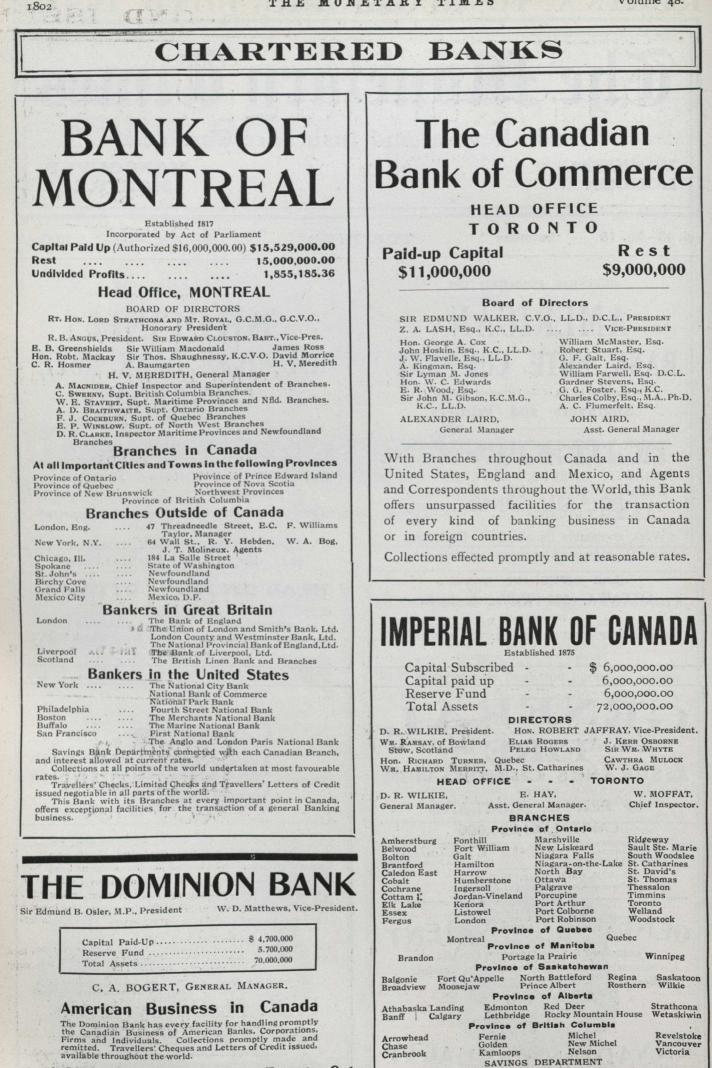


### THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 48.



Toronto, Ont.

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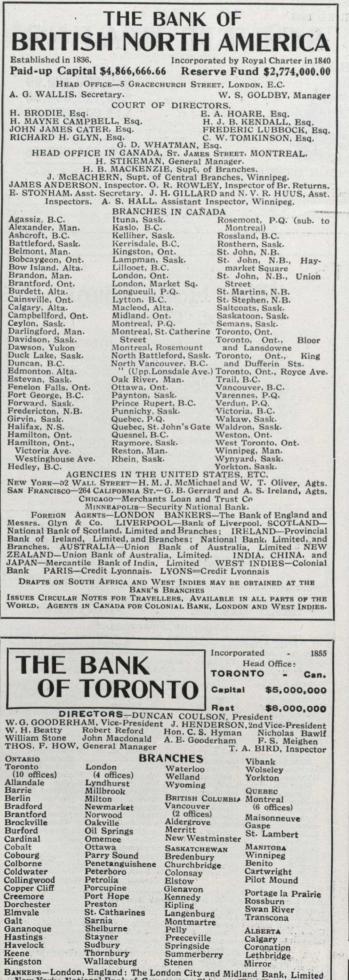
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**Head Office** 

Interest allowed on deposits at all Branches of Bank from date of Deposit

1803

## CHARTERED BANKS



New York: National Bank of Commerce. Chicago: First National Bank Collections made on the best terms and remitted for on day of payment

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Established 1810 Head Office ; EDINBURGH Paid-up Capital £1,000,000 Pension Reserve Fund - £10,000 ALEX. BOGIE, General Manager JAS. L. ANDERSON, Secretary

LONDON OFFICE: Lombard Street, E.C. ALEXANDER ROBB and GEORGE S. COUTTS, Joint Managers General Banking Business transacted. Circular Notes, Drafts, and Letters of Credit issued payable at banking houses in all parts of the world. With the 168 Branches located all over Scotland, the bank is in a very favor-able position to deal with remittance and all other banking transactions on the best terms.

The bank undertakes agency business for Colonial and Foreign Banks.



imes, Grand Trunk Building, Cockspur St.

### THE MONETARY TIMES

### Volume 48.

### CHARTERED BANKS

ESTABLISHED 1817 SOUTH WALES BANK OF NEW

PAID-UP CAPITAL RESERVE FUND **RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS** 

AUSTRALIA \$15,000,000.00 \$10,125,000.00 \$15,000,000.00 \$40,125,000.00 CANK OF ALL SOUTH WALES \$227,934,805.00

AGGREGATE ASSETS, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1911 HEAD OFFICE, GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY. LONDON OFFICE, 29 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. GENERAL MANAGER-J. RUSSELL FRENCH

333 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES in the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji and Papua (New Guinea) The Bank collects for and undertakes the Agency of Other Banks and transacts every description of Australian Banking Business

# The Quebec Bank

### OUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of One and Three Quarters per cent. upon the Paid Up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City and at its Branches, on and after Saturday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the seventeenth to the thirty-first day of May (both days inclusive).

B. B. STEVENSON, Quebec, 19th April, 1912. General Manager.

### The TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Rest..... 2,500,000 Deposits 39,977,000 Capital paid up \$ 4,354,500 Assets over .... 52,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BOARD OF DIRECTORS: C. D. Warren, Esq., Pres. Hon. J. R. Stratton, Vice-Pres. W. J. Sheppard, Esq., Waubaushene, Second Vice-Pres. C. Kloepfer, Esq., Guelph. C. S. Wilcox, Esq., Hamilton. E. F. B. Johnston, Esq., K.C., Toronto. H. S. Strathy, Esq., Toronto. J. B. Tudhope, Orillia. Auditor to the Board: John L. Willis. HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO Stuart Strathy, Gen. Man. N. T. Hillary, Assistant Gen. Man. J. A. M. Alley, Secretary. P. Sherris, Inspector BRANCHES: ONTARIO

BRANCHES: ONTARIO							
Alma Fort Wi	lliam	Ottawa	Thamesford				
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			Toronto Branches.				
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Aylmer Haileyb	11937	Porcupine	Yonge and Richmond				
Avton Hamilto		Port Hope	Avenue Road				
Beeton Hamilto		Prescott	King and Spadina				
	n Market		Queen and Broadview				
		Ridgetown	Yonge and Bloor Sts.				
		Ripley	Gerrard & Main Sts.				
Brownsville Ingersol	1	Rockwood	Danforth Avenue				
Bruce Mines Kenora			Jones and Gerrard				
Burgessville Kincardi		Rodney	Tottenham				
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Cargill Lakeside		St. Marys	Vars				
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Drayton Massey		Spencerville	Waterdown				
Dryden Matheso		Springfield	Webbwood				
Durham Mount E		Steelton	W. Ft. William				
Dutton Mount F		Stony Creek	Windsor				
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Embro Norwich		Sturgeon Falls	Wroxeter				
Embrun Orillia		Sudbury					
Fergus		Tavistock	the state of the second second second				
ALBERTA	SASH	ATCHEWAN	MANITOBA				
Beiseker	Saskat	oon Zealandia	Winnipeg				
Calgary Camrose		Rosetown					
Castor Didsbury	Forget						
Drumheller Edmonton	rorget	Regina	BRITISH COLUMBIA				
Erskine Gadsby			Dittinon continuent				
Gleichen Halkirk		QUEBEC	Vancouver				
Holden Morrin							
Munson Stettler			Fort George Stewart				
Red Willow	LONDON	The London City an	nd Midland Bank.				
AGENCIES :	NEW YORK	The National Pa	rk Bank.				
a state of the second	HICAGO.	The First National	Bank.				
and the second second	Buffalo.—The Marine National Bank.						

### The Home Bank of Canada

### QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT, per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending 31st May, 1912 (being an increase of one per cent. on the preceding dividend), and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday the 1st of June, 1912. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, prox., both days inclusive days inclusive.

> By order of the Board, JAMES MASON, General Manager.

Toronto, April 17th, 1912.



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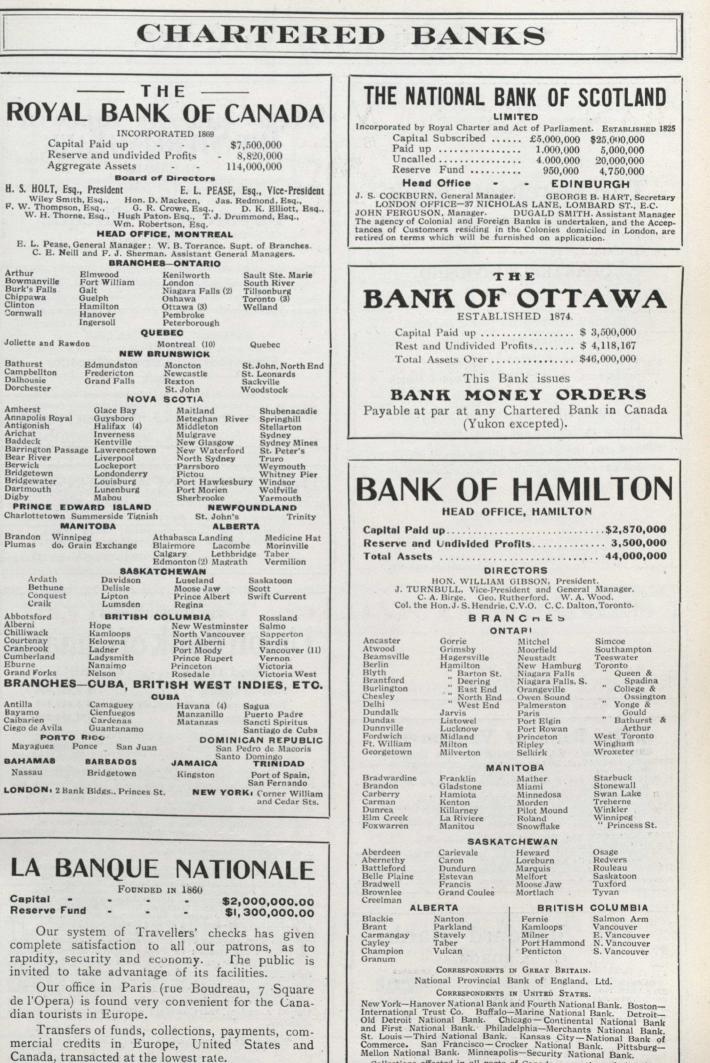
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### THE MONETARY TIMES



mercial credits in Europe, United States and Canada, transacted at the lowest rate.

Collections effected in all parts of Canada promptly and cheaply.

· Volume 48.

# CHARTERED BANKS

### The Merchants Bank of Canada

### **QUARTERLY DIVIDEND**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of TEN per per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city and at its Branches, on and after the 1st day of June next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of May.

By order of the Board

E.F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

Montreal, April 23, 1912.

### The Bank of Vancouver

# Head Office : VANCOUVER, British Columbia SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$822,000.00 CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$2,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$832,900.00 CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$2,000,000 DIRECTORS—
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A general banking business transacted. A. L. DEWAR, Gen. Man.

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Established 1873 108 Branches Capital (Authorized by Act of Parliament) -Capital Paid-up Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - \$5,000,000.00

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GEO. P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager. J. S. LOUDON, Assistant General Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE - ST. JOHN, N.B.

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R. B. KESSEN, General Manager

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J- B. WADDELL, Inspe- H. VEASEY, Chief Acco					

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J. B. WADDELL, Inspector, Toronto.
H. VEASEY, Chief Accountant.
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F. W. SMITH, Superintendent Alberta Branches, Winnipeg.
J. S. HIAM. Superintendent Saskatchewan Branches, Winnipeg.
T. McCAFFRY, Superintendent British Columbia Branches, Winnipeg.
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HIS Bank, having over 250 Branches in Canada, extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of all Banking business in

these Provinces. Collections and correspondence are invited.

The Bank has Agents and Correspondents in all Cities of importance throughout Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, and the British Colonies.

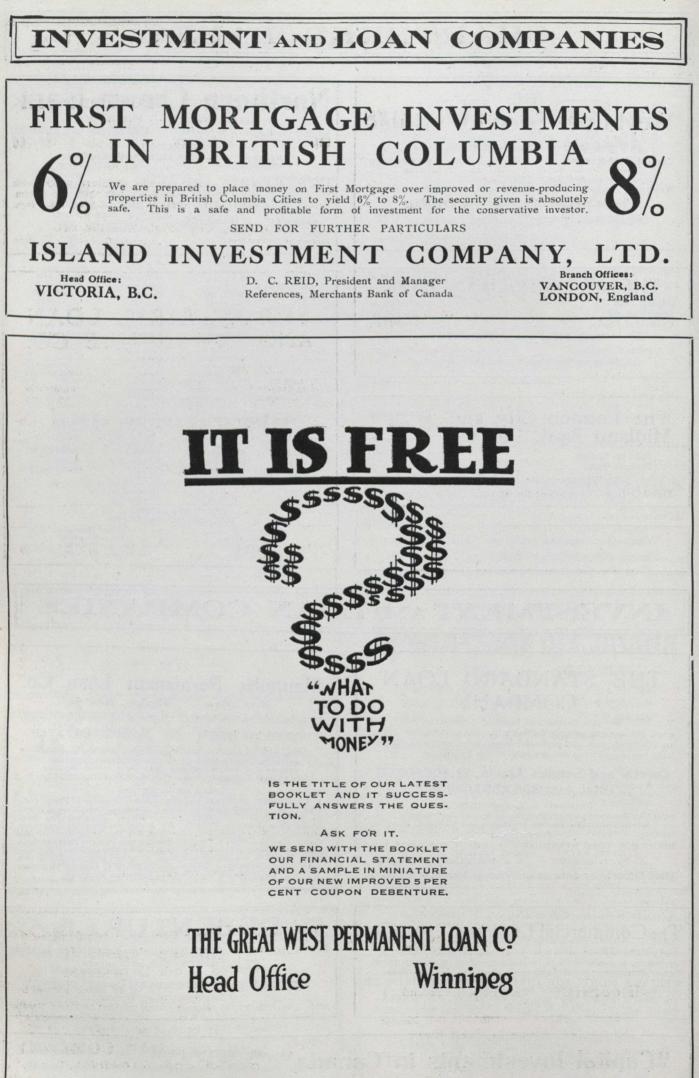
Branch at 51 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

F. W. ASHE, Manager. G. M. C. HART-SMITH, Assistant Manager.



### THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 48.



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Volume 48.



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We invite correspondence regarding first mortgages on improved properties in Victoria and Vancouver. This form of investment has been proven to be highly profitable, as much as 7% to 8% being earned on money invested in this manner. The precautions we use in selecting mortgages protects our clients in every way.

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Branch Offices:-Saskatoo. Edmonton Vancouver J. T. Gordon, President (Pres. Gordon, Ironside.& Fares Co., Ltd.) Sir Wm. Whyte, K.B., Vice-President. Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000.00 Subscribed and Paid up, \$500,000.00 Reserve Fund - 200,000.00 Total Assets over - 6,000,000.00 Bstates administered and managed and all business of a trust nature transacted. Trust funds invested. Will forms supplied free. Ask for our pamphlet, "What Is a Trust Company?" Consultations and correspondence invited.

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JOHN R. LITTLE, Managing Director.

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E. H. HEAPS President and General Manager

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Head Office, WINNIPEG :: Branch Office, Regina, Sask.

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Acts as Trustee, Administrator, Executor, Assignee, Guardian, etc.

Receives money for investment in mortgages under guarantee of principal and interest, or otherwise, on such terms as may be arranged.

Undertakes the management and sale of Real Estate. Correspondence invited.

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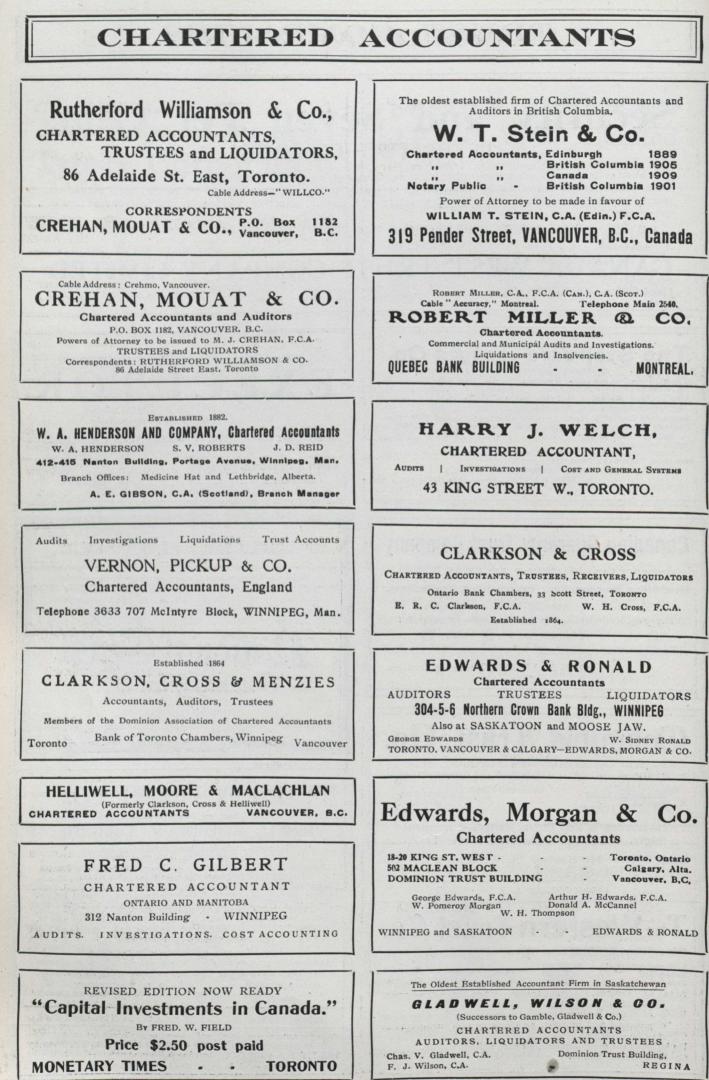
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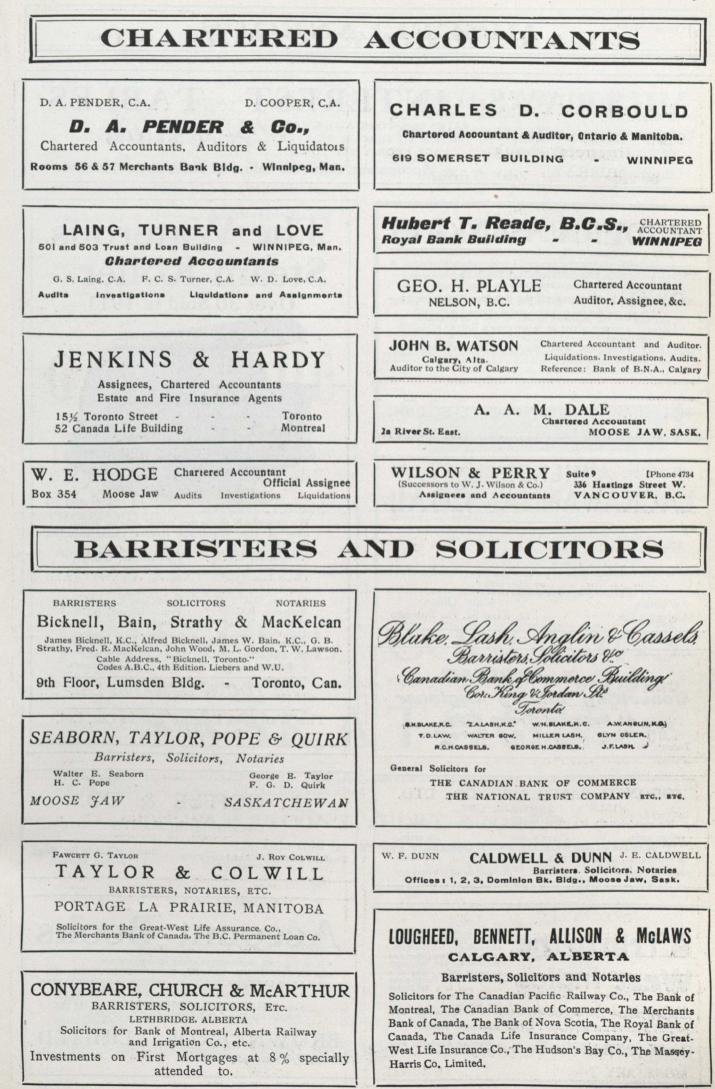
Place the collection of rentals and interest in our hands for prompt and thorough attention. Expert management of all estate matters. THE TITLE & TRUST CO., Cor. Bay & Richmond Sta., TORONTO Financial Agents, Executors, Trustees

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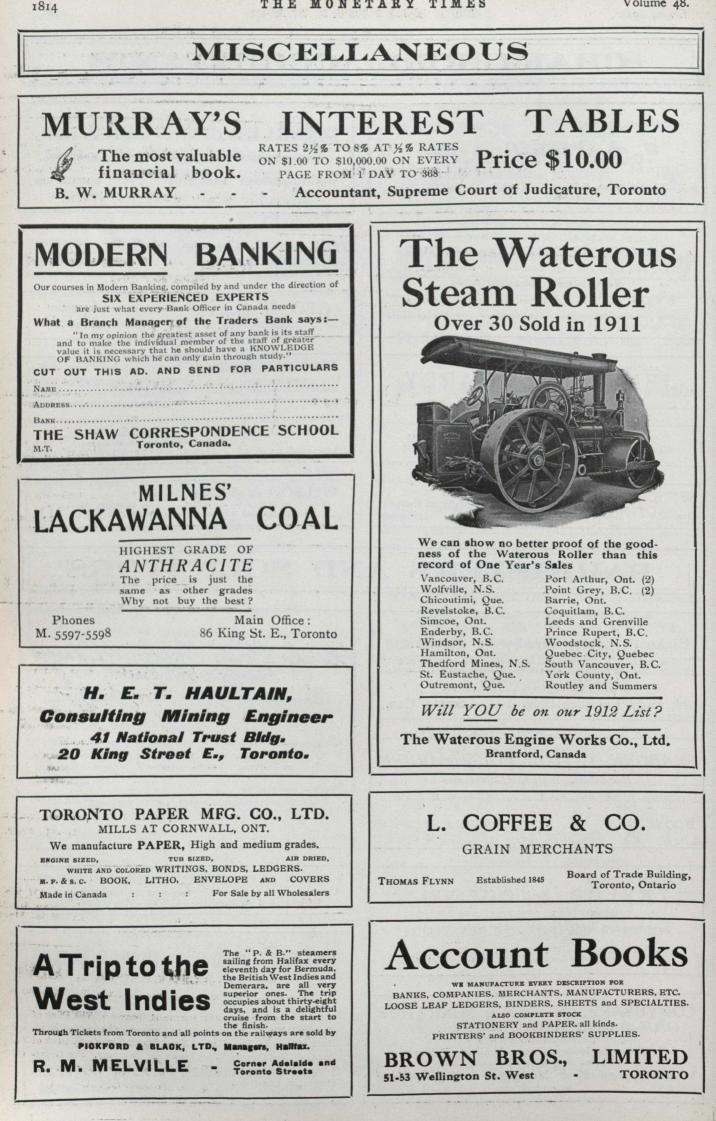


THE MONETARY TIMES



### THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 48.



# MISCELLANEOUS





# The Monetary Times

### Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle

Vol. 48-No. 18

Toronto, Canada, May 4, 1912

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In

**Ten Cents** 

### The Monetary Times **OF CANADA**

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE MONETARY TIMES PRINTING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

> MANAGING DIRECTOR-James J. Salmond. MANAGING EDITOR-Fred. W. Field. ADVERTISING MANAGER-A. E. Jennings.

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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The Monetary Times does not necessarily endorse the statements and opinions of its correspondents, nor does it hold itself responsible therefor. The Monetary Times invites information from its readers to aid in excluding from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

### IMPORTANT TRADE COMMISSION.

Canada will be represented on the Imperial Trade Commission by the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. The appointment of such a commission was decided at the Imperial Conference in London last year. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amended motion at the Conference was carried with an addition to his resolution. The irony of the political pendulum will allow Mr. Foster to carry out Sir Wilfrid's idea. The former premier's resolution was as follows :--

"That His Majesty should be approached with a view to the appointment of a Royal Commission, representing the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland, with a view of investigating and reporting upon the natural resources of each part of the Empire represented at this conference, the development attained and attainable, and the facilities for production, manufacture and distribution, the trade of each part with the others and with the outside world, the food and raw material requirements of each, and the sources thereof available. To what extent, if any, the trade between each of the different parts has been affected by existing legislation in each, either temporarily or otherwise."

An important addition to the resolution was made on the suggestion of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Har court: "And by what methods consistent with the existing fiscal policy of each part, the trade of each part with the others may be improved and extended.'

The Monetary Times has always favored the appointment of such a Commission. Organization and co-operation are great factors in the conduct of trade. The United States in its relations to Canada has proved

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that fact. The most valuable market for Canada is its home market, and everything should be done to encourage its development and the domestic industries for catering thereto. After recognizing Canada's claim to its own markets, our thoughts naturally turn to trade within the Empire. Ten years ago, the United Kingdom's share of Canada's import business was 22.99 per cent. Last year, it was 23.93 per cent. The share of our import trade taken by the entire British Empire a decade back was only 24.97 per cent., and last year, 28.03 per cent. This compares with the United States share of 62.06 per cent. and 61.57 in 1901 and 1911, respectively. The Imperial Trade Commission should be able to change favorably to some extent the percentage figures of the British Empire as they relate to Canada. President Taft recently was frank in his fear of co-operation among the units of the Empire for commercial purposes.

### BENEFITS OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The plane which life assurance has attained in Canada is a tribute to the managers, directors and agents of life insurance companies. At the same time the respect for the profession and its benefits is a valuable asset to the companies themselves, for comparatively only a small amount per capita is held. The business was transacted in Canada in 1910, the latest year for which official figures are available, by forty-three active companies. They sold policies during that year valued at \$152,762,520, which was greater than the amount taken in 1909 by \$21,023,-442. The total amount of life insurance in force at the end of the year was \$856,113,059. Ten years ago it was \$68,896,092, and twenty years ago, \$37,866,287.

Mr. L. Goldman, of the North American Life Assurance Company, stated at the Toronto Life Underwriters' Association, the day would come when the business man would examine his position, recognize the necessity of life insurance, and telephone his needs to an underwriting company. After all, that is the logical way. To protect his premises from conflagration he invests in a fire insurance policy. To protect his life from the everpresent hazard, and the results of his withdrawal as the bread-earner, he should invest in a life insurance policy.

Both the daily press and the companies themselves are somewhat to blame for the scant knowledge of the benefits of life insurance imparted to the public. Unturecently there existed a suspicion that underwriting was a business operated for the benefit of promoters and head office officials. The class of agents employed in olden times to solicit life insurance was such as to strengthen that suspicion, undermine confidence in insurance, and form a poor opinion of the average agent. To-day, matters are changed. The life insurance agent believes in his business and in the policy he is selling. The home office knows that it must employ the best men obtainable as agents. These changes have helped to place life insurance in its proper position.

One of the best definitions is that insurance is "an agreement to pay a certain sum of money to compensate for the loss resulting from some contingent event, in consideration of an immediate cash payment or a series of payments." The loss insured against may happen soon, may be long deferred, or may never happen. As Mr. W. F. Gephart, of Ohio State University, has said, life insurance is effected by a contract between two parties, the insurer and the insured, in which a determined sum is agreed to be paid to a third party, the beneficiary; upon the happening of death, on condition that the second party, the insured, pays certain sums to the first party, the insurer. It is an agreement to pay a certain sum in the future by the insurer in consideration of the payment or payments of a certain other sum by the insured. It is a form of social co-operation, and had its real origin in the wants of the family. It is a method of distributing the effects of losses. It is a mutual agreement among many to assume the burdens suddenly falling upon a few. It is also a method of capitalizing future time and energy against premature death. It is, therefore, based on the fact that a single life has either potential or actual value.

A remarkable tribute it is to the modern life insurance agent that so many millions of policies have been sold, when the average purchaser knows so little about his purchase. Honesty in life insurance is one of the best aids to its sale.

How necessary is the creation of an estate through life insurance is shown by an investigation made in New York State—where conditions are doubtless very similar to those in this country—by a professor of Columbia University. He found that:—

1st. Out of 10,000 persons over 25 years of age dying, only 3,351 left any estates whatever. Of those who were heads of families only one-half left any estate; the other half left nothing, not even a savings bank account.

2nd. Of the 3,351 who left estates, only 884 were worth over \$5,000.

3rd. Sixty-six per cent. of those dying left no estates whatever, twenty-five per cent. left estates of less than \$5,000, the average estate being \$1,292, and less than nine per cent. of the total number left estates valued at \$5,000 or over.

This lamentable condition would probably be duplicated in Canada if the facts were brought out, and no stronger argument could be used as to the importance of providing for one's dependents through the moderate cost plans of the life companies.

### FOSTERING DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

The provinces which require the actual manufacture of the raw material into pulp and paper have frequently been criticized. A proper understanding of the situation shows that from the Canadian viewpoint this policy is amply justified. The export of pulpwood in a raw state is increasing yearly, and by just so much as this is the case, does Canada lose the benefits to be derived from its manufacture and the increased value of raw products. All raw pulpwood is exported to the United States. In 1910, according to Mr. R. H. Macmillan, of the Department of Forestry, Ottawa, only some 4,000 cords more wood were cut for pulp in Canada than in 1909. Of the 1910 amount of 1,541,628 cords, 23,642 cords less were manufactured in Canada than in 1909, and 27,508 cords more were exported. This gradual change is not so noticeable in the comparative percentages, but even here it may be seen that Canada is increasing the proportion of her natural resources exported in the raw state.

