any commission, or board, or body created either by Great Britain or by Great Britain and her allies. The trade are prepared to accept any restrictions put upon them by the government of Canada, but they have had quite enough of restrictions imposed upon them from across the ocean.

The New Order-in-Council.

From time to time representatives of the grain trade of this city and other Canadian cities have appealed to the government of Canada to take control of the whole system of handling grain within the Dominion. As a result of very many interviews, the government passed an order-in-council under date of September 5th, 1918. In this new order-in-council the Dominion government takes over the control of the marketing and handling of the grain within the Dominion. It vests authority in the Board of Grain Supervisors in regard to grain consumed in Canada and grain exported to the Allies. It provides that the agent for the allied governments must negotiate with the board in regard to exported grain, and the board can specify the place at which the allied governments shall accept delivery, the prices and the terms, etc. It also increases the power of the Board of Grain Supervisors with regard to grain consumed in Canadian mills, and, in a word, through the Board of Grain Supervisors the government of Canada in this order-in-council takes control of the whole movement of grain.

This order-in-council is most acceptable to the grain trade of this city, and, we believe, to the grain trade of the Dominion. True enough, it will not restore future trading in wheat; it will not permit profiteering; it will not permit of large earnings in the handling of the wheat crop, so far as the trade are concerned; but it does provide for Canadian control of the greatest Canadian product, and control through a body which is accessible to the trade, and which is responsible to the government of Canada. This is all the grain trade have asked for, and the grain trade are willing to accept the control of the Board of Grain Supervisors in regard to the handling of the grain. It is not a matter of profits with the trade; it is a matter of survival, in the first instance, and in the second, it is a matter of principle. The grain trade have been, and are still, doing their share in regard to support of the government in its war efforts, but the grain trade do not believe that the methods of handling

Canadian grain since the war broke out have been either in the interest of Canada or in the interest of that relationship which should exist between Canada and the Motherland. It is a matter of regret to us to hear that there is opposition to this order-in-council. We trust it will be maintained by the government, and that, while we do our best for the winning of the war, we shall maintain the principle of Canadian autonomy in Canadian commerce.

The Crop Prospects

We all regret the fact that our grain crop in western Canada has been damaged by the wind, the drought and the frost during this season. You have seen the estimate published by the North-West Grain Dealers' Association—an estimate of about 163,000,000 bushels of wheat for the prairie provinces. The producers prepared and seeded a greatly increased acreage. They did their part, and they did it at considerable expense. It is a great disappointment to us all that we have not thirty bushels to the acre on the increased acreage seeded. How much wheat this country will be able to export as wheat out of its total crop it is difficult to say, and it is difficult to say how much wheat Canada will ship between now and the close of navigation. If a programme was formed on an estimate of about 160,000,000 bushels, then, considering the needs of this country for seed for the next year, the need for bread and the difficulty of finding substitutes for wheat flour, it would not be safe administration on the part of our authorities to provide less than 80,000,000 bushels of wheat for total home consumption. This would leave 80,000,000 bushels for export in the form of either wheat or flour. Of this 80,000,000 bushels, a considerable quantity should be milled in Canada, both in the interest of our milling industry, and more particularly in the interest of feed for live stock. The result would be that the quantity of wheat available for export as wheat this year on an estimate of 160,000,000 bushels crop cannot be a large one. The total business in wheat will not be large, but apparently the export part of it will be less important than the domestic business, which affords an additional reason for securing the domestic business of Canada for Canadian firms.

SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER

The annual report of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, which is given in full in this issue, shows a decline in net profits as compared with 1917. This change is attributed to the fixed price set for newsprint by the Dominion government. The company has so far manufactured newsprint exclusively, and has, therefore, been affected to a greater degree than were the other companies who manufactured other lines as well. However, compared with the company's business several years ago, the year was quite successful. Interest was paid on the funded debt and other obligations, and, in addition, one-half million dollars was appropriated to wipe out the deficiency account. The balance carried forward is now over \$1,000,000 as compared with less than \$1,000,000 one year ago. Considerable improvements were made during the year. To carry this out the assistance of the banks was required, which accounts for the increase in current liabilities.

The costs of production of some of the Canadian pulp and paper companies, according to summaries made by the paper controller, Mr. R. A. Pringle, K.C., is as follows:—

John R. Booth's	\$81.20
Domnaconna Paper Company	71.22
Spanish River	78.49
Laurentide	70.48
Rice Brothers	73.81
Abitibi Power and Paper Company	75.63
Belgo-Canadian	72.16

The costs of the Spanish River Company are, it will be seen, second in this list. The list does not, however, include the Brompton company nor the Fort Frances company. The costs of the latter are also high. In view of the increased price which has just been announced by the paper controller, the position of the company should be even better for the current year. The new price set is \$69 per ton instead of \$57. This new price is retroactive to July 1st, that is, the beginning of the Spanish River Company's financial year, and is to last to December 1st, when the price will again come up for consideration.

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AGGREGATE ASSETS 31st MARCH, 1918	\$ 53,798,600.00
	\$305,984,997.00



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FARMERS AND PRICES

War Has Undoubtedly Been Favorable to Farmers—
Rapid Price Changes are Dangerous

BY J. L. PAYNE.

The pinch of high prices, the restrictions on the consumption of certain staple foods and the growing anxiety with regard to the war have combined to focus public attention on the position of producers. The conviction is general in all the larger centres of population that prices are needlessly high, and that what is the consumer's burden in this regard is the farmer's gain. That is to say, the war has cast heavy obligations on one class in the community and given a substantial bonus to another class. Everybody falls within one class or the other, for we are all either producers or consumers of food. In this situation it is well to look at the facts calmly and without prejudice. There are two sides to the case.

The farmer has not escaped from the higher cost of living, as intensified by the war and founded in conditions which antedated the war. It costs him more to produce by precisely the larger amount he has to pay for what he buys. Justice demands that this higher cost of production shall be reflected in the price of what he has to sell. His labor, for example, costs him more than it did four years ago. He must also pay more for his machinery, his groceries, his clothing, his house furnishings, and so on. Beyond question he can make out a good case for better market prices for his beef, hogs, grain, butter, eggs and what else he produces. He carries on a business which demands hard work, long hours and some discomforts. His relationship to the whole scheme of urban life is so important, to say nothing about the successful prosecution of the war, that simple fair play demands he shall be met in a spirit of broad and encouraging liberality. He has not always been met in that spirit.

Relation of Costs and Selling Prices.

All this may be candidly admitted without disposing of the contention urged in many quarters that he is being paid excessive prices for his products. Let us try and get at the facts. In the first place, there is an obvious fallacy in arguing that because the farmer pays twice as much for his labor and machinery he should, therefore, get twice as much for what he produces. To begin with, he does not pay twice as much for either; but, assuming, for the sake of argument, that he does, where does that proposition land us? He does not buy a new set of farm equipment every year. His needs in that regard are spread over an average of about twenty years, and a liberal allowance would be \$120 per annum. The higher cost in 1917, as compared with 1914, would certainly not exceed 60 per cent. all round. For example, a binder which now costs \$205 was procurable at \$135 in 1914. His extra labor is limited to, say, ninety days, and where he paid \$1.50 per day five years ago, he now pays \$3. As a matter of fact, authentic statistics show he pays less than \$2, excluding board. The question is, To what extent does this extra outlay increase the cost of production? That is the fair way of looking at the matter.

Applying this basis of calculation to wheat, by way of illustration, it will be seen that if he raises one thousand bushels of the former, and nothing else, the additional cost for labor would be \$135 and for machinery \$120. That would be equal to exactly 13½ cents per bushel on account of labor and 12 cents per bushel on account of machinery, or 25½ cents for both. It is an extravagant allowance; yet his situation is by no means distressing, inasmuch as he now receives at least \$1.20 more for his wheat than he did in 1914. The same argument applies to oats. In other words, the advance in market price compensates him for his additional cost of production and leaves him with a margin of 94½ cents per bushel of wheat to the good. If he raised 2,000 bushels of wheat his profit would be proportionately larger. Without going into the calculation as it applies to all other farm products let it be said at once that his betterment is in the same ratio. The consumer pays the whole of it.

There is another aspect of this matter which cannot be ignored. The impression is general that the demand for beef and pork has risen to such proportions that serious inroads have been made on the available supply. Hence, we hear it said that high market prices have unavoidably grown out of the operations of the inexorable law of supply and

demand. There is absolutely no ground whatever for that view. Here are the facts from official sources with regard to the number of cattle, sheep and swine in the Dominion in 1915 as compared with the number at the end of 1917:—

	1915.	1917.
Milch cows	2,666,846	3,202,283
Other cattle	3,399,155	4,718,657
Sheep	2,038,662	2,369,358
Swine	3,111,900	3,619,382

It will be seen that the supply had made very material gains; and yet, in the face of what would seem to be a factor so vital and controlling, market prices have advanced enormously and beyond parallel. In the west farmers scarcely know what to do with their hogs. The supply appears to have passed beyond the immediate demand. Of course, it must be admitted that this situation applies to the Dominion as a whole. There have not been material increases in the supply in Ontario; but that only creates a problem in distribution, which is a vastly different thing than a problem in actual shortage in the face of urgent demand. To make matters worse, however, concurrently with this steady rise in the number of hogs in the country we have been importing heavily. In 1917 we brought in from the United States 94,173,110 pounds of pork, bacon, hams, etc. During that year we exported 225,603,971 pounds of the same products.

United States Supplies Increase.

Having alluded to our importations, it might be assumed that possibly, while we in Canada were adding to our herds, the United States supply had been diminished. Such a mistaken notion should be dispelled by the following figures issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington:—

	1915.	1918.
Milch cows	21,262,000	23,284,000
Other cattle	37,065,000	43,546,000
Swine	64,618,000	71,374,000

There was a slight decline in the number of sheep. Thus we are thrown back on the conclusion that, whatever else may be said in defence of existing high prices for meats, the real cause is not to be found in a rate of consumption at the expense of available supply. We must find some other reason. That reason is in part psychological and in part commercial. People expect prices to go up during the progress of a huge war. On the other hand, the moment business conditions become abnormal prices take on special activity. Analyze the matter as you will, however, the two basic causes will be found to be (1) unchecked exploitation by middlemen, and (2) lack of resistance by the great body of unorganized consumers. At once the thought is suggested that a situation produced by such causes is remediable. It is remediable. It would, however, be a narrow view to assert that no other agencies are in operation. There are assuredly other factors, and at such a time they all operate in one direction—upward. But the interests of the primary producer, as well as the interests of the sorely-pressed consumer, demand that a sane and scientific plan should be evolved which would stay the ascent of prices and quickly restore them to a more or less normal basis.

Prices Should be Stabilized.

Is such a plan practicable? To answer in the negative would be to place unwarranted limitations on the powers of the people to unite in action for the common good. If prices are undefensibly high, they certainly could be brought within the jurisdiction of some regulating tribunal. As a last resort, looking at the same time to increased production, farms and farmers might be conscripted. While this would appear on the surface to be a drastic step, it would at once take on a different character when its basis were made the paying of generous prices to farmers. The entire Dominion could be plotted as a single farm, and the natural corollary be the contemporaneous mobilization of an adequate supply of labor. Novel as the idea may seem, and open as it would be to objection by many, we must all see that the assurance of a full supply of food for the Allies would be an ample justification. When we are conscripting the city man's son, it surely would be a small matter to conscript the farmer's hog and his wheat, especially as the country would pay him liberally for both.

We gain nothing by refusing to look a stern situation in the face. Farmers are making unusual profits out of the war. Consumers of farm products are bearing a corresponding burden. Each has the same responsibility to do his bit.

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The interests of these two classes are mutual. It would be a grave mistake, therefore, to permit hard and uncharitable feelings to take root in the cities and towns of the country. They would survive the war. The way to a clear and amicable understanding is to get the facts of the case in hand and then come together for an adjustment of prices through some competent commission. The thing is practicable. The vast and vital interests at stake make action imperative.

The futility of high prices is obvious. They do not increase the supply by a single ounce. For the most part, they create unearned profits for a few and impose hardships on many. We should, however, be warned by the lessons of history. After the battle of Waterloo there was an immediate and tremendous reaction in market values, so that places were changed. Producers became the sufferers, because they could not get enough for their commodities to sustain life. Something similar happened at the close of the American civil war. Whenever business gets on an artificially inflated basis it is inevitable that the pendulum of prices will swing violently to the other extreme. It would be infinitely better to have the whole process of production and selling made answerable to reasonable regulation, and then there would be less disturbance and less suffering. Surely the awful trials of war will teach us sanity in respect of these things. We should promote the common welfare by taking preventive measures before curative measures are demanded; but so long as scarcity or hindrances to distribution are held to be valid reasons for exorbitant prices there is no hope.

BUYING VICTORY LOAN ON PARTIAL PAYMENTS

Greenshields and Company, of Montreal, in offering their facilities for the purchase of Victory Loan bonds by partial payments, say:—

The country has adjusted its views since the first loan of \$50,000,000 was offered in the midst of much doubt in the autumn of 1915. A subscription of \$500,000,000 can now be counted on with confidence. Wealth has poured into the country in the past four years as a result of high prices for agricultural products sold abroad and an immense volume of war orders. The large sum asked for this autumn is required not only to finance our part in the war, but to maintain our business activity at home. Neither point needs elaboration, for the situation of heavy war costs at home and abroad, and of the necessity of lending money to the government that Europe's purchases of grain and supplies may be financed in Canada, is well understood.

That there will be no stinting of effort to reach the objective of the government by raising \$500,000,000 may be accepted as a matter of course. The patriotic motive in the temper of Canada to-day would assure the success of the loan. But more than patriotism can be advanced to support the argument. High commodity prices have reduced the purchasing power of the dollar until to-day it buys perhaps only a third—perhaps only a half—of what it would buy in normal times. Roughly, the dollar is worth little more than 50 cents, if comparison is made between its purchasing power a few years ago and now. The cycle will be completed in the years after the war, when commodity prices fall and the purchasing power of the dollar will rise. Therefore, every dollar saved to-day and invested in a Dominion of Canada bond, giving a high return and unquestioned security, is a dollar saved against the day when it will buy approximately double the amount of goods it can buy to-day.

We are prepared to offer as usual the facilities of our partial payment plan to readers of the Review who may wish to pay for their bonds out of current savings from month to month rather than from accumulated capital. A payment of \$10 will start the purchase of a \$100 bond; the balance can be paid off at the convenience of the client, with \$5 a month the minimum. The plan also makes it possible for a person to purchase more of the bonds than he might be able to if he had to depend on having on hand the sums requisite to meeting payments on the regular instalment dates as named by the government.

Manitoba farmers are producing increasing quantities of butter, despite inducements to grow wheat, and the greater production of the latter. Up to date, the province has exported a hundred carloads, besides supplying home trade. In 1912, 55 carloads were imported into the province and none exported.

