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Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle  
OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED  
1867

TORONTO, APRIL 12, 1918

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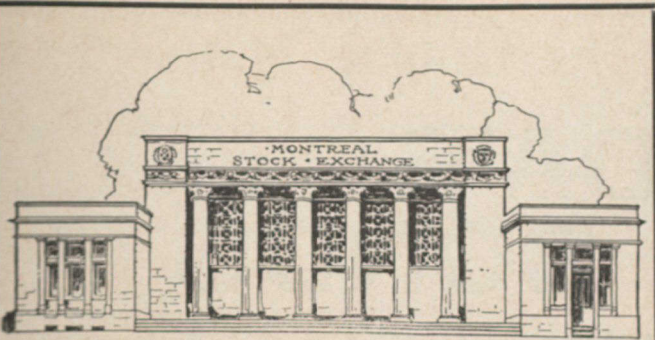
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# Conscription of Wealth

*Our National Obligations Can Only Be Discharged By the Creation of Wealth—No Nation Can Tax Itself Into Prosperity—Taxation Policies of the Dominion Call for Careful Revision and Adaptation to Peace Conditions—Capital Will Not Be Sought if Only Reward is Its Confiscation—Taxation Must Not Go so Far As to Injure Economic Enterprise.*

IT is clear that the end of the Great War will bring with it a radical re-formulation of fiscal policies and a far-reaching programme of taxation reform everywhere throughout the world. This is patent when one realizes how great a burden has been laid upon the productive process by imposts of one kind and another, including income taxes and excess profits taxation. It is absurd to suppose that industry and commerce can carry, in the days of peace, the heavy burdens imposed by war. And yet it is equally true that the huge war debts, both principal and interest, must be provided for, and that, therefore, taxation, with respect to the sum total of revenues required, at least, cannot well be diminished in its amount or scope. Nevertheless, the taxation policies of both Canada and the United States will need careful revision and adaptation to peace conditions, if the production of wealth, through which alone revenues can be secured, is to be pursued with vigor.

There is an old French saying that "virtue is apt to be more dangerous than vice, because not subject to the restraint of conscience." This aphorism is trebly true today. In an excess of virtue the visionaries and theorists propose to make use of the present war situation to advance schemes of social reform. They have seized upon the war as a pretext for advancing their plans for the promotion of economic equality—an equality which would reduce the incomes of the various classes to a dead level. Their proposals are mainly advanced under the specious guise of "conscription of capital as well as conscription of men." On the surface, this demand looks reasonable enough. When one attempts, however, to analyze carefully what is involved in this programme, one soon realizes that there are formidable difficulties involved in the plan. And not the least of these difficulties is the clear comprehension of the meaning of the term, "conscription of wealth." This phrase was ever on the lips of radicals during the flotation of the last Victory Loan. When requested to formulate clearly what was implied in the shibboleth, no answer was vouchsafed, save a foggy expression of the idea that wealth should carry a burden relatively equivalent to that involved by the sacrifices of the masses who had devoted their children to the winning of the war.

As is well known, a similar demand was made in the United States when the Republic threw its resources into the scales for the preservation of freedom and democracy.

The clearest and most effective reply that has come to our attention was that made by Mr. Otto H. Kahn, one of the biggest men in the field of American finance. Mr. Kahn, in his pamphlet on "War Taxation," drew attention to the fact that American artisans and farmers were never so well off in the nation's history; that only a small percentage of the former had been drafted for war purposes; that agricultural laborers were deliberately left on the land; and that if any class had been protected since the outbreak of war, beyond another, it was the laboring element in the Republic. In the United Kingdom, in the United States and in Canada, the well-to-do came forward eagerly upon the declaration of hostilities; and, in proportion to their numbers, played their part with no less sacrifice and devotion than was shown by other elements in the community. On the side of sacrifice of life, therefore, there is absolutely no ground for building up an argument in behalf of labor as against the well-to-do, or even the capitalist class.

As already remarked, it has been extremely difficult to give the quietus to the "conscription of wealth" cry, not only because of the appeal to prejudice, but much more because of the indefinite nature of the term itself. Economists waited long for a definite and clear formulation of what was meant by those who advocated the conscription of wealth; and waited in vain, so far as we are aware, until Mr. A. G. Gardiner of the London Daily News, two or three months since, proposed a capital levy, at the conclusion of the war, to an amount large enough to bring the debt burden close to the tax-paying ability of the nation. Thus, it is seen that one of the foremost exponents of the conscription of wealth advocates, not so much a new programme of taxation, as the confiscation of property.

That a man of the ability of Mr. Gardiner, in control of the policy of an organ of international repute, should coolly propose the confiscation of wealth, in the sense of the taking over of private fortunes in great degree by the State, gives pause for serious consideration. Mr. Gardiner would go so far as to confiscate 25 per cent. of fortunes above a fixed minimum; his general argument being that the war and national sacrifice have created in large measure this increment of wealth; and that what has been created by the sacrifice of all should be placed at the service of all. From this point of view confiscation is equivalent to repudiation; for, plainly, those classes in the community which have subscribed so heavily for war bonds



will find, under such a programme, that their economic position is weakened in the same measure and degree as though the State had repudiated a part of its obligations.

From the extreme radical standpoint, this scheme may appear to preserve the national credit and to work substantial economic justice. On getting under the surface, however, it will be found no less reprehensible, and scarcely less fatal in its results, than direct repudiation. A capital levy can be secured on all property in only one of two ways: By cash contributions, or by the taking over of physical property, or the securities representing that property. If cash contributions are demanded, the well-to-do and capitalist classes will be forced to borrow from the banks and other lending institutions; for it is scarcely to be expected that liquid capital will be available to the extent required for furnishing several billions to the treasury within a definite point of time. Under these circumstances the liquid capital, so essential for the proper functioning of the nation's industry, will be tied up in long-time, unproductive loans on nondescript property. The result could only bring calamity to the industry and commerce of the United Kingdom.

Nor, as the London Economist so ably demonstrates, would a capital levy on concrete property, on bonds and stocks and other certificates of indebtedness, bring better results. In the first place, a veritable army of government officials would be required to appraise and select property; and in the second place, such property would be worthless to the government, unless sold. Whether disposed of by government officers, or by capitalists themselves, it is perfectly plain that all would be sellers in a falling market, where there would be few buyers. This in itself would break the market, and knock the bottom out of prices of securities and property of all descriptions; the fatal effects of which would be felt all along the line, and especially upon government credit. The difficulties involved in selecting and appraising property would be formidable and almost insurmountable. Consider, for a moment, the extent and variety of stocks and other securities held; the nondescript parcels of real estate; the odds and ends and bizarre accumulations gathered from all corners of the earth. It would be a physical and economic impossibility to work out anything approaching substantial justice, with respect to a capital levy on property, of the nature advocated by Mr. Gardiner.

The simple fact is, that all ideas of conscription or confiscation of wealth must be abandoned, whether in the United Kingdom or upon this continent. The great need of the Western World, and all countries coming within the scope of Western civilization, will be a fund of investment capital at the close of the war. Heavy taxation, that approaches either conscription or confiscation, is equally unthinkable. Capital is not created by any process of legerdemain; but by abstinence, by self-denial and by saving, up to the point of privation. Only by the adoption of the principle of self-sacrifice, and by hard resolution, has the world been able to recover in the centuries gone by from the scourge of war; and for the present generation there is no other way out.

Capital will not be accumulated if the only reward for abstinence is the confiscation of its fruits.

Nevertheless, as every thinking citizen knows, it is of imperative importance to safeguard and protect the credit of the State. To that end industrial forces must be marshalled for the extinguishment, in due time, of the principal of the war debt, and for the taking care of interest payments. This will require in our own country heavy taxation and greater economic effort than ever before. At the end of February of the present year the gross national debt of Canada stood at \$1,900,000,000,

and the net debt at \$1,300,000,000 as compared with \$350,000,000 and \$650,000,000 respectively, in the year before the outbreak of war. And the end is not yet; still heavier sacrifices must be borne. It goes without saying that the economic power and the potential resources of the Dominion are quite able to stand even this colossal strain, provided that an equitable, just and scientific fiscal policy is pursued by the authorities.

Our national obligations can be discharged by the creation of wealth, and by that method alone. No nation has yet succeeded in taxing itself into prosperity. To secure the fullest returns from our economic equipment, from our factories, mines, railroads and farms, they must be made to pay, and produce a surplus over the costs of operation. It is a futile and foolish policy that would so burden enterprise, in whatever form it takes, as to cause a slowing down of economic effort. This fact must be kept in mind in formulating any scheme of taxation that will leave the producer little or no return above his cost of production—even including in the cost of production the wages of superintendence. For risk is inevitably associated with the productive process, and must receive its due reward. It is plain as a pikestaff that when taxation is carried up to the point where the producer retains only the costs of production, there is no reward for risk; and where there is no reward for risk, there is no incentive to enterprise, no incentive for introducing new methods, no incentive for throwing on the scrapheap obsolete machinery, and no incentive for saving. Under these conditions the man who has a fund of capital, great or small, may as well invest in mortgages, or tax-free securities wherever they can be found. The pure interest rate never has, and never will, afford incentive for audacity, for enterprise, for risk-taking in business.

This brings us to the root of the whole discussion, and brushes aside many of the sophistries that befog the controversy on the tariff, on income taxes, the tax on the unearned increment, and various other forms of land taxation. The fiscal problem is essentially simple in its formulation, although bristling with difficulties in programme and practice. Revenues for federal, provincial and municipal purposes are required, and will be needed after the war, in amounts greater than ever before: How shall they be secured without killing industry and commerce, and without harming agricultural interests? The problem is clear enough, and evident enough; but the answer exceedingly difficult. One fact, however, stands out above all others—taxation must not proceed to the extent of cutting the nerve of economic enterprise.

Mr. Otto Kahn, in the pamphlet already mentioned, suggests, by way of a partial answer, the imposition of a tax upon expenditures, as a supplement to the various taxes already in use. As Mr. Kahn points out, however, a tax on consumption must not be levied on foods and the necessities of life. Such a tax would be new to this continent; although we have always had taxes on consumption, indirectly, under the tariff, throughout our history. Nevertheless—and especially during these years of war—there seems abundant justification for the imposition of stamp taxes on all purchases of luxuries,—on pleasure cars, silks and satins, jewelry and all articles that are plainly beyond the scope of "necessaries." It is admitted that it would be difficult to define accurately the articles coming within the term "luxuries"; but at any rate no great obstacles lie in the way. Obviously, tobaccos, snuff, liquors, and so forth, would be exempted, as these are already taxed under the excise duties.

While consumption taxes would be altogether new in Canada and the United States, they have long been used



as a fiscal expedient on the European continent. France, indeed, in its municipal taxation, has for many years calculated tax-paying ability on the basis of "conspicuous expenditure." The householder that could afford to make a conspicuous display of wealth, under this theory, could also afford to pay a relatively heavier tax than those living more carefully. The subject is too big to discuss in all its

details at the present time; but sufficient has been said to indicate that the tax would involve little or no hardship; would be broad in its base, since it would cover so many expenditures; and that it would, above all, induce saving and divert demand from luxuries to necessities. And in checking extravagance, not the least valuable effects of such a tax would soon be apparent.

## INTEREST PAYMENTS ON VICTORY LOAN

Amount of Interest to be Paid June 1st Next Approximately \$15,000,000—Fact That Bonds are Largely Held in Canada Facilitates Payment of Interest

BY H. M. P. ECKARDT

(Author of "Manual of Canadian Banking.")

In connection with the Victory Loan there is but one more payment to be made. It is expected that this transaction will be handled without difficulty, as have been the preceding payments. Owing to the large amounts of subscriptions paid in full on January 2nd, the sums to be provided on the succeeding instalment dates were considerably cut down; but on the other hand there were a number of large subscribers who turned in old bonds for conversion and who have been meeting their payments, as they came due, out of proceeds of the converted bonds. These parties, in numerous instances, will require to find cash to meet the May instalments, and possibly there may be a more active demand for loans on that account. Thus in the course of another few weeks the financial markets will have finished the great task of providing the national government with \$400,000,000 of new money for war purposes. Then a month later, on June 1st, occurs the first distribution of interest to the holders of the bonds. This interest distribution will be the most important transaction of this kind which Canada has so far experienced.

### Conversion of Holdings.

As there are no details yet available regarding the amount of old bonds converted, it is not possible to give the amount of the pending distribution. However, there were outstanding \$350,000,000 of bonds belonging to the first, second and third war loans; and it appears probable that from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 of these outstanding bonds were turned in. The article on life insurance companies' investments in the war loans recently published by *The Monetary Times*, indicated that in not a few cases the large companies converted all or nearly all of their holdings; and it is understood that the industrial companies, brokers, bond dealers, municipalities, trust companies, and large individual holders generally followed the same policy. The inducement to convert was stronger than on any of the preceding occasions. Net return on the Victory bonds, as offered to subscribers, was higher than on the earlier loans, and in case of the Victory bonds the nominal rate, as printed on the coupons, is 5½ per cent., as against 5 per cent. specified in the first, second and third loans. If it be assumed that \$200,000,000 of old bonds were converted, that would make a total Victory loan issue of \$600,000,000 with annual interest charge of \$33,000,000; and if the conversions be taken as \$150,000,000, the yearly interest would be \$30,250,000. So it will be seen that even with the lower of the two estimates re conversion, the amount of interest payable on June 1st, will be approximately \$15,000,000. No other single interest or dividend payment made by the Dominion government or any Canadian corporation approaches this amount. The nearest approach to it is seen in the Canadian Pacific common stock dividend which calls for \$26,000,000 in four quarterly payments of \$6,500,000 each. In case of Canadian Pacific Railway's distribution the greater part must be remitted to other countries.

### Canadian Pacific Railway Securities.

Prior to the war something like two-thirds of the Canadian Pacific's common stock rested in Europe, mostly in the British Isles. Thus it was necessary to remit, roundly, \$17,000,000 yearly to the European holders, this outgo being in addition to a large proportion of the preferred stock dividends which amounted to a little over \$3,000,000 per year,

and the charges on the consolidated debenture stock, amounting to \$7,000,000 per year. Early in the war the British government shipped a considerable part of the British holdings of these Canadian Pacific Railway securities to New York, to serve as collateral to British loans there, and it may conceivably be the case that the arrangements made with the American bankers provided for remittance of the interest and dividends on these securities to New York instead of to London. If any such arrangement was made, it would not likely have a sensational effect on our exchange relations with the United States—since any large purchases here of sterling exchange by the Canadian Pacific Railway for dividend and interest payments due in Europe would probably be covered by the banks in the New York sterling market.

Owing to the fact that the Dominion government's interest payment on the Victory bonds is payable mostly to Canadian investors, the effort of financing the transaction is lessened. There will, of course, be some coupons collected by American holders, and these will involve a certain demand for New York funds; but as the Victory bonds are payable in Canada only, and not optionally in New York, as in the case of the third war loan, the American holders will apparently have to stand the loss in exchange, which will be no small item, if the premium on New York funds still rules well above 1 per cent. when the coupons mature.

### Interest on War Debt.

While the payment of interest on the war debt is considerably facilitated by reason of its being held so largely at home, there are some other considerations which deserve to be noticed. In order to enable themselves to finance the successive domestic war loans, and to make large direct advances to the Dominion and British governments for war purposes, the banks have been obliged to adopt a repressive attitude towards the industrial and mercantile customers who ordinarily have the call upon the greater part of the normal increase of bank funds. Customers who have always made good and profitable use of such credits as the banks accorded them, have been held down to small lines and many worthy customers have not been able to secure the credits needed for carrying on their businesses to best advantage. The banks make more profits through furnishing credits to their regular customers, and their position is sounder when their funds are not so largely advanced to one big borrower, even though that borrower be the government; but there has been no choice—duty imperatively called them to the aid of the government, and the business interests of the country were necessarily pushed aside. This indicates one way in which our industry and trade would benefit if it were possible or practicable to obtain a part at least of our national war credits in the United States. We could well afford to send the annual interest abroad if by so doing there was a considerable increase in the volume of funds available here for credits to our merchants, manufacturers, farmers, and others actively engaged in productive work.

### NEW PLATE MILL CONTRACT ADVANTAGEOUS

The plate mill contract with the government will benefit the Dominion Steel Corporation as well as the national industry of shipbuilding. It will ensure plates at reasonable cost, since the contract price of \$4.15 per hundred pounds for the first six months is less than one-third the price actually paid for plates imported from the United States during the last few days. This is the opinion in Montreal. The mill will be completed just within eighteen months at a cost of under five millions, and the capacity will be 100,000 tons annually, or double the government's minimum order.

Mr. C. F. Sise, chairman of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, died on April 9th.