Over 60 per cent. of the pulpwood cut in Canada during 1910 was sent out of the country without further labor being expended on it. The United States manufactured it into pulp and paper. The amount paid for this wood was \$6,210,042, or an average of \$6.58 per cord. As the average paid by Canadian mills was \$6, this is an average of 58 cents per cord more paid for exported pulpwood at the point of shipment.

From United States forest products bulletins it is seen that approximately two-fifths of the pulpwood imported by that country is manufactured into mechanical pulp, and three-fifths into sulphite pulp, and that a cord of wood produces about one ton of mechanical pulp, or half a ton of chemical pulp This means that from the 943.141 cords of Canadian pulpwood sent to the United States, 377,256 tons of mechanical pulp were made, and 282,992 tons of sulphite pulp. The value of these 660,248 tons of pulp, for which, in the form of pulpwood, Canada received \$6,210,042, was at the average price (\$20.49 per ton) paid in 1910 by United States importers of wood pulp, \$13,528,481. Thus Canada did not get one-half the amount she would have received if all pulpwood were converted into pulp on Canadian soil. As the United States does not export 2 per cent. of the amount it imports, there need be no fear that a market for Canadian wood pulp would be lacking. The United States would pay \$20.49 per ton for the wood pulp instead of \$6.58 per cord of pulpwood.

As the 1910 report of the United States pulpwood consumption has not been issued, comparisons cannot be made between the two countries for 1910. In 1909, however, the pulpwood shipped from Canada, consisting of spruce and poplar logs, furnished 22.8 per cent. of the entire pulpwood consumption of the United States. This means that 58 of the 253 pulp mills of the United States ran for the year, employed help and paid profits on raw products furnished by Canada. The three most important pulpwood States of the Union benefitted from Canada's resources as follows: New York State drew nearly one-half, or 48 per cent., of its pulpwood from Canadian forests; 18 per cent. of Maine's consumption was Canadian logs, and 30 per cent. of the pulpwood used in New Hampshire came from Canada.

If the pulpwood exported in 1910 had been reduced to pulp in Canada, it would have supplied eighty mills of the average size of those in Canada. Thus 131 mills instead of fifty-one would have been operating in Canada, would have been employing labor, and advancing Canadian industry.

The provincial laws affecting the export of pulpwood within the exporting provinces have changed considerably in 1910. In 1909, pulpwood from private lands in Ontario and from all lands in Quebec and New Brunswick could be shipped to points outside of Canada. In 1910, the Province of Quebec issued more restrictive regulations, the effect of which was to permit exportation of unmanufactured wood cut only on private lands within the province, and in 1911, New Brunswick passed legislation to the same effect. These regulations, however, did not affect the 1910 export trade, as they came into force later. Authoritative information supplied by the Department of Customs leads to the statement that the total pulpwood export was cut from the various provinces in the following amounts and values: 779,000 cords, worth \$5,090,000, from the timber limits of Quebec; 90,000 cords, worth \$647,000, from New Brunswick, and 74,000 cords, worth \$473,000, from Ontario.

It is interesting to note to what extent provincial industry would have been increased if the pulpwood exported to the United States had been converted into wood pulp on Canadian soil.

The 779,000 cords exported from Quebec would have supplied material for a year to fifty-six pulp mills of the average size operating in Quebec. In Ontario, five mills of the average size could have been kept running with the pulp logs exported from this province. The 90,000 cords shipped from the ports of New Brunswick would have produced the most startling results if the amount had been manufactured into pulp within that province. The amount exported was sufficient to supply with wood twenty-four mills of the average size, with the result that five times the actual number of mills operating would have been at work if Canadians had been far-seeing enough to manufacture their own raw products.

### TO HELP THE INVESTOR.

There is much to commend the suggestion of Mr. Nesbitt in the House at Ottawa that the government should establish a branch under the State Department or some other, which would carefully scrutinize every charter issued by the Dominion Government. The Honorable W. T. White, Minister of Finance, has issued the warning that nothing should be done in this country that would tend to stop the flow of British capital for investment. Mr. Nesbitt thought that something might be done by the government to help us in obtaining even more English capital than we have been receiving in the past. "We all know," said Mr. Nesbitt, "that capital is shy, and that no capital is more shy than English capital if it is once deceived, and, in view of many of the wildcat investment schemes that are sent over from Canada to the English market, there is great danger that British capitalists may be turned against us.'

Mr. Nesbitt's chief desire is apparently that the government should examine what is intended to be done with the capital of a company, and to see that there is no over-capitalization beyond the necessary money required for the enterprise itself. That is a very laudable desire, for, as he says, there are many enterprises being incorporated with no other object in view than that of making money on their flotation. To do that they have to be

The British Columbia Life Assurance Company, Limited, and the Union Life Assurance Company have been registered in Saskatchewan.

For the \$9,000 waterworks and street grading debentures of Gleichen, Alta., three offers were received. As previously noted, the bid of Messrs. Æmilius Jarvis and Company, Toronto, was accepted.

The capital stock of the Preston Car and Coach Company, Limited, has been increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000, by the issue of 3,000 shares of new stock of \$100 each.

"We have no fault whatever to find with Western collections. Moreover, we have not a solitary account respecting which we have cause to feel anxious. Since the beginning of the year we have done more loaning than up to the end of June a year ago and the outlook is excellent." This was the statement made by a Winnipeg loan company manager. over-capitalized. With the suggested department, Mr. Nesbitt thinks that to a certain extent we could guarantee to English investors the validity of the security. Then it would not be long before it became known in the financial world that Dominion chartered companies were most worthy of confidence.

The evil noted certainly exists, and The Monetary Times is inclined to favor the remedy suggested. But it is necessary to go even further than Mr. Nesbitt. The Canadian, as well as the British investor, has been victimized by unscrupulous company promoters and stock salesmen. Many millions of dollars have been diverted from legitimate investment channels to swindles of the worst type. In some quarters there has been a tendency to scoff at the experiment of the State of Kansas in regulating investment companies. They have in operation an act which supervises the sale of all securities in that State. Both the company and its stock-selling agent are licensed. Every corporation, company or individual, whether incorporated under the laws of Kansas or any other State, that sells or in any way handles stocks, bonds, or other securities-with the exception of government, state or municipal bonds-is subject to the statute, and must undergo a rigid censorship before it can do business.

Every foreign corporation must file its signed consent that actions may be commenced against it in the proper court of any county in Kansas in which a cause of action may arise. This makes it easy to prosecute violators of the law. Any agent who offers securities for sale in Kansas without a license from the State is subject, for each offense, to a fine of not more than \$500, and to imprisonment for not more than ninety days.

The Kansas legislation may be thought by some to be of an extremist nature. The full text of the act is printed elsewhere is this issue. On the other hand, it is apparent that the investor in Canada and in Canadian securities should be given greater government protection, even admitting the fact that we cannot prevent a fool from throwing away his money.

### SMALL CHANGE.

I subdivide; thou subdivides; he subdivides; we subdivide; you subdivide; they—they can wait till 1925.

\* \*

With the ambitions of Toronto, Winnipeg and other cities to become ocean ports, we may expect a decline in railroad stocks. The proposed federal highway will be of water, if some dreamers have their way.

. . . .

The investments of roan, mortgage and insurance companies in Saskatchewan during 1911 were about onethird greater than in the previous year The fire insurance companies are becoming larger investors in that province.

A board of trade has been organized at Keeler, Saskatchewan. Mr. F. A. Theberge was elected as chairman.

The Life Underwriters' Association movement in Saskatchewan is making good headway, largely due to the energy of Mr. Vipond, the president of the Dominion Association, and Mr. Truell, of Regina. There are from fifteen to twenty life insurance agents at Prince Albert. where Mr. Truell will visit shortly to organize another branch association.

The revision of existing grades and surveys for the double tracking of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line between Vancouver and Calgary, a distance of over 600 miles, is now under way. The work is in charge of F. F. Busteed, former general superintendent of the British Columbia division, who has established headquarters at Kamloops. Actual double tracking between this city and Port Hammond is now in progress.

# Western Drafts on Sight

Great as is the West, let not the dollar become the skeleton.

One hears much of the wealth of the West, but the richest is the colour of the prairie soil.

As the sun sets in Saskatchewan it may be rising in a country which will sign our next trade treaty.

Leaving the farm implements out all the winter will not help to save enough to build a house for them.

Which is better—to mine wheat lands arid with the gasoline tractor, or feed the land with mixed farming?

We have not discovered the value of our home markets yet. The agricultural import figures show that our southern neighbors have.

Western Canada in the past few months has had more moisture at the right time than for several years past. This is one ahead of the crop killer.

In one part of Manitoba, only four of ninety-six accounts due on April 1st were unpaid. That is a good record for a country who is a very familiar friend of credit.

Piccadilly, London; Broadway, New York; look different to Grenfell, Saskatchewan. But who would not rather help build a nation than patter metropolitan sidewalks?

The Union Jack fluttering on the lonely prairie farm lonely only from the parlor car viewpoint—takes up the echo "Be British." It is the call at all the outposts of Empire.

Every man in Western Canada believes thoroughly that his district and its possibilities are the best in the world. That spirit is not credited in ledgers, but it is the strongest side partner of invested capital.

If the Chinaman thinks it worth while to travel the Pacific and half way across a continent to wash our linen, can we wonder that men from all climes are coming in thousands to turn our soil for bread, happiness and careers?

"Vancouver, 1,429 miles," reads the signpost. Verily a country of magnificent distances, as the English banker said. And you can turn round, go the other way for another 1,429 miles and still be in one of the best countries for investment.

The snow plough is on the railroad sidings. Its abandonment is the first sign of spring. The locomotive puffs disdainful smoke towards those sidings. But the plough serves its purpose just as the snow. Still it can rest on the sidings till we have garnered those 200,000,000 bushels of wheat.

He boarded the train at Portage-la-Prairie, that progressive city within a stonesthrow of Winnipeg. Tall, with strong features, face browned with the Manitoba tan, the trade mark of the finest climate in the world, of strong physique, he managed to close a good business deal before he reached Brandon. The living portrayal of the cartoonist's sturdy Jack Canuck, this was one to whom the industrial captain would, on sight almost, give a first lieutenant's commission. His face reflected a successful business career, built upon Canadian opportunity, keen judgment and coolheadedness. After the transaction, due to a chance meeting of the right parties, he told where he was happiest. Carpet slippers and home were the only words which strayed as far as this. They were enough. A quarter of a million good English-speaking women are needed, so that carpet slippers and homes will multiply in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Metropolitan Bank has opened a new branch at. corner of Agnes and Elizabeth Street, Toronto, under the management of Mr. E. B. MacKenzie. Competition Being Eliminated — Small Banks Are in Country Districts—A Comparison of Bank Policies.

### H. M. P. Eckardt.

The announcement of the absorption of the Traders Bank by the Royal, following so closely upon the absorption of the Eastern Townships by the Bank of Commerce, will no doubt induce a protracted discussion of the subject of bank amalgamation in general. The average business man asks himself what will be the effects of this rapid movement towards concentration. In both of the recent instances a certain amount of competition has been eliminated. While it is true that the Commerce-Eastern Townships merger mainly represented the extension of the big Toronto institution into a new district, nevertheless competition between the two banks was extinguished in Montreal, Winnipeg, and at various other points in Western Canada. And in the case of the Royal-Traders merger, competition between these two institutions is now extingushed at some fifteen points: Namely, at Montreal, Toronto, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Tillsonburg, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver,—all of them being important points.

### One Effect of Mergers.

Perhaps one effect of the mergers will be to make the discounting customers of the banks feel somewhat uneasy. yet it cannot be said that they are greatly alarmed over the concentration of banking control. But the merchant or the manufacturer cannot but note that with each new merger the number of institutions to whom he may apply for credit, in case his relations with his own bank become unsatisfactory, is steadily decreasing. No matter how pleasant and satisfactory may be the relations of a man with his bank, he always likes to feel that if the policy of the bank underwent a change and it began to press him or crowd him unduly, he could take refuge with any one of a dozen other big concerns. Considering the Royal-Traders merger as accomplished, there are 26 going banks now reporting to Government. That does not going banks now reporting to Government. mean that there are 25 different banks to which the business man may turn if the need arises. Even in Toronto, and Montreal, where the greatest number of banks are found, there are only 19 or 20 different banks in operation; and of these banks there will be in almost every case a considerable number to which the borrower will feel that he cannot apply.

### Formation of New Banks.

The continuation of the merger movement will probably cause the general public to welcome the formation of new banks, especially now that the banks have difficulty in meeting the great demand for credits. It seems probable that the absorptions of small and medium-sized banks by great institutions will lead to the carrying of heavier cash reserves. The smaller banks have a larger proportion of their business in country districts; and as a rule they have not considered it necessary to carry such large reserves. To illustrate this point, the Eastern Townships Bank ordinarily carried about 30 per cent. of its liabilities in the form of quick assets specie, Dominion notes, balances in banks, call loans, and securities—while the Commerce policy has been to protect the liabilities with 40 per cent. in quick assets.

### Banking Position Stronger.

Presumably the Commerce policy will now be applied to the Eastern Townships business. While such a change would, of course, make the banking position stronger, it also necessarily results in the allocation of a smaller proportion of the bank's funds to commercial discounts. In the February bank return the commercial discounts of the Eastern Townships Bank appeared as \$10,095,000, or 60 per cent. of the total assets. The commercial discounts of the Canadian Bank of Commerce were \$114,307,579, or 60 per cent. of the total assets. If after the merger the consolidated bank is to maintain the same percentage there would be necessity for curtailing or reducing the commercial discounts carried by the Eastern Townships to the extend of about \$2,500,000. As the stocks of the two banks both went into the merger at the same valuation, the merger did not have the effect of reducing the note-issuing power of the consolidation.

#### Royal-Traders Merger.

With reference to the Royal-Traders merger, the Royal's policy is to carry 45 or thereabouts in quick assets, while the Traders has carried about the same as the Eastern Townships,—namely, about 30 per cent. The March bank return shows the Traders' commercial discounts to have comprised about 60 per cent. of total assets; while at the same date the Royal's commercial discounts (in Canada and elsewhere) amounted to less than 55 per cent. of its total assets. If, on account of this merger, the Royal changed its policy slightly and carried loans and discounts to the extent of 60 per cent. of total assets, there would yet be necessitated a reduction of some \$4,700,000 in the discounts taken over from the Traders.

### May Cause Temporary Contraction.

Then, in another way, this latest merger may cause temporary contraction. Royal Bank stock goes in at 240, Traders at 180. Taking the Traders capital at \$4,354,500, it will have a valuation of \$7,838,100. With each \$100 share

### APRIL FIRE LOSSES

### Nearly Million and Half-All Provinces Are Included-Lamps and Matches Responsible for Fatalities.

The Monetary Times' estimate of Canada's fire loss during April amounted to \$1,355,055 compared with March's loss of \$2,261,414, and \$1,317,900 for the corresponding period last year. The following is the estimate of the April losses :--

Fires exceeding \$10,000	\$1,004,000
Small fires	
Estimate for unreported fires	176,225

Total ..... \$1,355,055

The following are the monthly totals of the losses by fire in Canada compared with 1910 and 1911:--

	1910.	IQII.	1912.
January	\$1,275,246	\$2,250,550	\$3,002,650
February	750,625	941,045	1,640,153
March	1,076,253	852,380	2,261,414
April	1,717,237	1,317,900	1,355,055
May	2,735,536	2,564,500	
June	1,500,000	1,151,150	
July	6,386,674	5,384,300	
August	1,667,270	920,000	
September	894,125	1,123,550	
October	2,195,781	580,750	
November	1,943,708	1,506,500	
December	1,444,860	2,866,950	

Total ....\$23,593,315 \$21,459,575 \$8,259,272

#### **Five Large Conflagrations.**

During April the largest conflagrations were at Vancouver, Toronto, Fort William and Winnipeg.

The fires at which the loss was estimated at \$10,000 and over were as follows :---

Vancouver, B.C Business block	\$232,000
Estevan, Sask Flour mills	15,000
Deseronto, Ont Iron works	50,000
Hamilton, Ont Facing mills	10,000
Montreal, Que Business block	10,000
Toronto, Ont Wholesale produce warehouse	30,000
Toronto, OntRolling mills	125,000
Quebec, Que Office building	20,000
Fort William, Ont Skating rink	30,000
New Westminster, B.C. Drying kiln	15,000
Hamilton, Ont Factory	15,000
Montreal, Que Shoe warehouse	10,000
Nose Creek, Alta Two houses	10,000
Kingston, Ont Hardware store	40,000
Montreal, QueRag warehouse	25,000
Fort William, Ont Business section	132,000
Winnipeg, Man Lumber mill	200,000
Toronto, Ont Warehouse	10,000
Yorkton, Sask Elevator	15,000
Victoria, B.C Lumber mills	100,000

### Fire's Destructiveness.

The structures damaged and destroyed were 22 residences, 8 stores, 5 warehouses, 3 business blocks; 2 each stations, lumber mills, iron works, factories, churches, stables, picture shows, boat houses; 1 each flour mill, drill shed, police post, pool room, hotel, art gallery, greenhouse, facing mill, sampling plant, rolling mill, skating rink, kiln, office building, motor works, elevator.

There were 30 head of cattle destroyed, 9 horses, 406 chickens, 16,000 bushels wheat and oats, 700 barrels potatoes, 3 sets of harness, 1 each, street car, automobile, caboose.

Of the presumed causes, 3 were attributed to lamp explosions; 2 each, defective flues, defective wiring, incendiary; 1 each, blowing out of motor, asphaltum igniting, spontaneous combustion, sparks from engine, matches, while many were given as of unknown origin.

The number of deaths from fire is 15, making 77 for the first four months of 1912.

The following are the monthly totals compared with 1910 and 1011:--

14 1911	1010.	1011.	1012.
	1910.		
January	27	27	27
February	15	12	II
March	20	18	24
April	37	20	15
May	15	28	
Iune	52	13	
July	15	IIO	
August	II	22	
September	IO	13	
October	16	17	
November	10	20	
December	10	17	
Total	256	317	77
	_		

### Lamp Explosions, Matches, etc.

The fires at which fire fatalities occurred were as follows :--

Montreal, QueBurning building I
Winnipeg, Man Clothes set on fire I
Toronto, Ont Clothes caught fire I
Woodstock, N.BPlaying with matches I
Herbert, Sask Prairie fire I
North Bay, Ont amp exploded 2
Prince Albert, SaskBurning building 4
Coronation, Alta Prairie fire I
Georgetown, Ont Train wreckage took fire I
Hamilton, OntBurning building I
Guelph, OntClothes caught fire I

15

### CENERAL ACCIDENT COMPANY OF CANADA.

The sixth annual report of the General Accident Assurance Company of Canada shows its total assets to be \$242,-203. The premiums, less cancelments, returns and reinsurances of every description, amounted to \$203,543.20; and interest on investments was \$7,873.76, making a total income for the year of \$301,416.96.

The expenditure for claims paid and outstanding, commissions, etc., amounted to \$257,375.48.

The reserve for unexpired risks was increased by \$7,878.-43, making a total expenditure of \$265,253.91.

The balance at the credit of revenue account for the year amounted to 36,163.05, which, added to the balance carried forward from the previous year of 34,039.44, left a total balance at the credit of the revenue account of 70,202.49.

On the 26th February, 1912, a dividend of \$10,000 was declared from the accrued profits of the company, for the period from the date of the organization of the company, to December 31st, 1911.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, speaks optimistically about the crop prospects in Alberta this year. Winter wheat in the southern part of the province, he says, has come through the winter in splendid shape and is growing nicely. Seeding is well forward all over the province, and the land is working up very fine.

proximately \$3,266,000 new stock to take up the \$4,354,500 Traders stock now outstanding. In other words, the note issuing power of the consolidated bank will be \$1,000,000 less than that possessed by the two banks operating separately unless the Royal makes a further issue of stock immediately. Thus it may be seen that in some respects the recent mergers may have a tendency to lessen the usefulness of the banks, or their capacity for caring for the business of the country. But there is no doubt they strengthen the general financial situation in the Dominion. The matter of the effect of the mergers on earning power also constitutes an interesting subject, but space does not permit a discussion of that.

valued at \$240, the Royal will apparently require to issue ap-

### **REGULATION OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES.**

How the Kansas Act Provides for the Supervision of These Companies—Penalties for the Violation of the Law.

The following are the provisions of the Act operative in Kansas State which provides for the regulation and supervision of investment companies. This is a novel departure and in view of the millions of dollars thrown away annually in Canada in worthless securities is of unusual interest. It is commented upon in the editorial columns of this issue.

Section 1. Every corporation, every co-partnership or company, and every association (other than state and national banks, trust companies, real estate mortgage companies dealing exclusively in real estate mortgage notes, building and loan associations and corporations not organized for profit), organized or which shall be organized in this state, whether incorporated or unincorporated, which shall sell or negotiate for the sale of any success, bonds or other securities of any kind or character other than bonds of the United States, the state of Kansas, or of some municipality of the state of Kansas, and notes secured by mortgages on real estate located in the state of Kansas, to any person or persons in the state of Kansas, other than those specifically exempted herein, shall be known for the purpose of this act as a domestic investment company. Every such investment company organized under the laws of any other state territory or government, shall be known for the purpose of this act as a foreign investment company.

### Must File Documents.

Section 2. Before offering or attempting to sell any stocks, bonds or other securities of any kind or character other than those specifically exempted in section 1 of this act to any person or persons or transacting any business whatever in this state, excepting that of preparing the documents hereinafter required, every such investment company, domestic or foreign, shall file in the office of the bank commissioner of this state, together with a filing fee of two dollars and fifty cents, the following documents to wit: A statement showing in full detail the plan upon which it proposes to transact business.

A copy of all contracts, bonds or other instruments which it proposes to make with or sell to its contributors. A statement which shall show the name and location of the investment company, and an itemized account of its actual financial condition, and the amount of its property and liabilities, and such other information touching its affairs as said bank commissioner may require. If such investment company shall be a co-partnership or an unncorporated association, it shall also file with the bank commissioner a copy of its articles of co-parnership or association, and all other papers pertaining to its organization, and if it be a corporation organized under the laws of Kansas it shall also file with the bank commissioner a copy of its articles of incorporation, constitution and by-laws, and all other papers pertaining to its organization. If it shall be an investment company organized under the laws of any other state, territory or government, incorporated or unincorporated, it shall also file with the said bank commissioner a copy of the laws of such state, territory or government under which it exists or is incorporated, and also a copy of its charter, articles of of incorporation, constitution and by-laws and all amendments thereof which have been made and all other papers pertaining to its organization.

### Verified by Oath.

Section 3. All of the above-described papers shall be verified by the oath of a member of a co-partnership or company, if it be a co-partnership or company, or by the oath of a duly authorized officer, if it be an incorporated or unincorporated association. All such papers, however, as are recorded or are on file in any public office shall be further certified to by the officer of whose records or archives they form a part, as being correct copies of such records or archives.

Section 4. Every foreign investment company shall also file its written consent, irrevocable, that actions may be commenced against it. in the proper court of any county in this state in which a cause of action may arise or in which the plaintiff may reside, by the service of process on the secretary of state, and stipulating and agreeing that such service of process on the secretary of state shall be taken and held, in all courts, to be as valid and binding as if due service had been made upon the company itself, according to the laws of this or any other state, and such instrument shall he authenticated by the seal of said foreign investment company and by the signature of a member of the co-partnership or company, if it be a co-partnership or company, or by the signatures of the president and secretary of the incorporated or unincorporated association, if it be an incorporated or unincorporated association, and shall be accompanied by a duly certified copy of the order or resolution of the board of directors, trustees or managers of the corporation authorizing the said secretary and president to execute the same.

### May Make an Examination.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the bank commissioner to examine the statements and documents so filed, and if said bank commissioner shall deem it advisable he shall make or have made a detailed examination of such investment company's affairs, which examination shall be at the expense of such investment company, as hereinafter provided; and if he finds that such investment company is solvent, that its articles of incorporation or association, its constitution and by-laws, its proposed plan of business and proposed contract contain and provide for a fair, just and equitable plan for the transaction of business, and in his judgment promises a fair return on the stocks, bonds and other securities by it offered for sale, the bank commissioner shall issue to such investment company a statement reciting that securities is on file in the bank commissioner's office for public inspection and information, that such investment company is permitted to do business in this state, and such statement shall also recite in bold type that the bank commissioner in no wise recommends the securities to be offered for sale by such security company.

But if the said bank commissioner finds that such articles of incorporation or association, charter, constitution and by-laws, plan of business or proposed contract contain any provisions that is unfair, unjust, inequitable or oppres-sive to any class of contributors, or if he decides from his examination of its affairs that said investment company is not solvent and does not intend to do a fair and honest business, and in his judgment does not promise a fair return on the stocks, bonds or other securities by it offered for sale, then he shall notify such investment company in writ-ing of his findings, and it shall be unlawful for such com-pany to do any further business in this state until it shall so change its constitution and by-laws, articles of incorporation or association, its proposed plan of business and proposed contract and its general financial condition in such manner as to satisfy the bank commissioner that it is solvent, and its articles of incorporation or association, its constitution and by-laws, its proposed plan of business and proposed contract provide for a fair, just and equitable plan for the transaction of business, and does, in his judg-ment, promise a fair return on the stocks, bonds and other securities by it offered for sale: provided that all expenses paid or incurred and all fees or charges received or collected for any examination made under the provisions of this section of this act shall be reported in detail by the bank commissioner and a full report and record thereof made in detail.

#### As to New Contracts.

Section 6. It shall not be lawful for any investment company, either as principal or agent, to transact any business, in form or character similar to that set forth in section I of this act, except as is provided in section 2 of this act, until it shall have filed the papers and documents above provided for. No amendment of the charter, articles of incorporation, constitution and by-laws of any such investment company shall become operative until a copy of the same has been filed with the bank commissioner as provided in regard to the original filing of charters, articles of incorpora-tion, constitution and by-laws, nor shall it be lawful for any such investment company to transact business on any other plan than that set forth in the statement required to be filed by section 2 of this act. or to make any contracts other than that shown in the copy of the proposed contract required to be filed by section 2 of this act, until a written statement showing in full detail the proposed new plan of transacting business and a copy of the proposed new contract shall have been filed with the bank commissioner, in like manner as provided in regard to the original plan of business and proposed contract, and the consent of the bank commissioner obtained as to making such proposed new plan of transacting business and proposed new contract.

Section 7. Any investment company may appoint one or more agents, but no such agent shall do any business for said investment company in this state until he shall first register with the bank commissioner as agent for such investment company, and for each of such registrations there shall be paid to the bank commissioner the sum of one dollar. Such registration shall entitle such agent to represent said investment company as its agent until the 1st day of March following, unless said authority is sooner revoked by the bank commissioner: and such authority shall be subject to revocation at any time by the bank commissioner for cause appearing to him sufficient.

Section 8. Every investment company, domestic or foreign, shall file at the close of business on December 31st and June 30th of each year, and at such other times as required by the bank commissioner, a statement verified by the oath of the co-partnership or company, if it be a co-partnership or company, or by the oath of a duly authoriz-ed officer, if it be an incorporated or an unincorporated assetting forth in such form as may be prescribed sociation, by the said bank commissioner, its financial condition and the amount of its assets and liabilities, and furnishing such other information concerning its affairs as said bank commissioner may require. Each regular statement of December 31 and June 30 shall be accompanied by a filing fee of two dollars and fifty cents. Any investment company failing to file its report at the close of business December 31st or June 30th of each year within ten days of that date, or failing to file any other or special report herein required within thirty days after receipt of request or requisition therefor, shall forfeit its right to do business in this state.

### **General Accounts of Company.**

Section 9. The general accounts of every investment company, domestic or foreign, doing business in this state, shall be kept by double entry, and such company, its co-partners or managing officers, shall at least once in each month make a trial balance of such accounts, which shall be recorded in a book provided for that purpose; such trial balances and all other books and accounts of such company shall at all times during business hours, except on Sundays and legal holidays, be open to the inspection of stockholders and investors in said company or investors in the stocks, bonds or other securities by it offered for sale and to the bank commissioner and his deputies.

Section 10. The bank commissioner shall have general supervision and control, as provided by this act, over any and all investment companies, domestic or foreign, doing business in this state, and all such investment companies shall be subject to examination by the bank commissioner or his duly authorized deputies at any time the bank commissioner may deem it advisable and in the same manner as is now provided for the examination of state banks. rights, powers, and privileges of the bank commissioner in connection with such examinations shall be the same as is now provided with reference to examination of state banks; and such investment company shall pay a fee for each of such examination of not to exceed five dollars for each day or fraction thereof plus the actual travelling and hotel ex-penses of said bank commissioner or deputy that he is absent from the capitol building for the purpose of making such examination, and the failure or refusal of any investment company to pay such fees upon the demand of the bank commissioner or deputy while making such examina-tion shall work a forfeiture of its right to do business in this state.

### When Assets are Impaired.

Section 11. Whenever it shall appear to the bank commissioner that the assets of any investment com-pany doing business in this state are impaired to the extent that such assets do not equal its liabil-ities, or that it is conducting its business in an unsafe, inequitable or unauthorized manner, or is jeopardizing the interest of its stockholders or investors in stocks, bonds investment company shall fail or refuse to file any papers, statements or documents required by this act, without giv-ing satisfactory reasons therefor, said bank commissioner shall at once communicate such facts to the attorney-general who shall thereupon apply to the supreme court or to the district court where such company is located or is doing business, or to a judge of either of said courts for the ap-pointment of a receiver to take charge of and wind up the business of such investment company and if such fact or facts be made to appear it shall be sufficient evidence to authorize the appointment of a receiver and the making of such orders and decrees in such cases as equity may require.

such orders and decrees in such cases as equity may require. Section 12. Any person who shall knowingly or will-fully subscribe to or make or cause to be made any false statements or false entry in any book of such investment company, or exhibit any false paper with the intention of deceiving any person authorized to examine into the affairs of such investment company, or shall make or publish any false statement of the financial condition of such investment company, or the stocks, bonds or other securities by it offercompany, or the stocks, bonds or other securities by it offer-ed for sale, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than ten years in the state penetentiary.