UNITED KINGDOM WAR FINANCE

Chancellor of Exchequer Explains Policy of Continuous Borrowing and its Advantages

The Right Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, in the course of his speech at the Guildhall, on September 30th, on the occasion of the opening of the campaign for the second thousand million pounds in war bonds, said that of the two methods of raising money—namely, by periodical loans and continuous borrowings—the latter had been proved to be far the better, as it caused the smallest possible disturbance to the financial arrangements of the country, and was also an indication of staying power, on which the issue of the war depended. It was also far better from the point of view of post-war financial stability.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the wonderful amount of £1,200,000,000 sterling had hitherto been subscribed in war bonds. The new campaign aimed at a weekly subscription of twenty-five million sterling. He predicted no difficulty in raising this amount, as the money was there. He mentioned that, before the last war loan, in January, the amount on deposit at joint stock banks was £1,400,000,000 sterling, but to-day it was somewhere near £1,750,000,000 sterling. It was to that source he looked mainly for the flow into the government exchequer.

The chancellor called on the people generally to subscribe to the war bonds, and declared there was nothing to be gained by waiting, as it was improbable that any great loan would be issued during the war, and there was no likelihood of the rate of interest increasing. He announced that the present war bonds campaign included the "feed-the-guns" movement, which he had inaugurated at Trafalgar Square on July 10, while the hitherto most successful means of stimulating rivalry between various cities would be continued.

Mr. Bonar Law added that at the end of the first half of the current fiscal year the war expenditure, for the first time under the "votes-of-credit" system, had been less by about £130,000,000 sterling than the budget estimate.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, who followed, said that, unless such a peace was secured as to prevent a recurrence of wars in future, our work would be only half accomplished. Before the League of Nations set to work there must be a clean slate to make a league of nations possible. Complete victory was absolutely necessary. He declared that President Wilson's speech of a few days ago had all the characteristics which made the president's public utterances unique in state documents. Mr. Balfour asserted, however, that Germany could not be allowed to enter a league of nations unless she had not been merely obliged to change her profession of faith, but was bereft of all her dreams of world-domination and tyranny.

The municipality of Burnaby has taken in about \$15,000 in cash over the counter and under the hammer of the auctioneer, who is selling the tax lands of the municipality. Redeemed lands have also brought in a large amount of money, the total of which is not known at present.

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GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE IN BANKING

United States Discusses Present and Future Banking Problems, and Relation of Government to Private Initiative

Chas. H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, in an address at the convention of the American Bankers' Association, a few days ago, stated that, with half the world on a paper basis, some international banking agreement will have to be worked out to stabilize exchanges, after the war, and expedite the free movement of trade.

Mr. Sabin also expressed the view that in this undertaking private initiative should be given the widest scope and government activities restricted to measures of support. He said, in part:—

"For the first time in the history of the United States we have the opportunity of becoming a factor in international trade and finance. Our weaknesses are many. A banking system concentrated under one head, properly organized to meet the demands of different localities with larger institutions ready to meet the competition of the large concentration of credit in Europe and Germany may prove necessary.

"We must adjust our minds not only to the expansion of our own banking interests abroad, but perhaps even to co-operation with foreign banks in some international banking plan which will meet the exigencies forced upon us by the war. With half of the world on a paper basis, it is certain that some international banking agreement must be worked out if we are to stabilize the world's tokens of exchange, and expedite the trade of nations.

"It seems important that private initiative and enterprise should be given the widest possible latitude in this field, in keeping with the public interest.

"It seems equally important to me that government activities be restricted to the support of such enterprise, rather than to supplanting it. For instance, the original proposition to organize a foreign exchange bank in connection with our Federal Reserve system seemed to be unnecessary, as our present banking system is providing for these needs with greater efficiency and less expense than would be possible through any government agency.

"No governmental financial institution should be projected into the field of competition with privately owned banks. The government's function here is that of providing a reservoir of credit for the assistance of the banks, and any innovation which would change that relation appears unwise and unjustified.

"If it could be proved that a foreign trade bank could be organized as a government agency free from such objections, which would act as a service institution in co-operation and not in competition with private banks, it might be worthy of consideration, providing special care is taken in working out its details in order to avoid conflicting interests which might retard the development of our foreign trade.

"It is certain that we shall need united effort to meet the competition we shall face, and in lieu of a branch-banking system and banking amalgamations, American banks must work together on a basis of common interest and in the general interest."

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following is a statement of shipments of ore, in pounds, from Cobalt Station for the week ended September 27th, 1918:—

Dominion Reduction, 108,000; Aladdin Cobalt, 76,000; Beaver, 65,318; Mining Corporation, 64,198; Coniagas, 65,846; Kerr Lake, 47,172; Nipissing Mining Company, 152,700; McKinley-Darragh, 171,846. Total, 751,080.

The total shipments since January 1st now amount to 21,954,633 pounds, or 10,977.3 tons.

Calgary has been selected as the place for holding the 1919 convention of the Dominion Life Underwriters' Association. It is estimated that there will be 500 delegates at the convention, as there are over 1,500 members of this association in Canada.

MEXICAN INVESTMENTS

In their September letter the National City Bank, of New York, says:—

It is announced that Henry Ford intends to establish several plants for the manufacture of his tractor in Mexico. The plans for the first one call for the investment of \$1,000,000, and Mr. Ford states that the profits from the Mexican business will not be taken out of Mexico, but invested for the development of business in that country. This will be good news there if the people understand the benefits which come from the development of stable industries. Mr. Ford does not personally need any income from the Mexican plants. They will be worth much to Mexico but nothing to him, in any material or economic sense. He will be gratified if they prosper and disappointed if they do not, but Mexico's stake in the enterprise is more tangible and vital. Of course, Mr. Ford's policy in investing surplus profits for the development of other or larger business is the common policy of business men. But for the profits of the automobile business there would be no Ford tractor plant in either Mexico or the United States.

It is pertinent in this connection to speculate upon what the progress of Mexico would have been in the last seven years, and especially in the last four years, if there had been no revolution, and order and protection to industry and investments had been maintained. The country is a storehouse of the raw materials needed in industry the world over, besides having large capacity for food production. It had in 1910 a population of 15,000,000 people, lacking the capital and industrial experience to utilize these resources, even for their own use. The people needed industrial organization, leadership, and to be supplied with equipment. Development was then under way, millions of foreign capital had been invested, and its investment had created employment for thousands of the Mexican people. Wherever this had occurred the condition of the people was rapidly improving. Wages were advancing, schools were multiplying, and the standards of living were rising. Nobody would say that social conditions were all that could be desired, but it meant much that they were improving.

The war would have given an enormous impetus to Mexico's development. There has been a world shortage of silver, copper, lead, oil, sugar and other products of the country, the output of which might have been greatly increased in a state of peace. The resources were there, the labor supply was there, and conditions were such that capital would have poured into the country from the United States as never before. There would have been work for every man and woman who could be induced to work, and at wages never before approached in Mexico. The country would have had an industrial experience revolutionizing in its influence. Not only would the newly imported capital have established permanent industries, but the profits of these industries would have been likewise invested, every dollar of capital creating new demands for labor. The buying power of the Mexican people would have been doubled, thus opening new opportunities in all the home industries and stimulating the energies and faculties of the people.

Unfortunately, Mexico during the last seven years has been in the throes of revolution. Destructive instead of constructive influences have had sway. No doubt real grievances existed under the old regime and many participated in the revolution from honest and patriotic motives, but the lesson of these seven years of disorder is none the less impressive.

UNITED KINGDOM BONDS SOLD

A big deal in bonds has just been put through at Montreal by officers of the Canadian Foresters, in which a block of \$700,000 of United Kingdom bonds were sold to Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto. The order got the benefit of the exchange rate between Canada and the United States. The proceeds of this sale will be invested in the new issue of Canadian war bonds.

The inland revenue returns for the month of September show a net increase over the corresponding month last year of \$1,853,894, the total receipts for the month being \$4,194,322. Excise taxes brought in \$2,694,904 and war taxes \$1,462,540.

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5th September, 1918.

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WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager.

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LEGALITY OF CONTRACTS

Case Where Legal Contract Becomes Legal—Legality of Original Contract is Important

BY M. L. HAYWARD, B.C.L.

A contract has been defined as "an agreement between parties legally competent to contract to do or not to do a certain legal act."

It follows that if I make a contract with Jones to sell him 100 shares of United States Steel Common, then the contract is good, as a sale of United States Steel is a "legal" act. If, on the other hand, I agree to sell him German government bonds, the contract is void, as the sale of German bonds in this country is "illegal" and forbidden by law.

There is quite a large number of contracts which are illegal, as laws are frequently passed forbidding certain transactions. These laws are generally aimed at stock transactions on margin or otherwise—and if a contract is thus rendered illegal it is, of course, unenforceable and not worth the "blind" typewriter it is written on.

It is, therefore, important to know whether a contract is valid and binding or unenforceable and worthless. Let us then briefly discuss a number of instances where these rules apply.

It follows that if I make a certain contract, with my broker for instance, and the law makes that contract illegal, it is, of course, void and unenforceable.

Subsequent Law Makes Existing Contract Invalid.

Suppose, however, and, it is a case liable to arise at any time, that the contract mentioned is legal when made and is not forbidden by any law in existence at the time, but before the contract is carried out a law is passed rendering it illegal. Where do the parties to the contract stand?

On this point the American law is well settled, and such a law invalidates all uncompleted contracts, and neither party has any right of action against the other.

A case along this line decided by the Maine courts is right in point. In this case a party named Brown made a contract with a collecting agency on certain terms whereby the agency were to collect accounts for Brown according to a plan by which the accounts after being sued were advertised for sale.

Then, while the above contract was in force, a law was passed in Maine which provided that no "person, firm or corporation, shall publicly advertise for sale in any manner whatever, or for any other purpose whatever, any list or lists of debts, dues, accounts, demands, notes or judgments, containing the names of any or all of the persons who owe the same," and after this law came in force, the agency sued Brown on the contract.

The Maine Court held that the agency could not recover on the ground that the contract had practically been cancelled by the coming into effect of the law forbidding the subject matter of the contract.

General Rule Laid Down by Courts.

The same principle has been laid down by the United States courts in the following words:—

"It is well established by the English courts and by the courts of this country, federal and state, that where performance of a contract or agreement, lawful in its inception, becomes unlawful by reason of any subsequent event, the contract or agreement is thereby dissolved or terminated, in so far as it remains executory, and both parties are excused from its further performance."

This rule has been followed by the English and Canadian courts, the United States' Supreme Court, and by the State Courts of Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Vermont.

Where Illegal Contract Becomes Legal.

But take this case. I make a certain contract which is forbidden by the law and, therefore, unenforceable—with my broker, for example. Before carrying out the contract the law is repealed, so that from the time of the passing of the new law the contract is a legal one. After the repeal of the law can either party hold the other?

This question was passed on by the California Supreme Court in a case where a customer employed a broker to buy stock on margin, and at the time of the contract the law of California forbade the sale of corporate stock on margin, so that the contract was invalid.

Then, after the contract was made, the California law was amended so as to permit margin contracts in certain cases, and the broker contended that this made the previous contract legal and enforceable, and the question was whether the broker could hold the customer on the contract.

Held to be Invalid.

The California Court held that he could not on the ground that "the established rule is that if a contract is void by the law in force at the time it is made, the subsequent repeal of the law will not validate such contract."

The same rule has been stated by a leading legal textbook as follows:—

"If an agreement was illegal by statute or on grounds of public policy when made, it is not rendered legal by the repeal of the statute or a subsequent change in public or legislative policy."

This is the law in England, Canada, the United States' Supreme Court, and in Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Legality of Original Contract is Decisive.

Again, take this third and last case.

I make a contract with a broker which is unenforceable, and the broker makes a claim against me for say \$1,000 for services under the contract, which, of course, he cannot collect.

I agree, however, to pay him \$700 by way of compromise and give him my note for that amount. Can the broker collect the note?

On this point the courts say no, on the ground that as the original contract was unenforceable, a compromise based on that contract is equally so.

This is the law in California, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

To sum up the matter the following rules may be said to be well established.

1. If the law forbids certain contracts then any contract made contrary to the law is void and unenforceable.
2. Any settlement of a claim arising out of such a contract is likewise void.
3. If the law is repealed after the contract is made the contract is still void.
4. If the contract is made before the invalidating law is passed the uncompleted contract is thereby rendered void.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FIRE LOSS

The annual report of the superintendent of insurance for British Columbia shows that during 1917 property valued at \$1,541,000 was destroyed by fire. Of this amount, \$887,639 was covered by insurance payable by 109 companies doing business in this province, of which 17 were under federal license. The net premiums collected by these companies during the same period amounted to \$3,609,442.

The report shows by districts the number of fires and the fire losses. In thirty-five city municipalities were 422 of the fires, with losses of \$756,427. Vancouver, with 181 fires, was responsible for a fire loss of \$425,992. The district municipalities had 181 fires with a loss of \$227,442, and in other districts there were 117 fires with \$558,009.

The Union Casualty Company, of Winnipeg, has given up the agency for that city of the New Hampshire Insurance Company, of which Mr. H. H. Motley, of Calgary, is general manager for Canada. This step was occasioned by the fact that the Union Casualty Company has decided to become non-tariff.

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MONTREAL MAKES PROFIT ON STEEL

The Montreal treasury was enriched recently to the extent of about \$150,000 as a result of the sale of three thousand tons of reinforced steel, taken from the aqueduct work, where it had been lying for many months. The steel, consisting of hook bars and straight bars, varying in length from five and a half feet up to twenty-five feet, was bought by the city at \$40 a ton, and was sold at an average of about \$51 per ton, so that the city will make a profit of over \$30,000, which they anticipated.

In addition to this, the city had reserved 141 tons of steel bars for themselves for conduit and bridge work, and this will cost the city nothing, as the figures given above are the totals after these deductions have been made.

The principal buyers were the Dominion Iron and Wrecking Company and J. E. Torshis and Company, the former taking fourteen of the lots and Torshis and Company seven, with A. G. Kidston and Company taking a portion of the first lot.

All the city commissioners were present at the sale, while the Hon. Al. Sevigny and about a score of buyers for steel firms were also present at the sale, which lasted for two hours.

FIRE PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

In view of the fact that the fire loss per capita of population in Canada has reached as high as \$3 per annum, the Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs at their last annual meeting, held in Toronto, inaugurated a Fire Prevention Bureau to aid in the prevention of fires throughout the Dominion, and is asking for the hearty support of all Canadian citizens in the fire prevention campaign, commencing October 9th, to reduce Canada's tremendous fire loss. That they will receive the co-operation of the whole country in this worthy project is sincerely hoped, as it will be following up the motto of every good citizen at the present time to "Save and Serve."

SEPTEMBER MUNICIPAL BOND SALES

Victory Loan Activities Account for Low Volume of Sales Last Month

The municipal bond sales in Canada during September, 1918, totalled \$761,600, compared with \$3,158,307 in August and \$440,268 in September a year ago. The September records of municipal bond sales at home for the past nine years are as follows:—

August.	Municipal bond sales in Canada.
1910	\$2,841,486
1911	1,748,778
1912	3,998,605
1913	1,663,260
1914	535,050
1915	2,768,484
1916	960,435
1917	440,268
1918	761,600

War loans have the right-of-way in the money markets, and municipalities are consequently having considerable difficulty in marketing the bond issues.

Practically all bond dealers in Canada are now engaged in the preliminary work of the new Victory Loan campaign and are not in a position to solicit new business. There will be practically no more issues of municipals until the war loan campaign is completed.

The sale of Greater Winnipeg Water District bonds included in the September record, is the balance of a \$1,000,000 issue authorized in August, apart from the \$4,000,000 stock mentioned in our columns earlier in the year.