## MORTGAGE LOANING SITUATION

### Decrease of \$13,000,000 in Loans Since 1914—Repayments and Government Displacements

"Between the close of 1914 and 1916, the first two full war years," said Mr. S. R. Tarr, editor of Canadian Finance, Winnipeg, at the meeting of the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association at Toronto, on March 25th, "mid-western mortgages on the books of lending corporations (loan, trust and insurance companies) decreased from \$276,109,246 to \$273,455,031, that is by \$2,654,215, or by a little under 1 per cent. During 1917 the decrease was undoubtedly much more pronounced. While nothing approaching complete information will be available for some months, the annual statements of over a dozen of the largest Canadian loaning institutions of all three classes show a drop of about 3½ per cent. in bulk of mortgage investments last year. These figures, of course, relate to all Canada. But the ratio of decrease would probably hold for the west. While repayments were doubtless proportionately larger on the prairies, owing to unprecedented monetary returns from agriculture, there was considerable new lending (as for instance by several Dutch companies) by way of loans in outlying homesteading districts. A 3½ per cent. decrease in 1917 would mean a drop of about \$9,500,000, making year-end institutional holdings of mortgages somewhere about \$264,000,000. Since 1914, therefore, the wartime falling-off to the end of 1917 has been over \$12,000,000, taking into account only institutional lending. Loans through private channels possibly fell off another \$1,000,000. Conservative estimating of the present grand total of prairie mortgage loans would bring a figure of something over \$285,000,000, city as well as farm, but not including implement company liens, etc., which latter have been pretty thoroughly cut down during the past two years of agricultural prosperity."

#### Affected by Government Loaning.

"Naturally enough, in view of phenomenal money returns from western crops, the farm mortgage situation has been one of repayment rather than of new loaning during recent months. The Manitoba situation especially has been affected by government loaning at lower rates than market conditions warrant, resulting in the paying off of loans from the companies, and the placing of mortgages with the government instead. As only \$620,000 (out of \$1,500,000 approved applications) was put out by the Manitoba farm loans board up to the end of 1917, the displacement has not yet been large. Nor is it likely that the total by the end of 1918 will be over one and one-half million dollars. But the after-war effect of this condition upon the supply of loan funds is certain to be deterrent to an extent far beyond the actual amount displaced. Idle company funds are now being diverted into other channels, notably government securities, and there will be much difficulty in attracting them back to compete in a mortgage field where business is done on a basis apart from money market conditions. The danger to the farmer is that, after the war, while the government itself will not be able to supply the volume of funds eventually required, the loan companies will, to a considerable extent, have been scared out.

#### Below-Cost Government Competition.

"But for such below-cost competition, present and prospective companies (in order to preserve their agency and administrative organizations intact) would prefer to keep funds in the west at lowered rates. As it is, they are seeking other fields. Alberta, recognizing the situation, has announced a decision not to enter the loan field under present conditions, and Saskatchewan has practically halted. Manitoba keeps at it, though it has been able to get less than \$200,000 from investors within its own borders for the Farm Loans Association. (The provincial treasurer in an optimistic moment told a meeting of life underwriters that the school children's savings alone throughout the province would make available over a quarter-million dollars for the scheme.) Saskatchewan did better and received subscriptions of something over \$750,000 to its greater production loan. With no further local funds immediately in sight and realizing (as Manitoba has failed to do) the absurdity of lending at a lower rate than has to be paid by the government itself, the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Board has been advising applicants that no further loans can be made in the meantime—the 6½ per cent. rate promised being manifestly out of line with market conditions. Manitoba, however, blindly continues putting out money at

6 per cent., a rate originally based on supposed government ability to borrow at 5 per cent., while recent short-term borrowing has cost the province 7¼ per cent.

"Conducted on sound business lines, government mortgage lending to western Canada's farmers might quite well find justification. There were those in the loan company ranks optimistic enough to hope, when the Manitoba Farm Loans Association was first proposed, that this new development in the loaning field would increase the future incoming of capital, as well as tend to lower rates, for the reason that the government's own participation in the business might put an end to legislative tampering with the security underlying mortgage contracts. Loan company representatives on the joint committee of commerce and agriculture joined in its unanimous vote approving of government mortgage lending, if on sound business lines. Conservative lending institutions prefer a lower rate with assured security to a high rate with considerable risk of loss and of costly delays.

"It is but fair to say that real legislative progress was made a year ago in removing some of the disabilities complained of by lenders and borrowers alike. But it is to be feared that any gain to the Manitoba situation in this particular is more than offset by the provincial treasurer's refusal to recognize any change in world-wide monetary conditions, and by the associations continuing to lend to farmers at a rate of 6 per cent., based upon a supposition that money could be obtained at 5 per cent. and that 1 per cent. would more than cover all administration charges. As to administration costs, no definite information was vouchsafed in the meagre interim report given at the recent session of the Manitoba legislature. But it is known that British Columbia incurred an operating loss of over 3 per cent. under its initial government plan of lending to farmers at 6½ per cent. Since reorganization of its system it has been found necessary for that province to raise its rate to 7½ per cent.

#### Robbing the Future of Needed Funds.

"Given a fair field and wholesome but not destructive competition, lending companies would be able to go on putting out their available funds with advantage to all, when the borrowing demand again begins to increase. But it spells future trouble to the province as a whole for the government to hand out at 6 per cent. to first-comers certain limited funds obtainable at a low rate that bears no relation to ruling interest. It cannot be kept up, unless at a large direct loan to taxpayers, rural as well as urban. The doing of it even temporarily must tend to divert the attention of lenders to the other fields where there is no government competition, or where (as in Alberta and Saskatchewan) it is to bear some relation to actual money market conditions.

#### Difficulties in Compiling Statistics.

"Any attempt to compile comparative tables relating to mortgage loans in the three prairie provinces is beset by manifold difficulties. The province of Manitoba prints no official detailed figures whatever as to institutional investments. The other two provinces' figures are differently tabulated in various respects. It is surely high time that full and uniform information as to classes of investments and sources from which they come should be given by all provinces. For seven years Canadian finance has endeavored (by getting into communication with government departments and with the loaning companies) to tabulate the mid-west's investments coming through institutional channels. Its best efforts have failed to achieve accuracy, and the results here submitted are only approximate. Some of the difficulties arise from government returns lumping together in some cases all investments—mortgages, real estate holdings, policy loans, stocks, bonds, etc. It would only befog matters to enter into explanations of the adjustments made in arriving at the final figures presented, covering about 400 institutions in all. This much may be said of them, that they are the only systematic attempt made in any quarter at a joint compilation, and that, over a series of years, they give a fair idea of the investment trend in the prairie provinces."

The clearing house committee of the Chicago Clearing House Association has adopted a resolution recommending to banks that on loans made for the purchase of Liberty bonds the rate be 4¼ per cent. for the first 90 days and 5 per cent. for the succeeding 90 days.



# Monetary Times

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## TAXATION TANGLE IN THE WEST

Notwithstanding the gloomy predictions concerning the financial soundness of western municipalities, and notably of the cities, indulged in a few years ago, the West is coming to the fore with flying colors. There never was any real difficulty, worth the mentioning, in the financial affairs of the rural municipalities; but conditions were quite otherwise with respect to some of the cities and towns of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The important centres are making rapid headway in setting their financial affairs in order; but to do so it has required strict regulation of expenditures and the careful collection of revenues from taxation.

As is well known, both Alberta and Saskatchewan made large use of the so-called single tax in their municipal fiscal affairs before the outbreak of war. This did not mean that the single tax was relied upon exclusively, even in Edmonton and Vancouver, as a source of income, but that it was possible to exempt improvements in part from the burden of taxation. This permission was made use of extensively; and the burden on real estate shifted to a considerable extent, to land. All went well while the real estate boom lasted; but with the rapid decline in urban land values which culminated with the declaration of war, it was plainly seen that the cities and towns could no longer depend for a stable income sufficient to cover fixed and current expenditures, on the taxation of land values. Within the past year the provincial government of Saskatchewan appointed Professor Haig, of Columbia University, New York, to make a survey of urban taxation in the province, and to present recommendations for a revision of the existing system.

While Professor Haig's report is a carefully prepared document, presenting a clear view of actual conditions in the province, there is nothing new or striking in his recommendations. He recommends that the tax burden be shifted as rapidly as possible from unimproved lands to

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buildings; and that each class of property—land and buildings—be taxed according to its faculty, or ability to pay. Should the provincial government legislate in that direction it will relieve those real estate speculators who have clung desperately to their holdings during the past hard years. Moreover, the shifting of the tax burden, in greater measure, to improvements will undoubtedly result in providing a surer and more stable income to the urban municipalities; but it is equally plain that this burden will ultimately rest upon rent payers. This may be just and equitable; but at the same time there seems no sufficient reason for passing legislation as a measure of relief for those speculators who plunged in times of prosperity and now find the burden hard to bear.

One lesson worth while, at least, has been taught the people of Canada, whether of the prairie provinces or elsewhere—that a workable taxation scheme is to be found only in applying the principle of levying rates according to ability to pay. The single tax is no open sesame. Land, like other property, must fluctuate in value as long as risk is inherent in business activity; and if it fluctuates in value, the buoyant revenues that induce reckless financing in flush years may not be available in times of depression. Less reliance upon speculation, and the greater exertion of real productive power, is the *sine qua non* for ultimate economic success for the whole Dominion.

## WESTERN IMMIGRATION AND LAND SALES

The record of Canadian Pacific land sales tells a remarkable story of western recovery. In the fiscal year ending June, 1915, the first year of war, the company's sales had fallen to 231,297 acres with aggregate sale price of \$3,742,115. During the next fiscal period (ending June, 1916) the sales increased to 390,715 acres with sale price of \$6,126,108. The next period is the half year ending December, 1916, and the results for this six months nearly equalled the business done in the whole of the preceding year—the sales being 328,574 acres and the



selling value \$5,295,345. Throughout 1917 the increased activity was fully maintained, the record for the 12 months ending December 31st being 789,055 acres, with total sale price of \$14,330,811. Reports now coming down from the West are that the Canadian Pacific land offices are doing a record-breaking business. The tide of American settlers, which reached its height in the year ending March, 1913, when 139,000 people came in from the neighboring country, had steadily declined during the three succeeding years. In 1914 the Americans settling in Canada numbered 107,530; in 1915, 59,779; and in 1917 (year to March 31st), 36,937. During the year ending March, 1918, there was a substantial increase, and the newspaper dispatches from western centres state that most of the newcomers thronging the land offices recently are Americans—from California, the Middle West and New England.

It is, of course, well understood that the revival in Canadian Pacific land sales and in immigration from the United States is mainly due to the high price of wheat. Assured of getting around \$2 per bushel for what they can produce in 1918, and confident that the prices realized in 1919 and 1920 will also be satisfactory, those having experience in farming naturally turn their attention to the cheap lands of our prairie provinces. Nowhere in the United States can lands of this quality be purchased at the Canadian prices. In most cases the prices current on the other side of the boundary line are from two to four times as great as in Saskatchewan and Alberta. This movement of Americans into Canada promises to have an important effect on our grain production in 1918 and 1919. Many of the new settlers have planned to break some land and plant a crop during the present spring; and it is certain that their efforts will result in a substantial increase of the area seeded in 1919. A satisfactory feature of the new immigration movement is that it has attained its volume in spite of the relatively poor yields of 1916 and 1917. In many parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan the farmers in those two years received but a small yield of grain per acre. If under those circumstances the high prices attracted many settlers from the United States, we may reasonably anticipate that the combination of a big crop and high prices, when it materializes, will have a pronounced effect in building up the agricultural population of Western Canada. The favorable conditions under which the farmers have worked since taking off their last harvest have created a general expectation that the combination here referred to may be experienced in 1918.

#### SAVINGS BANK CHECKING ACCOUNTS

In view of the recent intimations to the effect that the banks have been considering a change of practice in regard to allowing savings bank customers to draw cheques upon their accounts, bank depositors have been discussing the probable effects of such a change. The savings bank checking account is of comparatively recent origin so far as the Canadian chartered banks are concerned. It is largely a result of banking competition and of the policy of establishing numerous branch offices in the residential and retail sections of the larger cities. To the average householder living uptown, the privilege of having a savings account at a bank a few doors away on which cheques might be issued payable anywhere in the city, has had a strong appeal. The branches in the cities, outside of the financial district, have thousands of these accounts, many of which are carried for no other reason than that of issuing two or three cheques per month for

the purpose of paying the larger items of household expense. These savings bank checking accounts have been one of the main factors in developing the deposits of the city branches far beyond what they would have been if no such privilege existed. Thus they have been a factor in encouraging thrift and economical habits.

Because of their importance as deposit-builders, it is scarcely to be expected that the savings bank checking accounts will be abolished. Many branch managers would interpose a strenuous opposition to any proposals for doing away with them entirely. If the privilege were abolished, it is probable that a considerable number of the savings accounts bearing interest would be transferred to the current account ledgers, the interest payments ceasing. Hundreds of people have been educated to pay their accounts by cheque, and if they cannot do this by means of savings accounts they would do it by means of current accounts. But it may be taken for granted that a goodly number of the savings customers who have become accustomed to issuing a few cheques per month will never go back to the old method of attending in person at the bank to draw out the actual currency and then pay their larger monthly bills by cash. This would be a backward step, and it would not economize the labor in the bank. It is far better and more economical for all parties to have payments made by cheque, providing the amounts are not too small.

On the other hand, it is clear that many of the customers who have checking accounts in the savings department abuse their privilege—through issuing too many cheques. A savings bank account should not be active. Many bankers consider that if there is a steady balance of from \$200 to \$300, the bank can properly allow three or four cheques per month; but that accounts through which numerous cheques are passed should be in the current ledger, even if a fairly large balance is carried. In case of parties having large balances who wish to issue numerous cheques, the banks usually arrange for them to carry their funds in the current account ledger, stipulating for a free balance large enough to cover the cost of operating the account and give a profit; or the dormant portion of the balance may go into the savings ledger and an amount sufficient to carry the checking account is kept at all times in the current ledger.

#### INCREASE IN FIRE INSURANCE RATES

Many readers must have been interested in the announcement in the daily papers referring to increases in rates made by the fire insurance companies.

The fire insurance companies operating in the United States have followed the plan of making a general increase of 10 per cent. upon all the rates which they had been charging prior to the first of this year, and when the companies here recognized that an increase in rates was necessary, it was at first proposed to follow that plan, but after full consideration of the situation, it was decided that it would be better to increase rates in certain districts where the fires had been unusually prevalent and upon certain classes of risks where the losses have been frequent and severe. There have also been increases made in some towns where the fire apparatus has not been kept in good order.

The statistics furnished to the Dominion government during the last few years, of the premiums received and losses paid by insurance companies in the different provinces, show that in Ontario particularly the companies have been losing money. Taking into consideration the present high cost of building and for replacement of



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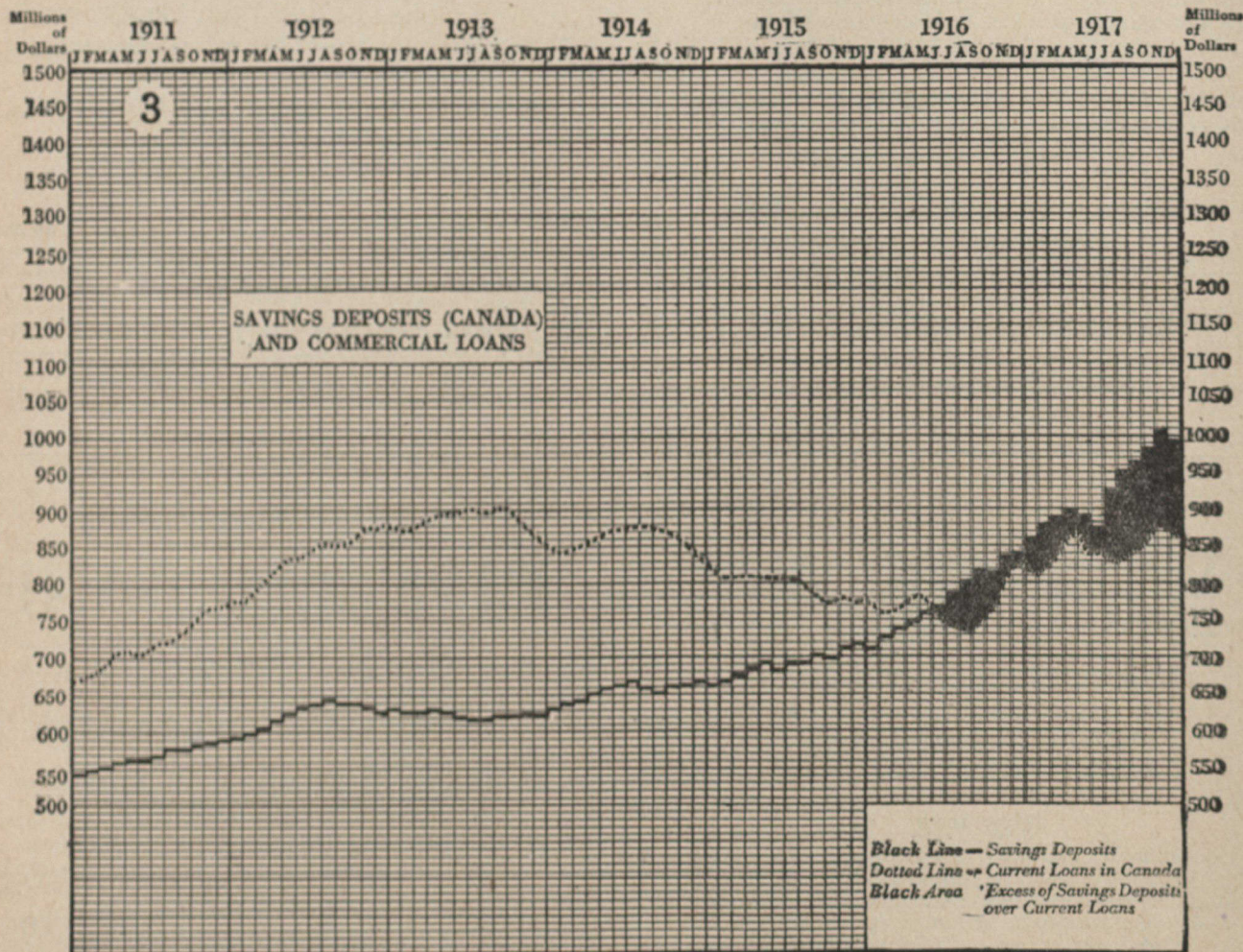
machinery and stock it entails upon insurance companies much heavier losses from a fire than would have been the case before the war, coupled too with the fact that there is undoubtedly an incendiary danger which, while perhaps a more severe hazard upon certain properties, is still a hazard upon all. There is also the very general employment of aliens and of men with little experience in the particular business in which they are engaged, all of which constitute a decided increase in the hazard which is being shown by the abnormal number of fires which have occurred in all parts of Canada, especially in Ontario, during the last few months.