### Penalties for Non-Compliance.

Section 13. Any person or persons, agent or agents, who shall sell or attempt to sell the stock, bonds or other securities of any investment company, domestic or foreign, or the stock, bonds or other securities by it offered tor sale,

who have not complied with the provisions of this act, or any investment company, domestic or foreign, which shall do any business, or offer or attempt to do any business, exdo any business, or other or attempt to do any business, ex-cept as provided in section two of this act, which shall not have complied with the provisions of this act, or any agent or agents who shall do or attempt to do any business for any investment company, domestic or foreign, in this state, which agent is not at the time duly registered and has fully complied with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed complied with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offence not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

### Where the Fees Go.

Section 14. All fees herein provided for shall be collected by the bank commissioner and by him shall be turned into the state treasury, and all fees so turned into the state treasury are hereby reappropriated to the bank commissioner for the purpose of paying all salaries and expenses necessary for carrying this act into effect; and the bank commissioner is hereby authorized to appoint such clerks and deputies as are actually and absolutely necessary to carry this act into full force and effect, none of whom shall be related by blood or marriage to such bank commissioner or any of his deputies. All money actually and necessarily paid out by the bank commissioner to any clerk or deputy appointed under this act, as salaries, or any money actually and necessarily paid out by the bank commissioner, or by any clerk or deputy appointed under this act, for travelling or incidental expenses shall be paid by the state treasurer out of such fees upon the state auditor's warrants, to be issued upon sworn vouchers containing an itemized account of such salaries or expenses. Section 15. Should the courts declare any section of

this act unconstitutional or unauthorized by law, or in conflict with any other section or provision of this act, then such decision shall affect only the section or provision so declared to be unconstitutional, and shall not affect any

other section or part of this act. Section 16. All acts and parts of acts in conflict here-with are hereby repealed. Section 17. This act shall take effect and be in force

from and after its publication in the official state paper.

### THE DESTRUCTIVE MATCH.

The parlor match should be legislated out of existence. The four great commercial and insurance bodies of the United States have all adopted resolutions to this end, and I believe that inside of three years the parlor match will be as great a that inside of three years the parlor match will be as great a curiosity in this country as the old lucifer match, recently stated Mr. L. S. Amonson, president of the People's National Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. The parlor match costs the United States annually from \$15,000,000 to \$20,-000,000 in property loss, the result of some 12,000 to 15,000 fires, and over 100 lives a month, the greater part of whom are women and children. By proper legislation the losses could be reduced 50 per cent. by the prevention of criminal fires: 25 per cent, by the prevention of fires caused by carefires; 25 per cent. by the prevention of fires caused by carelessness, and 15 per cent. by the prevention of fires caused by ignorance. The other 10 per cent. is unavoidable and is legitimate.

"The great good insurance men can do it is to teach the public that every fire is caused by the crime of ignorance, the crime of neglect. or the crime of dishon sty, or burning for pay. The number of incendiary losses is greatly under-estimated, in my opinion. It probably exceeds 5 per cent. of the total losses. To-day the criminal fire b"g is supported the total losses. by public sentiment, but when the public realizes that it pays the losses, rather than the insurance companies, then will the insurance companies be able to cut the premiums in half.

"The burglar or pickpocket is a better element to have in the community than the criminal or careless fire bug, for the first does not de troy property, he simply transfers it, while the latter destroys property and often-times life as well. The police should arrive at a fire, as soon as the firemen. Every fire department should be vested with police powers, and every fire should be theroughly investigated, and the person responsible punished. The crook, the fool and the criminally careless ought to pay the penalty for their misdeeds. Hold all these responsible and the American public will be saved \$450.000 or a year."

While these concise statements refer to the United States they are largely applicable to Canada "hose fre loss for April as recorded by The Monetary Times was \$1,355,055 with a death roll of 15.

The cavital stack of the United Photographic Stores, Limited, has been increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

### INVESTMENTS AND THE MARKET

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

Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company.— Rio's report for 1911 shows 9.3 per cent. earned on the capital, the gross receipts having been 6,781,000. The fixed and other charges of the subsidiary companies, and the fixed charges, interest and general expenses of the parent company amounted to 3,072,411.64, leaving a surplus of 3,5708,595.15. Dividends of 5 per cent. took \$1,960,912.36, and, after providing for the sinking fund for the year on the first mortgage bonds, namely, \$250,000, and transferring the sum of \$300,000 to the general reserve fund, there remained \$1,197,682, which has been added to the profit and loss account. The amount at the credit of profit and loss account now stands at \$3,230,322.95.

Steel and Radiation Company.—Sir William Mackenzie has joined the board of the Steel and Radiation Company, the securities of which came on the market a few months ago. The company is building a new boiler and radiation plant at St. Catharines, and this should be completed by the end of next month. At the annual meeting Sir Henry Pellatt said that the outlook was very promising. The personnel of the Steel and Radiation board has changed some since its inception. The directors now are Sir Henry M. Pellatt, C.V.O., Sir William Mackenzie, Sir John M. Gibson, Messrs. Frederic Nicholls, Gordon Perry, Hubert M. Macrae, Captain Reginald Pellatt, Messrs. Samuel Trees and Thomas Southworth, all of Toronto, and Mr. Grant Hugh Browne, of New York. The president of the company is Sir Henry M. Pellatt; the first vice-president, Sir John M. Gibson; the second vice-president, Mr. Frederic Nicholls; secretary, Mr. S. W. Howard; treasurer, Mr. John J. McGuire; while the general manager is Mr. Robert J. Cluff.

Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company.— Sao Paulo for 1911 shows 17.7 per cent. earned on the capital, the year having seen a great expansion of business. A comparative statement for 1911 and 1910 follows :—

Gross earnings Oper, and main Exp. p.c. of earnings Net earnings Net increase p.c. of capital	2	277 <b>\$</b> 492 5.4 785	1910. 2,949,292 962,337 32.6 1,986,955 16.0	Increase. \$645,985 312,154 2.8 333,830 1.7
Number of Lamps in use Light consumers Power consumers Motors installed H.P. contracted for		1911. 97,858 6,196 737 1,586 21,886	5,343 535	Increase. 21,868 853 202 427 5 714

The balance from last year was \$1,154,000, and, with the surplus of 1911, of \$477,000, the company has now a profit and loss credit of \$1,631,000.

Montreal Street Railway.—The earnings for the half year ending March 31st have recently been issued and show a splendid gain. The figures are as follows:—

Passenger earnings Miscellaneous earnings	1911. \$2,159,619 45,294	1912. \$2,484,871 48,557	
Total earnings	\$2,202,914	\$2,533,428	15%
Operating expenses	\$1,370,472	\$1,568,567	15.52
Net earnings City per cent. Interest Rent Taxes	\$832,442 106,083 92,842 3,480 26,800	\$963,861 133,042 94,453 3,805 30,000	25.41 1.74 9.36
Total charges Surplus	\$229,205 603,236	\$261,301 702,559	14 % 16,47

It will be observed that the largest increase in the entire statement, with the exception of the city's proportion, is in the surplus, this being 16.47 per cent. This is an excellent showing. Already, during the first six months of the year, the surplus has increased \$100,000. Should this be continued until the end of the year, the company will show surplus of \$200,000 more than a year ago. The feeling seems to be that the company will do even better than this, inasmuch as the city continues to increase in population very rapidly and this population is being constantly compelled to resort more and more to the use of street cars for the purpose of going from the residential portion of the city to the business section.

La Rose Consolidated Mines Company.—The La Rose Consolidated Mines Company reports for the fiscal year ended December 31 last:

Dividends received Total expenses		Inc.	
Balance Dividends paid			
D'eficit Previous surplus			
Total surplus	\$ 7,591	Dec.	\$ 5,770

The report states that the production of solver during the year amounted to 3,691,797 ounces, the net value of which was \$1,\$10,470. The cost of production was 19.20c. per ounce and the average selling price was 53.55c. per ounce. The market price of silver on April 1 was about \$8c. per ounce. The ore reserves on December 31, 1911, amounted to 4,250,861 ounces of an estimated value of \$1,-643,938. The combined surplus of the operating and holding companies at the end of the year amounted to \$1,551,-421, after payment of dividends to shareholders amounting \$599,451.

The report states: "Your directors have had under consideration for some time the disposition of this large cash surplus. Three courses have been suggested: To distribute the surplus in the form of largely increased dividends or bonuses; to invest in other mining enterprises or to keep the surplus intact until the value of the properties now owned by the company has been fully demonstrated.

"After giving the matter very earnest consideration your board has come to the conclusion that the best interests of the shareholders would be served by adopting a middle course, namely, to increase the dividends to 10% per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and in view of the fact that the company has still a large undeveloped area, to continue the vigorous policy of development which has produced such satisfactory results during the past two years and as opportunity presents, acquire interests in other mining enterprises which, after thorough examination and reports of the most competent and reliable engineers, are considered proper investments for the company's funds. This policy conservatively followed should make your company a permanent organization for the profitable development of mining properties. With this policy in view your directors have placed the dividend on a 10% basis."

The amount of ore treated during the year at the plant of the Northern Customs Concentrator, Limited, was 36,-264,491 dry tons.

The combined income account of the La Rose Mines, Limited, and University Mines, Limited, for the year ended December 31st last, shows total income for the period of \$2,008,127, compared with \$1,408,255 in the year previous; total expenses \$739,041, against \$498,848; profit on production \$1,269,086, compared with \$909,408. From this amount \$643,497 in dividends was deducted, leaving a surplus of \$625,589, for the year, against \$438,408 in the previous year. The combined profit and loss surplus on December 31 last was \$1,529,056 against \$904,367 on December 31, 1910.

The balance sheet, as of December 31, compares with the previous year as follows:

Assets—	1911.	Cha	nges.
Stock sub cos Furniture and fixtures Div. La Rose Mines, Limited Cash	363 157,000	Dec.	\$5,000
Total Liabilities—	St. Barrissins	and the states	- The second second
Liabilities— Capital stock Dividends payable	Φ7,493,135	all and a	States.
Surplus	7,590	Dec.	\$5,771
Total	\$7,650,588	Dec.	\$5,770

### NEW INCORPORATIONS.

### Two Hundred and Seven New Companies-Aggregate Capital Over Forty Millions.

The following is a list of charters granted during the t two weeks. The head office of each company is situpast two weeks. The head office of each company is ated in the town, city or province mentioned at the beginning of each paragraph. The persons named are provisional dir-

Two hundred and seven companies have been incorporated with an aggregate capital of \$40,570,175.

Nelson, B.C.-Bert Lorsch, \$30,000.

Edgeley, Sask.-Edgeley Hall Company, \$2,000.

Zealandia, Sask .- Goose Lake Land Company, \$600. McCee, Sask .- McGee Improvement Company, \$675.

Carlstadt, Alta.-Stevens Farming Company, \$75,000. New Westminster, B.C.-Industrial Properties, \$25,000.

Carmichael, Sask .--- Carmichael Trading Company, \$10,-000.

Melville, Sask .- Melville Construction Company, \$40,-000.

Canges, B.C .- Salt Spring Island Trading Company, \$50,000.

Maple Creek, Sask.-Maple. Creek Liquor Company, \$10,000.

Mortlach, Sask .- Mortlach Farmers' Elevator Company, \$20,000.

Elbow, Sask .-- J. J. Fallis Hardware and Implement Company, \$30,000.

Victoria, B.C.-United Empire Mortgage and Investment Company, \$250,000.

Weyburn, Sask .- Weyburn Townsite Company, \$10,000. McKinnons, \$300,000.

Dunnville, Ont.-Marshall-Davis, \$50,000. V. J. Davis, R. A. Harrison, T. Marshall.

Dutton, Ont.—Clapp, Littlejohn, \$50,000. A. D. Clapp, D. M. Littlejohn, J. H. Miller.

Berlin, Ont.—McAllisters, Guelph; J. A. McAllister, Berlin. \$40,000. G. McAllister,

Villiers P.O., Ont .-- Villiers Dairy Company, \$10,000. F.

F. Elmhirst, A. Wood, G. Robertson.
Prince Albert, Sask.—Russell Baker Packing Company, \$250,000.
Crescentwood, \$20,000.
L'Epiphanie, Que.—Canada Land, \$49,000.
J. M. A.

Dis, J. Z. Malo, F. Paul, Montreal. Milton, Ont.—Brandon's Oil and Gas Company; \$100,-Valois,

R. Boyd, R. C. Bustard, Toronto. 000.

North Bay, Ont.—Northern Investments, \$20,000. J.
Ferguson, A. J. Young, W. W. Ferguson.
Milltown, N.B.—Milltown N.B., Cornet Band, \$2,000. F.
C. Murchie, W. P. Buckley, W. L. Dewar.
Yorkton, Sask.—Yorkton Wine and Spirits Company,
\$100,000. Yorkton Cereal Company, \$100,000.
Brackwille Ont Brackwille Lowestars \$66.000 A K

\$10,000. Yorkton Cereal Company, \$100,000.
Brockville, Ont.—Brockville Investors, \$64,000. A. K.
Goodman, D. G. M. Galbraith, W. A. McFarlane.
Port Arthur, Ont.—Inter-Cities Land Company, \$250,000.
W. F. Langworthy, A. J. McComber, F. J. Whitaker.
Preston, Ont.—Salyerds Manufacturing Company, \$40,-000.
P. R. Hilborn, E. C. Salyerds, C. J. Salyerds.
Fort Erie, Ont.—Laudon Works, \$20,000. C. P. Laudon, J. J. Foster, Fort Erie; H. A. Rose, Welland.
Bathurst, N.B.—Gloucester Light and Power Company,
\$20,000. J. Robertson, A. T. Hinton, G. Robertson.
St. Cabriel de Brandon, Que.—Canadian Charcoal Company,
\$50,000. A. Locas, U. Roch, P. H. Longpre.
Victoriaville, Que.—La Basse Cour de Victoriaville, \$2,000.
J. P. H. Massicotte, A. Normand, J. A. Jolicoeur.

victoriavine, Gue.—La Basse Cour de Victoriavine, \$2,-ooo. J. P. H. Massicotte, A. Normand, J. A. Jolicoeur. Stratford, Ont.—Dunford Elk Shoes. \$40,000. W. C.
 Dunford, Windsor; D. M. Ferguson, R. McEwen, Stratford. Ste. Rose, Que.—La Compagnie des Terrains de Laval, \$205,000. E. L. Patenaude, Z. Filion, G. Monette, Mont-

real.

Joliette, Que.—Standard Lime Company, \$75,000. E. E. Lepine, Joliette; L. Drouin, Quebec; J. E. Theriault, Montreal.

St. Catharines, Ont .- Canadian Warren Axe and Tool Company, \$150,000. G. B. Burson, J. K. Kernahan, E. H. Neelon.

Outremont, Que.-Robert Neville Company, \$200,000. R. Neville, jr., W. W. Dunlop, Outremont; C. P. Newman, Lasalle.

North Battleford, Sask .- Acme Steam Laundry Company, \$20,000. Optimist Printing and Publishing Company, \$15,000.

Eganville, Ont .- Eganville Pulp, Milling and Manufacturing Company, \$225,000. M. J. Maloney, H. Dover, A. Mills.

London, Ont.—Cleveland and Port Stanley Navigation Company, \$50,000. A. H. M. Graydon, G. S. Trudell, R. C. Eckert.

Montreal West; Misses M. R. Blaine, A. L. Kilvington, Hamilton.

Downeyville P.O., Ont.—Maple Leaf Butter and Cheese Company, \$2,000. P. J. McGuire, D. M. Costello, T. F. Harrington.

Chatham, Ont.-Canadian St. Mary's Company of Chatham, \$200,000. W. E. Gundy, J. A. McNevin, W. C. Livingstone.

Blind River, Ont.—Mississaugu Towing Company, \$15,-000. C. A. Eddy, Bay City, Mich.; J. R. Stover, J. V. Shar-key, Blind River.

Coldbrook, N.B.—Coldbrook Realty & Development Com-pany, \$40,000. H. Gilbert, Rothesay; G. W. Fowler, Sussex; W. G. Pugsley, Montreal.

Sackville, N.B.-Sackville Black Foxes, \$39,400. Campbell, Middle Sackville; H. M. Wood, Sackville; T. Wheaton, Upper Sackville.

Swift Current, Sask. — Prairie Investment, \$50,000. Swift Current Metal Workers, \$20,000. Swift Current Steam Laundry Company, \$25,000.

Three Rivers, Que.—Three Rivers Warehousing and Storage Company, \$100,000. C. G. Greenshields, W. Tay-lor, A. C. Calder, Montreal.

Loggieville, N.B.-Northern Dredging and Construction Company, \$250,000. R. O'Leary, Richibucto; W. B. Tennant, St. John; T. Nagle, St. John.

Edmonton, Alta. - Connaught Investment Company, \$25,000. Great West Gas Engine and Machine Company,
 \$10,000. Namayo Park Land Company, \$60,000.
 Calgary, Alta.—Shaw, Davis and Prickett, \$1,000,000.

 Galgary, Alta.—Shaw, Davis and Prickett, \$1,000,000.
 Boulevard Heights, \$70,000. Brantford Investment Company, \$15,000. Union Building Company, \$25,000.
 Cuelph, Ont.—Guelph Country Club, \$30,000. C. E.
 Freer, J. Watt, F. Watt. Victor Electric Company, \$20,000.
 K. Evans, Toronto; A. Wicks, A. H. Macdonald, Guelph.
 Moose Jaw, Sask.—Roche Percee Brick and Lignite Company, \$25,000. McCutcheon Brothers Fairbairn Company, \$25,000. \$25,000.

Kingston, Ont.—Kingston Brick & Tile Company, \$100,-R. Crawford, R. H. Waddell, A. Neal. Eastern Invest-\$64,000. A. K. Goodman, D. G. M. Galbraith, W. A. 000. McFarlane.

McFarlane.
Owen Sound, Ont.—Doric Portland Cement Company,
\$500,000. P. W. Sabiston, W. P. Telford, J. G. Lind. Galbraith & Company, \$75,000. M. E. Galbraith, E. J. Harrison,
W. P. Telford, Jr.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Superior Dredge & Dock Company, \$75,000. K. Robertson, J. L. Kennedy, S. Shipman.
Soo Dredging & Towing Company, \$100,000. W. St. Edward,
P. Edward, G. M. Edward.

P. Edward, G. M. Edward.

P. Edward, G. M. Edward.
Regina, Sask.—Sanitary Appliance Company, \$15,000.
Regina Lime and Coal Company, \$50,000. Garden City Feeder Company, \$100,000. P. H. Van Gorp, H. P. Van Gorp, F. Le Cocq, Pella, Iowa.
Sherbrooke, Que.—Alfred Lanctot et Fils, \$50,000. A.
F. J. Lanctot. H. Lanctot, E. E. Lanctot. Canadian Inger-soll-Rand Company, \$2,000,000. G. Doubleday. New York;
E. W. Gilman, Montreal; H. D. Lawrence, Sherbrooke.
Hamilton, Ont.—Upper James Street Park Company, \$100,000. J. H. Stratton, D. Lyon, F. R. Newberry. Hamil-ton Pure Food Process Company, \$200,000. W Lees, T.
Hobson, H. S. Lees. Lakeview Land Compuny, \$40,000. S Coons, C. T. Croucher.
Brantford, Ont.—Hurley Printing Company, \$60,000. J.

Brantford, Ont.—Hurley Printing Company, \$60,000. J. Muir, C. H. Waterous, R. T. McClintic. Ontario Realty and Security Company, \$100,000. D. G. Husband, W. Ben-tham, G. Harris. American Radiator Company of Canada, \$500,000. C. M. Woolley, J. B. Pierce, C. M. Parker, Chicago. Chicago.

Chicago.
Saskatoon, Sask.—L. H. Colwill Company. \$15,000.
Miners and Ball, \$50,000. London and Western Canada Investment Company, \$50,000. Crushed Stone and Gravel, \$200,000. Canadian Western Builders' Supplies, \$40,000.
Industrial League, \$1,000,000. Realty Brokers, \$10,000.
John East Iron Works, \$50,000. Lands, Limited, \$120,000.

John East Iron Works, \$50,000. Lands, Limited, \$120,000. Vancouver, B.C.—Canadian Concrete Appliance Company, Vancouver, B.C.—Canadian Concrete Appliance Company,
\$25,000. Hibernian & Western Canadian Investment Company,
\$250,000. Priest Home Building Company,
\$10,000. London & Western Canada Investment Company,
\$250,000. Pease Pacific Foundry,
\$50,000. Expert Builders & Financiers,
\$100,000. Lillooet Hotel Company.
\$75.000. S. Santikian,
\$25,000. Utlawa.—Campbell Steel & Iron Works,
\$100,000. W. J. Campbell, A. Campbell, H. G. Campbell, Ottawa Graduate Nurses' Association. East End Social and Athletic Club.
S Cassidy, D. R. McDonald, W. H. Murphy. Oakland Land Company,
\$200,000. W. J. Spratt, J. M. Hurcomb, L.

A. Ray. Ontario-Missouri Metals Company, \$1,500,000. D. Henderson, W. H. McGuire, G. F. Rooney, Toronto.
Quebec, Que.—Frontenac Realty Company, \$140,000.
Hon. E. Roberge, Lambton; Hon. E. de Varennes, Waterloo; Hon. E. Dubord, Beauport. Stadacona Land Company, \$300,-000. Hon. G. E. Amyot, G. Tanguay, A. B. Dupuis. Carbray, Son & Company, \$100,000. W. J. Carbray, W. Jalbert, C. N. Falardeau. Anglo-Canadian Realty Corp\_ration, \$100,000. C. A. Pentland, G. G. Stuart, A. C. M. Thomson. Canadian Realty Company, \$150,000. J. A. McGowan, O. Bedard. O. Godbout. son. Canadian Realty Comp an, O. Bedard, O. Godbout.

\$100,000. C. A. Pentland, G. G. Stuart, A. C. M. Thomson. Canadian Realty Company, \$150,000. J. A. McGowan, O. Bedard, O. Godbut.
Toronto.—Union Navigation Company, \$50,000. G. M. Clark, R. W. Hart, C. H. C. Leggott. J. & A. D. Grimond (Canada), \$50,000. F. M. Richardson, J. B. Grimond, St. Andrews, Scot; L. G. Macintyre, Broughty-Ferry, Scot. Catalonian Land Company, \$100,000. J. S. Lovell, C. D. Magee, W. Bain. Canada Bond Corporation, \$2,000,000. W. N. Tilley, A. J. Thomson, R. H. Parmenter. Toronto & Niagara Navigation Company, \$2,000,000. J. S. Lovell, C. D. Magee, W. Bain. Toronto Boys Dominion. N. G. L. Marshall, C. J. Atkinson, J. M. Godfrey. Quaker City Porcupine Mines, \$2,000,000. Misses. S. Tutty, A. L. Tabherner, M. E. Cameron. L. C. Le Voi, Company, \$40,000. L. C. Le Voi, P. G. Levee, C. E. H. Freeman. Eastern Securities, \$250-000. A. K. Goodman, D. G. M. Galbraith, W. A. McFarlane. Outing Knitted Wear, \$40,000. I. W. Smith, T. W. Hunter, F. W. Robinson. Salter-Disher Steel Company, \$300,000. W. H. Salter, C. E. Disher, A. C. Rankin. Sunshine Cloak Company, \$40,000. C. W. McIean, J. E. Maclean, G. A. Merrick, Lonal, \$40,000. M. Maclean, J. E. Maclean, G. A. Merrick, Local Life Stock Shippers Association. J. R. Bates, Shelburne; S. Hisely, Creemore; D. Smith, Meaford. Port Credit Land Company, \$50,000. A. Klingensmith, A. P. Ridley, R. B. Bond. Canadian Suffrage Association. Dr. A. S. Gullen, Dr. M. Johnston, Dr. I. S. Wood. International Contractors, \$40,000. C. W. Kerr, L. C. Todd, J. E. Robinson, Escondido Planting Company, \$50,000. R. D. Moorhead, R. L. Johnston, L. Maczulay. Glenavon Land Company, \$100,000. C. M. Kerr, L. C. Todd, J. E. Robinson, Escondido Planting Company, \$100,000. Hon, F. H. Phippen, A. D. Davidson, H. Fitzsimons. Williams, \$40,000. R. G. Agnew, O. H. Mortheal, R. L. Johnston, L. Maczulay. Glenavon Land Company, \$100,000. Hon, F. H. Phippen, A. D. Davidson, H. Fitzsimons. Williams, \$40,000. R. G. Agnew, O. H. King, A. J. Wise. Union Electric and Contracting

Elliott, L. A. David, S. H. R. Bush. Dorchester Realites, \$600,000. W. J. Shaughnessy, H. H. Scott, A. E. Woodworth. Chambly Realty Company, \$250,000. L. Shlakman, S. Blaus-tein, M. Goldberg. Dominion Properties, \$50,000. D. W. Campbell, A. Kelly, W. J. Dresser. Improved Realties, \$100,-000. J. W. D'Arcy, W. W. Wadleigh, Montreal; W. S. Dres-ser. City & Suburban Land Company, \$50,000. C. G. Mac-Kinnon, T. B. Gould, T. J. Coonan. Realty Associates, \$50,-000. A. L. MacDougall, R. L. Lamb, L. J. Wrisherg. C. H. Dougall, \$25,000. J. Tombs, J. B. Toms, J. H. Hodges. Mackay Hall Steamship Company, \$100,000. A. D. MacKay, J. W. Nesbitt, J. G. Gauld. Farquhar Robertson, \$250,000. F. Robertson, H. H. Sait, D. L. Campbell. St. Catherine Street Realty Company, \$150,000. A. V. Roy, U. H. Dan-durand, A. Ecrement. Southern Counties Realty Company, \$100,000. H. J. Elliott, L. A. David, L. J. M. Dugas. South Shore Realty Company, \$200,000. A. R. McMaster, W. J. S. McMaster, T. M. Papineau. Lachine Transportation & Coal Company, \$50,000. G. W. MacDougall, L. Macfarlane, G. Barclay. Alexander Syndicate, \$250,000. W. Molson, G. A. \*Ross, G. H. Hartt. V. J. Caron & Company, \$50,000. J. B. Moyneau, V. J. Caron, E. Mercier, Cobalt. King's Hotel Company, \$10,500. M. Hushion, K. J. Turner, J. A. Berthiaume. Volks Zeitung Publishing Association, Incor-porated, \$10,000. H. Caiserman, M. Kashin, D. Sheffer. La Compagnie Models des Terrains et Placements, \$100,000. W. T. Heney, H. Patement, Montreal. R. G. Oliver, \$20,000. R. G. Oliver, J. H. Dillon, P. A. Deorosseilliers, Hercules Garment Company, \$20,000. H. C. Stevenson, W. S. Hul-big, G. C. Edwards. Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Company of Canada. \$50,000. F. H. Markey, W. W. Skinner, W. G. Pugsley. Blaiklock. Brothers, \$100,000. J. R. Stewart, H. M. Blaiklock. Montreal Dry Docks and Ship Repairing Company, \$50,000. W. J. Shaughnessy, C. G. Heward, A. Charters. Continental Development and In-vestment Company of Canada. \$100,000. J. Boisse, L. Fuller, G. C. LeMaistre. Mon

Feature Film Company, \$20,000. J. McIntyre, J. A. Holm-gren, G. S. Plow, jr. Canadian-European Land Company, \$50,000. O. Hansen, C. Schmidt, H. Marin. City Estates, \$100,000. W. Geraghty, C. W. Baker, L. G. Robins.n, Westmount. Quebec Salvage and Wrecking Company, \$250,000. A. MacCallum, C. G. Heward, A. Charters. N. K. Fairbank Company, \$500,000. C. G. Mackinnon, T. B. Gould, T. J. Coonan. Union Investments, \$50,000. H. J. Elliott, L. A. David, L. J. M. Dugas. Land of Montreal, \$100,000. L. D. de Grandpre, H. Deschamps, J. E. Valen-tine. Canadian Metropolis Realty Company, \$200,000. A. R. McMaster, W. J. S. McMaster, Westmount; T. M. Pap-ineau, Outremont. Lanctot Realty Company, \$50,000. A. Gingras, Quebec; J. L. Williams, Three Rivers; R. Lanctot, Montreal. Placement Immobilier, \$50,000. P. A. Masson, R. De Serres, J. Laurent. R. De Serres, J. Laurent.

Gingras, Quebec; J. L. Williams, Three Rivers; K. Lancto, Note Serres, J. Laureu.

### NOVA SCOTIA BANK ASSESSMENTS.

The proposed changes in Nova Scotia's Bank Assessment Act read thus :--

"All banks and public and private banking companies, and agencies of such banks and banking companies, doing business within any incorporated town, shall be rated as holding one hundred dollars of personal property for every twenty dollars of net annual income or profit derived from the busidollars of het annual income of p our difference is assessed. Provided, however, that the rate-payable by any banking agency shall not be more than the hundred and fifty dollars.

Four Toronto bond firms bid for the \$4,000 5 per cent. 20-year debentures of Beaverton, Ont. As previously noted, the offer of the National Finance Company was accepted.

The Canadian Pacific Railway to-day awarded a contract to Messrs. Barnett & McQueen, for a million-bushel transfer elevator with all modern appliances to be erected in the com-pany's new yards in North Transcona. Work will commence at once.

A. W. Smithers, chairman of the board of directors of the Grand Trunk Railway system, will come to Canada within a few days to take up with the officials here questions in re-gard to administration and other matters affecting the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

### LESSONS TO BE LEARNED IN BRANDON

Mixed Farming is Recognized as the Solution of Many Problems-Proper Conservatism is one of the District's Best Assets-What the Street Railway Will Do

### Brandon, Manitoba,

### April 25th.

What has apparently hurt Brandon most-modesty-will in reality prove its salvation in times of stress. In this West-ern country, noisy with justifiable optimism and seething in land gambling, with enough real investment to give it tone, Brandon stands worthy of emulation. No one here appears desirous of foisting distant subdivisions upon the Canadian, east or west, or the man overseas. It is an excellent sign. To those judging a city's prosperity by the number of times property trebles in value in a given period, Brandon, "the wheat city of the Empire," is not given thought. To those who look beyond the purely speculative veil, this community is cetting good examples and is building a firm foundation.

#### Telescopes for Farm Lands.

Not being employed in manufacturing telescopes to magnify farm lands into city lots, the citizens are turning their hands to worthier objects. They are improving the asset of being a distributing centre of value. Goods can be well distributed to 289 towns in this territory. Twenty-seven trunk and branch railroad lines create this helpful condition. Twenty-seven The business men of the district are to confer as to how both Brandon and the country towns may benefit, to the fullest extent, from things as they are.