Details of September Sales.

The following are the details of the September sales:—

Manitoba.

Municipality.	Rate %.	Term (years).	Amount.
Greater Winnipeg Water District..	6	5	\$609,100

Ontario.

Kingston	6	20	8,500
Simcoe	6 & 6½	..	40,000
London	6	5	100,000
New Liskeard	6	10	4,000
			\$152,500

The following table summarizes the above details:—

Province.	Municipal bond sales, September, 1918.
Manitoba	\$ 609,100
Ontario	152,500
Total	\$761,600

Past Record of Sales.

The following table shows the sales of municipal bonds in Canada only, during the past three years, and this year to date:—

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
January	\$ 1,784,947	\$ 1,909,441	\$ 1,969,256	\$ 461,000
February	3,047,011	1,419,909	458,874	5,243,279
March	2,572,357	2,027,741	229,013	9,101,643
April	8,603,094	1,979,852	1,182,974	3,968,995
May	3,464,281	2,640,000	1,375,039	4,751,142
June	2,395,744	3,043,283	1,642,003	10,108,696
July	1,618,422	1,521,525	3,814,489	1,415,946
August	6,087,415	852,447	4,637,836	3,158,307
September	2,768,484	960,435	440,268	761,600
October	1,245,874	1,361,665	398,771	.....
November	1,645,892	1,246,480	917,191	.....
December	1,676,693	669,000	890,000	.....
Totals	\$31,910,214	\$19,640,778	\$17,955,714	\$39,060,608

The sales of Canadian municipals in the United States market during the past three years, and this year to date, are as follows:—

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
January	\$ 340,000	\$ 3,183,215	\$ 2,454,000	\$ 10,000
February	6,471,000	899,500	485,725	300,000
March	6,543,947	595,000	120,440	Nil
April	7,100,825	2,158,306	1,563,200	Nil
May	600,000	7,219,000	Nil	Nil
June	Nil	3,393,243	80,000	Nil
July	890,000	3,631,200	1,530,000	Nil
August	750,000	97,300	Nil	Nil
September	6,748,342	200,000	Nil	Nil
October	1,589,000	Nil	Nil	.....
November	4,000,000	7,894,000	Nil	.....
December	450,000	3,065,000	Nil	.....
Totals	\$35,483,114	\$32,335,764	\$ 6,233,365	\$ 310,000

Bank Loans to Municipalities.

The following table, compiled by *The Monetary Times*, shows the volume of bank loans to municipalities since January, 1915:—

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
January	\$35,952,802	\$32,015,371	\$24,487,272	\$40,015,466
February	38,437,903	35,149,915	26,121,324	43,535,628
March	41,227,449	38,649,462	29,877,911	50,652,061
April	43,031,360	44,371,050	35,931,996	55,685,350
May	43,948,436	43,924,036	39,700,191	57,728,226
June	46,889,816	46,773,932	42,757,673	58,000,424
July	44,029,446	42,385,096	43,989,207	56,589,173
August	46,020,730	30,887,811	43,940,176	56,662,931
September	43,928,331	38,708,745	42,721,563	.....
October	45,682,230	37,613,530	41,204,781	.....
November	41,064,550	32,945,963	36,459,598	.....
December	30,878,028	24,056,797	36,353,039	.....

AUSTRALIA TO HAVE MORE TAXES

Higher Tariffs, Income Taxes, Postal Rates, Excise Duties are Features of New Budget

Hon. William Alexander Watt, federal treasurer, in the course of his budget statement on the 30th September, announced that new taxation would produce £5,356,000 sterling. The income tax would be increased 30 per cent., the land tax 20 per cent., postage one-half penny, customs duties would be increased on the following items: Ales and stouts by five shillings a gallon, tobacco by eightpence a pound.

The excise duties would be increased as follows: Beer, fivepence a gallon; spirits, seven shillings a gallon; tobacco, eightpence a pound.

It is expected that the additional customs and excise duties will yield £1,918,500, income tax £2,200,000, land tax £380,000, entertainments tax £275,000, postage £516,000.

Mr. Watt congratulated Australia on the generally healthy condition of its finance, production, trade and manufactures.

To the representatives in parliament Mr. Watt, in introducing the budget, said the receipts for the past year were £38,900,000; expenditure, £35,000,000; the war expenditure, £66,700,000; the total war expenditure to June 30, £184,600,000, of which £159,900,000 had been paid out of war loans. It is estimated that the war expenditure for the current year will reach £100,044,000, of which £52,300,000 will be paid out of war loans.

Mr. Watt added that the Federal war profits tax will remain in operation, but that a bill will be introduced to relieve new businesses. Persons refusing to contribute to the war loans will be liable to a penalty equal to twice the income tax. The penalty will not absolve the delinquent from contributing.

The government has passed a regulation prohibiting the use of the red flag except as a danger signal.

The congratulations of the Commonwealth have been cabled to General Allenby on his signal defeat of the Turco-German armies, as well as to General Chauvel, commanding the Australian troops in Palestine, on their participation in the victory, which aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout Australia.

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LIFE INSURANCE AND AGRICULTURE

An Address on the Relationship of Life Insurance to the Development of Agricultural Resources, Read Before the Life Underwriters' Convention in New York

BY MELVILLE CUMMING,

Secretary for Agriculture, Province of Nova Scotia, Canada;
Principal of the College of Agriculture, Truro, Nova Scotia.

I recently read an article that appeared in the New York "Nation" on "The Better Advertising of Life Insurance," in which it was stated that life insurance was not advertised or did not receive attention to any appreciable extent in the public press. Insurance companies do advertise their names, the amount of their assets, etc., and the names of honorable men who fill their directorates, but the actual goods they sell, life insurance, are rarely if ever publicly advertised, this part of the business being left to the various agents who underwrite insurance, or to specific insurance publications.

I believe this statement is correct. At least, the speaker reads more than an average number of newspapers, magazines, and especially farm publications, and yet cannot recall an extended article on this subject in any of these periodicals. In fact, during the past two months, since I agreed to address this association, I have carefully watched for articles, and outside of your official publications have found practically none.

I did find a short article in an Ontario farm paper, entitled "Insurance as a Duty," written by a practical farmer and newspaper correspondent. The article, however, dealt with fire insurance. I quote three sentences: "To insure one's buildings against fire is a duty owing to oneself and to the community. No one has a right to expect or to receive from others that which he can provide for himself. It is selfishness—selfishness of the meanest kind—when one either looks for this or invites it by avoidable misfortune." Reflecting on these sentences, there came to my mind several instances of farmers' wives and children left alone on their farms owing to a husband's or a father's death, in such a helpless financial condition that they either had to dispose of part of their property at whatever it would bring at that time or accept the charity of relatives or neighbors. A comparatively small life insurance policy would have obviated that and left these dependants in an independent condition, so that they could either continue their farms as before or withhold the sale of property until such time as they could realize its worth. In these instances, at least, it was the duty of the farmers to have insured their lives.

But I have anticipated myself, having only intended to say that the subject of life insurance as a commodity, just as valuable as household supplies or a horse or an automobile, seems to receive very little attention in the popular press of the country, so that a layman, like myself, trying to get information, has to secure it either from a representative of a life insurance company or from some official publication, commenting on which one is bound to say that, as far as the farmers of the country are concerned, life insurance men in selling their commodity do not stand as well as do men who have what appear to be more tangible commodities to sell.

What thoughts I have gathered together on this subject will be centred around the following heads: (1) What life insurance companies have done and can do to assist the development of agriculture by loans advanced on farm real estate; (2) what life insurance companies may do to encourage the individual farmer to invest capital in the farm through providing him with a safe anchor to windward; (3) what life insurance companies can do to help constructive agriculture by supplementing the means by which farms may pass from one generation to another with all the accumulated improvements of each generation.

(1) In the early days of agriculture farming was carried on with a maximum of labor and a minimum of capital. But in the latter half of the nineteenth century the invention of power machinery for sowing and cultivating and harvesting crops made it possible for individual men to own and operate farms larger and more effectively equipped than the erstwhile primitive farm. To do this has required the investment of a much larger amount of capital, both to purchase the land and to procure and maintain the machinery and power necessary to operate the larger farm. In some cases this increased capital has been the accumulated savings of years of hard

work, but this is a long road toward achieving desirable results in comparison with the borrowing of capital for the purpose. Consequently, there has grown up, especially in the larger farming sections of the world, the practice of borrowing capital for farm operations, just as is the practice in other lines of industry. In the early history of this movement, the farm mortgage or loan was not popular from the point of view of lenders or investors. It usually meant a long-term loan and frequently, during the time when farm implements were imperfect and modern methods of agriculture not adopted, slow and none too sure repayments. The result was that farmers had difficulty in borrowing capital from business corporations and had to fall back on individual capitalists, who oftentimes, because of the character of farm loans, charged the highest possible rate of interest and used every means to compel prompt repayment, with the result of many a sad foreclosure.

Fortunately the governments of our country and the big business corporations, realizing the fundamental value to a nation's prosperity of agriculture and the permanency of this industry, have partly come to the rescue and, especially in the larger farming areas, loaned millions of dollars on farm real estate. In this important assistance to the development of agriculture and consequent food production the life insurance companies of Canada and the United States have already taken no small part.

I find in Bulletin No. 384 of the United States Department of Agriculture, dated July 31, 1916, that on December 31, 1915, American life insurance companies had invested \$693,940,000 in farm mortgages, being 14.5 per cent. of their total invested funds. I also find that this was about 38 per cent. of all farm mortgage loans reported by the United States Census of 1910, and \$100,000,000 more than the total amount of the farm mortgages credited to all banks and trust companies by the comptroller of the currency in 1914. I have not as accurate information for Canada; but I learn that at the end of 1917, the total invested funds of Canadian life companies amounted to \$303,723,339, and the loans on mortgages to \$2,703,647, or 30.52 per cent. of the total investments. Just how much of these mortgages was placed on farm real estate I cannot exactly ascertain, but the president of a Canadian company has written me to the effect that about 45 per cent. of the total mortgage investments have been so placed. According to this estimate, the total of farm mortgages held by Canadian companies is about \$41,716,641, or 13.7 per cent. of the total invested funds.

Reverting again to American figures, I find on consulting the report transmitted to the life insurance companies of the United States by George T. Wight, secretary and manager of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, on August 26 last, that 165 American companies, during 1915 and 1916, increased their farm mortgages in round figures from \$655,000,000 to \$845,000,000, an increase of \$190,000,000. It is further stated that the increase for this two-year period for farm mortgage loans is 29 per cent., whereas the rate of increase of all assets of life companies for the same period is 12 per cent.

From the foregoing figures, it is evident that life insurance companies have already become a positive factor in the advancing of money for agricultural production and so have given very material assistance in the production of foodstuffs demanded by the conditions created by the world war.

In considering the large amount of money which Canadian and American life insurance companies have loaned for the development of agriculture one must remember that a large share of these amounts are the careful savings of thousands upon thousands of policyholders who, if a system of life insurance did not exist, would probably squander no inconsiderable part of the premiums which they now pay upon expenditures of a more or less trifling character and of little substantial value in the permanent development of the country.

Having briefly summarized the splendid contribution which life insurance companies have thus far made to farm loans, I feel it necessary to go back a little and to deal with some further considerations relating to the need for farm loans.

In former times there were many who thought—and there are many who still think—that the farmer could and should take care of himself. This thought is correct. There is no other form of employment that is so sure to provide the actual necessities of life for the people dependent upon it as farming. But when our farms are called upon not merely to support the actual farmers living on the land, but also to supply foodstuffs for the increasing proportion of the population living in our cities and to provide an exportable surplus as well,

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then farming becomes not merely a matter of self-support of the farmer himself but the actual maintenance of the prosperity, as well as of the sound development, of the whole country.

To bring this about requires, as I have already stated, a much larger investment of capital than in the former days; and if this capital cannot be as freely secured by the farmer as by the manufacturer or business man and at at least as low rates, farming and its consequent food production will never attain that development which is required if the financial stability of the country is to be maintained.

Now, what has so far been said is applicable not alone to farming but to other lines of industry as well. But, so far as repaying capital borrowed, farming differs from many other industries in that while a safe industry for investment it does not offer big profits; so that, in the main, farm loans must be long-term loans and should be available at the lowest possible rates. I know that all of you will not agree with me in this, but I am certain that every one who has an intimate acquaintance with farming will endorse my statement. True, there are occasional farmers, engaged in more or less specialized lines of farming, whose returns from farming are high. But, in the main, farming, while offering a sure source of livelihood, does not pay as large returns on the investment as are paid by many other lines of industry.

Bearing on this point, I purpose submitting some figures secured through careful farm surveys made in some of the more prosperous farming communities of Canada and the United States. These surveys were not made for the explicit purpose of getting at returns from average farms, but were rather made in prosperous farming communities for the purpose of bringing out facts that would be useful in putting farming on a better paying basis in some of the less prosperous communities.

The first of these surveys I have access to was made in Tompkins County, New York, in 1907. The financial returns are set forth in terms of "Labor Income," by which is meant the amount left after the farm has paid interest on the investment and all business expenses. This balance, called "Labor Income," pays for the farmer's management and labor. If he has inherited the property he will also have the interest to the good, but you will agree that, whether he has to pay interest money or whether he is in the fortunate position of being able to add this to his earnings, it is a fair charge against the farm.

The average labor income of 615 farmers in Tompkins County, whose farms were surveyed, was \$423. About one-third made less than \$200, about one-third made \$200 to \$400, and one-third made over \$400. Or, one-third failed to make hired man's wages, one-third made wages and one-third made more than wages. The compiler of this survey states that the house rent and farm products used in the house in this region averaged about \$300, so that these Tompkins County farmers averaged about as much as a \$700 salary in the city. However, they saved more on this than they would in a city because they went without many things they would be tempted to buy in a city.

In a survey made last summer in Caledon Township, Ontario, one of the most prosperous townships in that province, the labor income varied from \$507 on farms under 85 acres to \$1,581 on farms averaging 200 acres, the general average being about \$900.

The following are some of the net labor incomes set forth in the surveys reported: In Chester County, New York, \$240 on farms up to 40 acres, and \$1,575 on farms averaging about 250 acres, and an average in some other sections surveyed showed net labor incomes of \$370, \$559, \$686, \$853.

Similar unreported surveys have been made in many parts of Canada and United States, which indicate that the average net labor income of farmers on the American continent is between \$300 and \$400. Personally I have in mind communities where the so-called income is confined to the actual interest on the investment. And in one of the most prosperous communities in which I secured information the net labor income was rather less than \$300.

Now, it should be stated that in practically every one of these surveys an odd farmer here and there was discovered whose labor income was as high as \$10,000 or more; but, in general, a careful study of farm incomes on the American continent has shown that about one-third fail to make hired man's wages, one-third make wages and one-third make more than wages. It is for this reason—namely, the relatively small but none the less sure returns from farming—that it is necessary that a system of farm loans must be on a basis of the smallest possible interest charges and, in the main, long-term

repayments. I note, in reading reports of former meetings of your association, that this phase of the farm loan question has been carefully set forth and I also note that considerable discussion has arisen relative to farm loan systems instituted by governments for the explicit purpose of affording farmers the means of securing capital on the basis I have set forth.