It must be admitted by everyone that the insurance companies must receive a sufficient premium to keep them

in a thoroughly solvent condition and that requirement is, if anything, more necessary now than was ever the case in the past.

The increase in rates will not apply at all to some large classes of risks in the community, such as private residences and ordinary stores in well-protected cities and towns. Where any increase has been made it is believed that it is fully justified by the changed conditions arising out of the war and from the heavy losses that have been already sustained. The method adopted in dealing with the abnormal situation is undoubtedly preferable to that of a general advance upon all rates which was the policy pursued in the United States by the insurance companies where they were confronted with a similar condition.

### Relation of Savings Deposits to Commercial Loans



**T**HROUGH the courtesy of Messrs. Greenshields and Company, we are able to present in diagrammatic form some interesting comparisons between savings deposits in Canada and commercial loans. The following comment concerning the diagram is taken from the Monthly Review issued by this investment house.

One of the danger signals to Canadian business in 1912-13 was the marked decrease in savings deposits while current loans continued to expand. As savings deposits are the basis on which the banks make advances to business, the banks were forced to take in sail; business expansion halted and some depression set in.

The radical change in the situation existing then and now is shown in the chart given above. The curve

of savings deposits has caught up with and crossed the curve of current loans and the black area depicts what could ordinarily be considered as the excess of the banks' loaning power for commercial purposes. Because of the large profits of the past few years, business is financing its needs at a period of the greatest activity in the history of Canada, with prices for labor and material abnormally high, with little more assistance from the banks than in 1912. Meanwhile, the increase in savings deposits is to be reckoned in hundreds of millions.

Because of this excess of loaning power, the banks have been able to make large advances to the Imperial government, continuing a flow of orders to Canada which became threatened by Britain's problems in finding means for payment.



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BY A. T. DRUMMOND, LL.D.

*(This is the first of a series of three articles on the above subject to appear in "The Monetary Times.")*

Canada is, at present, on the threshold of great changes in its relations to the Empire, in its methods of government, in its foreign trade, in the applications of science to industrial activity, in social conditions, and, we hope, in the determination to hereafter maintain only the highest moral standards in politics, business and domestic life. There never has been a period in its history when its governments had such splendid opportunities lying before them, of guiding these changes wisely into right channels. The government of the country is, however, a business, and, as such, must be conducted on business principles, and by men not only fitted by training and experience for the work, but possessing initiative and breadth of view. And here is where, under our political systems, it largely fails.

#### The Failure of the Party System of Government.

For long years, the party spirit has been promoted among the people by political leaders and by the press, and it has led to conditions in government which need a deeply cutting remedy. Let us, for a moment, look at past results as developed in the constituencies and thereafter in the government. Men who had attached themselves to one or other of the so-called political parties, and whose recommendations too often were that they had strong lungs, a ready flow of language and plausible reasons to give on the public platform for their party's attitude on public questions, were nominated by party associations, and were, as a rule, the sole candidates presented to the people for election to parliament. Men of independent views, wedded to neither party, and anxious only for honest, progressive government, were rarely encouraged. For the time being, a union government at Ottawa, one of the results of the war, has admitted of a partial fusion, which, it is to be hoped will become more pronounced as experience is gained, but throughout the country, the party organizations are still maintained. Under such conditions attending representation, it is not unnatural that, among those accustomed to the platform, lawyers in large numbers should enter parliament, and that not a few should find their way into leading positions in the cabinets of both the provinces and the Dominion. Most of these positions require men of initiative, of business training, and of experience in special lines of work, and lawyers, whose training and habits of thought lie more in the direction of precedents and statutory authority, than of personal initiative, and whose experiences of business methods are necessarily somewhat restricted, can hardly fill these important positions with that foresight and business precision which the future outlook of the country requires. And this applies equally to many other holders, from time to time, of cabinet portfolios, whose appointments have been made, not because of their special knowledge of the subjects which the positions involve, but largely because, both in and out of parliament, they have diligently served their party. Fortunately, in the past, there have been some men of exceptional ability in the country's service. There is here a pressing need for reform that will go to the very base of the party system as developed with us, and of appointments to cabinet positions. The establishment of union government affords an opportunity for reconsidering the whole system of government by party, as to whether it has not only failed to secure permanently efficient administration, but has produced discordant divisions among the people which interfered with independent thinking on national problems, and has often been inimical to the country's best progress.

#### A Suggestive System of Government.

A compromise between Canadian and the United States methods of government is suggestive, under which, very briefly put, the premier, who would be elected, for the life of parliament, by the country's representatives from among themselves, would select his cabinet, not from among these representatives, but from among the best business men of the country. Those thus chosen for portfolios would give

their undivided time and ability to the country's affairs, each in his own department, uninfluenced by political or any other considerations, but perhaps, in certain cases, might be represented in parliament, during its sittings, by parliamentary under-secretaries of state, chosen by the premier from among the members, for the purpose of affording information to the members on departmental matters. The members, elected by their constituents, not for party considerations, but for their past record of character and ability, would enter parliament, each as an independent unit, unpledged as to his vote, and under no obligation except to bring his best thought and judgment to bear on the measures and issues introduced. Party organizations will regard such a system as Utopian and impossible of practical effect, but there is a very large and important body of electors, wedded to neither party, who are practically disfranchised under the present system, and who will welcome some system which will bring business initiative and energy into the country's affairs, and honest, careful administration, untrammelled by party, sectional or racial considerations. Proportional representation would not be thought of under such a system.

#### British Emigration and Concentration on the Land.

It is most desirable that Canada should foster immigration of the progressive Anglo-Saxon type, rather than, as hitherto, seek so largely to have its factories in the east and its western farms occupied by the unskilled and uneducated masses from central and southern Europe, who settling so often in communities by themselves, have raised serious problems in language, in education, and in moral standards. State directed emigration to the Dominions and colonies of the Empire will hereafter be a policy of the British government, and there is thus afforded a valuable opportunity for wise co-operation now with it by our Dominion and provincial governments in a general immigration policy, to take effect at once when peace is assured, and under which a fair share of this emigration from the British Isles will be attracted to Canada, instead of, as in past years, flowing to the United States there to aid in developing the resources and wealth of that country.

Hitherto, the desire of the Dominion government to attract population to the western prairies, has led to the settlers receiving free grants of 160 acres, and to their being allowed to locate wherever land was available. The result has been that these settlers have necessarily found themselves placed from at least one half-mile to one mile from each other, whilst very many went from 20 to 30 miles from the railways in the hope that in time some branch line would be built into their district. Few of them could cultivate even one-half of their 160 acres grant, and thus, not only was social life between them largely impossible, but even around each railway town, the number of settlers was so few, and so much of the land was lying uncultivated, that the business of the town was limited, and the grain raised was not one-half of what it could have been. If the free grants were reduced to 80 acres, which the British immigrants would consider large, and a policy of concentration were adopted, the number of settlers around each town could be doubled, and the business of the town, including grain deliveries, correspondingly increased, whilst social conditions among the settlers would be greatly improved, land values would increase, and the distance from the town would for most of the settlers be greatly diminished. It is not too late for the governments with their remaining Crown lands to prevent a repetition of what is now a marked detriment to the prosperity of the hundreds of towns and villages on the western prairies, and to the social and material advantages of the settlers themselves.

#### Fertilizing of the Land.

Agriculture is considered one of the bases of wealth in Canada, and both the Dominion and provincial governments, recognizing its importance, have special departments organized to assist in its development. The virgin soil of the country, especially of our vast western prairies, is rich in those chemical constituents that, with the climate, result in crops ideal in quantity and quality. When, however, the soil is gradually deprived of these constituents by continued cropping, year after year, without artificially returning them to it, both the quantity and quality of grain, vegetable and other products deteriorate. In the early days of Manitoba, the farmers there freely claimed to obtain 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, and much of this was graded No. 1 Hard, which gave a reputation to the grains from that province. Now, nearly 40 years afterwards, the average production to the acre for the whole province is under 16 bushels, and not much of



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## The Standard Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend Notice No. 110

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending 30th of April, 1918, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City and at its Branches on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of May, to Shareholders of record of the 20th of April, 1918.

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

Toronto, March 23rd, 1918.



# MERCHANTS BANK

## OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

**Paid-up Capital, \$7,000,000    Total Deposits (Dec. 1917), \$103,000,000**  
**Reserve Funds, 7,421,292    Total Assets (Dec. 1917), 136,000,000**



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The satisfactory service which the Merchants Bank renders to Business Houses, in the matter of collecting Notes, Drafts and other financial papers, is due to the number and strategic location of its branches throughout Canada, and the efficient system in force.

Special attention is given to collections; returns are promptly made and credited; losses are often prevented by the care and thoroughness with which we do this part of our work.

**236 Branches and Agencies in Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific**  
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it reaches in quality the higher standard of years before. Even in Ontario, the average of last summer per acre, was for fall wheat only 23 bushels, and for spring wheat 21 bushels. No doubt each year brings unforeseen climatic causes which, sometimes in one and sometimes in another section, reduces the general average, but the plain fact remains that continued cropping, without sufficient, or, in so many cases, any compensating return to the soil, has resulted in a diminution of results per acre so large as not to be creditable to either the self-interest or the intelligence of the Canadian farmer. The different governments have been desirous of having larger areas placed under crop, but the real want is a larger production on the presently cultivated areas. What the governments should do in the interests of not only the farmers themselves, but of the consumers of their products in this country as well as in other countries which depend on us for food, is to promptly see that ample quantities are available of cheap, standardized fertilizers, concentrated, or at least freed from all unnecessary associated minerals which would only increase the cost of transportation to the farms; and that, under some well thought out system, for which our various experimental farms and agricultural colleges would furnish the basal facts, farmers would be compelled, as in Great Britain, to use fertilizers in given quantities according to the crops to be raised. There would be no hardship in this, but a clear advantage to the farmer himself, as well as to the country, in greatly enlarged production, better quality in the products, and much higher net cash returns. In thousands of the leases of English and Scotch farms, provision is carefully made under which given quantities of fertilizers have to be periodically applied to the soil by the tenant. And what is the result?—a production of wheat from two to two and a half times per acre what Canada's average last year was. And with the lower price here, the Canadian farmer cannot afford that enormous difference. His land originally came from the Crown as a free grant or at a mere nominal price, with the object of having it cultivated, and as our food supplies depend on this cultivation, there is an implied trust attached to the land that its fertility will be maintained. To compel the use of fertilizers is no curtailment of liberty, but is merely requiring the farmer to live up, not only to his own self-interest, but to his duty to the land itself and to the nation.

#### RAILROAD EARNINGS

The following is a statement of earnings and expenses of the Canadian Northern Railway for the month of February, 1918:—

	1918.	1917.	Inc. or dec.
Total gross earnings..	\$ 2,691,000	\$ 2,358,600	+ \$ 332,400
Operating expenses ...	3,171,400	2,250,400	+ 921,000
Net earnings .....	480,400	108,200	— 588,600
Aggregate gross earnings from July 1st	27,263,100	26,822,700	+ 440,400
Aggregate net earnings from July 1st	2,270,700	6,886,400	— 4,606,700

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada's reports for the year ended December 31st last are as follows:—

	1917.	Increase.
Gross receipts .....	£10,725,500	£ 905,800
Working expenses .....	9,002,900	1,774,900
Net receipts .....	£ 1,722,600	*£ 869,100
Balance of income from rentals and hire of equipment .....	68,000	5,600
Total net revenue .....	£ 1,790,600	*£ 863,500
Net revenue charges, less credits ..	1,496,700	*417,900
Balance .....	£ 293,900	*£ 445,600
G.T. West debit .....	95,200	214,400
Det., G. H. and Mil. debit .....	143,600	103,400
Tol., Sag. and Mus. debit .....	28,800	126,000
Surplus .....	£ 26,300	*£ 776,000

\*Decrease.

#### RECENT FIRES

##### The Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Fire Losses and Insurance

- Aylmer, Ont.**—April 1—Farmhouse, owned by Geo. Lee, was destroyed. Estimated loss, \$2,100.
- Cayuga, Ont.**—March 26—Oil-house at the Grand Trunk Railway station was destroyed.
- Cooksville, Ont.**—March 27—Home of Frank Harris was damaged.
- East Toronto, Ont.**—March 28—Two dwellings on Napier Street were damaged.
- Elgin, Man.**—April 1—The Elgin Hotel, owned by G. Fuller, was damaged. Estimated loss, \$26,000.
- Fairbank, Ont.**—April 2—House of George Thompson, Thornton Avenue, was destroyed. Estimated loss, \$2,500.
- Halifax, N.S.**—March 31—The King Edward Hotel was destroyed. Estimated loss, \$30,000.
- Hamilton, Ont.**—April 4—Warehouse of the Eagle Spinning Mills Company and 552 bales of cotton were destroyed. Estimated damage to contents, \$100,000; to building, \$10,000.
- Kingsclear, N.B.**—March 25—Residence of Geo. Francis was destroyed.
- London, Ont.**—April 7—Showcase works and saw mill of D. H. Gillies Company were damaged. Estimated loss, \$13,000.
- Montreal, Que.**—March 29—Block of tenements in Bordeaux Street, between Carriere and Dandurand Streets, was damaged.
- Newbury, Ont.**—March 26—The Royal Exchange building was destroyed.
- Port Arthur, Ont.**—March 31—An express car on Canadian Pacific Railway train No. 1 was destroyed.
- Raleigh, Ont.**—March 29—Parish house of St. Patrick's Church was destroyed.
- Rawden, Que.**—March 31—Mills of the Miner Lumber Company, Limited, were destroyed. Estimated loss, \$50,000.
- St. David Ridge, N.B.**—March 24—House of Emery Thompson was destroyed. Estimated loss, \$3,000.
- St. John, N.B.**—March 26—Upper story and roof of the W. H. Thorne and Company's plant was destroyed. Estimated damage to building, \$10,000; to stock, \$30,000.
- Vancouver, B.C.**—April 1—The Orpheum Theatre was damaged. Estimated loss, \$15,000.
- West Lorne, Ont.**—April 1—Barn of Neil J. Campbell was destroyed. Estimated loss, \$1,000.
- West Zorra, Ont.**—March 31—Barn and twenty-four tons of hay, owned by John Mundy, were destroyed.
- Windsor, Ont.**—March 28—The Herenden Hotel was damaged. Estimated loss, \$4,000.
- Toronto, Ont.**—March 28—Paul Reuben's clothing shop on Yonge Street was damaged. Estimated loss, \$1,000.
- March 31—One of the buildings of the Jefferson Glass Company's plant at 388 Carlaw Avenue was destroyed. Estimated loss, \$30,000. Building of Barrett and Company on Berkeley Street was damaged. Estimated loss, \$1,500.
- April 2—Sheds and slips of the Thor Iron Works, at the foot of Bathurst Street, were destroyed. Estimated damage to plans and blueprints, \$200,000; to building and contents, \$100,000. Cause, defective wiring.
- April 3—Plant of the Chemical Products Company, of 148 Van Horne Street, was destroyed. Estimated loss, \$40,000.
- April 6—The Galena-Signal Oil Company's plant was destroyed. Estimated loss, \$130,000.