#### Lettuce Red With Shame.

Our neighbors to the south must be amused at the anomaly in Canada, the existence of which makes much business for them. Here in Brandon, as elsewhere, eggs, cream, butter, garden truck, are being imported from the United States, and from distances that would turn the prospective Brandon lettuce red with shame. Scores of market gardeners could be planted in this district, to grow and raise what we ought to grow and raise,-vegetables, chickens, and so on. It would help Brandon, reduce agricultural imports into an agricultural country, and make a fortune for the growers. Still, Brandon is doing far better in this way than some other Mr. A. E. MacKenzie, a conservative authority on the subject, and president of the Brandon board of trade. These statistics show the products in that part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, within the Brandon distributing area, and their value.

Wheat, $48,290,117$ bushels at 72c. Oats, $64,702,699$ bushels at 30c. Barley, $17,841,384$ tushels at 50c. Flax, $923,067$ bushels at $$1.50.$ . Rye, $49,207$ bushels at $60c$ . Peas, $22,945$ bushels at $$1.00$ . Potatoes, $6,221,685$ bushels at 40c. Roots, $2,530,793$ bushels at 20c.	19,410,809.70 8,920,692.00 1,384,600.50 29,524.20 22,945.00 2,488,674.00	Anterest Ant
		\$67,532,288.24
Dairy Products		1,077,282.39
Poultry-Turkeys	\$ 116,532.54	-)-//)59
	27,918.70	
Chickens	170,286.30	
		\$ 314,728.54
Eggs		255,429.36
Horses, value	\$ ET 000 800 00	-33,4-9.30
Sheep, value	158,136.00	
Pigs	1,050,420.00	
	And the second second	\$64,336,206.00
Hay crops, cultivated	\$ 1,078,200.00	+ + + + 5 5 - 5 + 2 0 0 1 0 0
Hay crops, native	2,625,000.00	
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	4,603,299.00

### \$140,081,493.53

These figures are a striking illustration of the fact that agriculture is the backbone of our prosperity. Nearly onehalf of the \$140,000,000 represents what we may term .mixed farming. Here Brandon again is setting a good example The performance, too, is a trifle compared to the possibilities. Seeding has commenced again. Why not sow a few thousand truck gardeners throughout the West? What a crop!

### All North America Knows the Fair.

The city of Brandon is doing valuable work in encouraging mixed farming, especially through the media of the summer and winter fairs, provincial, yes, national events of prime importance. The value of exhibits at the former fair last year was \$1,500,000. The purpose of the winter fair is best told in Brandon's own words. "It is to encourage the detold in Brandon's own words. "It is to encourage the de-velopment of thoroughbred stock, to provide rest and food for the wheat fields, to assist a permanent agriculture, to promote the enrichment of the nation," all laudable desires. Seventy thousand dollars have already been spent on the buildings, and \$80,000 are to be an immediate and further expenditure, the city guaranteeing the bonds. There is not a stockbreeder in North America that does not know of Brandon's winter fair, and for good reasons.

### Farmer and the Home Markets.

The street railway will be the next development. Mr. J. D. MacGregor, a splendid type of nation builder, is not laying railway steel to sell lots at \$125 a foot, formerly purchased by the acre. He will serve the city with transportation, but better still, he will connect the farmers with their best marketsthose almost at their doors. If they persist in agricultural extravagance and fail to give the Brandon housewife her butter and eggs, providence must not be blamed for sending a wheat crop singe or a rust shampoo. Mr. MacGregor, too, may want all the milk he can carry on his radials. This will go into a condensed milk plant. For that commodity, there go into a condensed milk plant. For that commodity, there is a big demand. The United States condensed milk trust, which operate in Canada, know that better than any. It was the reason for increasing their capital a few weeks ago. And Brandon is a city of good homes. Here is the best

feature in any city in any country, especially in this new country.

Fred. W. Field.

### BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The Bank of Scotland commenced its career in the year 1695. Its latest balance sheet as at February, 1912, shows a reserve fund of \$6,500,000, while the deposits and credit balreserve fund of \$0,500,000, while the deposits and credit bal-ances are \$95,245,900. During the year the note circulation amounted to \$5,903,345. The half-yearly dividend payable 15th April, 1912, is at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. The total assets are shown as \$131,356,622. Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, K.T., G.C.M.G., is governor of the Bank of Scot-land, and the deputy-governor is Lord Binning, C.B., M.V.O. The head office is at Edinburgh, and there are offices in Lon-don. England. and Glasgow, while numerous branches are don, England, and Glasgow, while numerous branches are scattered all over Scotland.

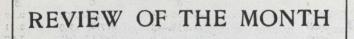
# SUN LIFE TO HAVE SASKATCHEWAN LOAN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. B. Nelles, associated with the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation for more than 20 years, latterly as as-sistant manager for Saskatchewan, has been appointed manager of the loan department, for that province, of the Sun Life Assurance Company. The company's loan department at Regina and surrounding territory, has hitherto been con-ducted at the Edmonton agency. The growth of the Sun Life Assurance Assurance Company. Life's assurance business in Saskatchewan and the opportunities there for good investments has made a separate loan department necessary.

### SASKATCHEWAN FINANCINC ON TREASURY BILLS.

With the progress generally in Saskatchewan many large enterprises are being undertaken. The Saskatchewan Government has authority to issue a heavy loan, but their advices are that they should keep out of the London market at present. Mr. Calder, the provincial treasurer, informed The Monetary Times the government is financing by means of treasury bills and will allow these to accumulate for some time. This means that the Saskatchewan Government will not enter the London market during the current year. The surplus to the credit of the province for the past year is estimated at \$200,-

Mr. C. E. Sampson, manager of the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company, Regina, in a letter to The Monetary Times, states, steady progress is being made with the organization, and he expects to be in a position to write business by January 1st, 1913. Messrs. C. Willoughby and Mr. W. M. Martin, M.P., both of Regina, have been appointed members of the board of directors.



### NEW STOCK LISTINGS.

Thirty thousand additional shares of Winnipeg Electric Railway stock have been listed on the Montreal Exchange. The Canadian Machinery Corporation common stock has been listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

### CANADIAN FLOTATIONS IN LONDON (APRIL).

The following flotations of interest to Canadians were made in London during April :-

Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.-£1,500,000 pereptual 4 per cent. consolidated debeture stock at £98 10s.

per £100 stock. City of Saskatoon, Sask.—£229,726 4½ per cent. consolidated stock at 99.

Mexican Midland Light and Power Company.-\$3,000,000 5 per cent. first mortgage 50-year gold bonds at 88.

Dominion Steel Corporation.-\$7,000,000 6 per cent. preference stock at 921/2. This issue was also made in Amsterdam and Brussels.

Services' Canadian Lands, Limited.—\$50,000 shares of £1

each at par, and £50,000 5 per cent. debentures at par. Anglo-Canadian Finance Company.—£600,000 4 per cent. debentures at 96; also 94,000 shares of 105. each at par, to purchase the assets of the old company with the same name.

City of Winnipeg, Man.-£960,000 4 per cent. consolidated registered stock at 98 with interest. The following flotation was omitted from the March

list:

Alabama Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited.-\$6,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. 50-year gold bonds at 90.

#### BANK BRANCHES OPENED AND CLOSED DURING APRIL.

Twenty-four branches of Canadian chartered banks were opened during April, and eight closed. During March, 38 were opened and six closed; during February, 16 were opened and 3 closed; during January, 20 were opened and 5 closed. Houston's Bank Directory gives the following particulars for April :-

#### Branches Opened.

Distriction	openedi		
Ardath, Sask	Royal Bank of Canada. Union Bank of Canada. Canadian Bank of Commerce. Bank of Toronto.		
Drummondville, Que			
Edmonton, Alta., Namayo	a service and a service and and and		
Avenue         Halifax, N.S., North End         Havana, Cuba, Monte Street.         Hillcrest Mines, Alta.         Huntingdon, B.C.         Longueuil Que.         Lyster, Que.         Markinch, Sask.         Merritton, Ont.         Montreal, Que., Papineau Ave.         Neville, Sask.         Quebec, Que.	Royal Bank of Canada. Bank of Nova Scotia. Royal Bank of Canada. Union Bank of Canada. Ouebec Bank. Banque d'Hochelaga. La Banque Nationale. Ouebec Bank. Bank of Nova Scotia. Roval Bank of Canada. Quebec Bank. Banque Internationale du Canada.		
	Bank of Ottawa. La Banque Nationale.		
Vancouver, B.C., Broadway East	Royal Bank of Canada.		
Branches Closed.			
Bradwell, Sask	Bank of Hamilton.		

Cobalt, Ont. Bank of Hamilton. Frank, Alta. Union Bank of Canada. Jacquet River, N.B. Royal Bank of Canada. Malton, Ont. Dominion Bank. 

### DIVIDEND CHANCES.

The dividend of the Montreal Loan and Mortgage Company has been raised from 8 to 9 per cent. ; to be paid quarterly instead of semi-annually.

The common stock dividend of the Smart Bag Company

has been increased from 5 to 7 per cent. The Bank of Montreal has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., and a bonus of 1 per cent., payable 1st June, to shareholders of record of April 30th. This represents the first increase in dividend disbursements in at least the past ten years. The bank has paid to per cent. annually for a great number of years.

The directors of the Coniagas Mines, Limited, declared the usual 6 per cent. quarterly dividend, payable May 1st, but omitted the 3 per cent. declaration that usually goes with The company in 1911 paid 9 per cent. a quarter, the it. dividend for each quarter being 6 per cent., with a bonus of 3 per cent.

### SPECULATIVE AND INVESTMENT OFFERINCS.

The following speculative and investment offerings were among those made in Canada during April :-

Peace River Land and Investment Company, Limited, Toronto.—\$500,000 capital stock at par.

Nova Scotia Carriage and Motor Car Company, Limited.-\$275,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference stock at par, with 50 per cent. bonus of common stock; and \$100,000 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund 20-year bonds at par, with 20 per cent, bonus of common stock.

Dominion Match Company, Limited, Vancouver.-Offering of shares

Stanley Mineral Spring & Brewing Company, Limited.-\$350,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds at par, with a bonus of 20 per cent. common stock.

Dorchester Electric Company, Que.-\$215,000 5 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds at 95, with a bonus of 25 per cent. common stock.

Montreal Tramways & Power Company.-\$5,000,000 6 per cent. collateral trust gold notes.

Automatic Railroad Crossing Protection Company, Limited, Winnipeg .- Offering of shares at 50 cents. Capital stock, \$500,000; par value of shares, \$1.

Canadian Fireproofing Impregnation Company, Limited, Winnipeg.—Offering of shares of capital stock at \$12; author-ized capital, \$200,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$10 each.

Collis Leather Company, Limited, Aurora, Ont.-\$100,-000 capital stock at par.

Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Company, Limited.-\$426,000 6 per cent. first mortgage 30-year sinking fund gold bonds at 101.

Roche Percee Brick & Lignite Company, Limited, Roche Pcrcee, Sask.-1,190 shares at \$50 each. Capitai \$75,000, divided into 1,500 shares of \$50 each.

Canadian Interlake Line, Limited, Toronto.-\$520,000 6 per cent. first mortgage 15-year sinking fund bonds at par. Sawyer-Massey Company, Limited.—\$75,000 6 per cent.

first mortgage 15-year sinking fund gold bonds at 100.

### STANDARD LIFE.

The eighty-sixth annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh recently when the report for 1911 showed that the revenue for the for the year was \$7,776,225 and \$1,193,310 had been added to the accumulated funds, which were shown to be \$65,115,110, after deducting current liabilities, \$4,496,835 had been paid in claims, and 4,186 policies were issued amounting to \$11,048,-675.

### CANADIAN CASUALTY AND BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY.

The ninth annual report shows total revenue of the Canadian Casualty and Boiler Insurance Company for 1911 amounted to \$110,351, which is made up as follows:\_\_\_\_\_ Premiums less cancelments, returns and reinsurances, \$85,-503; special services, \$3,418; interest on investments, \$4,887; decrease in reserve, \$766, with a balance of \$15,774 carried over from last year.

With total assets of \$131,693.36 and total liabilities, exwith other assets of \$57,713.15, surplus to policyholders is shown of \$73,980.21 at December 31, 1911, as compared with a surplus to policyholders of \$63,350.19 at the close of 1910, a gain for the year of \$10,630.02. The net surplus to shareholders over paid-up capital and all liabilities is now \$23,980.21.

### CANADIAN RAILWAY CAPITAL.

Liability Per Mile of Line-Amount of Capital Liability -Relationship of Dividends to Net Earnings.

During 1911, \$61,650,300 was added to the stock issue of railways operating in Canada, and \$56,741,214 to funded debt—making a total of \$118,391,514. These additions brought the aggregate capital liability up to \$1,528,689,201. A comparison of capital liability in 1911 with 1910 gives the following result :-

Capital.	1910. \$	1911. \$	Increase.
Stocks Funded debt	687,557,387 722,740,300	749,207,687 779,481,514	61,650,300 56,741,214
Total	1.410.207.687	1.528.680.201	118.301.514

The funded debt in 1910 and 1911 was distributed unde: the following heads :-

Funded debt. Bonds Miscellaneous obligations Income bonds Equipment trust obligations	8,365,077 5,036,546	1911. \$732,693,760 13,079,015 20,036,546 13,672,193
Total	\$722.740.300	\$770.481.514

#### Liability Per Mile of Line.

It is the practice in all countries to divide the total capital of railways by the mileage, in order to show the liability per mile of line. If this were done in relation to Canada, the result would be \$60,184. That would not be cor-rect. Certain adjustments must be made, both with respect to capital liability and railway mileage, before a proper and sound calculation can be made. Included in the capital state-ment circum above is the stock and hond liability of the Grand ment given above is the stock and bond liability of the Grand Trunk Pacific, for example, amounting to \$120,599,500. This must be deducted, for the sufficient reason that the mileage of this railway, which is still under construction, is not included in the 25,400 miles of line in actual operation. On the other hand, the mileage of government owned and operated lines, amounting to 2,072 miles, and the mileage of the Sydney and Louisburg and the Nova Scotia Steel Company aggregating 77 miles, and to which no capital is attached, must be subtracted from the mileage divisor-making 2,149 miles in all.

There is still a further factor. In the statement of capital there is duplication, arising from the issue of stocks and bonds by purchasing companies to obtain control of the stocks and bonds of the acquired lines. The amount of this duplication has never been definitely ascertained; but it is known to be not less than \$210,000,000. Making the deductions in-dicated, the capital liability of Canadian railways stands at \$1,398,089,701, and the mileage to be divided into that sum 23,251.

### Amount of Capital Liability.

Carrying out the calculation on that basis, it will be seen that the capital liability amounts to \$55,829 per mile. Since government owned and operated railways in Canada are without capital liability, in the sense of having issues of stocks and bonds, the facts with regard to capital cost will be instructive :-

Government lines.	Miles of Line.	Capital Cost.	Cost per Mile.	
Intercolonial Prince Edward Island Temiskaming and North On-	269	92,937,546 8,559,685	64,095 31,820	
tario New Brunswick Coal & Rail-	295	16,181,835	54,854	
way	58	1,936,600	33,389	

The following table shows the facts with respect to the capital liability of Canadian Railways :-

1876 1884		Stocks. \$180,955,657 285,077,822	Funded debt. \$ 76,079,531 109,310,963	Total. \$ 257,035,188 394,388,785
1893		371,877,287 492,752,530	307,225,888 449,114,035	679,103,175
1909		647,534,647	660,946,769	1,308,481,416
1910 1911	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		722,740,300 779,481,514	1,410,297,687 1,528,689,201

### Relationship of Dividends and Net Earnings.

The relationship of dividends and net earnings to share capital during the past five years is shown in the following tables :-

Year.	Dividends Paid.	Share Capital. 1	Per Cent.
	\$	\$	\$
1907	12,760,435	588,568,591	2.17
1908	12,955,243	607,891,349	2.11
1909	19,230,126	647,534,647	2.97
1910	21,747,914	687,557,387	3.16
1911	30,577,740	749,207,687	4.08
Year.	Net Earnings.	Share Capital. 1	Per Cent
T CHT.	rice Lainings.	Share Capital, J	t ci cciit.
and the second	s	the second s	
1907	stant stant	a hanne S. els gerer.	\$
and the second of the	second states	the second s	
1907	\$ 42,989,537 39,614,171	<b>\$</b> 588,568,591 607,891,349	\$ 7-30
1907 1908	\$ 42,989,537 39,614,171 40,456,252 53,550,777	\$ 588,568,591	\$ 7.30 6.51
1907 1908 1909	\$ 42,989,537 39,614,171 40,456,252 53,550,777	\$ 588,568,591 607,891,349 647,534,647	\$ 7.30 6.51 6.24

### DEBENTURES AWARDED.

Mattawa, Ont.—\$6,000 5 per cent. 20 instalments, to On-tario Securities Company, Toronto.

Battleford, Sask.—\$18,000 5 per cent. 30 instalments, to Ontario Securities Company, Toronto.

Lindsay, Ont.-\$61,187 41/2 per cent. 10 and 20 instalments, to Ontario Securities Company, Toronto.

Township of Huron, Ont.—\$34,000 5 per cent. 10 years, to Messrs. C. H. Burgess and Company, Toronto.

Melville, Ont.—\$55,000 5 per cent. 40 years, \$6,000 5 per cent. 6 instalments, to National Finance Company, Toronto.

### MANITOBA INSURANCE DEPARTMENT PROTECTS PUBLIC.

Of late, many enquiries have been coming to the Manitoba Insurance Department regarding unlicensed insurance companies, associations and fra-ternal orders who are seeking to do an underground business in this province, states Mr. A. E. Ham, Inspector of Insurance.

Citizens making enquiries as to these corporations, are led by plausible circulars and fluent state-ments of their organizers (in many cases entirely untrue) to think that they have found the place where they can get cheap insurance, or, protection, at low rates. It is true that they are offered cheap insur-ance, but it will generally be found that the cheapness is more the quality of protection offered than in the rate at which it is sold.

The insurance laws of Manitoba require that every insurance company, association or fraternal so-ciety incorporated or unincorporated, or any partnership or any underwriter who undertakes or effects for valuable consideration or agrees or offers so to undertake or effect to do business in this province, shall be licensed by the Inspector of Insurance before they can legally do business. This applies, absolutely, to every corporation, association, partnership or individual do-ing or seeking to do insurance business in Manitoba. There is a heavy penalty against anyone soliciting business for unlicensed companies or fraternal organizations.

Anyone accepting insurance or benefits in these unlicensed companies or organizations, are at their mercy, in case they have claims, as, under the law, the contracts are illegal and cannot be enforced in our courts and I would strongly recommend citizens to make use of the Insurance Department before making any contract either in insurance companies or fraternal orders if they are not satisfied that the company soliciting the same has been duly licensed under the Manitoba Insurance Act.

It will be the pleasure of the Insurance Depart. ment to give any information required as to what companies are licensed for the purpose of carrying on business of insurance and fraternal work within this province.

This Department is established for the benefit and protection of the citizens of this province and is endeavoring to do its duty in warning them for their protection to use the Department for any information required regarding insurance matters.

### UNITED STATES FRUITS AND NUTS.

### Canada Buys Large Quantities of Prunes and Nearly All the Republic's Orange Exports.

Exports of fruits and nuts from the United States aggregate more than 200 million dollars in the last twelve years, reaching their highest record in the calendar year just ended, with a total of 29 million dollars, or more than three times as much as a decade earlier. The foregoing sentence summarizes the results of a compilation just prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, suggested by the large exports of fruits and nuts in January of the present year, which aggregate \$2,537,432, or 50 per cent. in excess of those of the preceding January, and giving promise that the high record exports of fruits and nuts last year will be exceeded by those of 1912.

Not only are the exports of fruits and nuts increasing, but their growth is far more rapid than that of imports under that head. In 1901 imports were more than twice as much as exports; last year they were but 50 per cent. more than the exports of similar articles. The movements in each at intervals since 1901 are shown in the following table:—

Calendar Year	. Imports.	Exports.
1901	\$20,177,802	\$ 8,279,213
1904	24,385,220	17,992,719
1907	40,455,067	15,199,585
1911	44,164,650	29,153,123

The principal exports of fruits and nuts in the calendar year 1911 consisted of apples, 9 million dollars; prunes, 4½ millions; oranges, 3 millions; canned fruits, 3¾ millions; raisins and other dried grapes, 11/3 millions; pears, three-quarters of a million; peaches, a half million, and peanuts, a little over a quarter million dollars.

#### Bananas, Walnuts and Lemons.

The leading imports under the head of fruits and nuts in 1911 included bananas, 14% million dollars, or over one-third the total; walnuts, 42/3 millions; almonds, 3¼ millions, lemons, 3 millions; grapes, 21/3 millions; cocoanuts and copra, each about 2 million dollars; olives, 1½ millions; and pineapples, figs, and filberts, each about 1 million dollars. These figures are exclusive of 2½ million dollars' worth of pineapples shipped into continental United States from Hawaii and 2¼ million dollars' worth of oranges, pineapples and other fruits and nuts shipped from Porto Rico last year.

The distribution of exports and the sources of imports of fruits and nuts are shown in the December number of the Summary of Commerce and Finance, recently issued by the Bureau of Statistics. Our exported apples, dried, go chiefly to Germany and Netherlands, those green or ripe mostly to the United Kingdom; dried apricots, chiefly to Germany, England, France and Netherlands, and oranges, nearly all to Canada. American prunes are exported in large quantities to Germany, Canada, and the United Kingdom, other Europen countries being also important markets for this and various other fruits of domestic production.

### Where the United States Get Bananas.

Bananas imported by the United States are derived chiefly from the Central American States and Jamaica, and smaller quantities from Cuba and Colombia. Greece supplies practically all the 35 million pounds of currants imported, and European Turkey the preponderating share of the approximately 20 million pounds of figs and dates, respectively. Spain is the sole important source of imported grapes, of which nearly 2,000,000 cubic feet were imported last year. Italy holds a like position with reference to lemons, all but a quarter million pounds out of 130¼ million pounds imported being from that country. Spain, Greece, and Italy, are, in the order named, the leading sources of imported olives. Despite the increasing domestic production, considerable quantities of oranges are still being imported from Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Japan, and Italy. Cuba supplies nearly all the imported pineapples; Spain, over half the imported raisins, with Asiatic Turkey and Russia also important sources of supply. Europe, chiefly Spain, Italy and France, supplies most of our imported almonds; the British West Indies, most of the coceanuts; the Philippines, French Oceania, and the Straits Settlements, most of the copra; Brazil, practically all the cream nuts; Japan, Spain, France, the Dutch East Indies, and China, most of the peanuts; and France and Italy, most of the walnuts imported into the country.

The Rolland Paper Company, Limited, has been empowered to take over the business, property, assets and liabilities, including the good-will of La Compagnie des Mouins du Nord. The company's capital stock has been increased from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000.

Material reductions are made in the freight rates on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway in a schedule which will take effect on May 20th. The rates are equalized over the system so as to conform with the standard mileage tariff for Eastern Canada, and both for local traffic and through shipments charges are considerably lower.

### CANADA'S TRADE STATISTICS.

### Sources of Exports - Duty Collections - Coin and

Bullion.

Taking pages of our trade and commerce bluebooks even at random there are found records of gains in business in almost every direction. The latest volume from Ottawa given an unrevised statement showing the values of our trade by classes and countries during the twelve months ended November, 1908, to 1911. The imports for consumption are shown as follows, the figures for 1909 having been omitted for convenience in summarizing:—

### Twelve Months Ended November.

Imports for Consumption. Dutiable goods Free goods	1908. \$174,899,694 109,339,772	1910. \$267,256,049 163,047,260	1911. \$313,070,208 180,844,797
Total imports	\$293,705,964	\$439,993,604	\$515,649,198
Coin and bullion	9,466,498	9,690,295	21,734,193
Total imports	\$293,705,964	\$439,993,604	\$515,649,198
Duty, collected	\$ 47,996,685	\$ 69,226,094	\$ 82,119,261

#### Dutiable and Free Goods.

The figures for 1911 in every instance show a gain over those for 1910. Dutiable goods in the three years almost doubled in value, articles coming in free changing from \$109,000,000 in 1908 to approximately \$181,000,000 in 1911. The total imports of merchandise in the three years' period increased considerably and the imports of coin and bullion last year were more than twice as much as in 1908. The duty collected in that year was about \$48,000,000 and in 1911, \$82,000,000. The following table shows the sources of our exports in the same years:---

		•	
Exports. Canadian produce	1908.	1910.	1911.
The mine The fisheries The forest Animal produce Agricultural products . Manufactures Miscellaneous	$\begin{array}{c} \$ & 36,370,069 \\ 14,172,536 \\ 38,961,835 \\ 53,207,919 \\ 70,929,463 \\ 28,914,630 \\ 51,324 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \$ \hspace{0.2cm} 41,055,196 \\ \hspace{0.2cm} 16,133,623 \\ \hspace{0.2cm} 46,715,928 \\ \hspace{0.2cm} 53,205,924 \\ \hspace{0.2cm} 98,496,325 \\ \hspace{0.2cm} 33,932,193 \\ \hspace{0.2cm} 261,352 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \$ \ 42,598,320 \\ 15,606,880 \\ 40,654,422 \\ 50,445,781 \\ 92,506,468 \\ 34,739,341 \\ 131,332 \end{array}$
Totals, Canadian produce Foreign produce	\$242,607,776 18,973,401	\$289,800,541 17,101,213	\$276,682,544 17,453,592
Total exports, mchdse Coin and bullion	\$261,581,177 9,640,814	\$306,901,754 2,745,370	\$294,136,136 7,465,735
Total exports	\$271,221,991	\$309,647,124	\$301,601,871
Aggregate trade	\$564,927,955	\$749,640,728	\$817,251,069

### Sources of Exports.

Exports of mineral products were only slightly larger in 1911 than in 1910 and showed a gain over 1908 of about \$6,000,000. The fisheries are not producing much more for export than they did three years ago, but this is an industry which is awaiting capital and enterprise and is beginning to get those aids. Our fisheries exports last year were slightly smaller than in 1910. Forest products in 1911 showed a decline from the figures of the previous year and a slight increase over 1908. Animal produce is also declining, but is more than counterbalanced by our exports of agricultural products, which in 1908 were valued at \$71,000,000 and in 1911 at \$92,000,000. Even so, this item shows a substantial decline from the total for 1910. Manufacturers since 1908 have gained about \$5,000,000. The exports of Canadian produce were \$34,000,000 greater last year than in 1908, while those of foreign produce declined in the same period by nearly \$2,000,000. Coin and bullion exports were greater last year than in 1910, but less than in 1908. Our aggregate trade has changed from \$565,000,000 in 1908 to \$817,000,000 in 1911.

#### COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following the are Cobalt ore shipments, in pounds, for the week ended April 26th:—Cobalt Townsite, 112,350; La Rose, 153,833; McKinley-Darragh, 156,150; Nipissing, 159,764; Buffalo, 56,700 Crown Reserve, 42,735; total, 680,-532 pounds, or 340 tons. The total shipments since January 1st are now 14,046,583 pounds, or 7,023 tons.

In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$316,217; in 1905, 2,144 tons, valued at \$1,437,196; in 1906, 5,835 tons; in 1007, 14,850 tons; in 1908, 29,360 tons; in 1909, 29,941 tons; in 1910, 34,041 tons; in 1911, 25,089 tons.

### BIG MARKETS IN CHINA.

### Potentialities Are Great - When Status of Working Classes is Raised, Demand for Good Manufactures Will Be Large.

The proposed shipment of the wheat of Western Canada to the Pacific coast again draws attention to the Far East as a market for the Dominion.

Eventually the commercial development of China will undoubtedly resolve itself into something far greater than a matter of railway construction and the establishment of modern industries, largely as these will contribute toward the general expansion. At present time the importations into China amount to less than \$400,000,000, a large sum actually, but representing only \$1 per head of a population of 400,000,000. If China, for instance, head of a population of 400,000,000. If China, for instance, became an import market only on the same relative scale as Japan, which purchases oversea goods to \$5 per head, its annual buyings would amount to as much as \$2,000,000,000, or about \$125,000,000 more than those of the United Kingdom last year, although Great Britain at present heads the world as an importer. If China actually reached the British and Australian import standard of \$60 per head, the value of merchandise landed yearly at Chinese ports would amount to the huge sum of \$24,000,000,000, or more than the entire trade of the world at the present time. Such a figure is, of course, altogether outside the scope of prac-tical commercial politics for many years to come, but it is distinctly within the scope of China's potentialities, when the character of its population is taken into consideration.

### Cotton Goods Trade.

The poverty of a large section of the population is the chief hindrance to a very high per capita standard of commercial value being reached, says the British Export Gazette, and must remain so until the new industrialism has raised the status of the working countries. At present a very large proportion of the import trade is in regard to cotton piece goods, almost the only class of manu-facture which reaches western China in any quantity. Manchester, indeed, has always been keenly interested in the China trade, and though the artiforeign movements already alluded to included though the anti-foreign movements already alluded to included attempts to establish cotton mills which would satisfy all native demands, these failed to achieve success adequate to the anticipademands, these failed to achieve success adequate to the anticipa-tions of their promoters, and every year witnesses a larger importation of cotton goods, Japan now being an active com-petitor with Manchester and America, though, of course, the two latter still practically control the trade, the former ruling the market for fine goods, and the latter for many of the heavy classes. Seeing that the congested populations in the Yangtze valley make cotton almost their sole article of apparel, there is every reason to anticipate that in this department trade will remain on a high level although it is possible that under the every reason to anticipate that sole article of append, there is every reason to anticipate that in this department trade will remain on a high level, although it is possible that under the westernizing influences at work modifications in respect of clothing may introduce other tissues, especially woolen goods for winter wear instead of the quilted cotton garments at present in vogue.