In this connection it must be said that the rates of interest asked by insurance companies compare at least favorably with those of any other corporation and are in general but slightly higher than those asked under government loan systems. It is my own belief that, when the war is over and the necessity for the further development of agriculture leads to the providing of measures under which farmers may secure capital to the best advantage, it will be necessary for government representatives to join with the various loaning corporations, including life insurance companies, for the purpose of making it possible by their joint effort to provide farmers with ample loans on this basis.

There is another phase of this question which is not dealt with in any of the surveys which I have had a chance to study, but with which, none the less, we must take reckoning; I refer to the capital required by new settlers on the land, of whom there should be many thousands after the war is completed. The government with which I am connected has, through its immigration policy, loaned considerable sums of money to new settlers during the pre-war period. A careful study of the circumstances of these settlers has shown that, in the main, during the first three years it is extremely difficult for them to meet their interest obligations, let alone repay any part of the principal. I have received similar reports from those who have been identified with new settlement schemes in many parts of the globe.

It may be possible that to meet the case of these new farm settlers the government should make special provisions. None the less, real statesmanship on the part of all loan corporations, which are prepared to advance money in order to effect the settlement of new areas of land, requires that consideration must be given to this difficulty with which practically all new settlers are confronted.

It is not my intention further to discuss this matter, but simply to state that in a final adjustment of spheres of operation between government and private loan corporations this problem of providing the means for new settlement must receive attention by itself. If this is done, the building up of rural communities, which have so rapidly dwindled during the past quarter of a century, may be effected. If it is not, and present systems continue, there is every indication that rural depopulation, on the one hand, and urban increase of population, on the other, will continue until food production will be reduced to a minimum and the whole question have to be dealt with in a most drastic fashion.

(2) Life insurance companies may encourage farmers to invest capital in their farms through providing them with a safe anchor to windward.

One of the most striking points brought out in the surveys referred to in the foregoing is that, with few exceptions, the average labor income made by a farmer increases in proportion to the capital invested in his farm and in proportion to the arable acreage of his farm. For example, in the Tompkins County survey, the following figures were ascertained relative to labor income from farms of various capitalization:—

Capital.	Number of farms.	Average labor income.
\$2,000 or less	36	\$ 192
2,001 to \$4,000	200	240
4,001 to 6,000	183	399
6,001 to 8,000	94	530
8,001 to 10,000	45	639
10,001 to 15,000	44	870
Over \$15,000	13	1,164

The same principle is evidenced from a consideration of labor income in proportion to acreage of farm, it being shown that the labor income gradually increased from \$168 on a farm of 30 acres or less, to \$946 on farms of over 200 acres. Just to corroborate this I quote analogous figures made last summer in Caledon Township, Ontario, Canada:—

Acreage of farm.	Labor income.
Under 85	\$ 507
86-100	891
101-150	1,091
151-241	1,581

The evidence to be adduced from all these facts is that, if farmers are to make incomes comparable with those made

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by men in other pursuits of life, they must in general have a larger capitalization. The small farmer—setting aside the specialized truck farmer—invariably makes a small labor income. He and his successors are bound to be the hewers of wood and the drawers of water with whom farming will continue to be a drudgery and whose children will find more attractions in city employment than in the country. On the other hand, the farmer with a larger capitalization will become increasingly prosperous and will help to build up conditions that will make farm life attractive and encourage his children to stay on the farm and so build up our rural communities.

None the less, it is a slow business for the farmer of small capital to increase his capital, for his annual savings are small and accumulate slowly. The business procedure of borrowing capital for this purpose, as already stated, is just as much required on the farm as in the factory or business corporation. Still, the fact remains that there are many small farmers capable of handling a bigger business who hesitate to borrow the capital necessary, even if it were possible, because of fear that they cannot pay off their obligations in their uncertain lifetime and so may leave their families shouldered with an encumbrance which they might not be able to carry.

It is to men of this class that a life insurance policy should appeal. Such a policy would not only liquidate borrowed capital in the case of untimely death but would also help the farmer to obtain his loan on more favorable terms than would be the case if his only collateral asset was his farm property. This argument is applicable to all classes of farmers, but especially to those who are engaged in more or less exclusive grain or fruit raising, which lines of farming, though very profitable in some years, have their disastrous years. Every argument, practically, which is applicable to a city man along these lines is nearly as applicable to the farmer; and talking as I am to a group of life insurance men, I need not further elaborate these arguments.

(3) Life insurance companies can help constructive agriculture by supplementing the means by which farms may pass from one generation to another with all the accumulated improvements of each generation.

The most successful farmers—at least, of my own acquaintance—in the older settled parts of the country are those who have inherited their farms from their fathers. There is no break in the operations of such farms and whatever improvements have been made by the father are taken advantage of by the son and accumulate as each generation passes by. Not infrequently, however, it happens that a father dies, leaving a good farm but little ready cash to start the son in farming or to pay off such other members of the family as may have left the old homestead. This latter exigency has unfortunately led to the selling of the old homestead and the passing of it on to some other owner. Nothing, in my experience, has broken up rural communities and retarded their progress to a greater extent than this circumstance.

It is unnecessary for me to point out the value of a life insurance policy to meet just such a circumstance and so to facilitate the continued development of the homestead farm from generation to generation. Along this line, too, I might add considerable more, but realizing that my audience is more familiar with such conditions than I am, I do not consider it necessary to further elaborate this phase of the subject.

The question which has interested me most in getting up this paper is: To what extent do farmers insure in comparison with men of other pursuits? To get some light on this subject I addressed a letter to several insurance companies in Canada and asked for information from a number of life insurance agents. Some of these agents told me that they did a very small business among farmers, but that they believed there was a great field for operation among them. They pointed out that in the early days of life insurance farmers had not become familiar with any other kind of investment, outside of their own farms, than the savings bank. They distrusted corporation men of all classes—and sometimes rightly.

Of recent years, however, farming has been done more on a cash basis than in olden times and many farmers have sought outside investment for some of their surplus funds. In Canada, many farmers who were not known to have substantial accumulated savings, invested quite heavily in the recent Victory Loans; and in general farmers have become familiar, through the press and other means of publicity, with the fact that there are many corporations, including life insurance companies, that are just as safe a repository for their

funds as the savings bank or the erstwhile stocking or teapot or kitchen clock. Talking along these lines, one of the biggest insurance agents who formerly did business in Eastern Canada, but who is now situated in Western Canada, told the speaker that he believed that there was no better opportunity for the life insurance agents of the East than among the farming class.

One of the largest insurance companies in Canada advised me that out of its total business for the first seven months of 1918, it placed 14.2 per cent. of its life insurance with farmers. This did not include, so it is stated, all its "rural business," because it got a great deal of such business from men who are not actually engaged in agriculture, but who are indirectly dependent upon it for their existence. I am further advised by the management of this company that, while there has not been any substantial increase in the tendency of farmers to insure, there has been a gradual increase due to the more or less systematic educational campaign which the agents of all companies have conducted among those engaged in the industry of agriculture.

The management of another Canadian company provided me with an analysis of their life insurance business for two months in 1918—namely, February and June. The total number of policies issued in these two months was 2,380, insuring \$4,405,042, and of this, 748 policies, insuring \$1,548,102, were issued on the lives of farmers—this farmer insurance being practically one-third of the business. I have not secured similar information from any American companies but, having started to investigate the subject, I shall be interested in learning whether the facts as set forth in the reports of the two companies in the foregoing are duplicated or possibly exceeded in the United States.

Finally, I wish to say that neither Canada nor the United States can afford to underestimate the importance of adopting every measure that will develop agriculture in the years succeeding the war. I have recently been reading the history of my own province, Nova Scotia, during the years immediately succeeding the Napoleonic war of a century ago. During the actual conduct of these wars, the province was in an extremely prosperous condition, brought about by the building of ships and the selling of all kinds of supplies at enhanced war prices; but immediately on the declaration of peace, a period of depression set in, which threatened the very existence of the country. It was at this stage that a gentleman writing under the pseudonym of "Agricola" issued a series of letters in which he set forth that the only salvation for the province at this period of depression was the development of its agriculture. Fortunately he was listened to; and one of the brightest periods in the agriculture of Eastern Canada occurred during those years succeeding the famous letters of "Agricola."

It may be different when this great war is concluded; but if we are to read the present in the light of the past, I can see in the facts of the history of my own province the need for concerted effort to develop the agriculture of Canada and the United States, when peace is declared, along bigger and more comprehensive lines than have ever been attempted in the past. In this effort every agency in our countries must join, and personally I have no doubt that the master minds of the life insurance companies of America will see to it that their companies do their full share.

FIRE LOSS COVERED BY INSURANCE, \$16,000,000

The report of the superintendent of insurance on fire insurance companies, just issued, states that during the year 1917 the amount paid out for fire losses in Canada was \$16,379,102, which is an increase over the amount paid in the previous year of \$1,265,039. Cash received for premiums by the sixty-nine fire insurance companies doing business in Canada amounted to \$31,246,530, an increase of \$3,462,678 over the previous year.

British companies paid out over eight million dollars, which was slightly over 51 per cent. of the losses. On the other eight millions paid out in losses, foreign companies had to pay \$5,643,987, and the remainder was paid by Canadian companies. The gross amount of policies, new and renewed, taken during the year by fire companies was \$4,049,059,999, which was greater by \$630,821,319 than the amount taken in 1916.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders

OF THE

Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills

Limited

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, was held in Toronto on Thursday, the 26th day of September. The Capital Stock of the Company was well represented at the meeting. Mr. George H. Mead, President, was in the chair, and Mr. P. B. Wilson, Vice-President of the Company, acted as Secretary.

Mr. Mead submitted the Annual Statement and in moving its adoption remarked that it had not been the practice to make any further statements than those contained in the report itself. This year, however, he wished to refer to an announcement made in the Press that Mr. Pringle, the Paper Controller of Canada, had fixed a new price of \$69.00 per ton for newsprint paper which was retroactive to July 1st, an advance of \$12.00 per ton. The manufacturers would undoubtedly feel that the figure was lower than expected, but would bring some relief to those Companies suffering during the past year from entirely too low a figure. He further said that the United States Government has not as yet appointed a Controller, but an agreement was reached by the manufacturers last year whereby the Federal Trade Commission was asked to name a fair maximum price. The agreement provided that if the finding of the Federal Trade Commission was unsatisfactory to the manufacturers, it might be taken to a Court of Appeal of the State of New York. The price of \$62.00 fixed by the Federal Trade Commission was manifestly too low to permit of the operation at any reasonable profit of most of the Canadian and American mills. The manufacturers, therefore, took the matter to the Court of Appeal and a decision was expected to be rendered before the end of current month. It was the expectation of all manufacturers that the price would be very much higher than the \$69.00 fixed by Commissioner Pringle.

Answering the question of a shareholder, Mr. Mead explained that the labor situation was much more acute than a year ago, in consequence chiefly of the Military necessities of the country. Heretofore, the Company had on patriotic grounds determined not to claim exemption for any of its men but to fit its operations to the national demands.

Replying to another shareholder Mr. Mead said he believed that the Company had completed the contemplated extensions or additions to the property. There would, however, inevitably with an industry of the magnitude of The Spanish Company be betterments and slight additions to be made from time to time. The amount expended in improvements included the extensions of the Greenwood Mill at Sturgeon Falls, the completion of the fourth digester at the Soo, and the extension of the electrical power at Espanola. The Company had always hitherto had an unbalanced plant. Greenwood supply being the basis of successful operation the Directors had always had in mind a programme ensuring a surplus of groundwood, and the Company now found itself

for the first time in that position. The saleable products were now running 560 tons a day, showing a very substantial increase in the last two years. The mills now have a capacity of 600 tons a day.

Mr. Mackie, of Montreal, in moving a vote of thanks to the President and Members of the Board said in part: Mr. President, before adjourning, I would like to express my own personal view in regard to the situation, and to compliment yourself, as President, Mr. Wilson as Vice-President, and your Board of Directors on the progress the Company has made during the past two years. I do not refer particularly to this last year because it was not a specially fortunate year for your Company, but I refer to the able way in which this matter has been taken hold of, and while I am not qualified to pass judgment upon the additions you have made to the plant, I want to say that I have confidence in the ability of yourself and the men you have around you, and I feel those additions were well conceived, well planned, and will be a lasting benefit to the Company. I was pleased to hear you say that you thought this period of improvements and of spending money on equipment was over. The industry you have the honor to manage is one of our national industries, and it should have a fair chance to bring in some revenue to the country without undue interference on the part of the Government. If the national industry of our country is not protected we are going to be hard up for financing later on. In concluding, I take this opportunity of wishing the Board the most successful year that the company has ever had.

Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Company were appointed Auditors of the Company.

Further routine of business was transacted and the retiring Board of Directors were re-elected.

The Directors are:—

Geo. H. Mead, Dayton, Ohio.
 P. B. Wilson, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
 Chas. E. Read, Ottawa.
 B. Tooke, Montreal.
 W. E. Stavert, London, Eng.
 T. Watson Sime, Toronto.
 Major Thos. Gibson, D.S.O., Toronto (on active service).

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were elected:—

President: Geo. H. Mead.
 Vice-President: P. B. Wilson.
 Secretary: Major Thos. Gibson.
 Comptroller: P. B. Wilson.
 Treasurer: A. H. Chitty.
 Acting Secretary: J. G. Gibson.

ST. JOHN TO ISSUE DEBENTURES

It has been decided by the council to issue \$65,000 worth of debentures for a period of twenty years in connection with the East St. John, N.B., water extension.

TOWN OF PICTOU DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders will be received up till October 9th, for the purchase of the whole or any part of \$19,500 town of

Pictou debentures. These debentures are redeemable in thirty years from the date thereof, and will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

SASKATCHEWAN TO ISSUE BONDS

The province of Saskatchewan is issuing £650,000 debentures bearing interest at 5¼ per cent. at 99 to replace a nearly similar amount at 4½, maturing in January.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS HAS DEFICIT

Necessity For More Revenue is Emphasized by Annual Report For Year 1918

Surplus account of the Montreal Tramways Company was drawn on to the extent of \$303,991 to meet charges and other deductions, including three quarterly dividends, in the fiscal year ended June 30th, according to the financial statement submitted to the shareholders. That compares with credit balances of \$77,473 a year ago, \$111,422 two years ago and \$124,900 three years ago, when in each case dividends for the full 12 months, instead of for nine months, were paid.

Beyond this little can be adduced in the way of comparisons with previous performances of the company, because of the changed form in which the figures are presented. The deficit of upwards of \$300,000 testifies, however, to the need of the relief recently granted to the company through the provisions of the new contract with the city and the rate increases ordered to implement the terms of that contract.

The present statement shows gross earnings, under the old contract, from July 1st, 1917, to February 9th, 1918. In that period gross amounted to \$4,652,747. From February 9th to June 30th earnings are credited with \$874,048, representing the allowance for the period under the new contract and other earnings. This gave a total of \$5,526,796, against which are a number of charges, in some cases covering the full year, but in others only the part period, either up to or after the new contract went in force, according to circumstances. These charges are tabulated as follows:—

Operating expenses, July 1st, 1917, to February 9th, 1918	\$3,148,003
Taxes, July 1st, 1917, to February 9th, 1918	92,474
City percentage on earnings, July 1st, 1917, to February 9th, 1918	250,509
Interest on bonds and loans for the year	940,242
Interest on debenture stock for the year	800,000
Dividends paid to April 30th, 1918	254,637
Discount on bonds	223,112
Spent on renewals over amount carried forward from last year	106,808
Amount paid on account first Tramways Commission up to June 30th, 1918	15,000
Total	\$5,830,787

These deductions being \$303,991 in excess of the revenue for the year, surplus account was lowered from \$856,449 a year ago to \$552,457.