#### MONEY MARKETS

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

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N.Y. funds .....	1 21-32	1 11-16	.....
Montreal funds .....	Par.	Par.	36-34
Sterling—			
Demand .....	4.8340	4.8365	4.86
Cable trans. ....	4.8440	4.8470	4.87

Sterling demand, 4.7545.

Bank of England rate, 5 per cent.



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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	19,524,300.00
	\$ 53,423,600.00
AGGREGATE ASSETS 30th SEPT., 1917	\$285,767,140.00



J. RUSSELL FRENCH, General Manager

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ESTABLISHED 1865

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Burlington	" North End	Oakville	" Spadina
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Carievale	Loreburn	Mortlach	Tuxford

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#### BRITISH COLUMBIA



## FOOD PRODUCTION PROBLEM

### Two Aspects: Immediate Necessities as War Measure; World Need After Peace

The problem of production which is occupying the attention of most of the prominent men of the world is ably discussed by Mr. Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator. He says: "Our great department of agriculture has primarily the duty of education in production, but it falls upon the food administration to keep in constant touch with the food demands of our own people and the needs of the allies and other nations, and to arrive at broad conclusions as to what is required from the American producer in order to serve these combined interests during the war. It is this aspect of food supplies that I wish to treat in asking your co-operation in an effort to increase the livestock of this country. In considering the production of food from the world point of view, we can obtain clarity of vision if we divide our foodstuffs roughly into bread grains, meats and fats, and fodder grains. This classification is based less upon chemistry and agriculture than upon the commerce of food.

"There are two aspects from which we can consider this problem: The first is the aspect of our immediate necessities as a war measure, and the second, the broader aspect of the world need after peace; for conditions growing out of the war disturbance to production will have the most material effect on the whole agriculture of the world for many years subsequent to peace. But in order to arrive at some proper conclusions as to our immediate problem, we need to review the present situation as to world food supplies and the necessary reactions we must obtain to remedy the weakness in this situation.

"The first commodity for consideration must be wheat—the predominant bread grain. Our rye takes a very minor part in bread making, for our total export possibilities are only 20,000,000 bushels. From a European breadstuff point of view, the other cereals are substitutes to be used in mixing with wheat, and a certain amount of wheat is essential.

#### Tables Illustrating World Situation.

Table 1.—Wheat situation in France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium.

	Bushels.
Three-year prewar average imports from United States .....	79,426,000
Three-year prewar average imports from Canada .....	112,900,000
Three-year prewar average imports from elsewhere .....	188,478,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>380,804,000</b>
Average production .....	590,675,000
Estimated production for 1917 .....	393,770,000
1917 deficiency .....	196,905,000
Total imports required to maintain normal consumption .....	577,709,000

Table 2.—Estimated export surplus of wheat in various countries from 1917 planting.

	Bushels.
United States .....	80,000,000
Canada .....	150,000,000
<b>Total North American surplus .....</b>	<b>230,000,000</b>
<b>Australia:</b>	
Present surplus .....	120,000,000
New-crop surplus .....	120,000,000
<b>India:</b>	
Present surplus .....	50,000,000
New-crop surplus .....	70,000,000
Argentina: Estimated surplus from January harvest .....	180,000,000
<b>Total, other supplies .....</b>	<b>540,000,000</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>770,000,000</b>

"There is therefore, ample promise of a supply without effort on our part if shipping were available to transport it. But the world's shipping is already too short to afford sufficient tonnage to traverse the longer routes, and the bulk of the load thus falls upon North America. The journey to Australia and India requires three times the time of the one to North America and thus three times as many ships to trans-

port the same quantity. Furthermore, the American route is best protected.

"The problem is thus simply one of ships. If ample shipping existed, there would be no need for saving or increased production of wheat on the part of the American people. But, on the other hand, if we can produce such economies in consumption and such stimulation of production in the United States and Canada as will enable us to feed the allies absolutely from this continent, and thus enable them in the final analysis to live without sending a ship farther afield than our Atlantic seaboard, we can resist the submarine indefinitely. There is, however, another phase to this accumulation of wheat in isolated markets. If peace should come, a large number of ships in military transport will be released, and this wheat, of course, will be available to Europe and will come into immediate competition with the American wheat. As you will see from the tables, it represents more than the necessary supply for the allies and is, with Russian wheat, an ample supply for all Europe, Germany and Austria included.

#### Crop Insurance for 1918 Wheat Growers.

"For this reason it was felt that if we were to ask the American farmer to expand largely his acreage in wheat, he should have some assurance that he would not do so at his own loss, if peace intervened. Congress therefore gave a guarantee of \$2 per bushel at primary terminal markets as to the 1918 harvest. This guarantee does not apply to the 1917 harvest; and, while the United States food administration has developed a method by which, so long as the food administration lasts, the farmer may receive an assurance of \$2.20 on the basis of the Chicago terminal market for his 1917 wheat, I would like to have it clear to every farmer in the United States that the food administration by-law comes to an end with peace. So if peace should come between now and the 1918 harvest there will be a period in which no guarantees exist, and in which the price of wheat may fall much below present prices, due to competition from the more distant countries.

"Even if carried over, 1917 wheat will not fall within the 1918 guarantee, and it therefore must be of prime interest to the American farmer to get his 1917 wheat into the market at the earliest moment. This statement is made not that I anticipate early peace, but to issue a warning that by failure to get his wheat to market the farmer would be absolutely gambling on the continuation of the war, with nothing to gain by withholding his 1917 wheat and all to lose should peace arrive.

#### Price Should Depend on Harvest.

"With the stimulation of \$2 wheat, we are going to have a very much increased acreage in 1918. If climatic conditions are right, we should have 1,000,000,000 bushels. If the war continues, this wheat will be vitally necessary; but if the war should come to an end, there will be no foreign market for at least 400,000,000 bushels of this wheat. The government must then take over the wheat and probably find a market for it at a very great loss. I should anticipate that the government may lose from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 on this wheat guaranty if peace arrives before the 1918 harvest is marketed.

"And, now, I would like to say frankly that I have felt from the beginning that the stimulation of the production of wheat for 1918 could have been obtained in perfect justice to the farmer if the guaranty had been given simply on the basis of a return on capital and labor, so that the price would depend upon the character of the harvest.

"This does not mean that the farmer would not receive more than the minimum in case war continued; but, in case of a good harvest and peace intervened, the government would have been saved several hundreds of millions of dollars if the guaranty had been placed on this footing, and justice would still have been done to the farmer. However, the guaranty has been fixed. It is an insurance against the submarine, and any estimate of what it may cost we must leave to the future.

"We may summarize the bread-grain position by saying that for the 1917 harvest we must economize in consumption, and for 1918 we have an assurance, as far as law can give it, of large production. Every indication of the planting of winter wheat points to a large increase next year."

Mr. C. E. L. Jarvis, fire insurance man and one of the best-known adjusters in Eastern Canada, died recently after a brief illness.



# Northern Crown Bank

HEAD OFFICE .. WINNIPEG  
 Capital (authorized) \$6,000,000 Capital (paid up) \$1,431,200  
 Rest and Undivided Profits \$920,302

A general banking business transacted at all branches

**DIRECTORS**

PRESIDENT Capt. Wm. Robinson  
 VICE-PRESIDENT Jno. Stovel  
 W. R. Bawlf Sir D. C. Cameron, K.C.M.G. E. F. Hutchings  
 A. McTavish Campbell Geo. Fisher

**BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA**

<b>ALBERTA</b>	Miniota	Borden	Manor
Calgary	Pierson	Brock	Marengo
Edmonton	Pipstone	Cadillac	Maymont
High River	Rathwell	Dubuc	Moose Jaw
Red Deer	St. Boniface	Dunblane	Nokomis
	Ste. Rose du Lac	Dundurn	Plato
<b>B. COLUMBIA</b>	Somerset	Duval	Ponteix
Ashcroft	Sperling	Earl Grey	Portreeve
Marpole	Steinbach	Fiske	Prelate
Quesnel	Stonewall	Fleming	Qu'Appelle
Steveston	WINNIPEG	Foam Lake	Quill Lake
VANCOUVER	Portage Ave.	Glen Ewen	Regina
Hastings St.	and Fort St.	Govan	Rockhaven
Mt. Pleasant	Portage and	Hanley	Rush Lake
Victoria	Sherbrooke	Harris	Saltcoats
	Main & Selkirk	Holdfast	Saskatoon
	William and	Imperial	Scotsguard
	Sherbrooke	Kenaston	Sedley
<b>MANITOBA</b>		Kinley	Sheho
Arden	<b>SASKAT-</b>	Lancer	Stornoway Stn.
Beausejour	<b>CHEWAN</b>	Langham	Swift Current
Binscarth	Alameda	Laura	Venn
Brandon	Allan	Liberty	Viscount
Crandall	Aneroid	Lloydminster	Waldeck
Glenboro	Balcarres	Lockwood	Wymark
La Riviere	Bladworth	Macoun	
Melita			

**BRANCHES IN EASTERN CANADA**

<b>ONTARIO</b>	Enterprise	<b>OTTAWA</b>	<b>TORONTO</b>
Bath	Florence	Sparks St.	King St.
Bracebridge	Inglewood	Rideau St.	Dundas and
Brockville	Inwood	Wellington St.	Chestnut Sts.
Burford	Kingston	Port Dover	Spadina Ave.
Cheltenham	Mallorytown	Scotland	Woodbridge
Comber	Napanee—Odessa	Seeley's Bay	Woodstock

OFFICERS OF THE BANK  
 R. Campbell, General Manager J. P. Roberts, Supt. E.C. Branches  
 V. P. Cronyn, Supt. Eastern Branches

# Murray's Interest Tables

show the interest due on all your investments.

Tables range from 2½% to 8% from 1 day to 368 on sums from \$1.00 to \$10,000

IS INDISPENSABLE AS AN OFFICE TOOL— SAVES TIME—ABSOLUTELY CORRECT.

Price \$10.00

Address orders to

**B. W. MURRAY**  
 ACCOUNTANT

Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto

# The Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation

LIMITED

REGINA - - SASK.

Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Financial Agent, Etc. Mortgage Investments and collections undertaken for clients. Every attention given to affairs of clients in other Provinces.

# THE Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE, WEYBURN, SASKATCHEWAN

**BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN AT**

Weyburn, Yellow Grass, McTaggart, Halbrite, Midale, Griffin, Colgate, Pangman, Radville, Assiniboia, Benson, Verwood, Readlyn, Tribune, Expanse, Mossbank, Vantage, Goodwater, and Osage.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Be sure your WILL is made, naming a Strong TRUST COMPANY as your

# EXECUTOR

Ask for Booklet: "The Corporate Executor."

CAPITAL, ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED ...\$1,171,700.00  
 PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE ..... 860,225.00

# The Imperial Canadian Trust Co.

Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Trustee, Etc.

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, CAN.

BRANCHES: SASKATOON, REGINA, EDMONTON, CALGARY, VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA

# ACCOUNT BOOKS LOOSE LEAF LEDGERS BINDERS, SHEETS and SPECIALTIES

Full Stock, or Special Patterns made to order

PAPER, STATIONERY, OFFICE SUPPLIES

All Kinds, Size and Quality, Real Value

# THE BROWN BROTHERS LIMITED

Simeoe and Pearl Streets - TORONTO

# The Northern Trusts Co.

Executor, Administrator, Trustee

No moneys on deposit; No Bonds or Debentures issued

The clause in the Company's Charter enabling it to include in its activities the acceptance of moneys on deposit and the issue of Bonds and Debentures was, at the special request of the original Directorate, struck out.

Sole liability to the public represented by Guaranteed Mortgage Investments to an amount not exceeding the paid up Capital of the Company, and secured in each instance by improved Farm and City Property to the value of more than double the amount of the mortgage investment.

Head Office .. Winnipeg



**ASBESTOS OUTPUT INCREASED**

**Canada's Production Last Year Stimulated by War's Demands**

The production of asbestos continues to increase under the stimulation of war demand. The product has been marketed at much higher prices and the total sales show a substantial increase. Stocks on hand at the end of 1917 were slightly in excess of those reported at the end of 1916.

In addition to the production in the province of Quebec, which is derived from the asbestos areas at Black Lake, Thetford, Robertsonville, East Broughton and Danville, there is also included in the record of production as given herewith, a small output of crude asbestos amounting to 10 tons, valued at \$2,150, produced and shipped from the Porcupine district in the province of Ontario. These Ontario operations have

	Output.	
	Tons.	Tons.
1917.		
Crude .....	6,268	5,383
Mill .....	144,040	138,802
Total asbestos .....	150,308	144,185
Asbestic .....		9,596
1916.		
Crude .....	5,415	5,886
Mill .....	112,832	127,553
Total asbestos .....	118,247	133,439
Asbestic .....		20,710

been discontinued for the present, but indicate the possibilities of sources of supply other than the well-known areas in Quebec.

**Exports of Asbestos.**

Exports of asbestos during the calendar year 1917 were 93,932 tons, valued at \$4,903,326, or an average of \$52.20 per ton and asbestos and waste 52,088 tons, valued at \$430,956, or an average of \$8.27 per ton. There was also an export of manufactures of asbestos, valued at \$55,666.

The exports in 1916 were 96,775 tons of asbestos, valued at \$3,872,463, or an average of \$40.01 per ton, and asbestos sand and waste 33,564 tons, valued at \$241,272, or an average of \$7.18 per ton; also manufactures of asbestos valued at \$4,741.

**Output, Sales and Stocks.**

The following table shows the output, sales and stocks of asbestos:—

	Sales.		Stock on hand, Dec. 31.	
	Value.	Per ton.	Tons.	Value.
1917.				
Crude .....	\$2,748,071	\$510.51	1,322	\$ 738,195
Mill .....	4,467,318	33.67	12,102	479,119
Total asbestos .....	\$7,215,389	\$ 50.04	13,424	\$1,217,314
Asbestic .....	18,688	1.95		
1916.				
Crude .....	1,866,069	317.19	444	138,415
Mill .....	3,332,828	26.13	5,845	254,920
Total asbestos .....	\$5,199,797	\$ 38.97	6,289	\$ 393,335
Asbestic .....	29,072	1.40		

**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**

The annual report and balance sheet of the Bank of British North America for the year ending November 30th, 1917, which appears on another page of this issue, is a rather interesting document. It shows that the profits for the year, including the \$104,222 brought forward from the previous year, amounted to \$772,226, as compared with a total profit in the previous year of \$598,522. Out of this the directors paid an interim dividend of \$194,666 last October, leaving a balance of \$577,559.

Out of this amount the directors have declared a dividend of 40 shillings per share, payable this month. The usual bonus of 5 per cent. was granted to the staff, calling for about \$43,800. A special war bonus was paid to those members of the staff remaining on duty, and of not less than six months' service, to meet the increase in their necessary expenditures, which would cost approximately \$34,066.66, and to carry forward \$156,300.

The following comparisons, covering the past three years, will be of interest:—

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Demand deposits .....	\$18,150,681	\$20,511,330	\$18,223,720
Note circulation .....	4,733,254	5,627,982	5,708,882
Total assets .....	61,513,696	67,785,957	77,682,843
Current loans, Canada..	23,267,045	23,936,070	28,776,590
Current loans elsewhere	6,214,693	7,225,512	7,791,248
Dominion government securities .....	111,160	955,064	6,350,000

It will be noticed that the assets have increased ten million dollars, and almost six million dollars have been invested in government securities during the year.

Established in 1836, and incorporated by Royal charter in 1840, the Bank of British North America has built up an excellent reputation, founded upon correct banking principles and practice. Under the management of Mr. H. B. MacKenzie, the institution continues to enjoy the complete confidence of the public.

The first official indication that the United States government hoped to raise more than three billion dollars from the third Liberty Loan came last Tuesday, in a treasury statement asking that the country subscribe three or four times that amount and furnish 20,000,000 subscribers, which is just double the number of subscribers to the second Liberty Loan.

**TRINIDAD ELECTRIC COMPANY**

The earnings of the Trinidad Electric Company for February, 1918, are as follows:—

	Gross	Net.
Railroad .....	\$ 9,309.23	\$2,203.18
Light and power .....	10,003.24	4,380.32
Ice and refrigerator .....	2,926.79	418.51
	\$22,239.26	\$7,011.01

**PORTO RICO RAILWAY COMPANY'S EARNINGS**

The following is a comparative statement of earnings for February, 1918:—

	1917.	1918.	Increase.
Gross .....	\$ 72,851.84	\$ 83,185.94	\$10,334.10
Net .....	35,794.04	40,412.21	4,618.17

The following is a statement of comparative earnings for two months ending February, 1918:—

	1917.	1918.	Increase.
Gross .....	\$143,247.11	\$165,307.40	\$22,060.29
Net .....	67,621.08	76,354.06	8,732.98

**PROPOSED NEW BRUNSWICK AUDIT ACT**

In the legislature on April 3rd, Premier Foster introduced a bill to provide for the auditing of the public accounts of the province. He said that the proposed bill would replace the audit act of 1909. While the old act, he said, had good features and had worked to the benefit of the province, it had been in operation for eight years and those responsible for its operation felt that in some respects it could be improved upon. The new bill would create a comptroller and audit branch of the treasury department and contained other new features in connection with the handling of the public moneys of the province, which he felt would be an improvement on the old system. The bill would provide for the adoption of the double entry system of bookkeeping and made other changes which he felt sure would commend themselves to the members of the house.