### Miscellaneous Domestic Trade.

Apart from cottons, domestic goods of almost every description of western origin are steadily making headway in this enormous of western origin are steadily making headway in this enormous market. Ironmongery, cutlery, sewing machines, gramophones, simple tools for mechanics, agricultural implements, and small hardware novelties of all kinds are in good request, not only at the treaty ports, but wherever it is possible to push trade; and in another department European ready-made clothing, hats and caps, and boots and shoes are in particular demand throughout Southern China as a direct result of the revolution; while in more miscellaneous goods, such as small plated ware, scents and cosmetics, lamps, stationery, umbrellas, patent medicines and confectionery, the inquiry is more insistent every year. At the same time, it is as necessary to note that for some indispensable classes of goods there is no demand for imported articles, such. same time, it is as necessary to note that for some indispensable classes of goods there is no demand for imported articles, such, for example, as saddlery, bedsteads, wooden furniture and stoves, for all of which the local supplies are sufficient, and indeed are preferred to those imported. Whether, however, machine-made goods, approximating in pattern and appearance to the hand-made native goods, but better in quality and lower in price, would capture the market is a question that at least deserves considera-tion tion.

### Chinese Merchant Houses Alert.

Whatever may be the future developments of Chinese trade, the commercial communities at the principal ports, such as Shanghai, Hankow, and Canton, may be looked to confidently as able to undertake anything that may be demanded of them. Not only are the great merchant houses who have made history in the East fully on the alert, but under the new order of things it is certain that the influence and numbers of the smaller firms, It is certain that the influence and numbers of the smaller firms, particularly those which are purely native, will expand in a way similar to that experienced in other oriental markets. Each of the three ports named have practically doubled the volume of their mercantile transactions within the last ten years, and under the progressive régime which has asserted itself may be expected to advance their future activities at a still greater rate. The British Crown colony of Hongkong, again, which holds so important a

is 787 feet long over all, and the smaller 568 feet long. The present moment is a crucial one in the commercial history of China; all the indications point to expansion to an unprecedented extent in the direction of mercantile relations with the great industrial countries of the world, but for the time being the lines of trade development are only definitely known in a few departments; at no moment, therefore, was a watchful eye for tendencies more necessary on the part of shippers and importers, for tenden-cies encouraged now may become great trade departments a few years hence.

#### EDMONTON'S FINANCES.

The auditors' report of the city of Edmonton for 1911, shows a surplus in the net revenue account of \$5,660. After taking over the surplus of the previous year, and taking the amount of same \$22,674 into account. The Revenue Account for the year actually shows a deficit of \$17,013.99, which the previcus year's surplus has more than covered.

The detailed statement of unexpended funds shows the sum of \$1,001,152.47 on hand while the expenditure on other schemes for which capital funds have not yet been provided totals \$348,6c9.01. The debentures authorized but not sold are not taken into account in these figures.

In the financial report is included the first annual report of the sinking fund investment board which states the terms and conditions under which the board can money as given in the city charter, that in of a loan on real estate we must have the sworn loan case affidavit of an independent valuator as to the value of the land and also as to the value of the building either thereon or to be erected thereon; then if deemed advisable we make a loan up to but not exceeding 50 per cent. of the total value. The money, in case of erection of a new building, is paid over on the architect's estimate of the amount of work done, and we retain 20 per cent, for thirty-five days after the building is completed. The board require that the building be insured in favor of the city for the full amount of the loan and a first mortgage on the property including buildings be made in favor of the city. In this way we think the city is fully pro-tected. The other conditions of the loans are terms as to payment of interest, which in all cases is semi-annually, and the method or time of repayment and interest charges on the unused principal. Along these lines the board have placed loans during the past year, without cost to the city, or the sinking fund, the sum of \$268,000.

### OCEAN ACCIDENT AND CUARANTEE CORPORATION.

The financial statement of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, shows total assets of \$11,-963,759. The total net premium for the year from all sources (except sinking fund business) amounted to \$9,165,015 showing an increase of \$866,380.

A good year was shown in the fire department, the loss ratio being 48.7 per cent. and expenses 35.2 per cent. as compared with 43.5 and 38.1 per cent. respectively in 1910. dent business also pursued a favorable course, the net premium income being \$1,554,730, of which claims absorbed 44.2 per cent. and expenses 40.9 per cent. Employers' liability insurance yielded but a small surplus on the turnover, bility insurance yielded but a small surplus on the turnover, the premium receipts came to \$1,705,000, claims absorbing 61.2 per cent. and expenses 35.1 per cent. The figures of the "general" department, which embrace miscellaneous business, including employers' liability abroad, are as follows:—Net premiums, \$5,576,615; claims (57.3 per cent.), \$3,193,875; expenses, etc., (36 per cent.), \$2.002,620; total, \$5,196,505; gross surplus, \$280,110; deduct for addition to reserve for un-expired risk \$105,240; net trading urofit \$200,000 expired risk, \$105,340; net trading profit, \$274,770.

The balance shown is \$2,623,008 as against \$2,169,277 in 1910, while the aggregate profit, including interest and rents. made by the corporation during the year was \$788,295, of which \$421.395 was due to the undarwriting. This is regarded as a satisfactory report in view of the unfortunate period which this—the largest casualty insurance office in the world-with all casualty companies are experiencing in America.

But the Ocean Guarantee Corporation at all events have made what they believe to be adequate preparation for any future requirements having formed voluntary reserves in addition to those required by law.

### BOND TENDERS INVITED.

### Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Information for Bond Dealers and Municipal Officials.

Lunenburg, N.S.—For \$20,000 4½ per cent. 20-year debentures. George H. Love, town clerk.

**Craik, Sask.**—The ratepayers have carried two by-laws, one for \$22,000 for building a town hall, and one for \$6,000 for a municipal skating rink.

Minnedosa, Man.—Until June 4th for \$10,000 5 per cent. 30-year debentures. G. T. Turley, town clerk. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

Shoal Lake, Man.—Until May 18th for \$12,000 5 per cent. 20-year fire hall debentures. F. Dobbs, secretarytreasurer.

Yorkton, Sask.—Until May 10th for \$60,000 5 per cent. 20-year school debentures. C. J. Macfarline, secretarytreasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

**Regina, Sask.** — Until May 15th for \$824,000 4½ per cent. 10, 15, 30 and 40-year debentures. G. A. Mantle, city commissioner. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

Deloraine, Man.—Until May 16th for \$0,000 20-year 6 per cent. local improvement debentures. D. L. Livingstone, secretary-treasurer.

Wynyard, Sask.—Burgesses of the town of Wynyard voted on one debenture by-law for eight thousand five hundred dollars which was carried.

**Cranbrook, B.C.**—The city council contemplate issuing debentures on the security of the water revenue account for about \$15,000, which will obviate the necessity of the proposed loan by-law.

Virden, Man.—On May 16th the ratepayers will vote on a by-law to raise \$8,000 for the payment of the unpaid balance of the cost of the additions to municipal buildings. T. W. Lloyd, town clerk.

**Peneticton, B.C.**—The by-laws to be put to the ratepayers are approximately:—For municipal hall and site, \$20,000; road improvements, \$20,000; water works extensions, etc., \$35,000; recreation grounds, \$2,000; Vancouver Avenue, \$5,000; hospital, \$15,000; schools, \$31,000.

**Calgary, Alta.**—The school board have decided to issue 40-year 4½ per cent. debentures to amount of \$975,000 to be expended this year in the erection of new schools and purchase of sites. Six new buildings will be erected at a cost of \$800,000 and six new sites purchased cost \$175,000.

**Nelson, B.C.**—For \$75,000, to be paid in 50-year 5 per cent. debentures, the Nelson Gas and Coke Company is willing to sell out to the city and the city council is seriously considering the placing of a by-law before the people should further investigation of the company's offer prove that the purchase is a desirable one.

West Vancouver, B.C.—West Vancouver will borrow \$40,ooo to carry out the year's undertakings. The temporary loan by-law, 1912, passed its first and second readings at the council meeting recently and will be finally passed at the next meeting of the body. The total borrowing power of the council, without special authority of the people,  $i_3$  \$44,000.

**Brandon, Man.**—Five by-laws authorizing the issuing of debentures by the city of Brandon to the total amount of nearly \$160,000, were carried. \$1,500 for street improvements; \$12,000 to provide a right-of-way of the Brandon Transfer Railway; to authorize the issue of \$33,000 debentures for the new fire hall; \$100,000 of debentures to improve the water works system.

**South Vancouver, B.C.**—The ratepayers of Scuth Vancouver will probably be asked to vote \$500,000 on May 18 or May 28 for the immediate construction of a sewerage system in the municipality. A by-law authorizing the issuing of debentures to raise half a million dollars was given its first and second readings at a special meeting of the council.

St. Thomas, Ont.—A by-law for the issue of debentures to an amount not exceeding \$6,500 for street railway extension and a by-law to authorize the issue of debentures to an amount not exceeding \$23,500 for the improvement of the street railway and the cars, roadbed and overhead construction thereof, and for the purchase of three new cars and electrical equipment for two other cars are to be voted on by the electors on May 13th.

trical equipment for two other cars are to be voted on by the electors on May 13th. **Stratford, Ont.**—The by-laws providing a free site estimated to cost \$5,700 for the Macdonald Thresher Company, who propose to erect a \$50,000 plant; to guarantee a loan of \$5,500 to G. L. Griffith of Melbourne, Ont., who will establish a wholesale harness manufactory; to guarantee a loan of \$8,000 to Ben Williams who will erect a \$12,000 knitting factory, and to raise the sum of \$13,000 to meet the cost of enlarging the fire hall and building a market shelter, were all carried.

**Regina, Sask.**—The first reading was given to a by-law authorizing an agreement between the city and the Ontario and Manitoba Flour Mills, Limited, whereby the city undertakes to give the company a free site and tax exemption for 20 years, and at the same time guarantee the company's bonds to the extent of \$500,000, the company to erect a 2,000 barrel and mill elevator capacity to the extent of 2,000,000 bushels. The by-law will be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers on May 17.

**Saskatoon, Sask.**—It was agreed to submit the following by-laws to the ratepayers:

For material yard	\$ 44,000
For new buildings at exhibition grounds	50,000
For board of health equipment	35,000
For police patrol and fire alarm systems	35,000
For storm water sewers	50,000
For subway on 23rd street	100,000
For power plant extensions	80,000
For power plant machinery	175,000
For water house and sewer connections	70,000
For parks and street openings	75,000
For library site	26,000
For industrial sites	100,000
Three by laws in all many left among the Way	TTomon

Three by-laws in all were left over: the Von Hagen agreement by-law, the Saskatoon Tent and Mattress by-law, and the abattoir by-law.

This means that by-laws amounting to \$845,000 have been virtually passed by the council while by-laws amounting to \$340,000 are still to be considered.

### INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

### Algoma Steel Corporation Plans Large Issue — Two Other Offerings.

At a special meeting, the Sault Ste. Marie city council approved of the resolution of the board of trade favorable to the Algoma Steel Corporation in regard to the doubling of the debentures assumed by the Lake Superior Corporation in 1894, upon the understanding that the company would undertake a bond issue of \$30,000,000, which will be sufficient to cover present liabilities and assure additions and improvements to the plants amounting to several millions of dollars, and doubling the present capacity of the steel mills.

Attorney Gibson, for the company, pointed out that \$12,-000,000 had been spent at the steel plant within four years. To meet these huge expenditures, the Lake Superior Corporation found it convenient, as other corporations did after the crash of 1907, to borrow money on short-term notes with the idea that as soon as conditions were favorable, longterm bonds would be issued.

### Consolidation of Subsidiary Companies.

It is proposed to issue \$13,500,000 worth of bonds to take care of liens on properties and make extensions. Several subsidiary companies of Lake Superior Corpor-

Several subsidiary companies of Lake Superior Corporation are to be consolidated and known as the Algoma Steel Corporation. The company asked the city to double the amount of the existing liability of \$215,000.

amount of the existing liability of \$215,000. We have succeeded in getting every bondholder in line, added Mr. Gibson. The additional bonds issued will be for extensions and additions to the plant outside of \$5,000,000 for Lake Superior Corporation bonds, due in 1944, which we don't need to worry about. It is out of this bond issue that the plant will be doubled.

### Nova Scotia Company's Security Offering.

The Nova Scotia Carriage and Motor Car Company is offering for subscription through Canadian Investors, Limited, Halifax, \$275,000 7 per cent. preference stock at par with 50 per cent. bonus of common and \$100,000 6 per cent. 20year bonds at par and interest carrying 20 per cent. bonus of common. The common authorized is \$1,250,000, with \$950,000 issued; preferred \$750,000, authorized \$550,000 issued. The authorized bond issue is \$250,000, of which \$150,000 is issued. The company had net profits of \$54,848 in 1911.

#### **General Electric New Stock.**

Canadian General Electric directors have decided to issue \$1,900,000 new stock immediately to provide for meeting obligations to the banks and for proposed extensions, including an ornamental iron fence plant at Toronto and extensions of the stores and works at Peterboro.

including an ornamental iron fence plant at Toronto and extensions of the stores and works at Peterboro. The shareholders at the annual meeting authorized an increase in capitalization from \$7,700,000 to \$12,000,000. Of the new stock \$2,000,000 is preferred.

THE MONETARY TIMES

### UNITED INVESTORS LIMITED WINNIPEG MAN.

\$250,000 Authorized Capital -

(divided into 2,500 shares of \$100 each)

President RICHARD D. WAUGH Mayor of the City of Winnipeg

Vice-President and Managing Director A. H. OAKES

President Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange ; Managing Director Co-operative Investments Ltd.; Manager Oakes Land Company, Winnipeg

BOARD OF DIRECTORS Secretary-Treasurer

THOMAS E. MOFFATT

Secretary - Treasurer Co-operative Investments Ltd.; Assistant Manager Oakes Land Company, Winnipeg

> E. R. CHAPMAN Barrister, Winnipeg

ALBERT J. TILTON, M.D. Harris, Minnesota

DUNCAN CAUGHLIN Farmer, Clearwater, Man.

FREDERICK W. MOORE Secretary-Treasurer of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg

The United Investors Limited offers an unusual opportunity for the investment of your capital, large or small, where it will share in the making of large profits. This Company was formed under the laws of the Province of Manitoba. The authorized capital is \$250,000.00, divided into shares of \$100.00 each. Its purpose is to give the investor a chance to get in on the large deals in real estate, where the attractive profits are made.

You have no doubt recognized time after time that if you had been able to control a few thousand dollars for first payment you could have cleared your investment several times over, in real estate.

### WINNIPEG AND WESTERN CANADA afford splendid opportunities for the SAFE and PROFITABLE investment of funds

### INVESTORS LIMITED UNITED

IS A SAFE MEANS TO THAT END

Development in trade and growth of population are the chief agents in the enhancing of land values. Winnipeg has well on to 200,000 living within the City Limits to-day, and a suburban population of fifteen or twenty thousand more. These two factors are steadily forcing up prices and increasing the demand for real estate in Winnipeg and its suburbs.

There is no prospect of a halt in the rise of land values. Carefully chosen investments in Winnipeg real estate are bound to produce handsome profits for the investor.

### SOME WINNIPEG STATISTICS

Bank Clearings

Year 1904	\$ 294,601,437
Year 1910	953,415,281
Year 1911	1,172,762,142
Increase of 1911 over 1910	219,346,861

### **Custom** Returns

Year 1904..... \$ 2,601,652 5,001,624 Year 1910.....

Year 1911 ..... 17,550,000 The officers and directors of the Company are men of wide experience and have been in close touch with investments

made as productive as possible. The plan of subscription is \$20,00 on request for reservation of shares and the balance in four consecutive payments half-yearly of \$20,00 per share. The first of such payments to be payable six months from date of allotment. Or shares may be paid for in full.

No commissions have been paid for securing stock subscriptions. The only expense incurred in the organization or for the conducting of the business of the Company has been for securing the Company's charter, and printing, postage, stationery and such necessary items, and solicitors' fees for examining titles. No bonus stock has been nor shall be issued. No salaries are paid to the officers or directors.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS

### OAKES LAND COMPANY 1010 & 1011 McARTHUR BLDG., WINNIPEG

GENERAL AGENTS

References as to Oakes Land Company : EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, R. G. DUN & CO. or BRADSTREET'S, all of Winnipeg.

ADDRESS-

Solicitors :

Assessment Year 1901 ..... \$ 28,305,200

**Building Permits** 

.....\$ 1,708,557

65,662,240

112,413,900

131,402,840

172,677,250

.10,840,150

15,116,450

Year 1905 .....

Year 1907 .....

Year 1909 .....

Year 1911 .....

Year 1901 ...

CHAPMAN & GREEN, McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg

1834

## LEGAL NOTICES

<text><text><text><text>

THOMAS MULVEY, Under-Secretary of State.

Dated at Toronto, April 16, 1912. BLAKE, LASH, ANGLIN & CASSELS, Solicitors for J. & J. TAYLOR, LIMITED.

P UBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 30th day of March, 1912, incorporating James Steller Lovell and Charles Delamere Magee, accountants; William Bain, bookkeeper, and Robert Gowans and Joseph Ellis, solicitor's clerks, all of the City, of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:-(a) To manufacture, buy, sell and otherwise deal in and deal with all kinds of electrical, gas, steam and other machinery, appliances and supplies, logs, lumber, timber, wood and metal, all articles into the manufacture of which wood or metal enters, and all kinds of natural products and by-products thereof, and goods, wares and merchandise; (b) To carry on in all its branches the business of an engineering and construction company and contrac-tor for the construction, erection, repair and alteration of public and private works and undertakings, and to investigate, report

<section-header><text><text>

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 1st day of April, 1912. THOMAS MULVEY,

Under-Secretary of State. 41-2 Dated at Toronto, April 16, 1912.

BLAKE, LASH, ANGLIN & CASSELS, Solicitors for CHAPMAN AND WALKER, LIMITED.

An important announcement has just been made by Mr. J. S. Dennis, who has charge of the department of natural resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary, to the effect that the company has adopted a policy to make loans up to \$2,000 to American farmers living on rented farms in order to enable them to settle in Western Canada.

### LEGAL NOTICES

<section-header><text><text><text>

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 4th day of April, 1912.

THOMAS MULVEY,

Under-Secretary of State.

Dated at Toronto, April 16, 1912.

41-2

### BLAKE, LASH, ANGLIN & CASSELS,

Solicitors for

EUROPEAN & BRAZILIAN SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Canada Car and Foundry Company are to establish a million dollar plant in Fort William to manufacture passenger and freight cars, as well as the specialties that the company has a monopoly of in Canada. The plant is to employ a thousand men.

<section-header>

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 12th day of April, 1912. THOMAS MULVEY,

Under-Secretary of State. 42-2 Dated at Toronto, April 16, 1912. BLAKE, LASH, ANGLIN & CASSELS, Solicitors for CANADA LINEN FIBRE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Australia will undertake this year the construction of the great Federal Transcontinental Railway from Port Augusta in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. enterprise will cost at least £5, coo, coo, though the official estimates are nearly £1,000,000 below that figure.

THE MONETARY TIMES

44-2

Volume 48.

### LEGAL NOTICES

<section-header><section-header>

ten million dollars, divided into 100,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of April, 1912.

THOMAS MULVEY, Under-Secretary of State.

Dated at Toronto this 29th day of April, 1912.

Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, Solicitors for TEXAS NORTHERN LAND AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

<text><text><text><text><text>

Under-Secretary of State. Dated at Toronto this 29th day of April, 1912. Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, Solicitors for

43-2

CATALONIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

'In view of the violent fluctuations which have taken place in Marconi speculative shares, specially since the Titanic disaster, a warning in the Times is timely. "This activity," says the "Times," "which was originally based on important prospective developments of the wireless system, has degener-

ated into a dangerous gamble. However bright the future of the wireless companies may be, it is more than discounted in the ill-fated prices to which securities in English and American companies have been carried by the rush of uniform buying."

#### 1837

#### DEBENTURES FOR SALE



#### ONTARIO.

#### PROVINCIAL LOANS OF \$2,000,000 AND \$210,000.

THE GOVERNMENT, OF THE PROVINCE OF ON-TARIO, under the authority of Chapter 4, of the Statutes of Ontario, 1911, invites subscriptions from the public for a loan of \$2,000,000 on bonds of the Province of Ontario, or "Ontario Government Stock."

The bonds will be dated 1st May, 1912, and payable on the 1st November, 1941, in denominations of \$1,000 each, with coupons attached for interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st May and 1st November in each year, at the office of the Provincial Treas-urer, Toronto, or at the offices of the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, Canada, and in New York, N.Y., at the holder's option. Bonds will be made payable to bearer, but on request will be registered in the office of the Provincial Treasurer, and endorsed as payable only to the order of certain persons or corporations, and on request of holders will be exchanged or corporations, and on request of holders will be exchanged for "Ontario Government Stock" at any time.

Also balance of Algonquin Park Loan of \$210,000 on the

Also balance of Algoriquin Fark Loan of \$210,000 on the same terms and with the same dates, under the authority of Chapter 9, I George V. The issue price during the month of May, 1912, will be 102 for each \$100, and after the 31st day of May, 1912, the issue price will be 102 and interest accrued from the 1st May 1012 May, 1912.

ALL BONDS AND INSCRIBED STOCK ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAID ACT ARE FREE FROM ALL ONTARIO PROVINCIAL TAXES, CHARGES, SUCCESSION DUTY AND IMPOSITIONS WHATSOEVER.

Purchasers of Stock or Bonds will be required to send certified cheque with the application, payable to the order of the "Provincial Treasurer of Ontario." This loan is raised upon the credit of the Consolidated

Revenue Fund of Ontario, and is chargeable thereupon.

A. J. MATHESON,

Provincial Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, April 19th, 1912.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without au-thority from the Department will not be paid for it.

#### YORKTON, SASK.

#### Public School, No. 159.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to May roth, 1912, for \$60,000 school debentures at 5 per cent; principal and interest divided into 20 annual instalments. Payment and delivery at the Bank of British North America, Yorkton, Sask.

C. J. MACFARLINE, Yorkton, April 6th, 1912. Secretary-Treasurer.

#### JOINS MONTREAL FIRM OF BROKERS.

Mr. J. Miller McConnell for many years on the editorial Mr. J. Miller McConnell for many years on the editorial staff of the Montreal Star, takes up the position of financial editor in place of Mr. M. Williams who has resigned to enter the brokerage business. Mr. Williams' firm will be known as O'Brien & Williams, which firm was formerly W. P. O'Brien. Mr. Williams has been in connection with the financial departments of The Herald and The Star practically all his life, and is well known through the financial district of Montreal.

Mr. McConnell has been familiar with the position he is assuming for many years, having at one time or another filled practically every position in the editorial departments of the Montreal Star or other newspapers in Montreal.

Mr. G. H. Sneath, of Messrs. Nay & James, Regina, has been visiting Toronto.

CITY OF REGINA,

#### SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA,

#### DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders for Debentures," will be received up to 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday, May 15th, 1912, for the purchase of the following debentures of the city of Regina:—

	Amount.	Term.
Waterworks	\$200,000.00	40 years.
Common Sewer		30 years.
Trunk Sewer	89,000.00	40 years.
Fire Protection	51,000.00	30 years.
Electric Light	83,000.00	30 years.
General Hospital	75,000.00	30 years.
Street Railway	150,000.00	40 years.
Street Railway	100,000.00	10 years.
North Fire Hall	13,000.00	15 years.

All the above bear 41/2 interest. Full information will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

G. A. MANTLE,

City Commissioner.

Regina, April 12th, 1912.

#### TOWN OF MINNEDOSA, MAN.

#### DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 6 p.m. Tuesday, June 4th, 1912, for the purchase of \$10,000 five per cent. General Debentures, repayable as to principal on March 1st, 1941, interest payable annually on March 1st, Sinking Fund.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. T. TURLEY, Town Clerk.

Minnedosa, Man., April 26th, 1912.

### Acquiring an Interest in a Successful Canadian Industrial Company

An opportunity of acquiring an interest in The Siemon Company, Ltd., the well-known and suc-cessful manufacturers of hardwood flooring and lumber, is afforded to the holders of the 7% Preferred and Profit-sharing Stock of the Company.

The Preferred Stock, a small block of which we are now offering, subject to prior sale, in addition to the 7% cumulative dividend, shares equally with the Common Stock in all dividends paid in excess of the 7% dividend. In this way, when 3% is paid on the Common an additional 3% will have to be paid on the Preferred, and when 6% is paid on the Common the same amount will clock have to be paid on the Preferred in addition to the 7% regular dividend.

The Siemon Company is a consolidation of com-panies, with mills and plants located at Wiarton, Parry Sound and Lakefield, Ont., and there has been such a steady demand for the products of the Company that it is unable to fill more than 60% of its orders.

Investments in the preferred stock of successful Canadian industrial companies have been the safest which Canadian investors have ever had,

We would be pleased to forward special circular contain-ing full particulars regarding the Company.or, if you prefer, would make arrangements to have one of our representa-tives call to supply any information you may desire.

NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Ltd. Confederation Life Building, TORONTO, Ont. T1

#### INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA.

## Some Striking Comparisons With British and American Statistics—Workmen's Compensation.

The statistical record of industrial accidents begun by the Department of Labor in 1904 was continued during the past year. The Department's record of industrial accidents during the calendar year of 1910 shows that 1,380 fatal and 2,697 serious non-fatal accidents occurred to workmen in Canada arising out of their employment. Compared with the returns for the preceding year, 1909, an increase of 101 is shown in the number of fatal accidents and a decrease of twenty-one in the number of non-fatal accidents. The number of fatal accidents recorded in 1910 is in fact larger than in any previous year since the record of the Department was begun. The year 1907 stands second with a total of 1,353. The record of non-fatal accidents in 1910, however, is lower than those of 1907 and 1909 though higher than those of the other years covered by the Department

The largest number of fatalities occurred in the railway services, and the largest number of non-fatal accidents occurred in the metal trades. This has been the case in each of the preceding years for which similar statistics are available. In the number of fatal accidents agriculture stood second and mining third, and in the number of non-fatal accidents the railway services stood second and agriculture third. This was also the case in 1909, except that agriculture stood second and the railway services third, under the heading of non-fatal accidents.

The information of greatest practical importance brought out by these statistics is that having to do with the causes of the various accidents, fatal and non-fatal. The entire return has been prepared with the primary object of revealing the circumstances from which danger most frequently occurs to workingmen and in connection with which remedial measures are chiefly desirable. Last year thirty-four out of a total of fifty-two fatalities and 156 out of a total of 233 non-fatal accidents in the building trades, were the results of falls; that sixty of the fatal and sixtyone of the non-fatal accidents occurring in mines (the total numbers of which were 180 and 182 respectively) were the result of falling rock, stones, and earth; that twenty-four of thirtythree fatalities in the fishing industry were drownings; that in the railway services 100 of the fatalities and fifty-one of the nonfatal accidents were caused by the victims being run over by trains, while fifty-seven of the non-fatal accidents occurred through the victims falling from trains.

The most disastrous single accident during the past year was the explosion which occurred on Friday, December 9 in mine No. 1 of the Western Canadian Collieries, Limited, situated at Bellevue, Alberta, by which 31 miners lost their lives.

Mention was made in last year's report, of the special investigation conducted under the direction of the Department of Mines into the general question of the supervision of explosives throughout Canada, several disastrous explosions having recently occurred. Following upon this investigation a special report on the proper safeguarding of explosives during the process of manufacture and in store houses was prepared by Captain Desborough, of England, by direction of the Mines Department. The result was the introduction of legislation during the 1910-11 session of the Dominion Parliament designed to lessen the number of accidents occurring from this cause.

#### Discussion in Parliament.

The subject of industrial accidents was also discussed in Parliament during the session of 1910-11, particularly in so far as they concern railroad employees. On February 20, Mr. H. H. Miller, Member for South Grey, moved the following resolution:

"That, whereas it is stated that on Canadian railroads last year one trainman in every 199 was killed, and one in every thirty-three was injured, in the opinion of this House it is the duty of the government to cause to be made a most thorough investigation as to the facts and conditions, as a result of which some means may be devised for the better protection of railway employees, and of preventing so great a loss of life and so great and frequent accidental injury."

Mr. Miller closed a statement of some length in support of the resolution with the following suggestions:

"In the first place I think our Railway Act might well be amended after consultation between the Minister of Railways and the Board of Railway Commissioners, so as to give us something like the same machinery for enforcing our laws and regulations as prevails under the legislation of the United States. Notwithstanding that some of the employees oppose this, while others favor it, I believe it would be a step in advance if our Railways Act did contain provision that would limit as the United States law does, the hours of service of trainmen and of telegraph and telephone dispatchers. Then, there is legislation in the United States as to the granting of medals, and the Minister of Railways might deem that worthy of consideration."

#### Comparison with Other Countries.

The Minister of Railways and Canals and the Minister of Labor participated in the debate which followed. The Minister of Labor submitted a statement which had been compiled in the Department of Labor variously from the railway statistics of Canada, the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States and of the British Home Office, which show the relative proportion of railway accidents in Canada, the United States and Great Britain respectively.

Here is a statement showing the number of railway employees of all classes for one killed:

	Canada.	United States.	Great Britain.
1909	. 650	576	
1908		422	
1907	. 478	369	1221

This statement shows the number of railway employees of all classes for one injured:---

	Canada.	United States.	Great Britain.
1909	132	20	
1908	91	17	
1907	106	19	29

The following figures show the number of trainmen (engineers, conductors, firemen, baggagemen, brakemen) for one killed:----

	Canada.	United States.	Great Britain.
1909	172	205	
1908	. 168	150	
1907	136	125	1084

Here is a statement showing the number of trainmen (engineers, conductors, firemen, baggagemen) for one injured:---

	Canada.	United States.	Great Britain.
1909	28	9	
1908	23	8	
1907	26	8	35

The Minister observed that, summarizing the figures contained in this statement, it would appear that the total number of railway employees killed in Canada in the past three years has been 633, and the total number injured, 3,134, making a total of 3,767 fatal and non-fatal accidents in this period; in other words, of the 19,443 trainmen in Canada in 1909, one out of every 172 was killed, and one out of every twenty-eight injured. In 1908, the proportion of killed was one out of every 168, and the propotion of injured, one out of every twenty-three. In 1907, the proportion of killed was one out of every 136, and proportion of injured one out of every twenty-six.