Some Comparisons.

Some superficial comparisons of the earning position in the past year and a year before are possible, although unsatisfactory at the best. Net earnings from operation for the period to February 9th, after deducting operating expenses, would be \$1,504,744, to which is to be added the amount received for the balance of the year under the new contract—namely, \$856,449, making a total net of \$2,361,193. Deducting the \$250,509 paid to the city under the old contract, the balance would be \$2,110,684, against net earnings of \$2,632,297 the previous year, after deduction of the city's percentage.

The balance available for taxes, interest, dividends, reserves, etc., was therefore approximately \$522,000 less than in 1916-17.

One deduction for the year—namely, \$223,112, discount on bonds, represents a readjustment of accounts, rather than so much new outgo. But, even with allowance for that, the outgo was in excess of revenue, and with a substantial amount of new construction for the year, the balance sheet naturally shows an impaired position. New construction is given as \$1,946,677. As there was no new financing during the year, it is not surprising that the statement of working capital shows current liabilities at \$2,929,035, an increase of \$1,162,296, while current assets at \$1,822,680 are only \$20,403 higher.

With the new contract arranged and new fares going into force in a few days, it would be natural to expect that the deficiency of \$1,106,355 shown in working capital account will be rectified by some permanent financing. A further issue of first mortgage bonds, for instance, could be made at a favorable time, against the additions to property account in the past few years. Comparisons of the balance sheets of the past two years follow:—

	Assets.	
	1918.	1917.
Cost of road	\$39,052,874	\$37,543,386
New construction	1,946,677	1,509,488
Accounts receivable	311,237	553,351
Stores	814,440	480,910
Cash	349,917	764,465
Redemption fund	3,550	3,550
Due under contract	343,534	.....
Investments	276,587	341,587
Special deposit .....	.....	1,063,985
Total	\$43,098,820	\$42,260,725

	Liabilities.	
	1918.	1917.
Stock	\$ 3,403,330	\$ 3,394,300
Debentures	16,000,000	16,000,000
Bonds 1st mortgage	16,335,000	16,335,000
Bonds underlying	3,273,153	3,273,153
Mortgages	5,843	10,843
Accounts payable	1,461,113	570,529
Accrued interest	231,205	230,814
Accrued tax	129,692	377,844
Employment security	21,299	22,483
Dividends	1,956	1,956
Unredeemed tickets	168,487	239,737
Suspense account	57,710	90,920
War tax	105,686	147,581
Contingent liabilities	291,882	.....
Dividend due .....	.....	84,871
Capital reserve	600,000	600,000
Contingent renewals .....	.....	24,240
Surplus	552,457	856,449
Total	\$43,098,820	\$42,260,725

President's Report.

President Robert, after reviewing the statement of earnings and expenses, deals in detail with the terms of the contract between the city and the company as already published. Reference is also made to the recent increase in employees' wages and to the purchase of a block of land on Mount Royal Avenue, east of Fullum Street, for the erection of new car barns. He also states that the company during the year received a new contract for machining shells and that the work was proceeding satisfactorily. As to the recent action of the directors in suspending dividends, Mr. Robert says:—

"The board decided to defer the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common stock of the company, which would have been payable on August 1st last, owing to the fact that the new fares and allowances provided for under the contract had not as yet become operative, an appeal having been taken to the Quebec Public Utilities Commission."

The arrangements by which the Dominion government undertakes to supervise the purchase of the wheat crop will be followed by an agreement with the different dealers in Canada by which they will be allowed a portion of the purchases. In this way the dealers will do the buying and turn the wheat over for export to the British Import Company at the seaboard. The total amount for export at this time will be 35,000,000 bushels.

**How much of your money do
you think you can keep if
Germany wins this war?**

Buy Victory Bonds

FIRE PREVENTION

Extracts from

PROCLAMATION

*Issued by His Honour
the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province
of Ontario.*

* * *

Whereas next to the care of those who are offering their lives on the front line of battle the conservation of all our energies and substance is our most important problem;

And whereas the saving of human life, thrift, and the prevention of loss of property through destruction by fire, is an aid which every one should give willingly to the community at large;

And whereas the reckless and impoverishing fire waste that confronts the people of our Province is appalling;

Therefore, believing that the loss can be minimized only by awakening in the public mind a universal watchfulness against carelessness, accumulation of rubbish and unsanitary conditions; * * * and

Because of this great need and in order to arouse a sense of watchfulness, carefulness and cleanliness, and to create a greater personal responsibility in reducing the number of preventable fires;

We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council for Our Province of Ontario, to name, and do hereby name **Wednesday, the**

9th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1918

AS

FIRE PREVENTION DAY

And we do hereby urge that on this day, throughout our Province of Ontario, attention be called in schools and public places to the conditions that exist and to the need of immediate action and co-operation on the part of everyone; and special exercises, addresses and other means be employed to impress on the public mind lessons of Fire Prevention.

* * *

To insure the success of this great Clean-up Campaign it will be necessary to have the hearty and harmonious co-operation of all * * * who have for their objects civic, social and industrial betterment.

The proclamation should be read in all Schools and at Public Gatherings.

GEORGE F. LEWIS,
Deputy Fire Marshal.

Office of the Fire Marshal of Ontario,
Department of the Attorney-General.
Toronto, Sept. 21st, 1918.

Brazilian Traction Light & Power Co.

¶ Every Shareholder in the above Company will be interested in receiving a current copy of Greenshields Review.

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Montreal and Toronto Stock Transactions

Stock Prices for Week ended Oct. 2nd, 1918, and Sales.

Montreal figures supplied to *The Monetary Times* by Messrs Burnett & Co., St. Sacramento St., Montreal. Toronto quotations "and interest."

Montreal Stocks	Opened	Closed	Sales
Abitibi.....com.	48	20	
Ames-Holden.....com.	27	25	5
.....pref.	66	63	25
Asbestos Corporation.....pref.	32	29½	25
.....pref.	60	59½	644
Bell Telephone.....	130		
British Columbia Fishing & Packing.....		100	
Brompton.....	60½	59	1661
Brazilian.....	49	48½	5771
Canada Car.....com.		100	
.....pref.	66½	86	425
Canadian Converters.....	50	48½	175
Canada Cement.....com.	66½	66	875
.....pref.		94	271
Canada Cottons.....	69	10	
.....pref.		50	
Canadian Pacific Railway.....			
Canadian Locomotive.....	65	300	
Canada Steamship Lines.....com.	46½	46½	1287
.....pref.	77	76½	539
.....(voting trust)			
Can. Forgings.....	207	205½	95
.....pref.		101½	2
Canadian General Electric.....			5
Cons. Mining and Smelting.....	25		
Dominion Bridge.....	126	125	10
Dominion Canners.....		25	
Dominion Iron.....pref.		99½	6
Dominion Steel Corporation.....com.	60½	60½	1645
Dominion Textile.....	97	96	101
.....pref.			5
Goodwins.....			15
Gould Manufacturing.....			65
Hillcrest.....			65
Howard Smith Paper.....pref.		65	
Inter. Coal.....			
Lake of the Woods Milling.....com.	160	158	410
.....pref.			25
Laurentide Co.....	183	180½	660
Lyall Const.....com.	82	75	715
Macdonald.....	22½	22½	2810
Mackay.....			
.....pref.			
Maple Leaf Milling.....com.		128½	685
Montreal Tramway.....deb.			
Price Bros.....			25
Montreal Light, Heat and Power.....	87	86½	1741
Montreal Cotton.....com.	80	59	203
.....pref.	100		
Ogilvie Flour Mills.....		182	105
Ontario Steel.....com.	33	25	25
Penmans.....		25	25
Riordan Paper.....pref.	118½	118	750
.....pref.			552
Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power.....	19½	18½	589
Scotia.....			30
.....pref.			
Shawinigan Water & Power.....	117½	117½	1135
Sherwin-Williams.....pref.			6
Smart Woods.....com.			
.....pref.			
Spanish River.....com.	14½	14	730
.....pref.	54	52½	900
Steel Co. of Canada.....	70½	70½	4035
.....pref.			96½
St. Lawrence Flour Mills.....com.	96	94½	1625
.....pref.			110
Tooke.....			25
Tucketts.....			50
Toronto Railway.....com.			64
Wabasso Cotton.....			
Wayagamack.....			
Winnipeg Railway.....	55½	93½	509
Woods.....		185	3
Bank of Commerce.....			5
Bank of Montreal.....			
Bank of Ottawa.....	201		
Bank of Toronto.....			25
Bank d'Hochelega.....	140		
Banque Nationale.....			
Bank of Nova Scotia.....			
Dominion Bank.....			
Merchants Bank.....			
Molsons Bank.....	17½		1
Royal.....			
Quebec Bank.....			
Union Bank.....		154½	6
Montreal Bonds			
Asbestos.....		70	2 0
Canada Cement.....		97	6000
Canadian Consolidated Rubber.....			
Canadian Cottons.....			8500
Cedars Rapids.....			950 0
Dominion Coal.....			
Dominion Cotton.....	97		
Dominion Iron and Steel.....			
Dominion Textile.....A	98		1500
.....B			
.....C			
.....D			
Inter. Coal.....			
Lake of Woods Milling.....	100½	99½	
Lyall Construction Co.....			300
Montreal Light, Heat & Power.....			
Montreal Tramways.....			
National Breweries.....	90	89	5000
Nova Scotia Steel.....			
Ogilvie.....A	103	110	
.....B	103	100	
.....C	103	100	
Ontario Steel.....			
Price Bros.....		82	4000

Montreal Bonds (Continued)

	Opened	Closed	Sales
Quebec Railway, Light and Power.....		60	
Riordan.....	92½	92½	5000
Steel of Canada.....		91	
First Dominion War Loan.....		1270	
Second Dominion War Loan.....		38700	
Third Dominion War Loan.....	94½	94	150700
Wabasso Cotton.....			
Wayagamack.....		78½	5600

Toronto Stocks

	Asked	Bid	Sales
Ames-Holden.....	27½	20	
.....pref.	71½		
American Cynamid.....		40	
Bell Telephone.....			
Barcelona.....	12	11½	100
British Columbia Fish.....	49½	48½	85
Brazilian.....	48½	48½	3412
Canada Bread.....	18½		65
Canadian Car & Foundry.....	36	34	
.....pref.	80½	84½	25
Canadian Canners.....			10
.....pref.			
Canadian General Electric.....		102½	
.....cum div. pref.			
Canada Landed & National Investment.....	148½		
Canadian Locomotive.....	16½	16	
Canadian Pacific Railway.....		172	38
Canada Permanent.....		64	
Canada Steamship.....	47½	46½	1662
.....pref.	77	76½	315
.....voting trust			
Cement.....com.	6½	66	220
.....pref.	14½	144	
City Dairy.....		80	
.....pref.		83½	
Col. Loan.....			206
.....pref.			15
Coniagas.....		2.0	
Confederation Life.....	325		
Consumers Gas.....		148	15
Crows Nest.....		55	
Crown Reserve Mines.....			
Dome.....	11.0	1025	405
Dominion Canners.....pref.		37½	
Dominion Iron.....com.			
Dominion Steel Company.....	60½	60	540
Duluth Sup.....	41		
Electrical Development.....pref.			
F. N. Burt.....	63½		
.....pref.	84½		
Hamilton Provident.....		133	
Huron & Erie.....com.	204		
La Rose.....com.			
Mackay Companies.....	77½	62	107
.....pref.		64	7
Maple Leaf Milling.....	1.9	128½	682
.....pref.	98	96	14
Monarch.....		46	
.....pref.		79	6
Nat. S. Car.....		30	25
.....pref.	38	30	60
Nipissing.....	87½	86.9	200
Nova Scotia Steel.....	65½	65½	100
Pacific Burt.....	34		
.....pref.	77½		
Prov. Paper.....		48	
Penmans.....com.		81	
Petroleum.....	1400	1350	20
Porto Rico.....		19	
Quebec L. H. & P.....	20	19	75
Russell Motor.....	91	90	120
.....pref.	91		35
Sawyer-Massey.....	25		
.....pref.	40		
Shredded Wheat.....			5
Smelters.....	24½		
Cons. Smelters.....	20	17½	
Standard Chemical.....	67½	70	
Steel Company of Canada.....	70½	70	490
.....pref.	97	96	23
Spanish River.....	14½		80
Tooke.....	56	55	40
.....pref.	28	26	
Toronto General Trust.....		203	
Toronto Paper.....			10
Toronto Railway.....	50½	49	
Trethewey S. Mines.....com.	24	22	122
Tucketts.....	25	24½	500
Winnipeg Electric.....	48		25
Twin City.....	52	48	35
Bank of Commerce.....	185½	186½	10
Bank of Ottawa.....	701		13
Bank of Hamilton.....	188	186½	5
Bank of Montreal.....			
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	248		
Bank of Toronto.....	187		
Dominion Bank.....	202		
Imperial Bank.....		185	1
Merchants Bank.....			17
Royal Bank.....			
Standard Bank.....	208		10
Union Bank.....	200	154½	15
Toronto Bonds			
Canada Bread.....	90	89½	
Canada Cement.....			
Canada Locomotive.....	90		
Colonial Loan.....			
Electrical Development.....	85	84½	
Penmans.....		85	
Porto Rico.....			
Sao Paulo.....			
Steel Company of Canada.....		93	
First War Loan.....	97	96½	11600
Second War Loan.....	96	95½	10800
Third War Loan.....	97½	94½	31100

DIVIDENDS AND NOTICES

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the Ordinary Shares of the Company has been declared, payable on October 15th, 1918, to shareholders of record of September 30th, 1918.

By order of the Directors,
THOMAS GREEN,
Cashier.

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, September 20th, 1918.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A dividend of two per cent. on the Preferred Shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1918, has been declared, payable October 15th, 1918, to shareholders of record of September 30th, 1918.

By order of the Directors,
THOMAS GREEN,
Cashier.

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, September 20th, 1918.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that an extra Dividend of 2 per cent. on the Common Stock of **Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited**, for the year ended August 31st, 1918, has been declared payable on Monday, October 14th, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, October 9th, 1918.

By order of the Board,
R. NEILSON,
Assistant-Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Common Stock of **Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.**, for the three months ending November 30th, being 2½ per cent. from the earnings of **Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.**, and one-half of 1 per cent. from the earnings of the **Sunset Manufacturing Co.**, has been declared payable on Monday, December 2nd, 1918, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, November 23rd, 1918.

By order of the Board,
R. NEILSON,
Assistant-Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the regular Dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of **Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.**, has been declared payable on Monday, December 2nd, 1918, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, November 23rd, 1918.

By order of the Board,
R. NEILSON,
Assistant-Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of **Two and one-half** 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 1st day of November next to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of October.

By order of the Board,
D. C. MACAROW,
General Manager.