**Place  
Your  
Valuables  
in Our  
Safety  
Deposit  
Vaults**

The only place of perfect safety from theft is in a safety vault. You will feel much more contented, and you will appreciate the conveniences and privacy accorded if you rent a Safety Deposit Box in our Vaults. Visitors will find an inspection of our Vaults interesting.

**Individual Boxes  
\$3 per Year**

**THE  
TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS  
CORPORATION**

ESTABLISHED 1882 HEAD OFFICE TORONTO  
Branches: Ottawa, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Vancouver

**Your Estate may be Small, But—**

whether it involves one or one hundred thousand, it is equally entitled to the advantages of Trust Company administration.

This Company welcomes its appointment as executor of small estates, and gives them the same care, the same business experience and judgment and the protection of the same safety measures as larger estates.

Read "I Give, Devise and Bequeath." Copy on request.

**The Union Trust Company, Limited  
Toronto**

HENRY F. GOODERHAM,  
President

J. M. McWHINNEY,  
General Manager.

**Chartered Trust and Executor  
Company**

(Formerly The Title and Trust Company)

Is authorized to act as Administrator, Receiver, Executor, Liquidator, etc., without giving security.

An estimate of the Company's charges for acting in any Trustee Capacity will be gladly given. Enquiries solicited.

**Board of Directors**

E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., *President*. Hon. W. A. Charlton, W. J. Gage, Noel Marshall, *Vice-Presidents*. W. K. George, W. R. Hobbs, Jas. B. Tudhope, R. Wade, Jacob Kohler, A. McPherson, D. B. Hanna, John J. Gibson, *Managing Director*.

**Chartered Trust and Executor Company  
Traders Bank Building Toronto**

**In Appointing Your Executor—**

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

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

**The Standard Trusts Company**

Standard Trusts Bldg., 346 Main St.

WINNIPEG

**Canadian Guaranty Trust Company**

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON

**Board of Directors:**

ALEX. C. FRASER, President. LT.-COL. A. L. YOUNG, Vice-President.

JOHN R. LITTLE, Managing Director.

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

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

**CANADIAN FINANCIERS  
TRUST COMPANY**

Head Office - - Vancouver, B.C.

**TRUSTEE EXECUTOR ASSIGNEE**

Agents for investment in all classes of Securities.

Business Agent for the R. C. Archdiocese of Vancouver.

Fiscal Agent for B. C. Municipalities.

*Inquiries Invited*

General Manager

Lieut.-Col. G. H. DORRELL

**5%**  
**Absolute  
Security**

OVER 200 Corporations, Societies, Trustees and Individuals have found our Debentures an attractive investment Terms one to five years.

**The Empire  
Loan Company**

WINNIPEG, Man.

**FOR ESTATES OF ALL SIZES**  
—THE TRUST COMPANY

Not only to the man of large means is the modern trust company necessary in managing property.

Men in all grades of life have appointed this Company their executor. Some have done so because their own businesses have taught them that the most efficient service is usually given by the organization equipped and staffed to supply it; others because they realize that for smaller estates economical administration is at least as important as for larger ones.

We invite inquiries about our facilities for performing specific duties. Booklets on request.

**National Trust Company  
Limited**

Capital Paid-up, \$1,500,000

Reserve, \$1,500,000

18-22 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO



## AUTOMOBILE DANGER INCREASING

### Fatalities are as Numerous as Serious Infections—Urban Centres Furnish High Rate

The increasing importance of the automobile as an instrument of injury and death was referred to by Mr. Lee K. Frankel, Ph.D., third vice-president, at the 11th annual meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, in New York. Statisticians are observing that while the mortality from communicable diseases has responded more and more each year to the measures instituted by health authorities for their control, injuries and fatalities resulting from the growing use of automobiles are steadily climbing. Where formerly diseases like typhoid fever, scarlet fever and others played an important role in mortality tabulations, fatalities due to the automobile are to-day as numerous as some of the serious infections. What this increasing incidence of automobile fatalities means to life insurance companies is indicated by the industrial experience of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. In an exposure of more than ten million lives annually the death rate from automobile accidents has more than trebled since 1911. In that year the death rate from this cause was 2.3 per hundred thousand; in 1916 it had increased to 7.4 per hundred thousand.

During this six-year period the rate for each year was markedly higher than the rate for the preceding year. The rate for 1916 showed an increase of more than 37 per cent. over 1915. The figures for the first ten months of 1917 indicate a considerable increase over the totals of 1916. These figures do not reflect an isolated experience but are representative of what is going on in the country generally, especially in the urban centres of population. The data available show clearly that we have before us a problem of the first magnitude and that we must organize all communal groups interested in public safety to combat the growing evil. It will be necessary to interest legislatures and to educate the public generally, if we are to control the results of the automobile industry which has grown so tremendously in recent years.

The increase in the number of automobile accidents and fatalities bears a definite relation to the increase in the number of automobiles in use. The development of the automobile is a matter of common memory. The last decade has seen the automobile reach a condition of practical utility to permit its general use. It is estimated that in 1907 there were approximately 150,000 motor vehicles of all types in use in the United States. In 1911 the number of cars registered amounted to 677,000. In 1916 registrations had increased to more than three and one-half millions. On July 1, 1917, the number was very close to four and one-quarter millions. The annual rates of increase have varied somewhat from year to year. In 1912 it was 49 per cent. over the preceding year; in 1916 it was 43 per cent. over 1915. The indicated rate of increase in 1917 is about 40 per cent. over 1916. Apparently, we have not yet reached the diminishing rate.

#### Due to Type of Vehicle.

A study of automobile accidents and injuries leads to a consideration of the various types of vehicles. Experience has shown that the type of car operated makes a marked difference in the hazard. According to the reports of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, motor trucks and commercial vehicles caused 50 per cent. more accidents per vehicle than any other class of machine. In New York City motor trucks and commercial vehicles form less than 25 per cent. of the number of machines registered. The annual report of the police department for the year 1916 shows that the number of deaths caused by trucks and motor delivery machines was almost 40 per cent. of the total deaths (132 out of 335). It is obvious that the motor truck is the more dangerous type of machine. It is of interest to observe that in the country at large the number of commercial vehicles still forms but a small part of the total number of automobiles in use, approximately 11 per cent. The increasing use of the automobile for commercial purposes presents a very distinct source of future hazard which should receive especial attention.

#### Rate Higher in Urban Centres.

We have already referred to the increasing mortality rates from automobile accidents as shown by the industrial experience of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. It is interesting to note that these figures are almost identical with those for the general population of the country as reported by the bureau of the census. In 1916 there were in the regis-

tration area of the United States 5,173 deaths from automobile accidents, corresponding to a death rate of 7.3 per 100,000 population. In 1911 the rate was 2.2 per 100,000 or less than one-third the present rate. In 1915, the last year for which detailed figures are available, the rate was 5.9 per 100,000. For the cities in registration states, however, the rate was 7.6 per 100,000, while in the rural areas of these states, the figure was only 3.9 per 100,000 or just about half the urban rate. We are concerned, therefore, with what is primarily an urban problem. This is shown by the following tabulation of rates for some of the principal cities of the country for the year 1916, compiled by the Prudential Insurance Company:—

	Deaths per 100,000.
United States registration area	7.3
Nine American cities	8.7
New York	7.2
Chicago	10.0
St. Louis	9.1
Baltimore	5.1
Buffalo	12.2
San Francisco	13.6
Providence	10.2
Newark	13.4
Washington	9.9

The higher rate in urban centres is borne out by the experience of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as shown by the following figures:—

Mortality in 1916 from Automobile Accidents, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Industrial Experience.

	Deaths per 100,000.
Total company experience	7.4
Ten largest cities combined	8.3
New York	8.1
Chicago	10.0
Philadelphia	9.6
St. Louis	6.0
Boston	6.4
Cleveland	6.0
Baltimore	4.1
Pittsburg	9.1
Detroit	13.9
Los Angeles	17.0

These figures should be taken with reserve as there are no available municipal data in reference to the ratio of automobiles to population. The statistics compiled by The Automobile show the following state ratios of population per car for the states in which the above cities are located:—

States.	Population per car.
New York	30
Illinois	22
Pennsylvania	34
Missouri	27
Massachusetts	28
Ohio	18
Maryland	29
Michigan	16
California	12
Rhode Island	24
New Jersey	30

## SASKATCHEWAN MORTGAGE & TRUST CORPORATION

The ninth annual report of this institution, with head office at Regina, reflects great credit upon the management, especially when the unsettled state of business conditions generally is taken into account. The net profits for the year amounted to \$49,192.57, of which \$43,807.30 was used in the paying of dividends, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, the balance being carried forward. This profit is somewhat in excess of 1916, when it stood at \$43,032.61. The paid-up capital of the company is now \$777,206, while the assets are \$927,704.81.

In every branch of the company's business there was a healthy increase, with the exception of the item, interest accrued and in arrears, where a substantial decrease is shown, which is a pleasing feature of the report.

Taken altogether, those directly and indirectly concerned with the management of the institution, have good cause for gratification with the report as presented. Mr. C. V. Smith is manager and secretary of this progressive Western institution. Owing to the resignation of Mr. Robert Sinton, the vice-president, Mr. A. W. McGregor was elected to the vacancy on the board of directors.



### The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society

Capital Subscribed .. .. \$2,000,000.00  
 Capital Paid-up .. .. 1,200,000.00  
 Reserve and Surplus Funds .. 1,163,994.20  
 Total Assets .. .. 4,697,757.31

**Debentures** issued for terms of from one to five years at highest current rate of interest.

**Savings Department** Deposits received, and interest allowed on daily balance. Withdrawable by cheque.

Trustees and Executors are authorized by Law to invest Trust Funds in the Debentures and Savings Department of this Society.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Head Office, King Street, HAMILTON, Ont.

GEORGE HOPE President

D. M. CAMERON, Treasurer

### Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

TORONTO STREET - - TORONTO

Established 1855

President W. G. Gooderham. First Vice-President—W. D. Matthews. Second Vice-President—R. S. Hudson. Joint General Managers—R. S. Hudson, John Massey. Assistant General Manager—George H. Smith.

Paid-up Capital ..... \$6,000,000.00  
 Reserve Fund (earned)..... 5,250,000.00  
 Unappropriated Profits ..... 197,977.41

Capital and Surplus ..... \$11,447,977.41

Associated with the above Corporation, and under the same direction and management, is **The Canada Permanent Trust Company**, incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, etc. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention.

### THE HURON AND ERIE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 122

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. for the quarter ending March 30th, 1918, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Paid up Capital Stock of this Corporation, has been declared, and will be payable at the Corporation's office in this City on and after Monday, April 1st, 1918, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1918.

By Order of the Board.

M. AYLSWORTH,

London, Canada, Feb. 26th, 1918.

Secretary

### THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO.

LONDON

INCORPORATED 1870

Canada

CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS .. \$3,750,000

5 1/2%

SHORT TERM (3 TO 5 YEARS)

DEBENTURES

YIELD INVESTORS

5 1/2%

JOHN McCLARY, President

A. M. SMART, Manager

### Six per cent. Debentures

Interest payable half yearly at par at any bank in Canada. Particulars on application.

### The Canada Standard Loan Company

520 McIntyre Block. Winnipeg

WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON "PROFITS FROM SAVING"  
  
**STANDARD RELIANCE MORTGAGE CORPORATION**  
 Head Office, 82-88 King St. E. Toronto

### THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY

Masonic Temple Building, London, Canada

Interest at 4 per cent. payable half-yearly on Debentures

T. H. PURDOM, K.C., President

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager

### London & Canadian Loan & Agency Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1873

51 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000 Rest, \$850,000 Total Assets, \$4,855,944

Debentures issued, one hundred dollars and upwards, one to five years. Best current rates. Interest payable half-yearly. These Debentures are an Authorized Trustee Investment. Mortgage Loans made in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

W. WRDD, Jnr., Secretary.

V. B. WADSWORTH, Manager

### THE COMMERCIAL LOAN AND TRUST CO.

Head Office

WINNIPEG

THOS. D. ROBINSON, President. C. W. N. KENNEDY, Vice-President.  
 WESTERN MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS UNDERTAKEN FOR CLIENTS. Correspondence Solicited.

W. M. BANNATYNE, Manager.

R. T. HERON, Asst. Manager.

### THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

Office, No. 13 Toronto Street

Capital Account, \$724,550.00 Reserve Fund, \$590,800.00  
 Total Assets, \$3,141,401.68

President, WELLINGTON FRANCIS, Esq., K.C.

Vice-President, HERBERT LANGLOIS, Esq.

Debentures issued to pay 5%, a Legal Investment for Trust Funds.

Deposits received at 4% interest, withdrawable by cheque.

Loans made on improved Real Estate on favorable terms.

WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager



## EMPIRE RESOURCES AND WAR DEBT

### Scheme to Relieve the Burden of Taxation—Full Use of Unutilized Resources

A paper was read on "Payment of War Debt by Development of Empire Resources," by Mr. H. Wilson Fox, M.P., at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, England, last month.

"It cannot be properly or reasonably assumed," said the lecturer, "that the intervention or participation of the state in a limited number of branches of industry would sound the death-knell of individual enterprise in this country. On the contrary, it would almost certainly have the effect of providing an immense number of new openings for capitalists and workers. Take, for example, the electrical industry. Can it be doubted that if by state action practically unlimited supplies of cheap power were made available throughout the length and breadth of the land an almost indefinite expansion of the industry would take place? Moreover, so far as the comparatively few industries in this country in which the state might elect to participate are concerned, the empire resources development committee contemplates that any action taken would be on co-operative lines, so that a place might be found in a reorganized industry for the capital, brains and energy of those who are already engaged in it, while the state would assist with improved facilities, assistance and additional capital. The aim in each case would be to make a larger profit in the common interest by making full use of resources or opportunities which at present are either unutilized, only partly utilized or wasted.

#### Some Concrete Proposals.

"The first proposal is concerned with the fish supply of the United Kingdom. The committee—mainly on the initiative of Lord Dunraven, Mr. Moreton Frewen and Mr. Alfred Bigland, M.P.—have investigated the conditions affecting the supply and distribution of fresh fish in these isles, and has ascertained the following remarkable facts. The first is that the consumption of fresh fish (exclusive of shell fish) in the United Kingdom under pre-war conditions was less than 1½ oz. per head of population per day, out of about, say, 40 ozs. of food consumed on the average per head per day. The total weight of fish thus consumed was about 600,000 tons per annum. The second is that the amount received by the fishermen for these 600,000 tons of, as it is termed in the trade, "wet fish" was about £14,000,000, while the total retail price paid for them by the consumers was certainly not less than £25,000,000. The third is that practically unlimited supplies of the best food fishes could be obtained from the fishing grounds of Canada and Newfoundland and sold here at a considerable profit at prices far lower than those ruling before the war.

"The committee does not for a moment suggest that the whole of the difference between the £14,000,000 and the £25,000,000 which I have mentioned went into the pockets of the middlemen, though undoubtedly it is a very profitable trade. What it does say is that there is great waste and inefficiency in the process of supply and distribution; that if the means of transportation both at sea and on land were improved, and better facilities for cold storage were provided in every town and hamlet, the business of fish supply could be organized on an entirely new and vastly extended basis; that the trade could be carried on under conditions which would, in the majority of cases, not only improve the position of the fishermen and others now engaged in the industry, but also assure to the public plentiful and constant supplies of the best fish at greatly reduced prices; and that the state might reasonably expect to make a profit of from £25,000,000 to £50,000,000 per annum. It will be admitted that such results would justify considerable effort in order to attain them.

#### Canada's Grain Lands.

"A proposal of a different nature, emanating from Mr. Moreton Frewen, is that the home government, through the agency of an empire resources development board, might co-operate with the Dominion and state governments in Canada in the early development for sale of large tracts of grain lands, by the construction of roads, railways, granaries, elevators, docks and other facilities needed to make these lands readily accessible, and to assure to settlers the opportunity of marketing their crops to advantage. The suggestion made to the committee was that 'if we can negotiate a land grant of 200,000,000 acres from the great provinces of Alberta, Sas-

katchewan and British Columbia, we insure our food supply; we insure the food supply of the United States, and within the next quarter of a century the sale of farms in this improved domain would pay off the last penny of the empire's debt.' In justice to Mr. Frewen, it must, however, be recalled that at the time this suggestion was made it was not anticipated that the war debt would assume the proportions which now seem probable.