#### Question of Workmen's Compensation.

The Minister remarked that there was a phase of the question of the subject of industrial accidents not mentioned in the resolution before the House to which he would like to direct attention. Reference had been made to the fact that compensation for industrial accidents was only obtained as a rule as the result of civil action. It was worth while considering whether there was not a necessity for remedying this circumstance. The Minister continued:—

"We can say with certainty at this moment that a year hence another 2,000 lives will be swept off the list of workers in Canada, and in another two years there will be 20,000 men whose industrial efficiency will be permanently impaired as a consequence of the callings in which they are engaged. We know that loss of life is incident to a calling itself. If that is so does it not appear that in some way the industry itself should be made to bear what is inevitable to it? Take the case of a railway company with its ears; they allow so much for broken cars or for repairing damage done to cars. I am just throwing out this though or suggestion because it is a large subject, and it would involve much consideration before anything in the shape of legislation could be based upon it, but is it not worth considering whether human life is not entitled to the same amount of protection as is afforded to what is part of the rolling stock of the company, and whether in some way the industry could not be made to bear part of the cost of its inevitable loss of life and limb, with the result that those who are left behind, those who belong to the family of the man who may have been killed outright, shall not, in consequence of his death, be put in the position that in order to get some compensation for the loss of his life they must enter upon litigation and add to the distress which they already have? These are the points that I thought I would like to make because I think they are points which are attracting considerable attention among the industrial workers of the country and, having regard for the conservation of human life, for the upbuilding of the strength of the nation as a whole, too much attention cannot be given to a very serious aspect of this very serious question.''

Mr. E. A. Horton was elected president of the St. Thomas board of trade at the annual meeting; Mr. E. A. Smith was elected vice-president, and Dr. C. B. Taylor secretarytreasurer. Other officers elected were: Council, Messrs. E. S. Anderson, George Ingram, R. F. A. Gilbert, A. E. Medcalf, W. E. Idsardi and L. E. Tate; representatives on Industrial Committee, President Horton, vice-president Smith, and Mr. W. H. King; auditor, Mr. H. T. Gough. The board will take steps to have a Publicity Commissioner for the city appointed.

Toronto, 16th April, 1912.

THE MONETARY TIMES

President.

## General Accident Assurance e Company of Canada Toronto, Ontario SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Directors beg to present the Sixth Annual Report to the 31st December, 1911. The premiums, less cancelments, returns and reinsurances of every description, amounted to \$293,543.20; interest on investments \$7,873.76, making a total income for the year of \$301,416.96. The expenditure for claims paid and outstanding, commissions, etc., amounted to \$257,375.48. The reserve for unexpired risks was increased by \$7,878.43, making a total expenditure of \$265,253.91. The balance at the credit of revenue account for the year amounted to \$36,163.05, which, added to the balance carried forward from the previous year of \$34,039.44, left a total balance at the credit of the revenue account of \$70,202.49. On the 26th February, 1912, a dividend of \$10,000 was declared from the accrued profits of the Company, for the period from the date of the organization of the Company, to December 31st, 1911, payable to the shareholders of record on that date. that date. PELEG HOWLAND,

Balance S	sheet as at	31st December, 1911		
Liabilities.	1111	Assets.		
Capital Subscribed \$200,000.00		Investments at Cost:		
Capital Subscribed		City of Winnipeg 4 p.c. Debs	\$12,966.85	
Capital Paid-up	\$ 50,000.00	" Victoria 4 p.c. Debs	5,972,00	
Sundry Creditors 1,201.81		"Hamilton 4 p.c. Debs	9,797.83	
Balances due other Companies 2,557.18		Town of Brampton 41/4 p.c. Debs	12,459.02	
	3,758.99	City of Valleyfield 5 p.c. Debs	5,274.79	
Reserve for Claims awaiting adjust-		Niagara Navigation Co. 41/2 p.c.	0.001.00	
ment	43,298.93	Debs	9,801.29	•
Reserve for Unearned Premiums as	and the set	Strathcona School District 5 p.c.	1 700 15	
required by Dominion Government	74,942.79	Debs.	4,720.15	
Balance of Revenue Account	70,202.49	City of Cranbrook 5 p.c. Debs	4,690.35	
/		<sup>67</sup> Saskatoon 5 p.c. Debs Town of Red Deer 6 p.c. Debs	5,290.04 2,212.40	
		City of Wetaskiwin 5 p.c. Debs	10,915.23	
		" Revelstoke 5 p.c. Debs	5,000.00	
		" Prince Albert 4½ p.c. Debs.	4,824.35	
		" Nanaimo 5 p.c. Debs	5,000.00	
		" Moose Jaw 41/2 p.c. Debs	1,918.31	
		"Kamloops 5 p.c. Debs	5,000.00	
		Town of Brockville 4½ p.c. Debs	2,558.44	
	ALC: NO.	Canada Landed and National In-		
		vestment Co., Ltd., 41/2 p.c. Debs.	10,000.00	service a state
		Consumers Gas Co. Stock	31,950.12	
		Canadian Pacific Railway Stock	5,433.75	
		Imperial Bank of Canada Stock	22,431.00	
		Colonial Investment and Loan Co.	10 000 00	
		4½ p.c. Debs	10,000.00	4100 01E 00
				\$188,215.92
. /		(Market Value, \$189,9	96.73)	0 007 00
1		Interest Accrued Deposit with Accident Underwriters'		2,637.66
		Association		250.00
		Cash in Bank and in Hand		19,678.68
/		Sundry Debtors		940.97
. /		Agents' Balances	\$ 613.61	010101
/		Bills Receivable	122.83	
		Outstanding Premiums (less cost of		
		collection)	26,712.85	philo Lavas
		(Reserve on above included in Liabilities	3)	a share to
			- Congligation -	27,449.29
/		Furniture and Fittings (less depre-		0 000 00
/		ciation)		3,030.68
The second se	\$242,203.20			\$242,203.20
and the second second second and the second second	OF THE OCTOBER			70 100 10 00
Revenue Accoun	t for Year	Ended 31st December, 1911		
Revenue.	a start a succession of			
Surplus from last Account	\$34 039.44	Coneral Expenditure.		
Premiums \$305,600.50	401 000.14	General Expenses, including Adver- tising, Printing, Stationery Bent		

\$305,600.50	\$34 039.44	General Expenses, including Adver- tising, Printing, Stationery, Rent,	
12,057.30	293,543.20 7,873.76	Salaries, License Fees, Taxes, Com- missions, Travelling Expenses, Di- rectors' and Auditors' Fees, etc Claims Paid and Reserve for Claims	\$118,449.57
		Outstanding Increase in Reserve for Unearned	138,925.91
		Premiums	7,878.43 70,202.49
	\$335,456.40		\$335,456.40

#### Auditor's Certificate

I have audited the above Balance Sheet, and in my opinion it is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs. All my requirements as an Auditor have been complied with. JNO. J. DURANCE, H. D. LOCKHART GORDON, Manager.

Toronto, 9th February, 1912.

Less Reinsurances .....

Interest on Investments

Chartered Accountant.

Volume 48.



#### NORTHERN CROWN BANK.

#### Head Office-Winnipeg.

#### **DIVIDEND NO. 11.**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the five months ending May 31st, 1912, and that same will be payable at its banking house in this city, and at all its branches on or after the third day of June next, to shareholders of record of the fifteenth day of May, 1912.

By order of the Boa d,

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

General Manager.

Winnipeg, April 16th, 1912.

#### UNION BANK OF CANADA.

#### DIVIDEND NO. 101.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the first day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

G. H. BALFOUR,

General Manager.

Quebec, April 22nd, 1912.

#### ASBESTOS CORPORATION OF CANADA.

#### Monetary Times Office,

Montreal, May 1st.

The Asbestos Corporation of Canada seems to be the name which the successor of the Amalgamated Asbestos Cor-poration will be known under. The general bondholders' com-mittee is working out the details of the new concern and it is expected that in a short time something more definite in the way of information will be available.

Meantime, it has been announced that Mr. Thomas Mc-Dougall is retiring from the presidency, and that Mr. W. G. Ross is accepting the position. This will doubtless mean that Mr. Ross will be the first president of the new concern, and that Mr. McDougall will simply drop out with the disappear-ance of the old Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation.

It may be recalled that the first president of the Amalgamated Company was Mr. E. B. Greenshields, of the wholesale dry goods house of Greenshields, Limited, and a director of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. McDougall, director of the Quebec Bank, was on the board of directors of the Amalgamated Company, and accepted the doubtful honor of the presidency when Mr. Greenshields resigned. Mr. McDougall bore the brunt of the financial troubles which the company has been experiencing for a year or so past.

Mr. W. G. Ross was formerly managing director of the Montreal Street Railway. He resigned from this position, possibly eighteen months ago, and went for a long holiday in Europe. In the interval, the control of the Montreal Street Railway changed hands and the concern was taken over by the Montreal Tramways Company. For a long time it was generally thought here that upon Mr. Ross's return he would again become the head of the company, but nothing has de-

veloped in that connection so far. Mr. Ross is generally considered one of the ablest of the younger generation of men who take part in the organization of large concerns. As head of the Street Railway he gained a reputation for ability which has never since diminished and the feeling here is that the new concern will be well looked after should the report prove true that Mr. Ross will accept the presidency.

Quite a lot of work has been already performed by the committee in the work of re-organization and at the present time Mr. H. J. Fuller, of the Fairbanks-Morse Company, is absent in England, partly, it is understood, on matters affect-ing the future of the asbestos company. As for the re-organization plans, it is understood that a sufficient number of proxies

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 123.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and threequarters per cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate quarters per cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the 1st day of June next to shareholders of record at

the close of business on the 15th day of May. The Transfer Books will be closed from the sixteenth to the twenty-fifth days of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. THOS. F. HOW,

General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, April 24th, 1912.

#### THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

#### DIVIDEND No. 101.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the three months ending the 31st May next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Saturday, 1st June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ALEXANDER LAIRD.

General Manager.

Toronto, 19th April, 1912.

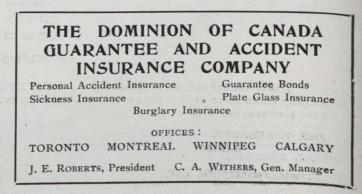
have been sent up to Toronto from Montreal to assure the carrying out of the plans already announced. These include payment by the bondholders of 10 per cent. of their holdings in cash, by the preferred shareholders of 5 per cent., and by the common stockholders of 2 per cent. in cash. The com-mittee will lay its plans before the National Trust Company on 15th instant.

Davidson, Sask., board of trade have engaged Mr. J. W. Gibbs, of the Saskatoon Star, as publicity man.

Mr. George J. Robertson, previously connected with the Manufacturers' Life, has been appointed superintendent of agents for the Sovereign Life, with headquarters at 707 Canada Building, Winnipeg.

Mr. L. T. McDonald, Commissioner and Secretary-Treasurer of Board of Trade of Regina, was a visitor at the office of The Monetary Times this week. Mr. McDonald, in the course of conversation, spoke exceedingly hopeful of the situation as far as Regina is concerned, and expects a very healthful development along industrial, commercial and financial lines for that city.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, former Canadian immigration commissioner to Great Britain, left on the Vancouver express last evening en route to Winnipeg. Mr. Preston has been en-trusted by a syndicate of British financiers with the task of selecting certain developed industries with a view to investing in them some ten million dollars controlled by the syndicate.



THE MONETARY TIMES

1841

## The Canadian Casualty and Boiler Insurance Company

## TORONTO, ONT.

## NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Directors beg to present the Ninth Annual Report to 31st December, 1911. The premiums, less cancelments, returns and reinsurances, amounted to \$85,503.50; special services, \$3,418.00; interest on investments, \$4,887.90; decrease in reserve, \$766.92; making, with the balance of \$15,774.94 carried over from last year, a total revenue of \$110,351.26.

The general expenses, claims, etc., amounted to \$86,371.05, leaving a balance at the credit of revenue account of \$23,980.21.

Toronto, 16th April, 1912.

W. A. YOUNG, M.D., President.

Assets

### Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1911

Capital Subscribed \$31	13,100.00	Investments at Cost:	
Capital Paid-up Sundry Creditors Balances due other Companies Reserve for Claims awaiting adjust- ment Reserves for Unearned Premiums as required by Dominion Government Balance of Revenue Account	\$ 50,000.00 129.26 573.63 702.89 4,242.87 52,767.39 23,980.21	City of Lethbridge 4½ p.c. Debs       \$ 5,000.0         '' Port Arthur 5 p.c. Debs       5,392.4         Town of Brockville 4½ p.c. Debs       2,167.1         London Loan Co. 4½ p.c. Debs       45,000.0         Standard Loan Co. 4 p.c. Debs       52,950.0	0 2 00 00 - \$110,509.52 2,028.53 8,259.62 209.61 00
1	\$131,693.36		\$131,693.36

#### Revenue Account for Year ended 31st December, 1911

Revenue.	
Balance from last Account	\$ 15,774.94
Premiums \$ 95,394.77	
Less Reinsurances 9,891.27	
a manufacture of a state of a sta	85,503.50
Special Services	3,418.00
Interest on Investments	4,887.90
Decrease in Reserve on Unearned	
Premiums	766.92
the second s	\$110,351.26

Liabilities.

Expenditure.	and a state of the
General Expenses, including Adver-	
tising, Printing, Stationery, Rent,	
License Fees, Taxes, Commissions,	persona pilos
etc., etc	\$ 54,036.27
Claims Paid and Reserve for Claims	
Outstanding	32,334.78
Balance	23,980.21

\$110,351.26

#### AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I have audited the above Balance Sheet and, subject to the market value of the investments, it is in my opinion properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs, and all my requirements as an auditor have been complied with.

JNO. J. DURANCE, Manager. H. D. LOCKHART GORDON, Chartered Accountant.

Toronto, February 9th, 1912.

#### SWIFT CURRENT.

The Standard Life

## Results Reported at the Annual Meeting Held Recently

The 86th Annual General Meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, 9th April, 1912.

The following principal results for the year ended 15th November, 1911, were reported :---

weie reporteu.	
Amount of Assurance accepted during the year, for which 4,186 Policies were issued Of this amount there was Re-assured with other Offices	\$ 11,048,675 1,389,835
Leaving net amount of New Assurances for the year	9,658,840
Corresponding Premium Revenue on New Policies during the year: Annual Premiums Single Premiums	\$ 447,115 33,060
Less Premiums on Amount Re-assured	\$ 480,175 48,860
Leaving Net amount of Premium Revenue on New Assurances	\$ 431,315
Claims under Policies during the year, inclu- sive of Bonus Additions:	4,496,835
Subsisting Assurances at 15th November, 1911, exclusive of Bonus Additions	47,781,270
Accumulated Funds at 15th November, 1911, after deducting Current Liabilities	65,115,110
<ul> <li>The addition to the Accumulated Funds for the year was \$1,193,310.</li> <li>The average rate of Interest realised on the Funds was 4.33 per cent.</li> <li>Revenue for the Year \$7,776,225</li> </ul>	

### D. M. McGOUN Manager for Canada F. W. DORAN Chief Agent, Ontario

NOTE Office Removed to Quebec Bank Building, 35-37 King Street West, Toronto. With a population of about 4,000, a certain town in Saskatchewan bears the name of Swift Current. It is living up to its name in the matter of growth and progress. To develop well, a new town must have the necessaries of town life and get them without creating a heavier debt than can be carried. Swift Current is installing a waterworks system to cost \$160,000, and an electric light plant has just been completed at a cost of \$40,000. The power, besides being used for lighting purposes, will be available for manufacturing purposes at a low rate.

A \$60,000 hotel is being completed. It has 73 rooms, will be furnished in the most up-to-date style. A municipal hospital, with the latest equipments, is being constructed at a cost of \$35,000.

Swift Current has been described as the geographical centre of the largest and richest area of wheat lands in Western Canada. A large proportion of this territory is now being settled by farmers who are already well-to-do, and are equipped with modern facilities for working their lands. In the past year the Dominion Lands office at Swift Current received and answered nearly 40,000 letters from prospective settlers. In the same time a large number of settlers homesteaded and pre-empted land in the district tributary to Swift Current. So the current is in reality swift.



FOUNDED 1871

## The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited

HEAD OFFICE

LONDON, ENGLAND

Balance Sheet of the Company, 31st December, 1911

#### LIABILITIES. Shareholders' Capital :--Authorized-200,000 Shares of \$25.00 each .....\$ 5,000,000.00 Subscribed-12,000 Shares of \$25.00 each (fully paid) .....\$ 300,000.00 112,308 Shares of \$25.00 each (\$5.00 per Share paid) 2,807,700.00 \$3,107,700.00 124,308 Less Uncalled Capital ..... 2,246,160.00 - \$ 861,540.00 Reserve Fund .. \$1,500,000.00 Investment Reserve and General Contingency Fund .. 151,978.00 Staff Provident Fund ..... 77,187.00 Profit and Loss Account ..... 2,450,700.00 \_\_\_\_\_ \$4,179,865.00 Fire Insurance Fund ..... \$ 130,306.00 Accident Insurance Fund .. 705,069.00 Employers' Liability Insurance Fund ..... 1,395,660.00 General Accident Insurance Fund 1,806,905.00 4,037,940.00 8,217,805.00 Amounts due to other compan-50,385.00 ies for Re-insurances ..... 187,626.00 Re-insurance and other Funds. Capital Redemption Fund .... 57,534.00 Outstanding Losses, less amounts recoverable under Re-insurances :--Fire 13,755.00 General Accident ..... 2,323,698.00 2,337,453.00 Amounts due to Agents and othersdome.....\$ 250,497.00 Unclaimed Dividends ...... 916.00 251,413.00 \$11,963,756.00

Canadian Head Office, TORONTO, ONT.

CHARLES H. NEELY, General Manager

Branches-MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

ASSETS.

AUGETON	
Mortgages and advances on Property within	
the United Kingdom	\$ 1,425,823.00
Mortgages on Property out of the United	
Kingdom	150,000.00
Investments (including those deposited un-	
der local laws or by Contract in various	
Colonies and Foreign Countries as se-	
curity for holders of policies issued	
there):	
British Government Securities	422,150.00
Indian and Colonial Government Securities	554,250.00
" " Provincial Securities	85,324.00
" " Municipal Securities	144,035.00
Foreign Government Securities	599,874.00
" Provincial Securities	93,000.00
" Municipal Securities	613,395.00
Railway and other Debentures and De-	
benture Stocks-Home and Colonial	329,238.00
United States Railway Bonds	3,249,827.00
Railway and other Debentures and Deben-	
ture Stocks-Foreign	1,043,090.00
Railway and other Preference and Guar-	
anteed Stocks	150,300.00
Railway and other Ordinary Stocks and	
Shares	376,850.00
Freehold and Leasehold Premises at Home	IL TOWNS AND
and Abroad, partly occupied as Offices of	
the Company, and partly producing re-	
venue	
Branch Agency and other Balances	1,013,224.00
Amounts due by other Companies for Re-	
insurances and Losses	50,547.00
Cash:-	
On Deposit \$ 83,350.00	in the tree
With Bankers and in Hand 336,815.00	
	420,165.00
Investments and Cash in Trustees' hands	Palitical .
to meet Capital Redemption Fund	57,534.00
NOTE.—The above Investments, less the In-	
vestment Reserve and General	
Contingency Fund are, in the ag-	
gregate, fully of the value stated	
in the Balance Sheet.	
A SHANK THE SHA	1
a share a shar	<b>B</b> <i>i i</i>

\$11,963,756.00

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#### **FOCKS AND** BONDS MONTREAL Capital and Rest MINING STOCKS TORONTO MONTREAL in thousands Dividend Sub-Price Sales Rest Part Price Sales Week ended May 2 Paid-Price April 25 1912 Price May 2 1912 Price May 2 1912 Value BANKS Price Cap. in thou'ds Price ended May2 April. 2 1912 May 1911 May 4 1911 COMPANIES May 2 1912 Sub-scribed \$ \$ 2,652 243 British North Am... 9,968 50 Commerce (2)..... 5,835 100 Dominion.... 2,400 100 Eastern Townships... 3,833 100 Hamilton (1)...... Par $\begin{array}{c} \dots & 153 \\ 228_4 & 227_4^3 \\ \dots & 226 \end{array}$ 10 12 9 116 ..... Cobalt 100 Eastern Townships... 100 Hamilton (1) 100 Hochelaga...... 100 Horne Bank (u) (8)... 100 Imperial. 100 Merchants Bank 100 Morchants Bank 100 Molsons 100 Molsons 100 Notreal 100 New Brunswick (u)... 100 Nova Scotia 100 Provincial Bank (u) 100 Quebec (9) 100 Regal Bank 50 Standard 100 Trootto (11) 100 Traders 100 Union Bank (10) 204 203 .... 1972 262 2001 9 11 9 7 Bailey ..... Beaver Con... Buffalo... Cham.-Ferland City of Cobalt.. Cobalt Central. Cobalt Lake... Foster... Great Northern Gould... Green-Meehan. Hargraves... Hudson's Bay. Kerr Lake... Little Nipissing McKin.-Darrigh Nancy Helen... Ophir... Otisse ... Peterson Lake. Right of Way... Silver Leaf... Silver Queen... Union Pacific... Temiskaming... Wettlaufer .... $\cdots \cdots 180 \ 179 \ 164 \$ 2,000 28 451 2,000 900 2,500 500 5,000 8,930 1,000 $12 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 10^{+1}_{-7}$ 232 231 228 226 63 171 2 1893 1891 195 1941 ... 194 132 178 54 26 31 253 $\frac{36}{25}$ $13 \\ 6 \\ 14 \\ 12 \\ 6 \\ 7$ 260 273 1,500 i 114 $\begin{array}{c} 250 \\ 7,489 \\ 4,000 \\ 500 \\ 1,250 \\ 8,277 \\ 2,600 \\ 281 \\ 5,829 \\ 2,500 \\ 2,500 \end{array}$ 11 25 3149 212 138 .... 2101 2,500 .... 82 300 270 5 3,000 $233\frac{1}{8}233$ 382 50 2,247 50 .... ... 28 .... 2,000984 4,8294,3544,947i 167 5 11 8 8 165 2,500 13 4,367 4,953 217 333 3,073 ii 405 10 21 COMPANIES Trust 11 2,5001,6851,4031 101 35 100Nat. Trust Co., Ltd....100Tor.Gen.Trusts Cor....100Union Trust..... $\begin{array}{c|cccc} 1,500 & 1,500 \\ 1,000 & 1,000 \\ 1,000 & 1,000 \end{array}$ $^{1,300}_{\begin{array}{c}600\\650\end{array}}$ ...... 11 5,000 1,500 2,500 ï 41<u>1</u> 66 Loan 41 65 Loan 10 Can. Per. Mtge. Cor... 100 Can. Ld. & N. Invt... 100 Can. Ld. & N. Invt... 100 Can. Can. L. & Sav... 100 Can. Market & Loan.... 100 Can. News. & Inv. Sc... 100 Can. News. & Inv. Sc... 100 Ham. Prov. & L. Sc... 100 Landed B. & Loan.... 100 Landed B. & Loan. & Mtge... 100 Lande J. & Obe. Lon... 100 Int. Loan & Mtge... 101 Loan 20 % pd... 102 Tooroto Mortgage... 103 Tooroto Mortgage... 104 Real Estate Loan.... 105 Toronto Mortgage.... $\begin{array}{r} 6,000 \\ 1,004 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,443 \\ \end{array}$ 6,000 2,008 2,500 2,555 $3,750 \\ 740 \\ 1,250$ 233 51 9895497 Porcupine 51 41 229 Am. Goldfields 100 2,3351,0002,4001,500Apex..... Crown Charter 251 25 Dobie..... 934 160 1,8251,1602,000 $520 \\ 740$ Crown Charter Dobie...... Dome Extens'n Eldorado..... Foley-O'Brien. Gold Reef. Jupiter.... Moneta..... Nor. Explort'n Nort. Dome... Pearl Lake.... Porc. Canada... Porc. Canada... Porc. Central... Porc. Gold .... Porc. Contral... Porc. Tisdale... Pre't'n E. Dome Rea..... Standard...... Swastika..... 50i 50 4,000 1.900 11 100 $\frac{6}{25}$ $\begin{array}{c} 839 \\ 839 \\ 700 \\ 1,000 \\ 1,000 \\ 500 \\ 500 \end{array}$ 65 57798 445 400 500 1,350 ... 3,000 5 1225 1200 115 35 500 2,550 500 1,750 2,000 38 15 150 140 175 150 175 150 ï 164 . . . . . . ..... ... 152 ... 133 ... 200 725 725 410 ..... 151 15 465 433 200 132 -2,000 150 2,000 3,000 1,00037 36 Transportation i 41 10 233 2324 255 2544 2554 2544 180000 180000 2755 41 .... .... 691 .... 63 .... 63 $\begin{array}{cccc} 7 & 50 \\ 75 & 50 \\ 3\frac{1}{2} & 2\frac{3}{8} \\ 20\frac{1}{2} & 20 \\ & 1 \end{array}$ 1300 2.500 82 813 801 'i91 Swastika ..... 20½ 20 United Porc. .... 1 West Dome..... La Palme..... Porc. Southern 586667 1,500 'i 22 100 195 91<sup>3</sup> 94 92 .... 913 94 92 94 92 $94 \quad 91\frac{1}{2} \quad 93 \quad 92 \quad 93 \quad \dots$ \*\*\*\*... ..... ... ... 7 7 5 10 100 1401 1371 142 141 143 141 370 2218 2211 250 40 132 884 STOCKS AND BONDS\_TABLE NOTES. NOTES. (u) Unlisted. Tcanadian Consolidated Rubber Bond Denominations, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, Steel Company of Canada, \$100, \$500, \$1,000. \$40uarterly. Quotations for Coniagas, Crown Reserve, La Rose, Nipissing and Trethewey will be found among the Toronto Exchange figures. Quotations of Cobalt and Porcupine Mining Stocks are those of Standard Stock and Mining Exchanges. Montreal Steel Stocks are commonly termed "Switch" on the Exchange. They are quoted as Montreal Steel in our tables. All companies named in the tables will favor The Monetary Times by sending copies of all circulars issued to their shareholders, and by notifying us of any errors in the tables. "Allo a bonus of 10% per annum for 1911. Montreal prices (Close Thursday) 25 8 5 10 12278753 1155 3 90 $\begin{array}{c} 90 \\ \dots \\ 90 \\ 130 \\ 129{}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 135{}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 135{}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 135 \\ 135 \\ \end{array}$ $\ldots 129 135^{\frac{3}{4}} 134^{\frac{3}{4}} \ldots 134^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 4,342 442 3,000 2,826 20,100 20,100 97 109 108 .... 106 100 2152 214 ..... .... 1081 1068 106 1061 1052 1,900 1158 860 800 6,000 6,000 .....iò 686 Tel., Light, Telegr., Power $\begin{array}{ccccccc} 12,500 & 12,500 & \dots \\ 4,000 & 4,000 & 2,161 \\ 1,000 & 1,000 & \dots \end{array}$ 58 146 143 .... 148 218 0 10 6 3 109 95 80 .... .... 100 406 41,380 50,000 50,000 .... ... ..... 823 ····· 691 ····· 80 923 .54478 25 20 .....2 $\begin{array}{c} 8 & \dots & 150_2 \\ 7 & & \ddots & 5 \\ 8 & 134 & 133\frac{1}{2} & \dots & \ddots \\ \end{array}$ 1911 1911. Montreal prices (close Thursday) furnished by Burnett & Co., 12 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal Figures in brackets indicate in foot-notes date on which books close for dividends, etc. 2 1868 779 758 ..... Industrial (1) May 24-31 (2) May 17-31 (3) May 1-10 (4) May 10-20 (5) May 10-20 (6) May 2-28 (7) May 2-28 (8) May 17-31 (9) May 17-31 (10) May 17-31 (11) May 16-25 $\begin{array}{c} 8,125\\ 1,875\\ 3,000\\ 1,000\\ 635\\ 522\\ \end{array} \ldots$ 100 Aml. Asbestos...com. 100 ...pref. 100 Blk. Lake....orm. 100 Blk. Cake....pref. 100 B.C. Packers(4) 100 B.C. Packers(4) 111 , 10 $\substack{\substack{8,125\\1,875\\3,000\\1,000\\635\\522}}$ 1111.000 100 141 13 102 102 ..... .... 92 ···· 100 943 .... 99 320 750 750 5,000 7,500 750 ..... 750 3,500 5,000 115 661 661 3,500