Montreal, 24th September, 1918.

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

ORDINARY DIVIDEND No. 7.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the issued and fully-paid Ordinary shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1918.

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND No. 29.

Notice is also given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the issued and fully paid Preference shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1918.

The above dividends are payable November 1st, 1918, to shareholders of record at close of business, October 10th, 1918.

By order of the Board,
H. H. CHAMP,
Treasurer.

Hamilton, Ontario, September 27, 1918.

MARCUS LOEW'S THEATRES, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼ per cent. for the quarter ending 30th September, 1918, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the Preference and Common shares of Marcus Loew's Theatres, Limited, has been declared payable on 15th October, 1918, to shareholders of record on 30th September, 1918.

By order of the Board,
SAMUEL D. FOWLER,
Secretary.

Toronto, 30th September, 1918.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

"Positions Wanted," 2c. per word; all other condensed advertisements, 4c. per word. Minimum charge for any condensed advertisement, 50c. per insertion. All condensed advertisements must conform to usual style. Condensed advertisements, on account of the very low rates charged for them, are payable in advance; 50 per cent extra if charged.

WANTED.—Official for Accident Business.—A British Company of long standing, doing a composite business, is about to enter Canada and seeks the services of a gentleman competent to organize and superintend the Accident branch of the business. Applications in confidence, stating experience, qualifications and remuneration expected, to be made in writing to Box 203, *The Monetary Times*, Toronto.

REVELSTOKE MINING CLAIMS PURCHASED

A Calgary syndicate has arranged the purchase of important mining claims in Revelstoke, B.C. The claims contain silver-lead ore of a good grade, with a small amount of zinc. The amount of money involved runs, it is said, into six figures.

The Calgary company is known as Silver Creek Mines, Limited. Mr. J. Brassith, of Calgary, is the president of the company; Mr. D. Woolsey is vice-president and managing director; H. C. B. Forsyth, a Calgary barrister, is secretary, and J. B. Watson, C.A., of Calgary, is the treasurer. The company will shortly open an office at Revelstoke and the operations will be directed from here.

The population of British Columbia is now estimated at 400,000 in spite of the fact that more than 50,000 have gone overseas since the war commenced. The immigration into the province since August, 1914, has been at least 70,000. The authority for these figures is Wrigley's Directory, which has just been issued—a complete directory of the province of British Columbia.

BUILDING PERMITS COMPARED

RETURNS FOR THIRTY-FIVE CITIES.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FIGURES	July 1918	August 1918	August 1917	August 1918, compared with August, 1917.	
				Increase+	Decrease-
				Amount	Per Cent.
CITIES	\$	\$	\$	\$	
NOVA SCOTIA.....	419,652	505,485	167,558	+ 437,927	+261.36
Halifax.....	388,158	560,767	126,608	+ 434,159	+342.91
Sydney.....	31,494	44,718	40,950	+ 3,768	+ 9.20
NEW BRUNSWICK.....	106,473	4,500	22,595	- 18,095	- 80.84
Moncton.....	19,475	4,500	11,895	- 7,395	- 62.17
St. John.....	86,998		10,700	- 10,700	
QUEBEC.....	1,088,070	1,265,366	876,030	+ 389,336	+44.44
Montreal.....					
Maisonneuve.....	610,045	1,058,268	307,868	+750,400	+243.74
Quebec.....	236,875	85,873	521,418	-435,545	- 83.53
Sherbrooke.....	50,000	54,000	7,900	+ 46,100	+583.54
Three Rivers.....	85,300	52,750	27,075	+ 25,675	+ 94.83
Westmount.....	105,850	14,475	11,769	+ 2,706	+ 22.99
ONTARIO.....	3,404,716	2,037,053	1,573,857	+ 463,196	+ 29.43
Brantford.....	105,045	202,290	10,975	+191,315	+1743.19
Port William.....	104,930	7,400	262,190	-254,790	- 97.18
Guelph.....	7,565	2,480	9,525	- 7,045	- 73.96
Hamilton.....	168,780	392,194	78,375	+313,819	+400.41
Kingston.....	67,182	34,542	17,947	+ 16,595	+ 92.47
Kitchener.....	54,000	76,480	32,390	+ 44,090	+136.12
London.....	48,685	55,760	31,255	+ 24,505	+ 78.43
Ottawa.....	1,610,830	188,810	67,750	+121,060	+178.69
Peterborough.....	9,005	11,115	3,540	+ 7,575	+213.98
Port Arthur.....	9,504	3,638	7,290	- 3,652	- 50.10
Stratford.....	4,189	23,524	36,311	-12,787	- 35.18
St. Catharines.....	41,658	62,580	79,003	-16,423	- 20.79
St. Thomas.....	455	9,945	10,415	- 470	- 4.51
Toronto.....	1,094,278	937,405	850,801	+ 86,604	+ 10.79
Windsor.....	78,610	28,890	76,090	- 47,200	- 62.03
MANITOBA.....	240,700	413,885	251,618	+ 162,267	+ 64.49
Brandon.....	13,550	31,535	29,368	+ 2,167	+ 7.38
Winnipeg.....	227,150	382,950	222,250	+160,100	+ 72.04
SASKATCHEWAN.....	271,385	285,570	237,020	+48,550	+20.48
Moose Jaw.....	71,950	14,570	51,250	- 36,680	- 71.57
Regina.....	53,300	237,100	164,670	+ 72,430	+ 43.98
Saskatoon.....	146,135	33,900	21,100	+ 12,800	+ 60.66
ALBERTA.....	195,950	134,200	36,700	+ 97,500	+265.67
Calgary.....	45,000	127,000	27,000	+100,000	+370.37
Edmonton.....	150,950	7,200	9,700	- 2,500	- 25.77
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	139,888	272,033	68,544	+203,489	+296.87
New Westminst'r.....	5,860	39,650	4,915	+ 34,735	+706.71
Vancouver.....	132,153	216,313	54,424	+161,889	+297.46
Victoria.....	1,875	16,070	9,205	+ 6,865	+ 74.58
Total.....	\$5,863,834	\$5,018,092	\$3,233,922	+\$1,784,170	+ 55.1

MONEY MARKETS

Messrs. Glazebrook and Cronyn, exchange and bond brokers, Toronto, report the following exchange rates to *The Monetary Times*:-

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N.Y. funds.....	2 1-32	2 3-32	.....
Mont. funds.....	Par.	Par.	1/8 to 1/4
Sterling—			
Demand.....	4.8520	4.8540	4.87 1/2
Cable trans.....	4.8630	4.8655	4.88 1/2
Sterling demand in New York, 4.757-16.			
Bank of England rate, 5 per cent.			

INDEX NUMBERS OF COMMODITIES

(DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FIGURES)	No. of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS		
		*Aug. 1918	*July 1918	*Aug. 1917
I. GRAINS AND FODDERS:				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	406.5	390.5	372.6
Western.....	4	339.1	341.4	306.5
Fodder.....	5	211.9	200.8	191.8
All.....	15	323.7	314.2	294.7
II. ANIMALS AND MEATS:				
Cattle and beef.....	6	353.8	383.1	286.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	346.2	359.5	316.1
Sheep and mutton.....	3	323.3	335.0	239.9
Poultry.....	2	409.9	409.9	291.5
All.....	17	359.3	369.4	289.2
III. DAIRY PRODUCTS:				
All.....	9	255.2	251.0	225.2
IV. FISH:				
Prepared fish.....	6	248.8	241.6	181.0
Fresh fish.....	3	249.9	239.3	209.0
All.....	9	249.2	240.9	190.4
V. OTHER FOODS:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	3	158.3	231.9	137.5
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	178.9	176.1	134.4
Dried fruits.....	4	271.1	271.1	207.5
Fresh vegetables.....	4	428.7	470.8	466.9
Canned vegetables.....	3	254.0	254.0	221.9
All.....	17	243.7	280.2	258.1
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	263.4	262.1	272.9
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	179.9	179.9	151.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	210.4	257.4	231.3
Condiments.....	5	250.8	248.0	183.6
All.....	25	246.8	246.0	225.7
VI. TEXTILES:				
Woolens.....	5	432.6	428.3	348.4
Cottons.....	4	354.8	342.4	235.3
Silks.....	3	147.4	149.9	128.2
Jutes.....	2	609.5	609.5	467.9
Flax products.....	4	438.9	447.1	289.7
Oilcloths.....	2	220.2	220.2	159.8
All.....	20	377.0	370.4	274.1
VII. HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:				
Hides and tallow.....	4	352.4	339.2	328.8
Leather.....	4	215.0	215.0	191.3
Boots and shoes.....	3	224.6	233.7	228.9
All.....	11	285.7	283.5	269.7
VIII. METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:				
Iron and steel.....	11	278.8	277.5	287.0
Other metals.....	12	282.7	290.0	269.7
All.....	10	292.1	223.8	200.7
All.....	33	266.1	265.6	254.5
IX. FUEL AND LIGHTING:				
Fuel.....	6	248.2	248.2	269.8
Lighting.....	4	233.6	233.6	109.9
All.....	10	242.4	242.4	205.8
X. BUILDING MATERIALS:				
Lumber.....	14	275.5	273.0	221.3
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	236.1	227.7	216.1
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	318.6	312.6	269.6
All.....	48	271.6	265.6	230.3
XI. HOUSE FURNISHINGS:				
Furniture.....	6	276.7	228.0	188.0
Crockery and glassware.....	4	334.4	307.7	237.5
Table cutlery.....	2	155.1	155.1	150.7
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	272.3	276.1	198.5
All.....	16	274.9	250.9	198.4
XII. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS:				
All.....	16	283.4	293.1	262.8
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS:				
Raw Furs.....	4	581.0	583.1	388.4
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	221.7	222.9	175.5
Sundries.....	7	218.9	218.9	196.5
All.....	17	305.1	306.0	234.2
All commodities.....	263†	284.3	284.0	245.0

*Preliminary figures. †Seven commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Quotations furnished to The Monetary Times by A. J. Pattison Jr., & Co., Toronto (Week ended Oct. 2nd, 1918.)

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Abitibi Power.....com.	45	50	Can. Mortgage.....	68.50	74	Imperial Oil.....	282.50	300	Pressed Metal.....pref.	....	100
pref.....	78	87	Can. Oil.....com.	43.50	45.50	International Milling.....	82	88.50	Rosedale Golf.....	230	280
Alta. P.C. Gr'n com.xd12%	110	....	Can. Starch.....com.	9.50	16.50	Lambton Golf.....	300	360	South Can. Power.....pref.	43	49.50
pref.....	84	89.50	Carter Crume.....pref.	50	60	Loews Theatre.....pref.	79	85	Sterling Bank.....	79.50	84
Amer. Sales Book.....6's	89	96.50	Cockshutt Plow.....pref.	77	87	London Loan & Savings.....	98	98	Sterling Coal.....6's	71	75
Atlantic Sugar.....com.	14.50	....	Continental Life.....	15	25	Massey Harris.....	100	126	.....com.	15	17
pref.....	55	....	Dom. Foun. & St.....com.	80	85	Matthew Laing.....6's	93	98	Steel & Rad.....pref.	....	64
Belding Paul.....com.	17	21.50	pref. 8%	89	94.50	M'Donald.....com.	20.50	23	St. Lawrence Sugar.....6's	90	91
pref.....	78.50	84.50	Dom. Iron & Steel 5's 1939	73	78	.....pref.	89	94	Toronto Paper.....6's	84	89
Black Lake.....com.	3	4.50	Dom. Linseed Oil.....	70	....	Morrow Screw.....6's	86	92.50	Toronto Power 5's 1924.....	79.50	83
pref.....	6.75	8	Dom. Power.....com.	....	52	Murray-Kay.....pref.	17	30	Toronto York Rad 5's 1919	94.50	99
bonds.....	30	34.50	pref.	90	94	National Life.....	40	....	Volcanic Gas.....	....	95
Brand-Henderson.....6's	95	100	.....5's	80	85	National Potash.....	....	1.05	West. Assurance.....	7	8
British Amer. Assurance	10	11	Dunlop Tire.....pref. xd	89.50	94	Nova Scotia Steel 6% deb.	83	88	Wt. Can. Flour.....com.	110	140
Can. Con. Felt.....com.	8.25	....	Eastern Car.....6's	92	98	Ont. Pulp.....6's	78	82.50	.....	....	....
Can. Machinery.....com.	14	....	Great West Perm. Loan	....	55	Page Hersey.....pref.	73	....	.....	....	....
pref.....	51.50	58	Guelph & Ont. Invest.....	....	94	People's Loan.....	78	88	.....	....	....
Can. Marconi.....	1.75	2.40	Home Bank.....	....	65	Pressed Metal.....com.	....	35	.....	....	....

Pull tighter the purse strings; take up the slack.

Foch will smash as we put up the cash.

Saving means cutting off the frills and many of these are only hindrances.

Money is so plentiful in Canada to-day that it is really crying out—what must we do to be saved?

SEPTEMBER FIRE LOSSES

Large Decrease For Month—Total Drops Below
Million Dollar Mark

The *Monetary Times'* estimate of Canada's fire loss during September, 1918, is \$917,286, compared with the August loss of \$3,110,445 and \$1,301,700 for September, 1917. The following is the estimate of the August losses:—

Fires exceeding \$10,000	\$752,000
Small fires reported	46,075
Estimate for unreported fires	119,211

Total

\$917,286

The *Monetary Times'* record of the past three years and this year to date, shows the following monthly losses:—

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
January	\$ 1,249,886	\$ 1,649,217	\$ 1,918,660	\$ 2,688,556
February	1,019,556	3,275,600	2,009,953	2,243,762
March	1,632,696	1,406,501	2,050,650	1,682,286
April	1,463,747	1,460,437	1,317,714	3,240,187
May	881,855	1,850,205	1,163,110	3,570,014
June	1,157,156	494,557	1,184,627	3,080,982
July	773,269	3,039,634	1,101,734	3,369,684
August	403,693	1,057,109	1,230,183	3,110,445
September	1,116,109	981,703	1,301,700	917,286
October	1,290,325	1,077,815	704,605	.....
November	1,087,980	923,235	959,049	.....
December	1,505,255	3,271,496	5,144,100	.....

Totals .. \$13,671,527 \$20,487,509 \$20,086,085 \$23,903,202

The fires reported in August at which the losses amounted to \$10,000 and over were:—

Toronto, Ont., September 1, Yonge Street Arcade, \$20,000.

Yarmouth, Ont., September 4, buildings of the St. Thomas Pure Milk Company, \$50,000.

Iroquois Falls, Ont., September 10, Iroquois Falls Hotel, \$20,000.

Mikado, Sask., September 8, store and dwelling of S. S. Meloff, \$35,000.

Trail, B.C., September 7, plant of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, \$45,000.

Montreal, Que., September 12, building of T. P. Oakes, \$62,000.

Mawer, Sask., September 19, business section of town, \$95,000.

Montreal, Que., September 19, premises of W. H. Dwyer & Company, Limited, \$15,000.

Trail, B.C., September 13, the Dwight & Lloyd roaster building, \$20,000.

Victoria Harbor, Ont., September 10, business section of the town, \$60,000.

Toronto, Ont., September 28, plant of the Canadian Wood Products, Limited, \$35,000.