#### Power Supply and Coal.

"One proposal is that the state should take in hand the consolidation of the electrical power supply of the United Kingdom upon adequate and comprehensive lines. During the last ten years an investment by the Victoria Falls Power Company of £7,000,000 in establishing a power supply business on the Witwatersrand in South Africa by the use of steam-driven electrical plants of large capacity, has resulted, even in a district where coal is cheap, in a profit to all concerned—producers, consumers and the government—of more than £4,000,000 per annum. Moreover, nothing is being earned by the manufacture of by-products from the coal used.

"In this country the existing demand for power is more than fifty times as large. Coal is relatively expensive. The cost of installation per unit of plant would probably be less, and a substantial portion of the necessary distribution plant is already in existence. On the other hand, the load-factor would probably, at any rate at first, be considerably lower. It can, nevertheless, be argued with considerable force that if the state were to deal with this business on modern lines it might derive a profit of at least £100,000,000 per annum, while furnishing the community with supplies of light and power at far cheaper prices than those at which they are delivered to-day. The opportunity of obtaining practically unlimited supplies of cheap electrical power would certainly give rise to a greatly increased demand and would, in particular, tend to cheapen, improve and extend facilities for transportation. In this domain, similarly, the last word has not yet been said. Here, too, it is extremely probable that the state could co-operate with the proprietors of our railroad system with great material financial advantage and with considerable benefit to the general community. The possibility of effective action of this character largely, in fact primarily, turns upon questions of management.

#### As to the State's Necessities.

"The post-war revenue, which the government will have to raise by one means or another in order to discharge its ever-growing obligations, cannot now be expected to be less than £600,000,000 per annum, and may even exceed £700,000,000 per annum. It is idle to hope for any early and substantial reduction of government demands owing to the application of any method of pruning. Nor am I personally sanguine that the situation can be dealt with satisfactorily by resort exclusively to ordinary methods of taxation. Taxation of imports is not likely to yield any sum which will go far to meet our needs, while the burden of the income tax cannot be increased indefinitely with safety either by the raising of rates or extension of the area of its incidence. Some new method of obtaining money for the state must certainly be found, and for my part I am convinced that that new method must be based, not upon conscription of wealth already in existence, which I believe would be found to be both a dangerous and largely impracticable expedient, but upon the production of new wealth under conditions which will assure to the state itself the direct receipts of a substantial share of the profits earned. This, at any rate, is the belief and gospel of the empire resources development committee.

#### In Regard to Finance.

"With regard to finance, it is proposed that the precedent of the existing development commission of the United Kingdom might be followed. That commission was, in the first instance, financed by means of an annual grant of £500,000 from the consolidated fund for a period of five years, which ended on March 31st, 1915. This fund was placed at the disposal of the treasury, and might be spent by it on the advice of the development commission, but not otherwise. The development commission has no executive authority itself in regard to expenditure, and has pointed out the disadvantages of its position in this respect in a series of convincing reports. It is proposed in the present case that the board for the development of empire resources shall have full executive authority within its own sphere, and that, in the first instance, provision for its operations might be made on the basis of £10,000,000 per annum for a period of ten years."



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**FOOD PRODUCTION AND WAR**

"I fear the disciplined people behind the German Army, the rationed family and the determination of wife and sister and daughter and mother to stand and starve—so that their fighting men may be fed—I fear it more than the Imperial German army itself." This is the warning of Premier Lloyd George. In drawing attention to the threatening of the battle line by lack of food, Dr. Abbott, secretary of the Organization of Resources Committee, Ontario, reminds us that Britain and France are now on food rations and that Italy is on the verge of starvation. Only continuous support from us can enable us to hold out. Only with a disciplined people behind can we hope to win. The rationed British nation, blood of our blood, bone of our bone, are proudly paying the price and sharing with France and Italy their limited stock of food. For in this there is mighty pride, a conscious measuring of their glory with the best traditions of ancient Sparta and of Imperial Rome, for Britons know that upon them rests the burden of saving humanity. The story of their service shall ring and echo forever along the hill tops of history.

The budget brought down in the British Columbia legislature on April 4th, estimates the revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, at \$9,900,055.12, with an estimated expenditure of \$11,611,694.08, of which \$1,853,440 is chargeable to capital account. If the anticipated revenue is secured the actual deficit will be \$1,111,838.95.

**PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

Sir George Foster, in the House of Commons on April 4th, introduced a resolution to establish a bureau under the minister of trade and commerce to be called the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The purpose of the bureau, according to the resolution, is to collect, abstract, compile and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, economic and general activities and conditions of the people. It is to collaborate with all other departments of the government in the compilation and publication of statistical records.

Mr. Jacques Bureau wished to know why it was necessary to establish such a bureau. At present there was a census branch in the department of agriculture, which took a census of the Dominion. As far as industrial statistics were concerned, he understood that the department of labor had officers which compiled them. He asked if it was the intention to have the statistical branches attached to various departments, merged under this new bureau.

In reply, Sir George Foster said that there was no intention of abandoning the statistical branches at present attached to different departments of the government.

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada operates actively on five continents, in 42 countries and under 22 flags; the sun never sets on the Sun Life empire.



## MUNICIPAL BOND MARKET

## The Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Municipal Activities and Financing

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

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
January	\$35,952,805	\$32,015,371	\$24,487,272	\$40,015,466
February	38,437,903	35,149,915	26,121,324	43,535,628
March	41,227,449	38,649,462	29,877,911	.....
April	43,031,300	44,371,050	35,931,996	.....
May	43,948,436	43,924,036	39,790,191	.....
June	46,889,816	46,773,032	42,757,673	.....
July	44,029,446	42,385,096	43,989,207	.....
August	46,020,730	39,882,811	43,940,176	.....
September	43,928,331	38,708,745	42,721,563	.....
October	45,682,230	37,613,530	41,204,781	.....
November	41,064,550	32,945,963	36,459,598	.....
December	30,878,028	24,050,797	36,353,039	.....

**Lincoln, Ont.**—Tenders have been called for by the county for an issue of \$50,000 5½ per cent. 10-year bonds.

**Verdun, Que.**—Messrs. Versailles, Vidricaire and Boulais, Limited, have been awarded a block of \$450,000 6 per cent. 5-year bonds. The issue was sold at 95.70 and accrued interest for the whole amount. Eight tenders were received: Hew R. Wood Company offered 95.36, Hanson Brothers 93.99, A. E. Ames 93.93, Provincial Securities, Limited 94 net, Cie d'Archat et Vents de Debentures 93.80, Home Bank of Canada 94. St. Cyr, Gonthier and Frigon offered to sell the bonds at 96.50, from which would be deducted the expenses for advertising, etc.

**Montreal, Que.**—The Catholic School Commission is offering at par \$2,500,000 securities, divided into \$1,500,000 6 per cent. five-year bonds, and \$1,000,000 6 per cent. two-year treasury notes. Instead of selling the securities to a banking syndicate, as has been done in the past, the school commission is selling direct to the public with the co-operation of the Hochelaga Bank. The bank will receive subscriptions at its branches beginning April 8th, and arrangements are also made for the filing of subscriptions with officials of the school commission. In making the offering the commission is advancing not only the merits of the securities as investments, but also the necessity that the public of Montreal should come to the assistance of the commission in its efforts to raise money for the building of new schools.

**Saskatchewan.**—The following is a list of authorizations granted by the Local Government Board from March 25th to 28th, 1918:—

School Districts.—Maxwell, \$1,200 10-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity; W. C. Ennis, Wilkie, Berlin, \$400 5-years not ex. 8 per cent. instalment; Jas. Greaves, Willow Hill, North Lake, \$1,300 10-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity; Todor Kurlak, Drobot, Lillian, \$1,500 10-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity; L. L. Bassham, Annette.

Rural Telephone Company.—Phippen, \$5,800 15-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity; C. E. Stodders, Phippen.

The following is a list of debentures reported sold from March 25th to 28th, 1918:—

School Districts.—Grafton, \$2,000, Festubert, \$1,800, Return, \$1,800, Beaver Valley, \$1,200, Hill Point, \$1,800; Waterman-Waterbury Manufacturing Company, Regina, Poelcapelle, \$1,200; W. L. McKinnon and Company, Regina, Runnymede, \$2,000; Nay and James, Regina.

Rural Telephone Companies.—South Melfort, \$4,200, South Prince Albert, \$10,300; W. L. McKinnon and Company, Regina, Verdun, \$1,700; S. J. Kipling, Kipling, Little Quill, \$6,300; J. A. Thompson, Winnipeg.

Village.—Moss Bank, \$3,000; W. L. McKinnon and Company, Regina.

The board of directors of the American Cyanamid Company at their meeting held on April 2nd, declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable May 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record as at the close of business on April 20, 1918. This dividend is for the six months' period ended December 31, 1916. The stock transfer books will be closed from April 21, 1918 to May 1, 1918, inclusive, and dividend cheques will be mailed.

## ANOTHER BRITISH COMPANY ENTERS CANADA

The British Traders Insurance Company, which was organized in 1861, has decided to enter the Canadian field and will write fire and marine business. The company is now writing business practically all over the world, and has assets of over \$5,000,000. Mr. C. R. Drayton has been appointed manager for Canada, with head office at Toronto. Mr. R. H. Williamson, formerly of the marine department of the Western Assurance Company, will have charge of the marine branch for the British Traders.

## GREATER WINNIPEG WATER DISTRICT

According to the auditor's reports and financial statements of the Greater Winnipeg Water District for the year ended December 31, 1917, this very important enterprise is going forward steadily to completion.

On the aqueduct itself there has been expended to date \$7,220,633.86, while on the building of the constructional railway \$1,618,221.79 has been spent, which figure includes all the necessary equipment for the road.

The outstanding liabilities consist of \$1,283,112 4½ per cent. inscribed stock and \$7,500,000 5 per cent. five-year debentures. During 1917 \$4,000,000 of the \$7,500,000 was pledged with the Bank of Montreal as collateral security.

According to the condensed statement of expenditure, \$10,625,943.02 has so far been put into the enterprise.

The policy of the administration in the letting of contracts has been to let them progressively. As the organization proceeded tenders were invited and contracts for separate portions awarded.

The statement sets out in detail the various expenditures, following the practice as followed in the 1915 and 1916 reports, accompanied by schedules giving in detail the subdivisions of expenditures.

## SUN LIFE LIBERALITY REPEATED

A decision of importance to former policyholders of the British Columbia Life, recently reassured by the Sun Life, has been made regarding the extra premium chargeable under their policies, where the assured engages in military or naval service. The Sun Life management has voluntarily waived all restrictions regarding military and naval service in the case of British Columbia Life policies issued prior to August 1, 1914, and in force on the date of the completion of the agreement, and have further agreed that the present war clause of the Sun Life be made to apply to all policies issued since August 1st, 1914. Even in cases where British Columbia Life policyholders have signed an agreement limiting the company's liability to 25 per cent. of the sum assured, the Sun Life has undertaken to protect them against the war risk for the full amount.

Though according to the terms of the reassurance, the Sun Life assume only the liabilities covered by the British Columbia Life, it has decided to treat these new policyholders on exactly the same basis as if they had originally held Sun Life policies, accordingly any restrictions regarding military or naval service on policies issued before the outbreak of war, have been waived, and the holders of such policies who are now, or will be engaged in military or naval duties, will secure the full benefits without extra premium or other restrictions.

The feeling appears to be that a strong, well-established life company is warranted in adopting this broad, patriotic policy, whereas the smaller and younger life companies have felt compelled to charge an extra premium to offset the prospective extra mortality due to war.

A concession such as this will come as no surprise to a public familiar with the liberality of treatment consistently accorded to the policyholders of companies that have been reassured by the Sun Life. That it will be received with warm approval and appreciation by these policyholders and their beneficiaries goes without saying.

Mr. William Lucas, of the private banking house, Markdale, of William Lucas and Company, and eldest brother of Hon. I. B. Lucas, attorney-general of Ontario, was found dead in bed at his home on April 3rd.



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## LEGISLATION AFFECTING LOANING

## Amendments to Dominion Lands Act—Report of Committee of Mortgage and Investments Association

That many opportunities have occurred, and have been taken advantage of, to directly impress upon members of the Dominion and provincial legislatures the injury done to the credit respectively of the Dominion and provinces by legislation that imposes additional burdens upon borrowers and upon agencies which endeavor to meet their needs, was the statement made in the report of the executive committee of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association presented at the association's annual meeting held at Toronto this week.

## Dominion Lands Act.

Referring particularly to the Dominion Lands Act, the report said:—

"The attention of the Dominion parliament at its sittings during 1917 was largely absorbed by extraordinary war measures, hence our request for legislation to facilitate borrowing by the entrants to different classes of homesteads when settlement and other desirable conditions had been complied with, was deferred. We have, however, the assurance of the Department of the Interior that such amendments to the Dominion Lands Act as will implement our requests will be passed at the present session. These amendments will provide—

"(a) Re-entrants to abandoned homesteads to be required to assume seed grain, fodder and relief liens given to secure advances to previous entrant.

"(b) Provision for the issue of certificates of recommendation when duties have been satisfactorily performed, and for modification of requirements as to residence.

"(c) Pre-emptors and entrants of purchased homesteads to be placed in a position, when their duties have been completed, to obtain loans on the security of the land thus acquired by them.

"The importance of these amendments will be more apparent when it is remembered that nearly 9,000,000 acres are at present under pre-empted and purchased homesteads. In the three years prior to March 31st, 1916, 9,311 entries for these classes of homesteads were made."

The report then referred to the difficulties in connection with seed grain and fodder liens.

## Provincial Legislation.

The report recalled the fact that Mr. Langmuir, the president of the association, and the vice-presidents, Mr. Cronyn and Mr. Saunders and Mr. A. E. S. Holt, were deputed to visit Ottawa while the provincial premiers were assembled there for the purpose of discussing with them the desirability of amendments to western legislation. The situation in the west was fully reviewed and rectification in several cases was promised, notably in respect of the Volunteer and Reservists Relief Acts, the Dower Act of Alberta, and the Land Titles Act of that province in regard to the personal covenant in mortgages.

## Membership of Association.

The members of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association number 36. The assets represented amount to \$687,708,348, as compared with \$615,203,623 a year ago. These figures do not include the assets of companies representatives of which are members of the affiliated provincial organizations. The following is a list of the members of the association:—

## Loan and Savings Companies.

	Head office.	Assets.
Brockville Loan and Savings .....	Brockville	\$718,478
Central Canada Loan and Savings ...	Peterborough	9,472,824
Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien ...	Montreal	50,015,670
Huron and Erie Mortgage .....	London	17,771,189
Standard Reliance Mortgage .....	Toronto	7,380,750
Great West Permanent Loan .....	Winnipeg	7,368,916
Trust and Loan Company of Canada.	London	
	(Eng.)	19,282,457

	Head office.	Assets.
Waterloo County Loan and Savings.	Waterloo	\$1,076,678
Toronto Savings and Loan .....	Peterborough	3,907,080
Associated Mortgage Investors .....	Rochester	3,000,000
Canadian Mortgage Association ....	Paris, France	10,000,000
The Mortgage Corporation of Nova Scotia .....	Halifax	1,266,136
Edinburgh-Canadian Mortgage Corporation .....	Toronto	1,671,037
		\$132,940,215

## Trust Companies.

	Head office.	Assets under administration.
The Union Trust .....	Toronto	\$15,191,344
The Royal Trust .....	Montreal	110,728,091
The Toronto General Trusts .....	Toronto	77,180,513
Trusts and Guarantee .....	Toronto	15,404,349
Prudential Trust .....	Montreal	4,160,298
National Trust .....	Toronto	69,197,054
Guardian Trust .....	Toronto	2,889,504
Eastern Trust .....	Halifax	18,342,421
Crown Trust .....	Montreal	2,606,367
Mercantile Trust .....	Hamilton	5,034,786
		\$320,754,727

## Life Insurance Companies.

	Head office.	Assets.
Canada Life Assurance .....	Toronto	\$50,264,183
Capital Life Assurance .....	Ottawa	338,428
Continental Life Assurance .....	Toronto	2,220,166
Confederation Life Assurance .....	Toronto	21,550,159
Imperial Life Assurance .....	Toronto	12,974,417
Manufacturers' Life Assurance .....	Toronto	22,604,435
Northern Life Assurance .....	London	2,822,360
Sun Life Assurance .....	Montreal	82,948,996
Mutual Life Assurance .....	Waterloo	28,971,253
		\$234,013,406

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## Provincial Associations.

Mortgage Loans Association of British Columbia.  
Mortgage Loans Association of Alberta.  
Mortgage Loans Association of Manitoba.  
Land Mortgage Companies of Saskatchewan.

4

Mr. John Appleton is secretary of the association.

## GOOD OUTLOOK FOR CROP THIS YEAR

The Winnipeg Free Press presents its first crop report of the season, just six weeks ahead of last year.

The report, summed up, indicates a very satisfactory condition of soil, and considerable seeding already done. Seeding will be general in Manitoba on April 8th, in Saskatchewan about April 10th, while in Alberta seeding will be general in the south about April 15th, and in the north a week later.