1844

TORONTO AND WESTERN CANADA

Cap	ital			nd.		T	ORON	OTV					мо	NTR	EAL								
Sub- scribed	Paid- up	Par Value	Industrial (Continued)	Dividend Per Cent.	Price May4 1911	Ap	rice ril 25 912	Prie May 191	y2	Sales Week ended May 2	Pri May	y4	Apr	ce i125 12	Pri May 19		Sales Week ended May 2	WIN		IPEG STOCK	-	XCHA	NGE
$\begin{array}{r} \hline 13,500 \\ 10,500 \\ 2,715 \\ 3,575 \end{array}$	13,500 10,500 2,715 3,575	100 100 100 100	Canada Cement Can. Cementpref. (3) Can. Cotton pref	7		. 31	903	31	89	15 13	85 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 20		$31\frac{1}{8}$ 92 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 73	913 23 723		271	1151 816 1819 1261	Sub-	Par valu	LISTED	Dividend	Price April 22 1912	Price April 29 1912
	2,805 1,980 1,733 7,581	100 100 100 100	Can. Cotton	4 7 7	110		110 36	109	108 40	359 269	421 	95 113	42	86 415 353	42 44	86	155 1 474	\$ 500 2,008 200,235 1	50 00 00 00 50	Can. Fire Canada Landed C.P.R City & Pro, Ln Com, L'n & Trust	6 87 7	140 135	140 135
6,534 9,088 	6,534 9.088 500 565	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	Can. Machinery Can. Salt City Dairycom	7 8 2	92 91 30	¥ 85	90 843 110 55	93 851 57	841 110 55	39 50 45								1,350 1		Com.Loan Part pd Empire Loan Part pd G. W. Life 55% pd.	15	$\begin{array}{c} 108 & 110 \\ 110 & 115 \\ 290 & 315 \\ 190 & 195 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 108 & 110 \\ 110 & 115 \\ 290 & 315 \\ 120 & 122 \end{array}$
450 6,212	400 6,212	100	Crow's Nest Pass Dia. Flint Glass Dominion Canners pref	7	74	100	61	1004 80	60	15			 60 <u>1</u>	55 60	60 101 1	55 60	75	864 1 2,500 1	00	Home In. & Sav'g. North. Crown Crown Cert North. Cert North Mort 20% pd	85	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
5,000 3,000 400 35,277 5,000	5,000 3,000 400 35,277 5,000	100 100 100 100	Dom. I. & S. Copref. Dom. Coal Copref. Dom. Park Dom. Steel Corp'n Dom. Textilecom	5	102	. 101	593	101 <u>4</u> 	613	743	1J2 70 56 684	100 68 551 68	597 708	1014 104 593 704	1024 617 70	1028 1124 618 694	15 1381 235	1,500 500 6,000	50 50 00	Northern Trust S. African Script . Standard Trusts Winnipeg Electric	7 8 12 5 8	170 177 150	$\begin{array}{c} 118 & 120 \\ 131 \\ 1150 & 1250 \\ 170 & \dots \\ 150 \end{array}$
1,500 1,500 3,000 750 750	1,860 1,500 750 750	$     \begin{array}{r}       100 \\       100 \\       100 \\       100 \\       100     \end{array} $	ECan. P. & P Elec. Dev. of Ont. pref Gould Mfg. Co	6			78		78	29	164± 40	100 39 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	101 33  100	100  105			80 75	VAN	C	OUVER STO	CK	EXCH	I'GE
500 219 2,500 1,500	$\begin{array}{c} 00\\ 19\\ 2,100\\ 1,500\end{array}$	.00 100 100 100	Interc. Coalpref Lake of Woods Mill Lake Superior	7787	65 <u>1</u> 6	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 144 122 31	142	144 122 29	142	300	50 1341 	40 134	 144 122	142	142	140	51	Cap. in thou'ds	value	LISTED	dend	April. 19	April 26
2,705 894 3,000	2,705	100 100	Laurentide Paper pref Maple Leaf Milling pref Mont. Cotton	87	$ \begin{array}{c}     \dots & 20 \\     55 & 5 \\     98 & 9 \\   \end{array} $	$7\frac{1}{2}$ 3 63 $7\frac{3}{4}$ 99	61 98	63 <u>1</u> 100	631 981	650 199	215  153	212  149	180	177			50	Sub- scribed \$ 2,000	Par	Alberta Can. Oil	: Div	Bd. Asl	Bd. Ask
700 800 6,000	700 800 6 000	100 100 100	Montreal Cottons_Ltd "pref Mont. Steel	4 7 5				····· 943			161 58	97	463 107	463 105  91		47 105  941	167 70  342	$\begin{array}{c} 2.000 \\ 3.000 \\ 1.000 \\ 100 \\ 2.500 \\ 75 \end{array}$	$1 \\ 25 \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 100$	International Cl Portland Canal Stewart Mining Western-Coal	6  	51  56  2  31  56   60   60   60	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1,030 2,500 2,000 650 650		$     \begin{array}{r}       100 \\       100 \\       100 \\       100 \\       100     \end{array} $	Ogilvie Flourpref Pacific Burt pref	887		5 44	126	18	126  46 90		125	122	1294	1287			12	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000 \\ 2,398 \\ 500 \\ 500 \\ 500 \end{array}$	100 100 105 25 1	Dominion Trust Great West Perm- Lasqueti I. Min Nugget	89	$\begin{array}{c} 135\\ 123\frac{1}{2} 127\\ 123 \\ 127\\ 127\\ 127\\ 127\\ 127\\ 127\\ 127\\ 12$	125 130 1231 45
2,150 1,078 930 900	2,150 1,075 937	100 100 100 100	Can. Converters . Can. Converters . Can. Gen. Electric . Can. Machinery	4 6 10 7	180 17	7	58 86 175	583 87	851 175 112	200 19	75 60 90	58) 84	75 59 87	52½ 57 85½	75 58 <u>1</u>	52§ 57 82	55	600 1,500 20 1 270	111111	UNLISTED Portland W'dr Red Cliff Stewart Land		46	40 48 5 8
800 800	800 800 800	100	Russell M.Cpref Sawyer-Massey		34 ··· 89 ···	·· 109 ·· 111 ·· 37 ·· ··	1094 . 92	110 1111 37	108 109 <del>1</del> 36 91	463 365 100 59			354	 35 414	••••	1073 1104 	20 10 60 25	$\begin{array}{c} 1,270\\ 1,511\\ 10,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ \end{array}$	100 100 100 100	B.C. Pack, Com B.C. Pack, Com B.C. Per, Ln(A) B. C. Trust National Finance.	10 10 *10	$     \begin{array}{c}       75 \\       100 \\       100 \\       160 \\       94 \\       98     \end{array} $	
8,750 1,250	8,750 1,250	100	Shredded Wheatpref Smart Bag Copref Spanish Rivercom	7572	591	93	78 90	93	781	5 38 235 46 306			953  112	110 107	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	107	380  15 10	3,000	5	B. C. Copper		10 01	10 03 01
11,500 6,490	11,500 6,496	100 100	Spanish Rivercom pref Steel of Cancom Tooke Broscom	7	33 91 9		30	31 893	453 893	235 46 306 84	911	903	90 37	461 89 31 893			235 141 318 158	3.000 3.000 15,000 2,000	50 1 100 1	Can. Consol Can. N.W. Oil Dia. V. Coal Granby Lucky Jim Nicola Coal		56 28	58
1,000	1000	100	West Can. F.M Windsor Hotel Mining	8						2			88					1,750 3,000	1	Ram. Cari. Royal Col. S.A. Script.		$ \begin{array}{c} 62 \\ 2 \\ \dots \\ 1050 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
4,000 2,000 7,500 6,000 1,000 3,000	7,493 6,000	1 5 5 1	Coniagas. Crown Reserve. La Rose. Nipissing Trethewey. Int. Coal & Coke.	10 5+21 25	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$     \begin{array}{c}       1 \\       2 \\       3 \\       5 \\       5 \\       6 \\     $	. 315	710 365 800 58	300 366 775	265	1100	1000					3403	VICT		RIA STOCK	E	хсна	NGŁ
	Due 1925	500 1000 1000	BONDS Bell Tel.	56	743	. 21	· ····	20		4500	1021			1033			5000	Cap. in thou'ds Author- ized	Par value	LISTED	Dividend	1912	April 25 1912 Bd. Ask.
2.600	1946	 	Can. Car. Fdy Can. Cement Can. Col. Cotton Can. Con. Rubber Can. Cottons	6							1043 100  93	973		99 963	971 87	100 99 963 86	15500 4200 2000	500 3,500	.50	Am. Can. Oil Can. N. West Oil Can. P. Oil of B.C Maricopa Oil		15 4 15	8 15 15
20,000	1926 1940 1951		Can. Felt. Can. Loco. C. N. R. W. R. Com'l Cable.	6 6 		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	90						88		83			3,000	.10	Maricopa Oil Inter. C. & C Nic. Val. C. & C Royal Collieries West'rn Coal & Co. B. C. Pack'rs Com.		75 85	85 95
7,000 2,229 8,000 758	$\begin{array}{c c} 9 & 1922 \\ 2929 \\ 3 & 1925 \\ \end{array}$	1000     1000     100	Dominion Canners Dom. Coal Dom. Cotton Dom. Iron & Steel Dom. Textile a	6 5 6 5 6 5 6	95 <sup>3</sup>	··· ··· ··· ···					97 1013 95	95 1011 941 941	994 1021 941	102 99 102 941	991 1022 948		2000 12000	$ \begin{array}{c} 2,500 \\ 10,000 \\ 5,000 \\ 5,000 \\ 250 \end{array} $	5 100 100 100 .50	C. N. P. Fisheries. B.C. Perm. Loan Dominion Trust Gt. West Perm. (a) Pacific Loan	6% 9% 8% 9% 10%	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	35
1,1691,0004501,50010,000	$\begin{array}{c c} 1925 \\ 1925 \\ 1930 \\ 1930 \\ 1933 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 500 \\ 500 \end{array} $	" c d E. Canada P. &. P Elec. Dev. of Ont	665	84 8	3 92	1 92	93.1		2000	95 83	101 <u>4</u> 95 <u>1</u> 94 <u>1</u>	97	102 96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		102 .96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	250 1000	$ \begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 3.000 \\ 7,500 \\ 15,000 \end{array} $	5 100 100	Stewart Land B. C. Copper Can. Consd. S. & R. Granby Coronation Gold		57 59 38 45	$\begin{array}{cccc} 6 & 9 \\ 537 & 587 \\ 50 & \\ 56 & 58 \\ 40 & 45 \end{array}$
600 7,82 23 75	3 1952 7 1918 0 1916	1000 500	Halifax Elect Havana Elect Intercolonial Coal Kaministiquia Keewatin Flour Mills.	· 5 · 5		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••					80	1023		3132 (3311				$ \begin{array}{r}     250 \\     2,500 \\     500 \\     1,750 \\     2,000 \\   \end{array} $	1 1 1 1 1	Kootenay Gold Lucky Jim Zinc Nugget Gold Rambler Cariboo Standard Lead		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 30 & 38 \\ 23 & 29 \\ 40 & 45 \\ 60 & \dots \end{array}$
1,00 1,20 6,00 10,00 11,50 50	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 1920 \\ 0 & 1935 \\ 0 & 1933 \\ 0 & 1932 \\ 0 & 1932 \end{array}$	1000 100 500 100	Lake of Woods Mill Laurentide Paper Mex. Elec. Light Mex. L. & P Mont. L. H. & P	. 6554		01	. 83 . 90		83 901		87 90 101	891 991	91 1001	100	91 1001	100	1000	$\begin{array}{c} 500 \\ 1,000 \\ 1,500 \\ 0 \\ 100 \\ 0 \\ 100 \end{array}$	.50 .25 1 1 1	Glacier Creek Portland Canal Red Cliff Stewart M. & D Klaskino Gold		$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2^{1} \\ 2^{2} \\ 3 \\ 45 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ \end{array} $	21 3 45 
50 1,96 1,00	$\begin{array}{c} . \\ 0 \\ 1939 \\ 0 \\ 1932 \end{array}$	100	Mont. St. Ry Mont. Wareh'n N. S. Steel & Coal Ogilvie Milling	. 5	12  		· · · · · ·										300	0		Snowstorm	····	. 40	
	an Income and	4	and the second	C-1 - 448	the second second	· Jere -	an a coming	and with a	Arten.	1	1		-		- Comment			and the second		An other sectors and the sector of the secto			20012 2784

### CANADIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON

Dom , Prov. & Mun. Government Issues	P.c.t		rice il 11	Railroads	Price April 11	Railroads-(Cont'd)		rice il 11	Miscellaneous-(Cont'd)	Pr Apr	rice
Dominion mada, 1913	4	102	104	Alberta and Gt. Waterways		St. L'rence & Ot'wa,4% bds.	99	101	A Anna Anna		-
Ditto, 1909-34	$\frac{31}{3}$	98	100	mort. bonds	110 112	Shuswap & Okanagon. 4% bds	91	93	Canada Cement, ord Ditto, 7% pref	28 91	
Ditto, 1938 Ditto, 1947	21	003	911	Alberta Railway, \$100		Temiscouata, 5% pr. lien bds	100	102	Ditto, 6% 1st mort. bonds.		*1
Ditto, Can. Pac. L.G. stock			78 100	Do., 5% deb. st'k Algoma Central 5% bonds	99 101	Ditto, committee certs Toronto, Grey & Bruce,4%bds	30 99	33 101	Canada Iron, 6% debs	99	1
Ditto, debs. 1912	4	98	100	Algoma Eastern 5% Bonds.	95 97	White Pass & Yukon, sh., £10	21	3	Canada Car and Foundry	66	*1
Ditto, 1930-50 stock Ditto, 1912 stock	31/33	97	/ 98	Atlantic & NW. 5% bonds. Atlan. & St. Law., 6% sh'res		Ditto, 5% 1st mort. deb. stk Ditto, 6% deben	93 92	96 95	Ditto, 7% pref. stock Ditto, 6% debs	110	i
litto, 1914-19	34	101 1001	101	Buffalo & L. Huron, 1st mor.		Ditto, 0% deben	94	90	Canadian Collieries, 5% debs	89	
PROVINCIAL				5½% bds	131 134	Banks			Can. Cotton Bonds Can. Gen. Electric ord \$100	88	1
erta, 1938	4	100	102	Ditto, 2nd mor. 5½% bonds Ditto, ord. shares, £10	131   134   121   121		-0	=0	Ditto 7% pref. stock	116	i
tish Columbia, 1917	45	101	103	Calg. & Edm'n. 4% deb. st'ck	100 102	Bank of Brit. North Am., £50 Can. Bk. of Commerce, \$50	76 £221	78 234	Can.Min'r'lRub'r.6%deb.st'k Can.N.Pac.Fish5%deb.stock	90 84	
litto. 1941 nitoba, 1923	5	85 107	86 109	Can. Atlantic, 4% bonds.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		2003	209	Can. Pacific Lumber 6% bds.		
100, 1928	4	101	103	C. N., 4% (Man.) guar. bonds Do., 4% (On.D.) 1st m. b'ds		Land Companies			Can. Pacific Sulphite, £1	100	
itto, 1947 itto, 1949	4	100	102	Do., 4% deb. st'k	96 98	Alberta Land, 5% stock	941	957	Can. Steel F'nd's 6% 1st mor Can. W.L'mb'r,5% Deb.stock		1
itto, 1950 stock	4	102	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \\ 103 \end{array}$	Do., 3% (Dom.) guar. stock Do., 4% Land Grant bonds	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Brit. American Land, A, £1.	93	11	Cascade Water & Power 42%	0.9	
V Brunswick, 1934-44	4 21	99	101	Do., Alberta, 4% deb. stock	98 100	Brit. Col. Fruit Lands, £1 Calgary & Edmonton Ld., 1s.	11	1	bonds Cockshutt Plow, 7%, pref	88	**
va Scotia. 1942 itto, 1949	31/2	89 78	91 80	Do., Saskatchewan. Do.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ICanada Company f1	25	27	Col. Rr. Lumber 5% deb. Sk	100 87	*]
itto, 1954.	31232	90	92	Ditto 3½% stock Ditto 5% Con. deb. stock	$103\frac{1}{2}$ 105	Can. North-West Land, \$1	88	93	Dom. Iron & Steel, 5% con. b'ds	96	
ario, 1946	312 4	93	94	Ditto Alberta.31% deb. st'k	921 93	Can. City & Town Properties pref. 12/6	39/-	39/6	Dominion Sawmills, 6% debs Elec.Develop.of Ont.,5% debs		
itto, 1947 bec, 1919	41	102 101	104 103	C. N. Ont., 3½% deb. st'k Do., 3½% deb. stock, 1938		Can. North. Prairie Lands, \$5	21/2	*2	Imp'ITobacco of Can.,6%pref	11	
tto, 1912		100	102	Do., 4% deb. stock	92 94	Canadian Wheat, £1 Hudson's Bay, £10	1 1301	1 131	Kaministiquia Power	108	1
tto, 1928 tto, 1934	4	100 100	102	Ditto, 31% debent. stock	501 50	Unvestment of Canada	1002	103	" 5% gold bd's Lake Superior. common	103 311	]
itto, 1937	3	83	$     102 \\     85   $	(£35 paid) C.N.Pacific,4% stock	581 59 981 99	Ditto. 42% pref. stock	90	93	Ditto, 5% gold bonds	97	
katchewan, 1949	4	100	102	Can. Nor. Que., 4% deb. st'ck	92 94	Land Corp. of Canada, £1 Manitoba & N.W., £1	27	31 21		82	
tto, 1951 stock	*	100	101	Do., 4% 1st mort. bonds	90 *92 103 105	North Coast Land, \$5	187	1	LakeSuperior P'p'r 6% gd bds		
MUNICIPAL naby, 1950	13	<b>S</b> 7	99	Canadian Pacific, 5% bonds Ditto, 4% deb. stock	$103\frac{1}{2}$ 103	N. Sask, Land 6% Bonds.	93]	95	Mond Nickel, 7% pref., £5	63	
ary City, 1930-40		102	104	Ditto, Algoma 5% bonds	111 113	Scottish Ont. & Man. L'd £3 £2 paid	4	41	Ditto. ord., £1 Ditto, 5% deb. stock	3	
itto, 1928-37	4寸		$     103 \\     106   $	Ditto, 4% pref. stock Ditto, shares \$100	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Southern Alberta Land RI	23	24	Monterey Rly., Power 5% 1st		• •
nonton, 1915-47 itto, 1917-29-49	5142	102	104	Central Counties, 4% debs		Ditto, 5% deb. stock West. Can. Invest.5% pref.£1	104	106	mort. stock	871	
itto, 1918-30-50	12	102	104	Central Counties, 4% debs Cen. Ont., 5% 1st mor. bonds	106 108	western Canada Land, £1	11	11	Montreal Cotton, 5% debs Mont. Lt., Heat & Power, <b>\$</b> 100	971	•
t William, 1925-4 milton, 1934	42	100 95	$\begin{array}{c} 102\\97\end{array}$	Daw. Grand Forks, 6% d. st'k Detroit, Grd. Haven, equip.	14 17	Ditto, 5% deb. stock	101	*103	Montreal Street Railway	235	54 54
itto, 1930-40	4		37	6% bonds Ditto, con. mort. 6% bonds	106 110	Loan Companies.			Ditto. 41% debs	100	1
isonneuve, 1949	4 41		103	Ditto, con. mort. 6% bonds	105 109	British Can. Trust, £5	e1	-	Ditto, ditto (1908) Mont, Water, &c., 41% pr. lien	J01 051	]
ncton, 1925 ntreal, permanent	3	98 77	100 79	Dom. Atlan. 4% 1st deb. st'k Ditto, 4% 2nd deb. stock	87 89 98 100	All prof OF	42	5	Mont. Water, &c., 4½% pr.lien North'n Lt.& P'r, 5% gold bds	39	
itto, 1932	4,	102 89 90	103	Duluth, Winnipeg, 4% d. st'k	93 95	Brit. Emp. Tr'st. pref. ord £1	1	1	Nova Scotia Steel,5% bonds. Ocean Falls, 6% bonds	93	
itto, 1933 itto, 1942	32	89	91 92	G.T.P., 3% guar. bonds Do., 4% m. b'ds (Pr. Sec.) A		Can. & American Mort., £10. Ditto, ditto, £2 paid	12	121 95		89 128	*1
itto, 1948-50	4	102 104	103	Do., 4% 1 m.b'ds(L.Sup.br.)	94 96	Ditto, 42% pref. £10	91	934	Penmans, 5% gold bonds	94	
itto (St., Louis)	41	104 99	$106 \\ 101$	Do., 4% deb. stock Do., 4% b'ds (B. Mountain)	$   \begin{array}{ccc}     95 & 97 \\     94 & 96   \end{array} $	Ditto, 4% deb. stock Can. & Empire Trust	971	981	Price Bros., 5% 1st Mort.bds. Pryce Jones, 6% pref	88	
v Westminster, 1931-61.	42	99	101	G.T.P., Br'nch Lines, 4% b'ds	94 90 90 98 100	Do., 5% pref. stock	93 95	95 98	Ditto. 6% 1st mort. bonds	103	1
rth Vancouver	12	98	100	G. T., 6% 2nd equip. bonds	111 113	In. Cor. of Can. £10 L'dn & B N. Am. Co. £10	9	10	Richelieu & Ont. Navig., new		
awa, 1913 itto, 1926-46		101 100	$\begin{array}{c}103\\102\end{array}$	Do., 5% deb. stock Do., 4% deb. stock	$     \begin{array}{cccc}       123 & 125 \\       99 & 101     \end{array} $	N. Brit. Can. Inves£5, £2 pd	81	93	5% debs Rio de Janeiro Tram. & Light	96	
nt Grey, 1930-61	43	97	99	Do., Gt. West. 5% deb. st'k	123 125	IN. of Scot. Can. Mortgage	17	48	Royal Elec. of Montreal, 41%		•••
ebec City, 1914-18.		$100 \\ 100$	$\frac{102}{102}$	Do., N. of Can., 4% deb. st k	98 100	£10, £2 pd Ditto, 4% deb. stock	53	58	del s Shawinigan Water & Power,	99 *	*1
oitto, 1923		100	102	Do., Mid. of Can., 5% b'nds Do., W., G'y & Br'e, 7% b'ds	113 115	Trust & Loan of Canada, £20,	100	103	\$100	141	1
oitto, 1958	4	100	102	Do, 4% guar, stock	923 021	£5 pd	51	6	Ditto, 9% honds	108	1
litto, 1962 litto, 1961.	32 4	89 100	$\begin{array}{c} 91 \\ 102 \end{array}$	Do., 5% 1st pref. stock Do., 5% 2nd pref. stock	1103 111	Ditto, do., £3 paid Ditto, do., £1 paid	23	338	Spanish R. Pulp, 6% gd. bds.	1031	1
lina City, 1923-38	5	104	107	Do., 4% 3rd pref. stock	991 1001 577 581	Dicto, doi, 21 paid	T	13	Standard Chemical of Canada	907	
11to, 1940-50	43	109 96	104 98	Do., ord. stock	263 27	Mining Companies.			7% pref. stock	95	*
John, N.B., 1934	44	90 97	98 99	G. T. Junction, 5% mort. bds G.T. West'n, 4% 1st mort.bds	$\begin{array}{ccc} 106 & 108 \\ 94 & 96 \end{array}$	Casey Cobalt Ci	~		Steel of Canada, 6% bonds Toronto Power, 4½% deb. stk	101	]
1110, 1946	4	97	99	Ditto, 4% dollar bonds	95 97	Casey Cobalt, £1 Cobalt Town Site Silver, £1.	2 21	21	Toronto Power, 4½% deb. stk. Ditto, 4½% Con. Deb. Stk. Toronto Railway, 44% bonds Toronto Sub. Rly, 44% deb stk West Can. Collieries. 6% debs. W. Kootenay Power 6% bds. W. Dom. Collieries, 6% debs. Win'p'g Elec. 44% d'b. stk.	981	1 1
skatoon City, 1938 itto, 1940	0	105	107     102	Manitoba S. West'rn, 5% bds Minn. S.P. & S.S. Marie, 1st	111 113	Hollinger, \$5	23	25	Toronto Sub. Rlv. 41% deb ett	100	1
erbrooke City, 1933	4	100	102	mort, bonds (Atlantic)	101 103	Kerr Lake, \$5 La Rose	1	ALC: N	West Can. Collieries. 6% debs	88	
th Vancouver, 1961	4	92	94	Ditto, 1st cons mort 4% hdg	100 109	Le Roi No. 2, £5		· · · · ii	W. Kootenay Power 6% bds.	1041	1
onto, 1919-20 itto, 1921-28	4	104 98	106 100	Ditto, 2nd mort. 4% bonds. Ditto, 7% pref., \$100	$\begin{array}{ccc} 99 & 101 \\ 153 & 158 \end{array}$	North Ont. Exploration£1	נרקס	11	W. Dom. Collieries, 6% debs.	100	]
itto, 1909-13	4	98	100	Ditto, common, \$100. Ditto, 4% Leased Line stk.	143 145	Miscellaneous Co's.			Win'p'g Elec. 41% d'b. stk	103	1
itto, 1929 itto, 1944-8	31 4	91 98	93 100	Ditto, 4% Leased Line stk. Nakusp & Slocan, 4% bonds.	89 91						
itto.1936		98	100	New Bruns. 1st m't 5% hdg	110 119	Acadia Sugar Refining."ord. £1	13/6	14/6	Newfoundland Securities		
couver, 1931	4	98	100	Ditto, 4% deb. stock	100 102	Ditto, pref.,	1	11			
itto, 1932 itto, 1926-47	4	98 98	100 106	Unit. a Que., 5% deb. stock	126 128	Ames-Holden-McCready, 6%	00	100	Newfoundland Gov'm't. 31%	00	
itto, 1947-48	4	98	100	Ditto, shares, \$100 6% Qu'Appelle, Long Lake, 4%	147 150	Gold Bonds	98	*100	bds, 1941-7-8 and 1951	90 100	1
itto, 1950	4	97	99	deb. stock. Q. & L. St.J., 4% pr. lien bds. Ditto, 5% 1st mort. bonds.	94 96	Bell Telephone 5% Bonds		*109	Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1913-38	105	1
tto, 1951 oria City, 1920-60	4	97 98	99 100	Ditto, 5% lst most he bds.	90 92	B.Col.Electric Ry.,41% debs.	100	103	Ditto. 4% cons. stock,1936.	102	1
stmount City, 1920-60	4	97	00	Ditto, income bonds.	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 61 & 63 \\ 10 & 12 \end{array} $	Do, 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % perp.cons.deb. stk. Do, Vanc'v'rPow'r, 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % d'bs	102	104 105	Ditto, 3% bonds, 1947 Ditto, 3% ins stock 1945	971	
nipeg, 1914	5	102	104	Ditto, income bonds Que. Central, 4% deb. stock.	99 101	Ditto, 5% pref. ord. stock .	125	130	bds, 1941-4-5 and 1951 Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1913.38 Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1935 Ditto, 4% cons. stock, 1936 Ditto, 3% bonds, 1947 Ditto, 34% ins. stock, 1945 Ditto, 34% stock, 1950	971	
itto, 1913-36 itto, 1940		101 102	103 104	Ditto, 3% 2nd deb. stock Ditto, income bonds	83 85	Ditto, def. ord. stock	139	144	Angio-Newroundru Develop-		
itto, 1940-60			101	Ditto, shares, £25	141 121	Ditto, 5% pref. stock	110	113	ment, 5% deb. stock * Ex Dividend	100	1

### **GOVERNMENT FINANCE**

Dominion Notes         111,053,407         60         Public Works, Railways & Canals         11,321,05         M           Savings Banks         56,498,120         20         Miscellaneous         6,520,511         M	and a second	
Pavable in Canada         4,814,014 35         Customs         85,807,137 01           Payable in England         263,131,936 77         Excise         19,038,663 55           Bank Circul'n Redemp. Fund         4,661,776 85         Post Office         9,854,405 51         S           Dominion Notes         114,063,407 65         Public Works, Railways & Canals         11,524,768 85         M           Savings Banks         56,498,120 20         Miscellaneous         6,520,511 15         M	I and the second s	
Province Accounts         11.920.582 42         Total         132,745.336 07         C           Miscel. and Banking Accounts         23,169 554 29         Expenditure         83,560,593 24         Mage           Debt         188,088,958 61         Expenditure on Capital         83,560,593 24         Mage           Assers-         Investments-Sinking Funds         12 209.066 21         Expenditure on Capital         So	Malt Liquor.         7,7;           Malt.         152,3;           Tobacco.         695,66;           Cigars.         43,07;           Manufactures in Bond         6,05;           Acetic Acid.         33;           Seizures.         44;	8 4
30,101,851 20     Public Works, Railways & Canals.     28,114,168 86       Province Accounts     2,296,429 12     Railway Subsidies     765 816 25       Miscel. and Banking Accounts     121,482,671 68     In	Hydraulic and other Rents	5 00
Total Net Debt to 31st Mar         321,958,940 40         Ga           Total Net Debt to 29th Feb         322,788,994 86         Ot	Gas Inspection	1 60 8 50 7 55

UNREVISED STATEMENT of IN-

#### 1847

### TRADE OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES

i to many and a second second second	and the second second	MONTH	OF JANUARY	the states	1	TEN MONTHS	ENDING JANUA	RY
Countries	191	1.	19	12.	19	11.	19	12.
	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports	Imports	Exports.
D H L D H	s	\$	s	s	8	s	s	8
British Empire.	8,772,630	6,721,995	9,525.513	7,534,292	90,403,217	123,218,576	94,572,355	134,287,183
United Kingdom Australia	41,700	178,882	11,407	425,815	420,180	3,377,199	342,467	3,360,894
Bermuda	25	64,845		51,305	8,308	387,124	7,509	373,489
British Africa:-	Contraction of the second	1 010			485,302	5,065	240.271	12,739
EastSouth	13,914	1,218 184,617	2,350	264.382	176,194	1,813,388	131,278	2,112,360
West	10,011	4,393		8,294	3,382	18,136		37,738
British East Indies	402,411	12,866	449,082	25,908	3,754,868	95,993	3,918,163	234,918 441,262
" Guiana	283,345 61,805	61,286 365,322	443,105 102,072	42,981 353,734	2,694,301 6,083,592	476,773 3,294,186	3,741,679 5,231,873	3,126,409
" West Indies	44,470	18,712	66,551	17,872	318,870	83,462	107,104	99,617
Hond Kond	52,451	5,467	72,449	142,855	483,550	431,410	593,795	517,031
Newfoundland	55,640	213,522	131,790	301,549	1,546,535 764,774	3,626,589 834,432	1,683,579 804,966	4,021,473
New Zealand	126,494	56.760 2.373	200,203 2,532	266,192 2,238	6,103	26,305	14,405	43,736
Other British Colonies	9,855,007		11.007.054	9,437,417	107,149,176	137,688,638	111,389,445	149,772,711
Totals, British Empire	9,855,007	7,895,258		9,407,411	101,140,110	101,000,000	111,000,110	110,110,111
Foreign Countries.				000 004	1 779 407	2,735,883	1,901,291	2,734,135
Argentine Republic	320,700 90,659	195,287 14,479	442,608 117,386	$362,864 \\ 492$	1,778,437 1,141,512	85,060	1,335,216	21,555
Austria-Hungary Belgium	146,183	211,004	156,823	162,323	2,930,491	2,528,435	3,110,255	2,860,690
Brazil	60,786	164,621	85,890	120,179	809,750	896,924	848,898 135,349	645,372 95,351
Central American States	1,358	7,589	60,603	15,989 23,422	78,348 608,685	79,682 360,778	519,309	268,001
China	61,240 47,901		60,003	17,634	392,481	188,267	282,033	126,368
Chile Cuba	53,926	103,002	52,855	206,570	1,162,257	1,626,898	776,268	1,718,498
Denmark	9,234	44,411	10,139	34,302	76,172	370,427	37,525 76,579	481,137 9,439
Dan W Indies	3	891	45,154	907	$144,184 \\990,879$	$14,186 \\ 1,730$	1,054,573	3.847
Dutch E. Indies Dutch Guiana	44,894	$\begin{array}{r}150\\4,467\end{array}$	40,104	2,887	550,015	35.333	4,473	45,187
Egypt	3,117	549	3,265	2,613	27,819	11,669	35,818	4,954
France	953,218	230,292	983,183	232,376	9,403,414	2,368,102 22,418	9,630,897	1,845,883 167,976
French Africa	•••••	14,205	504	18,00? 2,470	3,828	1,452	504	6,42
Germany	1,175,011	255 126,039	1,073.287	173,401	7,963,578	2,423,626	8,999,304	3,206,184
Greece	37,651		37,695		403,869	133,621	524,277	1,240 116,537
Hawaii	5 533	2,358	2,181	4,767 2,257	23,001	127,087 32,995	29,467	22,246
Hayti.	126,742	$6,065 \\ 73,468$	175,548	120,321	1,432,898	1.258,549	2,066,835	1,525,450
Holland Italy	56,700	22,240	109,220	11,743	770.825	260,009	953,826	202,45
Janan	186,327	40,658	258,232	53,545	2,103,444	461,382	2,047,814 877,839	294,138 315,976
Mexico	16.714	86,448	78,689	74,314 32,620	430,295	1,091,403 330,437	279,348	544,660
Norway Panama	16,906	$45,130 \\ 29,885$	31,921	14,095	276,011	227,619		172,679
Port		47		861	61,624	33,118	167,136	11,817 18,530
Philippine Islands	430		286	8.481	8,818	58,265	70,135	536,274
Porto Rico	15 900	25,841 259	24,537	28,839 484	204 156,°02	358,663 60,030	219,183	68,140
Portugal Portugese Africa	15,299	41,601	21,001	8,694	100,-02	164,530		41,470
Roumania	63	32,664	. 4	13,182	2,410	97,933	743	59,72 1,052,61
Russia	1,811	361.908	11,425	220,107 3,198	218,085	737,928 22,539	283,460 890,622	21,48
SanDomingo St. Pierre	316	4,077 9,279		14,005	102,962 3,233	130,439	11,331	128,03
St. Pierre	78,953	105	76,769	34	1,018,782	22,672	1,156,941	75,93
Sweden	12,392	4,132	20,539	3.145	226,806	94,510	262,131	117,14 16,90
Switzerland	316,088	2,256 132	373,674 19,823	2,274 10,517	2,504,947	17,169 2,984	2,659,844 423,504	20,66
Turkey United States	15,507 22,925,782	9,823,109	26,821,313	10,044,710	495,614 231,081,625	100,160,210	291,235,029	96,382,06
Alaska	12,352	19,218	88	12,520	222,696	410,123	154,125	315,54
U.S. of Colombia		175	2,390	998	92,977	32,524	50.045 217,486	15,64 171,84
Uruguay		8,278 1,669	5,464	72,404 2,050	$6,194 \\ 67,505$	76,750 24,257	217,480 95,542	17,61
Venezuela Other foreign countries	14,497 657	9,873	1,109	16,634	75,882	74,301	45,268	59,14
Totals, foreign countries	26,808,950	11,872,232	31,082,742	12,153,230	269,332,344	120,260,917	333,470.682	116,566,96
rotais, ioreign countries	36,663,957	19,767,490	42.089,796	21,590,647	376,481,520	257,949,555	444,860,127	266,339,67
Grand Totals	\$56.4	31,447	\$63,6	380,443	\$634	431,075	\$711	,199,802

## DOMINION GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS Statement of the Balance at Credit of Depositors on Mar. 31st, 1912.

### POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT (FEBRUARY 1912).

					DR.			CR.
BANK	Deposits for March 1912	Total Deposits	Withdraw- als for March 1912	Balance on 31st March 1912,		\$ cts.		cts.
Manitoba :	s cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st Jan. 1912	42,962,553,33	WITHDRAWALS during the month	928,832.46
Winnipeg	8,647.00	725,922.57	18,269.54	707,653.03	DEPOSITS in the Post Office Sav- ings Bank during month	714,183,58		
British Columbia :	44,679.00	1,197,416.57	53,280.06	1,144,136.51	TRANSFERS from Dominion Gov- ernment Savings Bank during month:		1	
Charlottetown	22,318.00	2,146,231.71	36,466.41	2,109,765.30	PRINCIPAL			
New Brunswick : Newcastle St. John		302,759.86 5,657,25€.83			INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer		·	Summer Con
Nova Scotia : Acadia Mines. Amherst. Arichat. Barrington Guysboro'. Halifax. Kentville. Lunenberg. Pictou.	$\begin{array}{c} 5,412,00\\ 1,666,00\\ 5,504,00\\ 623,00\\ 33,836,26\\ 3,844,00\\ 4,069,00\end{array}$	390, 192, 06 132, 505, 42 150, 306, 86 121, 862, 51 2, 387, 999, 18 262, 001, 24	$\begin{array}{r} 6,231.10\\ 345.26\\ 818.38\\ 1,187.05\\ 31,031.09\\ 4,094.59\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 383,960.96\\ 132,160.16\\ 149,488.48\\ 120,675.46\\ 2,350,968.39\\ 257,906.66\end{array}$	TRANSFERS from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada INTEREST accrued and made principal on 31st March, 1911, in excess of estimate	9,123.09	B 4	
Port Hood Shelburne Sherbrooke Wallace	983.00 3,559.00 686.00	213,865.60 89,286.53	1,304.48 1,966.28	8 212,561.12 8 87,320.25	INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts during month	and a set of the set of the	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' ac- counts on 29th Feb. 1912	24.2
Totals	268,811.98	14,484,306,60	3 240,274.23	3 14,244,032.43		43,698,426.74		43,698,426,74

Volume 48.

### STOCKS AND BONDS-CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1845

- 11	1		Prestor Lago Trans Tomas	t.	1.5.		TC	RON	ITO					MO	NTR	EAL		
Issue	Due	Par Value	Bonds (Continued)	Dividend per cent.	Pr Ma 19	y 4	Ap	ice il 25 12	M	ice ay 2 112	Sales Week ended May 2	Pr Ma	vice ay 4 011	Pr Apr	ice il 25 12	Pr		Sales Week ended May 2
750 3,500 £1,000 £1,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 1,000	1936 1936 1940 1939 1916 1935 1958 1929  1929  1928 1931	1000 1000 500  + 1000 100	Ogilvie Milling B Ontario Loan Permans Porto Rico Price Bros. Ltd. Quebec Rly. L. H. & P. Rich. & Ont. Nav Rio. de Janeiro Sao Paulo Sherwin Williams Spanish River St. John Rly Steel of Can Tor. York Rad'l Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elect. Rly	4 	90 85  100	91 <u>3</u>  160 <u>3</u>  99 <u>1</u> 	80 1031 100 100	1013 9312  1003 	91  80 1031 1031 100 1001	1014 92  1003	2500 10000 5000	88	87 834 984  994  994 	91  100 1604 974 100	92 72 100 993 85	91  73 <u>1</u>  100 100 <u>1</u>  100	911 73 73 100 971 991 85	500 9000  4000 3000 2700

### MONETARY TIMES BOOK DEPARTMENT Manual of Canadian Banking Practice. By H. M. P. Eckardt Capital Investments in Canada. By Fred. W. Field. These two useful volumes for \$5 00

#### CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following are the figures for the Canadian Clearing Houses for the weeks of May 4th, 1911; April 25th and May 2nd, 1912, with percentage change :----

	May 4, '11.	Apr. 25, '12.	May 2, '12	Ch'g %
Montreal	\$51,990,700	\$54,259,156	\$53,165,978	+ 2.2
Toronto	39,036,898	40,245,812	42,295,204	+ 8.3
Winnipeg	24,707,240	26,493,176	30,733,560	+ 24.3
Vancouver .	10,601,111	13,106,236	12,459,595	+ 17.5
Ottawa	3,956,959	4,931,788	5,858,264	+ 48.0
Calgary	3,849,770	4,807,017	5,152,021	+ 33.8
Quebec	2,464,961	2,409,483	2,823,652	+ 14.5
Victoria	2,796,534	3,598,067	3,655,122	+ 30.7
Hamilton	2,704,179	2,732,980	3,048,063	+ 12.6
Halifax	1,631,606	1,574,043	1,767,008	+ 8.2
St. John	1,752,469	1,813,427	1,487,409	- 15.1
Edmonton .	2,231,693	3,727,038	3,497,344	+ 56.7
London	1,382,538	1,623,872	1,690,633	+ 22.2
Regina	1,429,919	2,627,206	2,035,540	+ 42.3
Brandon	554,574	495,689	548,812	— I.O
Lethbridge .	557,992	601,560	626,976	+ 12.2
Saskatoon .	1,123,500	2,225,243	2,517,448	+124.0
Brantford	537,738	527,622	526,676	- 2.0
Moose Jaw .	812,401	1,141,173	1,074,005	+ 32.1
Total Fort William.	\$155,122,782	\$169,030,588 627,362	\$174,963,310 1,116,738	+ 12.7

#### APRIL BANK CLEARINGS.

The following are bank clearings for April, 1912, compared with those for April, 1911:--

					Change,
		Apr., '11.	Mar., '12.	Apr., '12.	%
Montreal .		\$176,440,366	\$195,780,541	\$222,790,180	+ 26.2
Toronto .		147,634,272	157,906,947	170,540,284	+ 15.5
Winnipeg		82,148,419	108,196,378	115,841,086	+ 41.01
Vancouver		41,337,756	49,902,878	52,324,013	+ 26.5
Ottawa		16,603,756	21,991,015	23,655,326	+ 42.4
Calgary		14,449,866	19,450,310	20,760,573	+ 43.6
Quebec		9,154,289	10,014,764	11,633,425	+ 27.0
Victoria .		11,693,804	13,246,577	14,683,203	+ 25.6
Hamilton .		10,368,770	11,727,029	13,561,230	+ 30.7
Halifax		7,139,024	7,148,116	7,923,103	+ 10.9
St. John .		6,073,973	5,945,964	6,774,423	+ 11.5
Edmonton		8,836,437	17,550,365	16,335,538	+ 84.8
London		5,720,037	6,432,750	6,986,527	+ 22.1
Regina		5,293,281	8,767,403	9,038,386	+ 70.7
Brandon		2,133,675	2,076,821	2,207,419	+ 34.2
Lethbridge		2,136,127	2,386,834	2,601,039	+ 21.7
Saskatoon		3,729,255	8,403,431	9,307,095	+149.2
Brantford .		2,057,182	2,183,901	2,370,192	+ 15.2
Moose Jaw	• ;	2,927,773	4,216,220	4,739,082	+ 61.8
Total		Q 8-8	\$6=0.028 044	8714 072 124	+ 28.4
Ft. William			\$653,328,244 2,080,556		1 20.4
wiman	T		2,000,550	2,093,104	Car State State

Mr. T. D. Richardson, Canadian manager of the New York Underwriters, is making an extensive business trip in Western Canada, together with Mr. H. A. Joselin, the company's inspector.

Mr. Walter J. Helm, assistant manager of the Midland Loan & Savings Company, Port Hope, Ont., left last week for a trip to the Pacific Coast, going by California, and returning via Vancouver and the Canadian West.

#### FOREIGN EXCHANCE.

Glazebrook & Cronyn, exchange and bond brokers, report exchange rates as follows :---

Between Buyers.		Counter.
N. Y. funds1-32 pm. Mont. fundsPar	3-64 pm. Par	1/8 to 1/4 1/8 to 1/4
Sterling-		
60 days' sight8 15-16 do. demand9 9-16 Cable trans9 21-32	8 31-32 9 3- 9 18-32 9 3- 9 11-16 9 15-	16 9 5-16
New York—		Posted.
Sterling, 60 days' sight do. demand	484.10 486 85-90	485 485

#### **RECENT FIRES.**

Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Fire Losses and Insurance.

Victoria, B.C.—April 26.—Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Mills. Loss \$100,000. Origin unknown.

Poplar Point, Man.—East Poplar School. Loss \$1,200. Insurance \$600. Origin unknown.

Chatham, Ont.—April 26.—Orpheum Theatre. Loss and origin unknown.

**Davidson, Sask.**—Prairie fire involving several farms. Loss unknown. Origin, supposed sparks from engine.

Canning, N.S.-April 23.-Mr. C. R. Harris's residence. Loss and origin unknown.

Winnipeg, Man.—April 21.—Mr. A. Sanderson's stock and Messrs. Pittsburg Coal Company's office furniture. Loss \$2,000. Origin unknown.

Belle River, Ontario.—April 27.—Mr. J. Gauthier's residence. Loss unknown. Origin, children playing with matches.

Winnipeg, Man.—April 26.—Messrs. G. 'F. Stephens and Company's plant, McPherson Fruit Company's premises. Loss \$1,000. Origin, supposed incendiary.

Toronto, Ont.—April 25.—Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company's warehouse. Loss about \$10,000. Origin, supposed spark from furnace.

Winnipeg, Man.—April 27.—Messrs. Brown and Rutherford's Lumber Mills. Loss \$200,000. The itemized insurance is as follows:—Mill building, \$4,500; machinery, \$3,500; stock of lumber, \$4,000; office building, \$500; warehouse, \$4,000; total, \$16,500. Companies affected:—Guardian, \$6,-500; Commercial Union, \$2,500; Atlas, \$2,500; Mercantile, \$5,000; total, \$16,500. Origin unknown.

It is announced that the Bank of Montreal shareholders will shortly meet to authorize an increase in the capital stock to \$25,000,000. The present authorized capital is \$16,000,000.

Warm, heavy snow covers the southern portion of Alberta. As fully sixty per cent. of the crop is in. it will prove of incalculable value. W. E. Tregillus, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, to-day stated that the snowfall was very general all over the southern portion of the province, where the seeding this spring has been unusually heavy.



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

WANTED .- Immediately for the Toronto Branch Office of a strong Fire Insurance Company, a capable and experi-enced city agent with good connections for desirable business. Liberal salary to the right man. Apply to Box 481, The Monetary Times, Toronto.

WANTED .- An Accountant for the Head Office of a large Trust Company. Must be an efficient office man and have a thorough knowledge of the Trust Company business. Good salary and excellent opportunity for progressive, com-petent man. Apply in own handwriting to Box 479. The Monetary Times, Toronto, stating age, nationality, experi-ence and salary expected.

WANTED-FIRST MORTCACE FUNDS for investment in Vancouver on business and residential properties yielding attractive rates. Valuations conservative. Investments abso-lutely safe. Correspondence solicited. North-West Canada Trust Company, Limited, Vancouver.

WANTED AT ONCE-A stock salesman. Apply, giving qualifications and references, to C. A. Bradbrooke, secretary-treasurer, the Western Prudential Investment Company, treasurer, the Western Limited, Yorkton, Sask.

#### FIRE AGENCY WANTED

An established Financial and Real Estate Broker, in Winnipeg, is open to deal with a British Fire Insurance Co., who are not represented in Manitoba. Can give the best of reference. Address Box 25, The Monetary Times, Toronto.

**WANTED.**—Agency for a good strong Loan Company which will do business in one of the largest cities in West-ern Canada. The firm enquiring is one of the oldest in the City in question, and can give the best of references. Reply Box 5, Monetary Times.

WANTED .- First Mortgage Funds for investment in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, on business and residence property, yielding 6 per cent. net to investors; con-servative valuations; principal and interest guaranteed. Cor-respondence invited. Urban Investment Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED .- A strong Board Company requires the services of a thoroughly competent and experienced Fire In-surance Inspector. Liberal salary and excellent opportun-ities for advancement will be given to suitable man. Ap-plications will be received in strict confidence. Apply Box 17 Monetary Times.

I WANT MONEY to place on mortgages on Weyburn town property. Improved and revenue bearing good margin of security. Interest at eight per cent., payable half-yearly. I have been in the loan business for ten years in Weyburn and thoroughly understand values. Frank B. Moffet, Weyburn, Sask.

WANTED .- A Manager for the Head Office of a large and progressive Trust Company. Must be experienced, and trustworthy, as well as aggressive and thoroughly conversant with the business of a Trust Company. Splendid opening for an energetic, competent man. Apply in own handwriting to Box 477, The Monetary Times, Toronto, stating nationality, age, experience and salary expected.

## LEGAL NOTICE

43-2

Put the next set of the state of the state of the first Part of the appendix of the state of

apply for, purchase or acquire by assignment, transfer or otherwise, and power, authority, franchise, concession, right or privilege, which any power authority, franchise, concession, right or privilege, which any for the public body may be empowered to enact, make or grant, and to pay for, aid in, and contribute towards the carrying of the same into a dassist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, promise, eard of the company's stock, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof; (g) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, promise, eard of the to appropriate any of the company's stock, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof; (g) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, promise, eard of which the company holds shares, or with which it may have business relations, and to act as employee, agent or manager of any such corporation, and to garantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation, and to garantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation, and to garantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation, and to garantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation, and to garantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation, and to act as employee, agent or manager of any such corporation, and to act ary on or engage in; (i) To procure the company to be sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal or engaged in any business or transaction which this company of any such corporation of the company, or engaged any for eight contrave, to represe, which may exerce on therwise, which may exerce on pany to be entrived, be company and to accept services for and on behalf of this company capability of the somany of the popenty and assets of the company, or any part thereof, for subjective to those of this company to be carried on through barterise, which are previse and thing herein set doring the popenty of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of April, 1912.

THOMAS MULVEY, Under-Secretary of State.

Dated at Toronto this 22nd day of April, 1912. BLAKE, LASH, ANGLIN & CASSELS,

Solicitors for

TORONTO & NIAGARA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. F. W. Doran, has been appointed chief agent of The Standard Life Insurance Company for Ontario, and their office has been transferred to the Qubec Bank Building, 35-37 King Street West, Toronto.

Mr. W. D. Miller, director of the Sterling Trust Company, of Regina, is becoming interested in the formation of several companies at Port Mann, B.C. Mr. Miller will retain his connection with the Trust Company.

\$927.160

#### **REGINA TO FLOAT BIG BOND ISSUE.**

#### Growth of the City Makes Funds Necessary-Facts and Figures of Financial Position.

#### (Staff Correspondence.)

Regina, April 29th. The city of Regina is asking for tenders for \$824,000 41/2 per cent. debentures. The civic authorities fully recognize the poor conditions existing in the London market but hope that the fact will not affect to any considerable extent the price they will receive for their securities. The propos-ed expenditures for which funds are required, are very ne-cessary. The improvements projected include waterworks, sewers, fire protection, electric light, hospital and street railway. The population of the city is growing rapidly and the newcomers, as well as the residents, must have the most modern civic conditions. Regina is making remarkable progress and its debenture issue deserves to meet with the best success.

#### Need of Immediate Financing.

It is unfortunate that the city's legitimate require-ments should necessitate immediate financing, but one cannot stop the substantial growth of Saskatchewan's cap-ital to suit the whims of the money market.

The debentures for which tenders are asked are as follows :--

Purpose	Amount.	Years.
Waterworks	\$200,000	40
Common sewer	63.000	30
Trunk sewer	89,000	40
Fire protection		30
Electric light	83,000	30
General Hospital	75,000	30
Street railway	150,000	40
Street railway	100,000	IO
North fire hall	13,000	15

The debentures proposed to be issued bear interest at per annum, and are all repayable at maturity out of a 41/2 % sinking fund, no part of which has been or is allowed to be in arrears at any time. Coupons are attached for interest accruing half-yearly.

#### Total Debenture Debt.

The total debenture debt (including the total debenture debt (including the strength of the formattion of the strength of the	\$ 908,066.30 400,026.12 650,000.00
Deduct:	\$4,565,356.05
Sinking fund as at Dec. 31, 1911 \$195,86 Local improvements debentures 206,55	3.56

#### \$4,162,941.31

402,414.74

In regard to the debentures on account of electric light plant, amounting to \$400,026.12, the net result of the opera-tions on account of this plant show a surplus of \$54,154.78 over and above all expenses, and which is available to be applied on the sinking fund principal and interest and therefore relieves the general taxes of the city to that extent.

#### Sinking Funds Payment.

The waterworks system, for which the debentures amount to \$908,066.30, is practically in the same position, inasmuch as it is revenue producing. The sinking fund payments of principal and interest on account of the street railway debentures, which amount is \$650,000, may also be considered as not being a charge against the general tax levy, because according to the terms provided in the street railway private bill respecting this system, which was passed by the legislature in 1910-11, it is provided that in addition to the re-venue from the street railway any deficiency of sinking fund principal or interest can be paid out of the proceeds of pro-perty sales account of the city, which at the present time has a value of \$72,458.12, which amount is not included in the total assessment quoted above as the mortgoing and the total assessment quoted above, or by mortgaging any of the city's unsold lands.

The total value of the assets owned by the municipality The total value of the assets owned by the municipality as at December 31, 1911, was \$8,196,859.44, and the "float-ing debt," i.e., all liabilities other than debenture debt, was \$1,450,363.37, from which should be deducted the proceeds of debentures sold during January and February, 1912 (in-cluded in the debenture debt previously stated), \$915,636.44, leaving a net floating debt of \$534,726.93. The estimated population as at December 31, 1911, was 37,000, as compared with 9,000 for five years ago.

#### APRIL MUNICIPAL BOND SALES.

New Westminster Made Largest Issue-Smaller Municipalities and Villages Make Sales.

The municipal bond sales for April as compiled by The Monetary Times amounted to \$927,160 compared with \$1,-726,716 for March, and \$3,910,288 for the corresponding period last year. Five provinces were in the market, but the majority of sales were small.

The following are the particulars by provinces :--

British	Columbia	 \$ 644,000
Ontario		 71,887
		 154,475
Alberta		 33,798
Quebec		 23,000

The following are the monthly totals compared with 1910 and 1911:-

	1910.	1911.	1912.	
January	\$ 881,838	\$ 420,337	\$2,133,531	
February	I,272,977	1,037,287	2,596,378	
March	1,169,730	6,271,925	1,726,716	
April	6,805,078	3,910,288	927,160	
May	5,964,896	3,946,047		
June	2,187,588	3,983,670		
July	1,536,424	1,594,566		
August	1,312,953	1,493,507		
September	2,841,486	1,748,778		
October	2,211,461	1,730,075		
November	2,292,781	2,915,765		
December	566,113	1,243,593		
Total	820 042 225	\$20 207 808	@= _ 0_ = 0_ =	

····\$29,043,325 \$30,295,838 \$7,383,785

The following are the details :--

#### British Columbia:

Rich:	mond Municip	ality	\$150,000	41/2	1061
	Westminster		365,000	41/2	1961
New	Westminster	129,000	41/2	1931	

### \$644,000

	chewan :		
Humboldt Biggar Rural Municipality. Canora Francis Rural Municipality. Small Schools Village of Osage Village of Morse Village of Forward Battleford Tramping Lake Rural Municipality Melfort Small Schools Village of Radville	<ul> <li>\$ 10,100</li> <li>8,000</li> <li>51,500</li> <li>12,500</li> <li>3,750</li> <li>3,000</li> <li>4,000</li> <li>2,000</li> <li>27,000</li> <li>10,000</li> <li>2,500</li> <li>2,625</li> <li>7,500</li> </ul>	5 & 6 6 5 & 5½ 6 6 6 5 5 5 6 6 6 6	1931-41 1931 1926-31-36 1931 1921 1926 1926 1926 1921-36 1921 1931 1921 1926
Elfros	10,000		1931
Onta Milton		5	1931
	10,000	5	1916
Alliston	19,387	4 & 5	Various
Beaverton	4,000	5	1931
Haileybury	26,500	5	1931
	71,887		
Albe	rta :		
Small Schools \$ Village of Lougheed	3,750	6¼	1921
	1,000	6	1921
Gleichen Red Deer		6	1931
Small Cabaal	17,423	6	1941
Small Schools	2,025	0	1921
\$	33,798		
Queb	ec :		
Greenneld Park \$	23,000		
Puris	- September 1997		

The St. Lawrence Paper Mills Company, Limited, have increased their capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, the increase consisting of 100,000 shares of new stock of \$10 each.





## Odd Amount Bonds

We have on hand a number of offerings of Odd Amount Bonds which we offer as a Safe Investment for April Dividends.
These are the unsold balances of large issues, and are offered at

most attractive prices.

Write for our special circular

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Wood, Gundy & Company London, England Toronto, Canada

# CANADIAN AGENCY, LIMITED

LONDON, ENGLAND 6 Princes Street, (Bank)

Government, Municipal & Corporation Bonds and Debentures Bought and Sold. Issues made in London.

Parr's Bank; Limited

BANKERS Bank of Montreal

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Canada Machinery Corporation

. .

6% First Mortgage Bonds Due August 1st, 1940

Assets over three times the bond issue Earnings last year five times the Interest charges

Price: Par and Interest

FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST

## Dominion Bond Company

Toronto Montreal

Ottawa

London, Eng.

London,

#### 1852

Volume 48.



#### THE MONETARY TIMES

1853

## INVESTMENT OFFERINGS

#### C. MEREDITH & CO. LIMITED

Bond Brokers and Financial Agents

CHAS. MEREDITH. C. B. GORDON. President. Vice-A. H. B. MACKENZIE, Manager. Vice-President. A. P. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary-Treasurer DIRECTORS: ALFRED BAUMGARTEN C. R. HOSMER Capt. D. C. NEWTON (Montreal), H. ROBERTSON J. J. REED OFFICES:

101 St. Francois Xavier St. -MONTREAL 46 Threadneedle St. --- LONDON, E.C. 

> WE HAVE FOR SALE ONE BLOCK OF

\$18.000 **Municipal Debentures** 

STRAIGHT TERM TO YIELD 53 %

## C. H. BURGESS & CO.

Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Canada

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#### VANCOUVER'S FIRE LOSS.

#### Large Growth of City Calls for Increased Protection-Fire Chief Carlisle's Annual Report.

Total number of calls	546
Large fires	186
Loss occasioned	\$326,444
Insurance	\$100.851
Net loss	\$135,593

The annual report of the Vancouver fire department is another reminder of the increasing fire fighting equipment always needed for the proper protection of growing cities. There were 93 more calls in 1911 than in 1910, which is responsible for the increase in the fire loss of \$112,617.

#### Fire Chief's Recommendations.

To keep pace with the rapid growth of the city and to keep the fire department up to its present standard, it is necessary to build and equip at least three new stations during 1912; extra apparatus and additional men will be required for some of the stations already in use, states Fire Chief Carlisle. It is necessary that new stations be built.

And he has recommended that the following apparatus be purchased during 1912: Four auto hose-wagons at an approximate cost of \$26,000; two city service trucks to cost about \$25,000; one water tower, \$14,000; three automobile pumping engines, \$42,000; one fire boat, \$125,000; one pumping station and a line of pipe around False Creek, to cost about \$150,000, and one salvage wagon and equipment, \$7,000, and that three District Chiefs be appointed and automobiles supplied them at a cost of about \$3,500 each.

#### Equipment Really Needed.

The above equipment is said to be necessary for the proper protection of the city from fire. The fire protection that would be derived from a fire boat is obvious. As False Creek is already built up with manufacturing plants, etc., and as it lays close to some of the principal stores and warehouses, the insurance rates would be probably lowered enough to warrant the expenditure of the money necessary to make the improvements.

#### BULK SALES BILL.

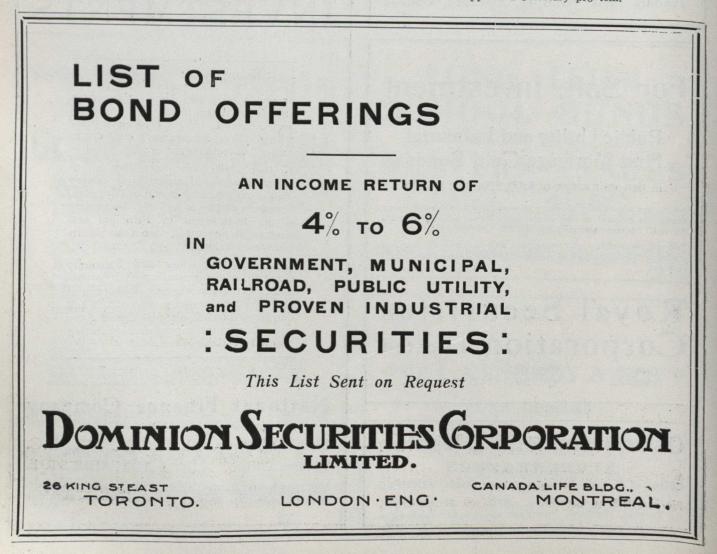
Mr. A. G. McMaster explained the defeat of the bulk sales bill recently introduced into the Ontario Legislature to the Canadian Credit Men's Association. It was said the bill had been killed because it was class legislation. Ontario, Quebec and Alberta were the only Provinces in Canada in which there was no law to prevent a retail merchant selling out en bloc and skipping the country without the permission of fifty-one per cent. of his creditors. He claimed the bill of sales act and the mechanics lien act were class legislation if the bulk sales bill was class legislation. In defeating the bill the Government contended it was for the merchants of Toronto, and they had not been given an opportunity to prove to the Government that it would be beneficial to the whole mercantile community of the Province.

#### RAILROAD EARNINGS.

C. P. R		1912. \$2,519,000	de	crease. 6473,000
G. T. R	857,797	939,753		81,956
C. N. R	5,5-0	381,800	+	53,500
T. & N. O. R	29,671	34,141	+	4,470

C. P. R.	1911. \$1,989,000	1912. \$2,528,000	de	crease.
G. T. R	891,154	937,900	+	46,746
C. N. R		374,700	+	68,200
T. & N. O. R		31,176	+	4,281
Halifax Electric	3,871	4,231	+	360

At Bowden, Alta., a committee consisting of Messrs. H. H. McKim, F. H. Hunter, J. Bernard, O. W. Chamberlain, I Teeling, A. Boyd, C. L. Richardson and T. J. Riley were elected for the purpose of formulating a board of trade. Mr. R. L. Lowe was appointed secretary pro tem.



DEEK.



1856

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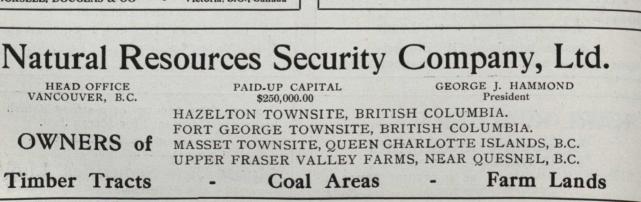
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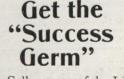
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