Montreal West, Que., September 27, cattle barn of the Elmhurst Dairy, \$30,000.

Winnipeg, Man., September 30, building of the C. S. Judson Company, \$250,000.

Belleville, Ont., September 29, farm buildings of Harry Foster, \$15,000.

Destroyed or Damaged.

Among the structures damaged or destroyed last month were:—Blacksmith's shop, 1; tenement, 1; club house, 1; granary, 1; barns, 6; lumber yard, 1; business sections, 3; business buildings, 8; garages, 2; hotels, 2; plants, 4; store, 1; dockyard, 1; elevator, 1; pumping house, 1; boiler house, 1; grain separator, 1; vacant house, 1; cooperage, 1.

Among the causes reported last month were:—Overheated tire vulcanizing, 1; dropping of lighted match, 1; short circuit, 1; defective wiring, 1; burning out of generator, 1; spontaneous combustion, 1; spark from thrashing machine, 1; explosion of oil stove, 1; spark from corn cutter engine, 1; lightning, 1.

Increase in Fatalities.

The following is a list of fires at which fatalities occurred last month:—

Chapleau, Ont., September 6.	Playing with oil stove	1
Mikado, Sask., September 8.	Trapped in burning house	4
Iroquois Falls, Ont., September 10	Trapped in burning hotel	5
Montreal, Que., September 17.	Trapped in burning building	1
Toronto, Ont., September 17.	Trapped in burning aeroplane	1
Kingston, Ont., September 25.	Playing with matches	1
Total		13

The following table, compiled by *The Monetary Times*, shows deaths caused by fire during September, 1918, as compared with previous returns:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
January	27	27	14	26	3	10	21	28
February	12	11	21	18	11	23	19	87
March	18	24	22	27	23	23	20	34
April	20	15	11	22	14	6	15	7
May	28	18	33	8	5	14	12	10
June	13	6	18	12	2	6	9	9
July	110	9	9	8	13	268	19	6
August	22	16	29	3	14	30	12	7
September	13	6	27	9	27	6	21	13
October	17	21	15	9	7	39	23	..
November	20	22	24	14	12	12	21	..
December	17	28	13	19	11	94	15	..
Totals	317	203	236	175	142	531	207	201

YIELDS ON INVESTMENTS IN STOCKS
AND BONDS

The following table of investment yields of stocks and bonds has been compiled for *The Monetary Times* by Messrs. MORROW & JELLETT, Members Toronto Stock Exchange, 103 Bay Street Toronto:—

	Div. Rate	Price about	Yield about
Preferred			
Canadian Locomotive	7	90	7.77
Canada Cement	7	95	7.36
Canada Steamships	7	77	9.10
Mackay Companies	4	65	6.15
Steel of Canada	7	97	7.21
Maple Leaf Milling	7	97	7.21
Common			
Bell Telephone	8	130	6.15
Canada Cement	6	68	8.82
Canadian Locomotive	6	67	8.95
Canadian General Electric	8	103	7.76
Consumers' Gas	10	148	6.75
Dominion Foundries & Steel	8	80	10.00
Canadian Pacific Railway	10	166	6.02
Maple Leaf Milling	10	129	7.69
Penmans .....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Steel Corporation	5	61	8.19
Steel Co. of Canada	6	71	8.45
Mackay Companies	6	77	7.77
Toronto Railway	4	60	6.66
Bonds:			
Canada Bread	6	90	6.66
Canada Cement	6	97	6.18
Canada Steamships	5	80	6.25
Canadian Locomotive	6	90	6.66
Penmans .....	.....	.....	.....
First War Loan, 1925	5	96½	5.65
Second War Loan, 1931	5	95½	5.49
Third War Loan, 1937	5	94½	5.48

AMUSEMENT TAX IN ONTARIO

The amusement tax levied by the province of Ontario will be increased, according to an announcement made on the 3rd instant by the Hon. T. W. McGarry, provincial treasurer. The increase will not apply to theatre tickets costing 45 cents or less. The tax will still be one cent on tickets costing 5, 10 and 15 cents and two cents on tickets costing from 15 cents to 45 cents. On admissions costing more than this the tax ranges from 5 cents to 25 cents.

Confederation Life

ASSOCIATION

Issues **LIBERAL POLICY CONTRACTS**

ON ALL APPROVED PLANS.

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HEAD OFFICE : : TORONTO

Here is Your Opportunity

The success which has attended the operations of the North American Life throughout its history has made association with the Company particularly inviting.

The year 1918 promises to be bigger and better than any heretofore. Some agency openings offer you an opportunity at this time.

Correspond with

E. J. HARVEY, Supervisor of Agencies.

North American Life Assurance Company

"SOLID AS THE CONTINENT"

HEAD OFFICE : : TORONTO, CANADA

Agents, Attention!

THE WESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

made (among others) the following remarkable increases in 1917:

NEW BUSINESS RECEIVED.....	INCREASE 146%
ASSURANCES, NEW AND REVIVED.....	INCREASE 147%
NEW PREMIUMS RECEIVED.....	INCREASE 166%
ADMITTED ASSETS.....	INCREASE 81%

The Company now has a Dominion License, and is extending its organization, and is prepared to offer advantageous terms to competent producers. Write to the

Head Office - Winnipeg, Manitoba

"I Wish I Had Taken Twice As Much!"

Nothing is more often repeated in letters received at our office than the expression "I wish I had taken twice as much insurance while I was about it." When endowments, dividends or cash settlements are paid, the assured very often acknowledges the remittance with that remark. The truth is very few men take as much Life Insurance as they can reasonably carry—and repentance often comes when additional Insurance is not procurable. Probably every reader of this paper believes in Life Insurance and carries more or less of it but one should ask himself the question, **Am I Carrying as Much Insurance as I Can Afford?** If the policyholders who are now entering the Company could read the evidence of gratified policyholders and beneficiaries, they would make a great effort to increase the amount applied for—and existing policy holders would double the amount of their protection "One word more":—What income would your present insurance yield the beneficiary at say 6%?

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada

Waterloo

Ontario

The Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh

Established 1825. Head Office for Canada: MONTREAL, Que.

Invested Funds.....\$ 66,500,000	Investments under Canadian Branch, over...\$ 16,000,000
Deposited with Canadian Government and Government Trustees, over..... 7,000,000	Revenue, over..... 7,900,000
	Bonus declared..... 40,850,000
	Claims paid..... 151,000,000

D. M. McGOUN, Mgr.

F. W. DORAN, Chief Agent, Ont.

ENDOWMENTS AT LIFE RATES

ISSUED ONLY BY

THE LONDON LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office ... LONDON, CANADA

Profit Results in this Company 55% better than Estimates. POLICIES "GOOD AS GOLD."

On Their Merits Alone

There must be some good reason why so many hard-headed business men, when requiring insurance for business purposes, apply to The Great-West Life. "Sentiment" has nothing to do with the choice—The Great-West Policies are chosen on their merits alone.

Low rates and remarkably high profit returns are the reasons.

Information on request.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE

DEPT. "F"

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Life Assurance Company

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Agents, Are You Satisfied?

We have one or two choice vacancies for **District Managers** in Western Ontario. If you are ambitious to improve your position, and grow with a strong, progressive Canadian Life Insurance Co. write in confidence.

H. A. KENTY, Superintendent of Agencies

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Always a Place for Dependable Agents

Those who can not only write applications but deliver policies, and are energetic in their methods. Good positions are ready for such men.

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 Eastern Ontario, apply to WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager, 502 McGill Building, Montreal.

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

GRAND TRUNK SHOULD NOT BE BOUGHT

Lord Shaughnessy Says Road Ought to be Left in Private Hands—Impressions in the West

"For the government to take over the Grand Trunk Railway would be an act of stupendous folly," said Lord Shaughnessy, back recently from a trip west, which embraced some 8,000 miles, including a visit to Edmonton.

"This is a democratic country," continued his lordship, "and if the people say they want to own a railway—they must get it. Whether that is wise or not is not the question, as far as the democracy is concerned; but I simply remark that in taking any steps toward the nationalization of the railways of this country, the greatest caution should be observed, considering the great interests that are at stake and the economic and financial fabric which might be thereby endangered. Now the government has gone a certain length in the process of nationalization, and it may feel, under the pressure of circumstances, that it may have to go further. It may feel that it must take over the Grand Trunk Pacific; but to take over the Grand Trunk would, in my opinion, be an act of stupendous folly.

Occupies Vital Position.

"The Grand Trunk is a great international system, rendering important service—rendering reciprocal service, with its feeders, as between the eastern and western states, and occupying a vital position in the transportation interests of the country. In other words, the Grand Trunk is a great transportation entity, rendering service which is indispensable. The Grand Trunk Pacific was undertaken by a certain management, which, in a measure, had the project forced upon it by a government then in power, which was more incompetent than the management of the road that consented to it.

"But, of course, if the people express a desire for a particular policy, railway or other, the will of the people must prevail, but one may express the hope that in the working out of this nationalizing policy—if that be what the government is committed to—that regard will be had to the vital interests at stake, and that caution shall wait upon the actions to be taken in the premises."

His lordship saw evidences of prosperity on every hand. The big boom was over in the west.

"And very fortunately," said his lordship, "the people are confident and hopeful. I saw progress at every turn—sane and reasonable and confident progress. A large crop was expected, and there was some disappointment; but later reports are better in respect of bulk and quality; and, in any case, nobody is cast down. In fact, all are looking forward to the next season."

Called Money Wasted.

In British Columbia there was great activity in ship-building and lumbering; but there was one thing which Lord Shaughnessy did not like, and that was the waste of money, as he called it, in building a railway between Nitaac and Socke, on Vancouver Island. His lordship did not care to appear in the guise of captious critic, but the money, in his opinion, was absolutely wasted on such a project. His lordship drew, with his finger, the direction and extent of the railway, which could serve no practical purpose. That money should have been conserved at a time like the present, when all that could be saved was needed for the absorbing purposes of the war. As for the general life of the province, everything was prosperous, but, of course, after the war the people must find other means of enterprise, as, doubtless, would be the case.

Being asked if he still held that the war would be over in a year the answer was that he was simply an observer, and did not pretend to dogmatize; but from what he could glimpse of the situation, he believed that the war would be over before long.

"The Germans, Austrians, Turks and Bulgars must have it bitten into their consciousness that they are defeated—at least, that they are on the way to defeat. They have seen the superiority of the Allies; they have seen that the United States is sending millions of men to France; that the Allies are acquiring a decisive numerical superiority over the enemy, and, before long, the moment must arrive when they will confess defeat or suffer annihilation. That is my view;

but I do not say it has any more value than the opinion of the average individual.

"After the war, do you think we will suffer from unemployment and slumpage of prices?"

"There may be a brief interlude during the reconstruction period, when there will be a certain slackness, but that will not be for long; and our manufacturers and others, who have been unable during the war-time to supply the things they would have supplied in peace time, will revert to their work and the products which it was their business to fabricate before the war. There need not be any misgiving on that score, I think. The Allies are winning victories, the Central Powers are apologizing to their own people for the situation which now presents itself, and I think we may all look forward to a not distant date when we shall gain what we are fighting for—a free and independent and happy world, to replace that which Germany has done her best to destroy, with all the fair and gracious things that made that world desirable.

"And then there will be readjustment, and our people will find themselves busy doing the things they did, largely before the war—and doing them with comfort and profit and contentment."

Lord Shaughnessy and party travelled nearly 8,000 miles. So well was the schedule observed that the special train returned to Montreal exactly as scheduled

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

Official Census Reveals Size of Industry in Canada—Eighty Per Cent. in Ontario and Quebec

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has just completed a census for 1917 of the pulp and paper industry throughout Canada, and the figures are particularly timely in view of the current discussion on the paper situation.

Altogether, the census embraced 80 concerns, of which 31 were in the manufacture of pulp only, 26 in the manufacture of paper only, and 23 manufacturing both pulp and paper.

The total capital invested in this industry, including land, buildings, machinery, stocks on hand and "working" capital, amounted to \$186,374,905.

The total number of employees on wages was 20,685 males and 671 females; on salaries, 1,345 males and 218 females. The total salary and wages bill was \$20,344,286.

The aggregate value of production in 1917 was \$96,248,824. The census covered altogether thirty-six products, of which the more important are as follows:—

	Quantity.	
	Tons.	
Pulp.		
Mechanical or ground wood pulp	921,081	
Sulphate pulp	161,393	
Sulphite pulp	374,894	
Soda	4,136	
Other	63,467	
Paper.	Tons.	
Newsprint	689,847	\$38,868,084
Book and writing	45,235	9,310,138
Wrapping	50,360	5,646,750
Boards	54,080	3,543,164
Other paper products	900	1,382,205
All other miscellaneous products (value only)		3,543,024

By provinces, the distribution of plants is as follows:—

British Columbia	5
Manitoba	1
Ontario	33
Quebec	31
New Brunswick	5
Nova Scotia	5

Germany has demanded six billion roubles from Russia. If we save now for Canada, we won't have to save for Germany later.



When You are Old

Who'll provide the money to keep you? Will you then be compelled to keep on working the same as some old men you know? Or will you be able to enjoy an old age of comfort and independence?

A moderate annual saving now—when you can spare the money—invested in an Imperial Endowment Policy will secure you a regular income in your old age; or it will provide for your family should death call you early.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO



THE MONARCH LIFE
SECURITY AND SERVICE
MONARCH LIFE
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG.

THE NORTHWESTERN LIFE

||	ASSETS	FIVE TIMES GREATER THAN LIABILITIES	||
||	RESERVES	25% LARGER THAN LAW REQUIRES	||
||	EXPENSES	LOWEST IN CANADA	||

HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG



THE EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

A Strong Canadian Company
Established 1889.
Assurances over \$26,000,000.00

Write for particulars of our New Protection and Savings Policy.

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EXCELSIOR LIFE BLDG., TORONTO.

(New Edition Now Ready) (Send in Orders Now)

Manual of Canadian Banking

By H. M. P. ECKARDT

Price - \$2.50 Postpaid

Published by
THE MONETARY TIMES, 62 Church St., TORONTO

The London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association, Limited, of London, England,

offers excellent opportunities to young men desirous of permanently connecting themselves with a thoroughly reliable life company.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
164 St. James St. Montreal
ALEX. BISSETT - Manager for Canada

RECENT FIRES

The Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Fire Losses and Insurance

Aylmer, Que.—September 26—St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church was damaged by lightning. Estimated loss \$2,500.

Hamilton, Ont.—September 23—Yards of the Gilles-Guy Coal Company were damaged.

September 25—The W. A. Freeman and Company's oil works were damaged. Estimated loss, \$1,500.

Hope, B.C.—September 22—West Yale Review printing plant was damaged. Estimated loss, \$12,000.

Huntingdon, Ont.—September 20—Barn and contents of H. Foster were destroyed. Estimated loss, \$15,000.

Kateville, Que.—September 25—The Kateville cheese factory was damaged.

Lacombe, Alta.—September 27—The McDermid block and the Day block were destroyed. Estimated loss, \$30,000.

Midland, Ont.—September 30—Livery barn of L. Bosley was damaged. Estimated loss, \$5,000. Home of Thos. Hardy was damaged.

Montreal West, Que.—September 27—Cattle barn of the Elmhurst Dairy was damaged.

September 30—The London Ladies' Skirt Manufacturing Company's building was damaged. Estimated loss, \$5,000.

Toronto, Ont.—September 28—Plant of the Canadian Wood Products, Limited, 1000 Gerrard Street East, was damaged. Estimated loss, \$65,000.

Vancouver, B.C.—September 20—The University Club building was damaged.

Vermillion, Alta.—September 19—Livery barn of G. D. Jones was damaged. Estimated loss, \$5,000.

Whitby, Ont.—September 27—Two barns of R. J. Fleming were destroyed.

Winnipeg, Man.—September 30—Buildings and stock of C. S. Judson and Company were damaged. Estimated loss, \$250,000.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS

The following are the bank clearings for the weeks ended September 29th, 1917, and September 26th, 1918, respectively, with changes:—

	Week ended Sept. 26, '18.	Week ended Sept. 29, '17.	Changes.
Montreal	\$ 91,798,313	\$ 75,328,374	+ \$16,469,939
Toronto	61,872,214	56,829,091	+ 5,043,123
Winnipeg	36,885,049	48,667,674	— 11,782,625
Vancouver	11,986,045	10,146,943	+ 1,839,102
Ottawa	5,742,623	5,329,025	+ 413,598
Calgary	7,496,685	6,853,266	+ 643,419
Hamilton	5,581,855	4,704,872	+ 876,983
Quebec	4,323,368	4,173,325	+ 150,043
Edmonton	3,529,945	2,670,873	+ 859,072
Halifax	3,778,178	2,676,927	+ 1,101,251
London	2,386,661	1,822,625	+ 564,036
Regina	3,679,779	3,717,537	— 37,758
St. John	2,222,094	1,907,189	+ 314,905
Victoria	1,931,662	1,827,475	+ 104,187
Saskatoon	1,727,875	1,889,038	— 161,163
Moose Jaw	1,492,274	1,294,532	+ 197,742
Windsor	981,575	.....	.....
Brandon	523,557	581,500	— 57,943
Brantford	878,265	750,655	+ 127,610
Fort William	707,842	635,262	+ 72,580
Lethbridge	1,148,054	1,040,077	+ 107,977
Medicine Hat	507,183	708,421	— 201,238
New Westminster	478,121	405,990	+ 72,131
Peterboro	695,972	702,595	— 6,623
Sherbrooke	759,668	691,550	+ 68,118
Kitchener	638,106	547,653	+ 90,453
Totals	\$253,753,963	\$235,902,469	+ \$16,868,919

The Toronto bank clearings for the current week are \$66,541,056 compared with \$63,589,986 for the same week in 1917, and \$54,943,451 in 1916.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

The Universal Cartridge Company With Capital of \$2,000,000, Received Charter

The largest company incorporated during the past week was the Universal Cartridge Company, Limited, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and head office in Toronto.

The following is a partial 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 amount noted is the authorized capital, and the persons named are the provisional directors:—

Prince George, B.C.—Harper Gross, Limited, \$10,000.

Trenton, Ont.—Pan American Film Company, Limited, \$40,000; M. MacDonald, E. Smily.

Ascot Corner, Que.—Ascot Tile and Brick Company, Limited, \$75,000; E. L. Darche, J. Darche.

Haileybury, Ont.—Stevens Catering Company, Limited, \$40,000; F. A. Day, W. A. Gordon, E. M. Reilly.

Guelph, Ont.—Jackson Signal Company, Limited, \$40,000; G. P. Jackson, W. F. Buckingham, M. Nairn.

Dryden, Ont.—Dryden Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, \$1,000,000; D. W. Lang, H. Stanley, W. C. Woods.

Quebec, Que.—Quebec Elevator and Milling, Limited, \$190,000; M. M. A. Gravel, E. Lefebvre, C. Edmond.

Vancouver, B.C.—Vancouver Waterfront, Limited, \$100,000. Interior Fisheries, Limited, \$100,000. Ashcroft Irrigated Lands, Limited, \$50,000. Paul Klopstock Company, Limited, \$25,000. Palmer Securities, Limited, \$350,000.

Montreal, Que.—General Transfer, Incorporated, \$20,000; G. Guerin, A. Beaulois, J. W. Lavoie. Canadian Graphophone Company, Limited, \$75,000; W. Despacas, A. Cinq-Mars, G. Vezina. Transactions, Limited, \$20,000; L. Morin, M. M. H. St-Amant.

Winnipeg, Man.—Standard Remedies, Limited, \$150,000; D. J. McKinnon, R. A. Creighton, R. MacDonald. Tobias, Limited, \$5,000; E. M. Tobias, A. W. Bowen. Ericksdale Farmers' Elevator Company, Limited, \$15,000; A. N. Shimbane, L. D. Morosnick. Consolidated Purchasing Company, Limited, \$100,000; A. McDonald, J. C. McDonald, E. Nicholson.

Toronto, Ont.—Marvel Drug Company, Limited, \$20,000; W. Cooper, W. A. Dietrich, H. D. Hall. Hargraft and Sons, Limited, \$50,000; J. R. Hargraft, G. G. Hargraft, A. R. Hargraft. United Cheese, Limited, \$1,000,000; A. W. Hunter, C. H. Kemp, G. R. Sproat. Wright and Oakley, Limited, \$40,000; J. A. Campbell, J. H. Greenberg, M. O'Brien. Castle Oil and Gas Company, Limited, \$1,500,000; M. L. Gordon, A. R. Brown, H. L. Neville. Todhunter Mitchell Coffee Company, Limited, \$100,000; T. B. Greening, W. S. Greening, G. H. Campbell. Universal Cartridge Company, Limited, \$2,000,000; J. Ross, J. B. Tudhope, W. H. Tudhope.

Farmers should save out of regard for what is being done in Flanders fields.

BRITISH COLONIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

MONTREAL



Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital, 1,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital, 247,015.79

General Fire Insurance Business Transacted

THEODORE MEUNIER,
Manager

REGINALD B. GAUDIN,
Assitant Manager



THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

HENRY EVANS - - - President

"THE BIG COMPANY"

TORNADO FIRE MARINE
ASSETS EXCEED \$35,866,635

W. E. BALDWIN,
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Head Office for Canada and Newfoundland:
 17 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL

F. K. RIDGE,
 AGENCY SUPT.



L'UNION
 Fire Insurance Company, Limited, of PARIS, FRANCE

Capital fully subscribed, 25% paid up	\$ 2,000,000.00
Fire Reserve Funds	5,539,000.00
Available Balance from Profit and Loss Account	111,521.46
Total Losses paid to 31st December, 1916	100,942,000.00
Net premium income in 1916	5,630,376.43

Canadian Branch, 17 St. John Street, Montreal; Manager for Canada,
 MAURICE FERRAND, Toronto Office, 18 Wellington St. East
 J. H. EWART, Chief Agent.

Royal Exchange Assurance

FOUNDED A.D. 1720

Losses paid exceed \$235,000,000

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Correspondence invited from responsible gentlemen in unrepresented districts re fire and casualty agencies.



Head Office:
 Royal Exchange, London

Guardian Assurance Company

Limited, of London, England

Established 1821

Capital Subscribed	\$10,000,000
Capital Paid-up	\$ 5,000,000
Total Investments Exceed	\$40,000,000

Head Office for Canada, Guardian Building, Montreal

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ARMSTRONG & DeWITT, Limited, General Agents

36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

First British Insurance Company established in Canada, A.D. 1804

Phoenix Assurance Co., Limited

FIRE

of London, England

LIFE

Founded 1792

Total resources over	\$ 90,000,000
Fire losses paid	425,000,000
Deposit with Federal Government and Investment in Canada for security of Canadian policy holders only exceed	2,500,000

Agents wanted in both branches. Apply to

R. MACD. PATERSON, }
 J. B. PATERSON, } Managers

100 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Que.

All with profit policies affected prior to the 31st December will rank for a full year's reversionary bonus at that date.

The Northern Assurance Company, Ltd.

of London, Eng.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, 1916

including Paid up Capital Amount, \$1,460,000.00

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G. E. MOBERLY, Manager

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY

The Oldest Scottish Fire Office

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 Head Office Canadian Branch—TRADERS BANK BLDG., TORONTO
 Liberal Contracts to Agents in Unrepresented Districts

British America Assurance Company

FIRE, MARINE, HAIL AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

INCORPORATED 1833

HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO

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 JOHN SIME, Asst. Gen. Mgr. E. F. GARROW, Secretary.

Assets, Over \$3,500,000.00
 Losses paid since organization over \$43,000,000.00

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED 1851
Fire, Marine, Explosion & Automobile Insurance

Assets..... over \$6,000,000.00
 Losses paid since organization .. 70 000,000.00

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Head Office: **TORONTO, Ont.**

W. B. MEIKLE, President and General Manager
 C. C. FOSTER, Secretary

ATLAS Assurance Company Limited
 Founded in the Reign of George III

Subscribed Capital.....\$11,000,000
 Capital Paid Up..... 1,320,000.
 Additional Funds..... 22,141,355.

The company enjoys the highest reputation for prompt and liberal settlement of claims and will be glad to receive applications for Agencies from gentlemen in a position to introduce business.

Head Office for Canada—260 St. James St., Montreal
 Matthew C. Hinshaw, Branch Manager.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY
 Established 1865

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Fire—Marine—Automobile

Toronto Agents, WINDEYER BROS. & DONALDSON

Head Office for Canada, 36 Toronto St., Toronto
 Manager for Canada, C. R. DRAYTON

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED
 (FIRE INSURANCE SINCE A.D. 1714)

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North-West Branch Winnipeg
 THOS. BRUCE, Branch Manager

MARTIN N. MERRY, General Agent TORONTO
 Agencies throughout the Dominion

British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company

Head Office WINNIPEG, Can.

Subscribed Capital	.....	\$594,400.00
Capital Paid-up	.....	243,000.00
Surplus	.....	53,600.00
Policy-holders' Surplus	.....	296,600.00

HON. EDWARD BROWN, President E. E. HALL, Vice-President
 F. K. FOSTER, Managing Director

THE LAW UNION & ROCK INSURANCE CO., Limited
 OF LONDON Founded in 1806

Assets exceed \$48,000,000.00 Over \$12,500,000.00 invested in Canada
 FIRE and ACCIDENT RISKS Accepted
 Canadian Head Office: 57 Beaver Hall, Montreal
 Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada.

W. D. Aiken, Superintendent | J. E. E. DICKSON, Canadian-Manager
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The LONDON ASSURANCE
 Head Office, Canada Branch, MONTREAL
Total Funds exceed \$36,000,000
 Established A.D. 1720. FIRE RISKS accepted at current rates
 Toronto Agents, Armstrong and DeWitt, Limited, 36 Toronto Street.

SUN FIRE FOUNDED A.D. 1710
 THE OLDEST INSURANCE CO. IN THE WORLD

Canadian Branch ... Toronto
 LYMAN ROOT, Manager

Economical Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
 HEAD OFFICE KITCHENER, ONTARIO
 CASH AND MUTUAL SYSTEMS
 TOTAL ASSETS, \$800,000 AMOUNT OF RISK, \$28,000,000
 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, \$50,000

JOHN FENNELL, President GEO. G. H. LANG, Vice-President W. H. SCHMALZ, Mgr.-Secretary

THE **MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY** Incorporated 1875

All Policies Guaranteed by the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company
 ESTABLISHED IN 1863
 Head Office - Waterloo, Ont.

Total Assets 31st December, 1917.....\$979,978.00
 Policies in force in Western Ontario, over 30,000.00

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 L. W. SHUH, Manager. BYRON E. BECHTEL, Inspector.



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Head Office, Montreal

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Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.

J. Gardner Thompson, Manager.
Lewis Laing, Assistant Manager.
J. D. Simpson, Deputy Assistant Manager.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT **FIRE** AND LIFE
Assurance Corporation, Limited, of Perth, Scotland

PELEG HOWLAND, Canadian Advisory Director
THOS. H. HALL, Manager for Canada
Toronto Agents, E. L. McLEAN, LIMITED

THE
GENERAL ACCIDENT
Assurance Co. of Canada
Personal Accident and Sickness
Automobile and Liability Insurance
Inspection and Insurance of Steam Boilers
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited

Assets Over \$61,000,000
Premium Income Over \$14,000,000

Fire and Marine Insurance

Canadian Managers
DALE & COMPANY, LIMITED
Coristine Building, Montreal, Que.

BRANCHES: Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver



Head Office—Corner of Dorchester St. West and Union Ave., MONTREAL

DIRECTORS:
J. Gardner Thompson, President and Managing Director.
Lewis Laing, Vice-President and Secretary.
M. Chevalier, Esq., A. G. Dent, Esq., John Emo, Esq.,
Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Wm. Molson Macpherson, Esq.,
J. C. Rimmer, Esq., Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.
J. D. Simpson, Assistant Secretary.

A BRITISH COMPANY

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1835

Head Office - HONGKONG
General Manager, C. MONTAGUE EDE

Head Office for Canada, 36 Toronto Street, Toronto
Manager for Canada, C R. DRAYTON

ASSETS OVER \$17,000,000

General Agents, Toronto - MUNTZ & BEATTY

Fire, Marine and Automobile

THE **CANADA NATIONAL FIRE**
INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

TOTAL ASSETS - \$2,387,634.14

A Canadian Company Investing its Funds in Canada

General Fire Insurance Business Transacted

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

Toronto, Ont., Branch: 20 King St. West, C. B. CORBOLD, Mgr.



ALFRED WRIGHT, Manager

A. E. BLOGG, Branch Secretary

14 Richmond St. E. TORONTO

Security, \$36,000,000



NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE
SOCIETY LIMITED

Norwich, England

Founded 1797
FIRE INSURANCE
ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY
PLATE GLASS AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA **Norwich Union Building**
12-14 Wellington St. East TORONTO

Save for the New Canadian War Loan

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

MONTREAL BRANCH
Canada Life Building
R. W. Steele - Manager

Established 1901
26 KING STREET EAST
TORONTO

LONDON, ENG., BRANCH
No. 2 Austin Friars
A. L. Fullerton, Manager

INCLUDED in our organization are the following well-equipped departments:

- BONDS
- MORTGAGES
- CITY PROPERTIES
- FARM LANDS
- RENTALS
- INSURANCE

Correspondence is invited

Pemberton & Son

FINANCIAL AGENTS

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Great American Insurance Company New York

INCORPORATED - 1872

PAID FOR LOSSES

\$96,971,238.06

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1918

CAPITAL

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP

\$2,000,000.00

RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES

12,927,269.91

NET SURPLUS

8,527,719.31

ASSETS

23,454,989.22

THE SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY ARE BASED UPON ACTUAL VALUES ON DECEMBER 31st, 1917

HAD THE SECURITIES BEEN TAKEN AT THE VALUES AUTHORIZED BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF STATE INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS THE ASSETS AND SURPLUS WOULD EACH BE INCREASED BY \$2,321,032.00

Home Office, One Liberty Street
New York City

Agencies Throughout the United States and Canada
ESINHART & EVANS, Agents MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON
39 Sacramento Street & BASCOM, Agents
Montreal, Quebec Dominion Bank Building
Toronto, Ontario
WILLIAM ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT OF AGENCIES
Dominion Bank Building, Toronto, Ontario