A few spots in southern Manitoba report fallow blowing, but rain recently helped the situation. Generally soil is reported moist and mellow.

The early seeding is apparently helping the labor shortage to some extent, but the situation is pretty acute in some districts, while the general report is that domestic help is almost unobtainable. Under existing labor conditions it is not surprising that, while a few districts report increased acreages, the general indication is for an acreage little, if any, in excess of last year. Average rate of wages for farm help is given as \$60 for experienced men.

The Monarch Life representatives from various parts of Ontario assembled last week in Toronto to discuss the company's Ontario operations. Mr. J. W. Stewart, managing director, was present and delivered a particularly interesting and inspiring address. He announced that at the end of the first quarter one-third of the volume of business set for 1918 had been secured. After the banquet Mr. Stewart was presented with a beautiful cane.



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## PENSIONS OR INSURANCE?

### Which is the Better for Returned Soldiers? — Pension-Providing Scheme Has Broken Down

What should the State provide for its soldiers, pensions or insurance? This is the question discussed by Professor W. W. Swanson, of the University of Saskatchewan, in an interesting article recently in the Manitoba Free Press. His article follows:—

That the pensions paid by the Canadian government to enlisted men are inadequate has been proved beyond peradventure. Both in parliamentary discussions and in the recent convention of western Liberals held at Winnipeg this problem has received serious consideration. The cost of living has mounted so high since the outbreak of war that the provisional scheme for providing pensions to Canadian soldiers, or to their dependants, has broken down. The government of the day has decided to throw the onus of formulating an adequate pension plan upon the new parliament, refusing for the present to deal with the issue because of its surpassing importance. In the meantime, we may learn much from studying the plan outlined by the American congress for taking care of the soldiers and sailors of the nation. The present article will deal with the more important points that are worth considering in the forecasted American legislation.

#### Experience With Pensions.

The United States, although involved in relatively few wars in the course of its history, has had experience with pensions beyond that of any European nation, at least with pensions on the grand scale. The republic has shown the deepest gratitude to its old soldiers, especially to those of the period of the civil war. Indeed, the pensions paid American soldiers and sailors since 1861 exceed the total cost of the civil war, being in sum total somewhat more than \$5,000,000,000 to date. Expert American financiers compute that it will cost the nation not less than \$2,000,000,000 to extinguish its obligations to civil war veterans and their dependants. The sum in itself is a staggering one, but it takes no account of the expenses of administration and the possibility for future raids on the federal treasury. Unfortunately, it must be admitted that the politician and his henchmen have prostituted the name and meaning of patriotism, as far as pensions are concerned, and have used the nation's bounty to advance their own selfish interests and ends. Along with all this have come corruption, malfeasance in administration, political log-rolling and sectional preferences for party purposes. The simple fact is that the pension fund became a boodle fund to be freely drawn upon for political objects. And, it may be noted in passing, the maintenance of lavish pension payments became the special interest of the Republican party for a decade and more, in order that it might justify itself in the eyes of the people in imposing high tariff taxes upon them. Therefore, not only because Canadians are faced with the same problem, but also because the Dominion is deeply interested in, and affected by, the economic and social life of the United States, it is a matter of more than ordinary importance to us to learn that congress is determined that the pensions to be paid, as a result of the present conflict, shall not again be used to debauch public and private life.

#### Settlement in Advance.

It goes without saying that the generous-hearted American people are considering, not the propriety, but the equity and expediency of their pension plans. The administration was determined that the lessons of the civil war should not have been taught in vain, and that former blunders might be avoided. The main object sought by congress, therefore, seems to be the formulating of a plan whereby a long continued drain upon the nation's resources shall be prevented. Reduced to its simplest terms, this merely means that American people wish, as far as possible, to pay for the war while it is being waged; and the tremendously heavy taxation imposed upon the nation is but another aspect of the same problem. In this respect the United States is following the lead of Great Britain, which is paying not less than one-third the cost of the war from current income. However that may be, the pivotal point of the American pension scheme is the determining in advance of the sums to be paid to the dependants of those who fall on the field of battle, and to those who are crippled in their country's cause. It has been decided to pay those who have a claim upon the nation a lump sum, in

lieu of an annuity, so that the burden may be more accurately estimated, and provided for during the life of the present generation.

The cancellation of pensions, and the substitution therefore of cash indemnities, presents a problem both intricate and difficult. For the carrying out of such a scheme, however, the administration has the benefit of a score or more state laws bearing upon workmen's compensation. As far as sickness and disabilities are concerned, the experience of the various state boards, gained in applying such compensation laws, will prove invaluable. Moreover, it should be observed that the federal government has already established a precedent of its own for providing insurance payments to the dependants of certain classes who are exposed to the risks of war. As perhaps most of our readers are aware, every steam vessel which leaves an American port must insure its master and crew against submarine risks. If the ship owner refuses, or neglects, to do so, the government itself takes action and provides the necessary insurance, making the premium payment a first lien against the vessel. This work is under the direction and administration of the bureau of war risk insurance of the treasury department. It has worked admirably well and has succeeded in affording full protection to the dependants of American seamen who are compelled to voyage into the war zone.

#### Wanted Expert Help.

It was natural enough, once the government had taken action in this direction, to continue the policy wherever it could be wisely applied. Therefore, immediately upon the outbreak of war, the administration summoned a conference to deal with the whole question of pensions, of the council of national defence, the department of commerce and the treasury department. The members of these bodies, after an exhaustive investigation of the pensions problem, leant their full approval to the plans of the administration for paying indemnities, in lieu of pensions, to the officers and enlisted men of the land and sea forces of the United States. The government, however, feeling the need of expert, technical advice, early in July, through the secretary of the treasury, called into consultation a large number of insurance officials; and afterwards appointed a committee of prominent insurance men to prepare a plan of insurance against personal injuries received by enlisted men during the course of the war.

#### Project Was Approved.

The committee approved the entire project. Several experts in insurance pointed out, however, that the proposed indemnity for injury or death is not, strictly speaking, subject to the principles underlying the theory of insurance. They draw attention to the fact that the scheme involves no problems in the working out of which insurance practice and experience could be very helpful. They were decidedly of the opinion that it would be inexpedient to interpose an insurance company between the beneficiary and the government, inasmuch as this would merely complicate the administration of the plan and would benefit no one concerned. The committee recommended, therefore, that the government should carry on the work proposed through the bureau of war risk insurance, or through some other special agency created for that purpose. Beyond doubt, the administration will take action along these lines.

In brief, it may be said that three lines of development are being worked out as part of a larger scheme for preventing distress among those dependent upon the officers and enlisted men in the American army and navy. Space prevents our going into details, but the elements of the plan may be simply presented as follows: Soldiers may assign a certain portion of their pay to dependants, as under the Canadian plan. When this is done, however, in the American army, an extra allowance will be paid by the government to the family, the amount of which will depend in large measure upon the number of children in it. Indemnities will be paid in case of death, or of total or partial disability. The size of the indemnity will be measured by the length of active service, the number of children in the family, and the financial loss falling upon the family through the father joining the active forces of the United States. Our readers should take special note of the following important provision: Insurance at regular rates in amounts from \$1,000 to \$10,000 will be provided for those officers and men who are willing to pay the usual regular premium rates. Under this plan the American government will meet the entire cost of the allowances and the indemnities, and will take upon itself the duty of paying



**BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER**

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the special war risk premium on insurance policies issued to its enlisted men. It strikes us that, in this particular, the American government is doing the right thing, and the worthy thing, by its army and navy; and that the Canadian government should no longer refuse to assume the special war risk on policies that have been taken out, or that may be secured, by our troops and their officers on active service.

#### Just as Well as Cenerous.

We have come to speak so lightly of hundreds of millions, and even of billions, of dollars since the outbreak of war that the enormous and crushing cost of financing the war no longer impresses the average citizen. In a sense this is no time to calculate costs—the war must be won, no matter how bitter the price in human material, or its cost in mere money. Nevertheless, the common people in Canada and the United States feel the cruel pressure of the war in their economic life. Although wages have been materially increased since the beginning of the struggle, they have been far out-distanced by the soaring prices of food, clothing, coal and all the necessaries of life, not to mention the comforts and luxuries. All these facts must be taken into consideration in dealing with any pension scheme which, although it should be generous to those on the battle line, must be just to the people at home.

In this connection, it is estimated that at \$4,000 per man in the American army—which is likely to be the standard indemnity—the indemnities for 1,000,000 men in the field will amount to \$400,000,000 a year. That is not a crushing burden for the great and powerful republic, but it is no small one and will be felt in consumption, as well as in income, taxation. Nevertheless, even so great a sacrifice may prove well worth while if it will save the American nation from extravagant pension legislation in the years to come. But will it do so? And—what is more to the point—ought it to do so? He is a wise man who would seek to impose limits upon the generosity of a great people whose sons have risked their all, including life itself, for the honor and safety of the nation.

#### Conditions in Canada.

In considering the pension legislation of the United States, as outlined above, Canadian readers may question whether it could be made applicable to conditions in this country. It would require, for its carrying out, a large annual sum, which would mean additional taxation or further borrowing. Most readers will agree that taxation in this country, tariff and incomes taxes considered, has reached its furthest limits. On the other hand, if indemnities were to be paid from borrowing, it might give the government an equally difficult problem. Be it remembered that the last Canadian loan in New York—premium, interest and commission to J. P. Morgan & Company being considered—cost the Dominion almost 8 per cent. Although the perils arising in connection with pension payments are very evident and great, it is probably expedient for the Dominion to assume these risks and spread its payments to Canadian soldiers and their dependants over a period of years. On the other hand, there is absolutely no reason as to why our government should not assume, as in the United States, the special war risk included in the premiums on insurance policies granted to officers and men who seek to protect, in this way, those dependent upon them. It is entirely unfair to call men to the colors under conscription, and impose upon them extraordinary risks, without extending adequate protection. Under the present Canadian pensions plan, no fair-minded person will argue that our soldiers and officers are sufficiently provided for. The way out is at least suggested in the American scheme—lump sum indemnities for officers, equalization of pensions as between enlisted men and officers of the lower grades, and bonuses on insurance policies to cover war risks. At any rate, it is evident that this question will come up again and again for consideration and investigation; and in the meantime it will prove well worth while to study carefully the proposed American legislation.

#### COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following is a list of the shipments of ore, in pounds, from Cobalt Station for the week ended April 5th, 1918:—

Buffalo Mine, 88,000; Aladdin Cobalt, 72,000; Hudson Bay Mine, 64,234; Dominion Reduction Company, 86,000; McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mine, 234,763; total, 544,997.

The total shipments since January 1st now amount to 4,810,001.8 pounds, or 2,405.5 tons.

#### CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Staff Correspondence.)

Vancouver, April 6th.

Industry on the Pacific Coast was never more marked than at the present time. The outstanding feature of activity is that it is not confined to any particular line of production, neither is it confined to any few sections of the province. Figures show that the benefit accrues to every community throughout the southern section, as well as in the northern portions. Perhaps British Columbia has felt the depressing material effects of the war less than most parts of the earth, and the reaction coming after the days of 1914 is noticeable. Naturally, the question arises, Will the businesses which have been built up and the industries which have been created continue after the war is over? Such a question will relate particularly to shipbuilding. This is the one big, new industry, employing thousands of men, and bringing in its wake a number of correlative industries, which, added to the activity in lumbering and mining, has created a general prosperity. This is noticeable in the cities, particularly Vancouver, where rents have been ascending rapidly, and for residences they are almost on a par with what they were in 1912 and 1913. They are bound to go up more as the demand continues for houses, as labor is not only dear, but very scarce, which, together with the high cost of materials, will discourage building.

This is the apparent immediate effect of the industrial activity, and the suggestion has been made that it will fall off after the war is over. British Columbia, because of its resources in raw materials, has been slower than other portions of Canada to feel oncoming depression, and has been quicker in reaction. To-day, apart from prices quoted for real estate, it is ahead of what it was in what are called the boom days of five or six years ago. Figures of large companies indicate a great advancement. So, even if there was a falling off, it is doubtful if the retirement would be further than where the province was when war broke out. That any such backward movement should again take place is merely problematical.

There is every reason to believe that present prosperity will continue. The big shipbuilding plants which have been established have worked for many months, and, with the money invested, the owners will strain every effort to secure fresh contracts. With the initiation of a steel industry, the future of shipbuilding on this coast would be assured, in the opinion of many. That is the industry about which there is doubt. Should it be that in time ships are not constructed in such numbers as at present, there is ample call for labor in many other lines, and there is little question but that it would be easily assimilated as released from the shipyards.

With the big basic industries there is no doubt. Though the cut of logs last year was 40 per cent. greater than in 1916, and more than double that of 1915, to-day timber is scarce. Export has been again prohibited, after having been allowed for three years. When the war is over and ship tonnage is available, there is big demand for lumber in all parts of the world, especially Europe. Big pulp and paper mills, now getting into operation, will also demand labor, for the disturbed world conditions hampers them now, and when things are settled they will have found a permanent place in the world's markets for their outputs. The demand for minerals such as British Columbia produces will also continue after the war. Prices of copper and silver, perhaps, may not be quite so high, but they will be enough to ensure activity for many years. Metallurgical experts do not look for much falling off in the big markets, and if there is any, they look for quick recovery.

War prices and war demands have had the effect of a bonus. Under such conditions, industries have been established and put on their feet, new properties opened up, and operations undertaken which would have been impossible in ordinary times. Opportunity has been given for a start which will be a factor in the event of any adversity in conditions.

These features apply to the principal industries which have been and will be the backbone of British Columbia. They are so marked that total provincial production in 1917 will be a record, and that of 1918 will be even better. Industrial strength is such that it will be comparatively maintained, despite what takes place.—R. B. B.



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### An experienced fire insurance man

for office and soliciting. Large office, western city, good opportunity to right party. State experience. Address:—  
Box 165, MONETARY TIMES, TORONTO.

### CORRECTION

An error of an unusual kind occurred in connection with last week's issue. On Monday, April 1st, under the heading "The Markets," on the financial page, "The Toronto Globe" published an item which was erroneous, as it referred to bonds of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, whereas it should have referred to bonds of the province of Nova Scotia. This item was clipped in our office and handed to a sub-editor, with a request that the latter prepare a paragraph for our paper calling attention to the error and correcting same, so that investors who had read the item in the "Globe" would not remain under the impression that the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company were making a bond issue at the present time.

Through a misunderstanding, the correction was not prepared as intended, but the clipping from the "Globe" was sent to our composing room and inserted in our paper! The result is that we now have our own mistake to correct as well as that of our contemporary. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company are not issuing any bonds at the present time. The item should have referred to the issue of provincial bonds, complete details of which were given on another page of last week's issue, and which had also been referred to at length in previous issues of our paper.—Editor, *The Monetary Times*.

## DIVIDENDS AND NOTICES

### DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL CO.

Detroit, Mich., April 2, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit River Tunnel Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the Head Office of the company, in the City of Detroit, Michigan, on the First Thursday after the First Wednesday (being the 2nd day of May) of May, 1918, at 10 o'clock a.m., Standard Eastern Time.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE,  
Secretary.

### DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED

#### NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending 31st MARCH, 1918, payable APRIL 15th, to shareholders of record March 31st, 1918.

By Order of the Board.  
JAS. H. WEBB,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, March 4th, 1918.

## TENDERS WANTED

Sealed Tenders are asked for the investment of the funds of

### THE SYNOD OF HURON

for a period of five years.

All tenders to be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer of Synod at 12 o'clock noon on 26th April, 1918. The best or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For specifications address  
Rev. W. J. DOHERTY, B.A., L.Th., Sec.-Treas.  
Synod of Huron, Box 307, London, Ont.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING FIRES ALREADY REPORTED

**Kitchener, Ont.**—March 3—The departmental store of Weseloh and Gouldie, Limited, owned by A. Weseloh and Geo. Patter, was destroyed. The estimated damage to contents was \$35,000; to building, \$7,000. A total insurance of \$46,000 was carried in the following companies: Mount Royal, \$5,000; Northwestern National, \$5,000; Fire Insurance Exchange, \$3,000; Canadian Fire, \$10,000; Queen City, \$2,000; Gore District, \$3,000; Economical, \$2,500; Merchants, \$2,500; Styuvesant, \$3,500; Monarch Fire, \$1,500; British Northwestern, \$5,000; Phoenix of Hartford, \$3,500.

**Vancouver, B.C.**—March 4—Two-story vacant frame house owned by H. Grossman formerly, but now in the hands of the Mortgage Company of Canada, was destroyed. The cause is said to be of incendiary origin. Estimated loss, \$658. Insurance to the amount of \$1,500 was carried in the Beaver Insurance Company.

Three and a half years of war have caused an increase of \$111,000,000,000 in the public debt of the leading warring nations, according to tabulations made by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington. Of this sum, \$72,400,000,000 represents the debt increase of the allied nations and \$39,300,000,000 that of the central nations.



## BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN WEST

"Conditions throughout Western Canada are exceptionally bright this spring." Such was the opinion, expressed most optimistically to *The Monetary Times* this week by the western comptroller of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company at Winnipeg, who has just returned from an extensive trip through the west.

"The spring season," he said, "is opening up much earlier than usual, and seeding is in full swing all over the west. The greater production idea has taken hold in real earnest, and greatly increased acreage will be sown this spring. The land has been well prepared to receive the seed, and everywhere the farmers are hard at it."

There is great need of more production, as practically all the European wheat-producing countries are tied up. The war it is felt, is becoming more and more one of agricultural production. The country that can produce food, and yet more food, is the country that is going to win. Canada should be able not only to supply her own needs, but to give substantial aid in the way of food supplies to the Allies. Canada has vast capacity for production, and yet, in spite of the continued high prices for grain, only 12 per cent. of western lands, recognized to be the finest farming land in the world, is under cultivation. Less than 25,000,000 acres of Canada's 483,000,000 acres of prairie land available for cultivation are to-day being utilized.

Land in western Canada, besides being wonderfully productive, is remarkably cheap, and prices for grain and produce are abnormally high. These factors have combined to bring into the country large numbers of United States settlers, who, in most cases, have sold their homesteads in the

States for twice or three times the amount they are paying for their land in Canada.

Since January 1st the immigration department of one railway alone has handled over 500 families of United States settlers, who have realized the great future ahead of Canada, and who are eager to have a share in it.

Trade in practically all lines in Winnipeg and throughout the west is brisk. Implement dealers are rushed keeping up with orders, and a notable feature about the business is that it is largely on a cash basis. The agitation about the removal of duties on farm implements is occupying the minds of implement men to some extent.

Hardware firms are also very busy, the demand principally being from the farmers. Wholesale houses are rushed with orders.

In the city the demand for houses is quite active, and rents are advancing.

## SEEDING HAS COMMENCED IN THE WEST

Reports from the west received at the head offices of the Canadian Northern Railway system in Toronto indicate that seeding has been commenced at many points throughout the three prairie provinces in the territories served by the western lines of that company.

The districts reporting include Kipling, Radville, Regina, Bengough, Moose Jaw, Hartney, Carlyle, Gravelbourg, Elrose, Kindersley, Battleford, Hanna, Sibbald, Benton, Calgary, Craigmyle, Drumheller, Rockyford, Battle River, Red Willow and Alliance.

The report indicates that seeding will be started in most districts in the west on or about the 10th of April.

# The Bank of British North America

ESTABLISHED IN 1836

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$4,866,666.66

RESERVE FUND, \$3,017,333.33

## Eighty-Second Annual Report and Balance Sheet

Report of the Directors of The Bank of British North America, Presented to the Proprietors at Their Eighty-Second Yearly General Meeting on Tuesday, March 5th, 1918.

The Court of Directors submit the accompanying Balance Sheet to 30th November, 1917.

The Profits for the Year, including \$104,222.14 brought forward from 30th November, 1916, amount to \$772,226.02 of which \$194,666.66 was appropriated to an interim Dividend paid last October, leaving a balance of \$577,559.36, out of which the Directors propose—

To declare a Dividend of 40s. od. per Share, payable, less Income Tax, on the 5th April next.

To pay the usual Bonus of Five per cent. to all the Staff, estimated to cost about \$43,800.00, and also—

A Special War Bonus to those members of the Staff remaining on duty and of not less than six months' service to meet the increase in their necessary expenditure, estimated to cost about \$34,066.66, and to carry forward \$156,309.55.

The above Dividend will make a distribution of 8 per cent. for the year.

The Dividend Warrants will be remitted to the Proprietors on the 4th April next.

The Directors have made a Donation of \$10,000 to the Halifax Relief Fund, and although the disaster did not occur until after the close of the Bank's financial year, they have included it in the Accounts now submitted.

During the year the following Branch and Sub-Branches have been closed:—Quesnel, B.C., Boucherville and Varennes, P.Q.

And a Branch has been opened at Kamsack, Sask.

The following appropriations from the Profit and Loss Account have been made for the benefit of the Staff:—

To the Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund .....	\$ 9,456.29
“ “ Pension Fund .....	44,743.89
“ “ Life Insurance Fund .....	11,680.00

The following statement prepared by request of a Proprietor at the last Annual General Meeting shows the present distribution of the Bank's Capital:—

In Canada .....	533	Proprietors hold .....	6,356 Shares.
“ Great Britain and Ireland .....	1,295	“ “ .....	12,993 “
“ Elsewhere .....	67	“ “ .....	651 “
	<u>1,895</u>		<u>20,000</u> “

London, 26th February, 1918.



# THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

BALANCE SHEET, 30th NOVEMBER, 1917

## LIABILITIES

Capital—20,000 Shares of £50 each fully paid .....		\$ 4,866,666.66
Reserve Fund .....		3,017,333.33
Dividends Declared and Unpaid .....		2,850.61
Profit and Loss Account—		
Balance brought forward from 30th November, 1916 .....	\$ 332,955.46	
Dividend paid April, 1917 .....	\$194,666.66	
Bonus to Staff .....	34,066.66	
		228,733.32
	\$ 104,222.14	
Net profit for the year ending this date after deducting all current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts.....		668,003.88
		\$ 772,226.02
Dividend paid October, 1917 .....		194,666.66
		\$ 577,559.36
<i>Deduct:</i>		
Transferred to Bank Premises Account .....	\$ 5,169.61	
Transferred to Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund .....	9,456.29	
Transferred to Officers' Life Insurance Fund.....	11,680.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund .....	44,743.89	
Canadian Patriotic Fund .....	18,000.00	
Canadian War Tax on Circulation .....	48,666.66	
Halifax Relief Fund .....	10,000.00	
American Red Cross Fund .....	1,000.00	
		148,716.45
Balance available for April Dividend .....		428,842.91
Notes of the Bank in Circulation .....		5,708,882.04
Deposits not Bearing Interest .....		18,223,720.63
Deposits Bearing Interest, (including Interest accrued to date) .....		40,860,087.12
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....		44.04
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries .....		443,337.25
Bills Payable .....		2,200,107.80
Acceptances under Letters of Credit .....		803,651.65
Liabilities and Accounts not included in the Foregoing .....		1,127,319.19
Liability on Endorsements \$451,941.64.....		

\$77,682,843.23

## ASSETS

Current Coin and Bullion .....	\$ 960,750.00	
Dominion Notes .....	5,079,117.00	
		\$ 6,039,867.00
Notes of other Banks .....		980,277.82
Cheques on other Banks .....		2,770,543.39
Balances due by other Banks in Canada .....		16,607.15
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....		2,388,353.47
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding Market Value .....		6,350,000.00
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian—(including £300,000 Exchequer Bonds, £100,000 3½ per cent. War Loan. The War Stock taken at cost).....		8,570,334.60
Railway and other Bonds and Stocks .....		46,884.37
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks .....		2,607,013.55
Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....		4,849,124.91
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada ( <i>less</i> Rebate of Interest) .....		28,776,590.96
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada ( <i>less</i> Rebate of Interest) .....		7,791,248.46
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra .....		803,651.65
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....		29,038.65
Overdue Debts (estimated Loss provided for).....		283,059.32
Bank premises at not more than Cost, Less Amounts Written off .....		2,374,639.83
Deposit with the Canadian Minister of Finance for the Purposes of the Circulation Redemption Fund—		
Cash .....		245,821.58
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve .....		2,420,000.00
Other Assets and Accounts not included in the Foregoing .....		339,786.43

\$77,682,843.23

H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager.

E. A. HOARE, G. D. WHATMAN, Directors.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and we report to the Shareholders that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and that in our opinion, the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. As required by Section 56, Clause 19, of the Bank Act of Canada, we visited the Chief Office (Montreal) of the Bank and checked the cash and verified the securities and found that they agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto. We further report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books and returns.

London, 4th March, 1918.

N. E. WATERHOUSE, FRANK S. PRICE, Auditors.



**Montreal and Toronto Stock Transactions**

Stock Prices for Week ended April 10th, 1918, and Sales.

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

Montreal Stocks		Asked	Bid	Sales
Abitibi.....com.				
Ames-Holden.....com.				
.....pref.				
Asbestos Corporation.....pref.				
Bell Telephone.....com.		130	21	
British Columbia Fishing & Packing.....	50	46½	32	
Brompton.....com.				215
Brazilian.....com.	35½	35½	436	
Canada Car.....com.	31	30½	1335	
.....pref.	73	71	1280	
Canadian Converters.....com.	43			
Canada Cement.....com.	60	59½	507	
.....pref.	90½	90	94	
Canada Cottons.....pref.	78	57	102	
.....pref.			75	
Canadian Con. Rubber.....pref.				
Canadian Pacific Railway.....		102	32	
Canadian General Electric.....			60	
Canadian Locomotive.....com.				1220
Canada Steamship Lines.....com.	43	41½		
.....pref.	76½	76	1061	
.....(Voting Trust)		41½	75	
Civic Investment.....com.				
Civic Power.....com.			14	
Cons. Mining and Smelting.....com.	25			
Consumers Gas.....com.				
Dominion Bridge.....pref.	23½	25		
Dominion Canners.....pref.		55		
Dominion Iron.....pref.		60½	2666	
Dominion Steel Corporation.....com.	81	80½	892	
Dominion Textile.....com.	85½	85½		
.....pref.	101	100		
Goodwins Ltd.....com.	11			
Illinois Traction.....com.				
.....pref.	80		25	
Howard Smith Paper Mills.....com.		125		
Lake of the Woods Milling.....com.	131	125	105	
Laurentide Co.....com.	165	154½	295	
Lyall Const.....com.		15	144	185
Macdonald.....com.				
Mackay Cos.....com.				
.....pref.				
Maple Leaf Milling.....com.	95			
Montreal Tramway.....deb.	72½		3200	
Montreal Telegraph.....com.				
Montreal Cotton.....com.				
.....pref.			10	
Nova Scotia Steel.....com.		180	5	
Ogilvie Flour Mills.....com.	27½	27½	548	
Ontario Steel.....com.	74	70		
.....pref.	74		210	
Penmans.....pref.		81½	6	
Price Bros.....pref.	118	92	260	
Riordan Paper.....pref.		18½	1335	
Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power.....			175	
Shawinigan Water & Power.....rights			50	
Spanish River.....com.				
.....pref.				
Smart Woods.....com.	59	58½	5325	
Steel Co. of Canada.....pref.			65	
St. Lawrence Flour Mills.....com.	67	65	3338	
.....pref.			70	
Toronto Railway.....com.				
Wayagamack.....com.				
Bank of British North America.....			4	
Bank of Commerce.....	185		17	
Bank of Montreal.....	210			
Bank of Ottawa.....	201			
Bank of Toronto.....				
Bank d'Hochelega.....	140			
Banque Nationale.....			8	
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	248			
Dominion Bank.....	202	167	270	
Merchants Bank.....				
Molsons Bank.....	17½			
Quebec Bank.....			6	
Royal Bank.....	208			
Standard Bank.....com.			86	
Union Bank.....				
<b>Montreal Bonds</b>				
Asbestos.....		90½		
Bell Telephone.....				
Canadian Car.....				
Canada Cement.....	97		2000	
Canadian Converters.....				
Canada Felt.....			7100	
Cedars Rapids.....	84			
Dominion Coal.....				
Dominion Cotton.....			84	
Dominion Iron and Steel.....				
Dominion Textile.....A				
.....B				
.....C			2250	
.....D				
Lake of Woods Milling.....	101		1000	
Laurentide.....			2500	
Lyall Construction Co.....				
Montreal Light, Heat & Power.....				
Montreal Tramways.....			74	
National Breweries.....				
Nova Scotia Steel.....				
Ogilvie.....A	100			
.....B	160			
.....C	100			
Penmans.....				
Price Bros.....			480	

**Montreal Bonds (Continued)**

	Asked	Bid	Sales
Quebec Railway, Light and Power.....	60		2000
Riordan Paper.....		90	300
Steel of Canada.....		93½	6000
First Dominion War Loan.....	93½		23200
Second Dominion War Loan.....	91½	91½	6300
Third Dominion War Loan.....	84		
Wabasso Cotton.....		76	300
Wayagamack.....			

**Toronto Stocks**

	Asked	Bid	Sales
Ames-Holden.....pref.	14½		
American Cynamid.....pref.	32	29	
.....pref.		52	
Barcelona.....	5½	9½	
British Columbia Fish.....	50	49	215
Brazilian.....	35½	35½	330
B. C. Packers.....			
Canada Bread.....pref.	17	16	50
.....pref.			45
Canadian Car & Foundry.....pref.	30	28	
.....pref.	70½	69	
Canadian Canners.....pref.			74
Canadian General Electric.....cum div. pref.	108	101½	
Canada Landed & National Investment.....			
Canadian Locomotive.....pref.		82½	
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	158	156	
Canada Permanent.....			160
Canada Steamship.....pref.	41½	41	160
.....pref.	77	76½	25
Can. Salt.....com.	60	59	275
Cement.....com.	91		108
City Dairy.....pref.		30	
.....pref.		67	
Coniagas.....	325	300	
Confederation Life.....	375		
Consumers Gas.....	144½		
Dome.....	850	825	260
Dominion Canners.....pref.	24½		
Dominion Iron.....com.			20
.....pref.			15
Dominion Steel Company.....	61	60	
Dominion Savings.....			
Duluth Sup.....	41		
F. N. Burt.....pref.		84½	5
Hamilton Provident.....			
Huron & Erie.....com.			
Lake of the Woods.....com.			
La Rose.....com.	60	56	
Mackay Companies.....pref.	76	75	25
.....pref.		62½	31
MacKinley Darragh.....com.			
Maple Leaf Milling.....	91½	91½	
.....pref.	92½	91½	10
Monarch.....pref.	43	39	
.....pref.	20		
Nat. S. Car.....pref.	10½	9	
Nipissing.....pref.	35	34	
Nova Scotia Steel.....rights	860	845	
.....rights	65	63	25
Prov. Paper.....pref.	55		
.....pref.			
Penmans.....com.	75	73½	25
Petroleum.....	1437	1413	200
Riordan.....	119	117½	
.....pref.			
Rogers.....com.			
Russell Motor.....pref.	58	50	
.....pref.		69	36
Sawyer-Massey.....pref.		10	
Smelters.....			
Spanish River.....pref.		50	
.....pref.		25	
Cons. Smelters.....			
Standard Reliance Loan.....			
Standard Chemical.....pref.	57		
.....pref.	57	58½	350
Steel Company of Canada.....pref.	5½	89½	54
Toronto General Trust.....	72	65	
Toronto Paper.....	58		
Toronto Railway.....			
Trethewey S. Mines.....com.	16½	15½	
Tuckets.....pref.	19		
.....pref.			
Winnipeg Electric.....	48		
Twin City.....	51	50	175
Bank of Commerce.....		185	31
Bank of Ottawa.....	201		
Bank of Hamilton.....			
Bank of Montreal.....	210		
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	248		
Bank of Toronto.....		187	25
Dominion Bank.....	202		4
Imperial Bank.....		186	4
Merchants Bank.....			
Molsons Bank.....			
Royal Bank.....	208		
Standard Bank.....	200		33
Union Bank.....		146½	5
<b>Toronto Bonds</b>			
Canada Bread.....			1000
Canada Locomotive.....			
Penmans.....		85	
Riordan.....			
Sao Paulo, 1929.....			
Steel Company of Canada.....		91½	1000
First War Loan.....	94	93½	7300
Second War Loan.....	12½	92½	4400
Third War Loan.....	92	91½	19100



NEW INCORPORATIONS

**Gordon, Ironside and Fares Packers, Limited, Incorporated With Headquarters at Winnipeg**

The largest company incorporated during the past week was Gordon, Ironside & Fares Packers, Limited, with an authorized capital of \$3,000,000, and head office at Winnipeg, Man.

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

**Hamilton, Ont.**—Wing Lee Yuen Company, Limited, Lee Yuen, Lee Sing, Pong Bank, \$40,000.

**Ottawa, Ont.**—Clemora Realty Company, Limited, Henrietta Adelaide Clemow, William Frederick Powell, Ernest Clemow Powell, \$250,000.

**Fraserville, Kamouraska Dist.**—La Meuneri Modele, Limitee, Fabien Plourde, Joseph Plourde, Jean-Baptiste Dansereau, \$150,000.

**Cartierville, Que.**—La Compagnie de Blace de Cartierville, Joseph-Antoine Lalande, Edouard Cousineau, Emery Le-gault, \$20,000.

**Kitchener, Ont.**—J. C. Jaimet & Company, Limited, Edwin Whyte Clement, William Pope Clement, Eva Belle Clemens, \$40,000.

**Edmonton, Alta.**—Unilectric Company of Canada, Limited, Chester McMann, Joseph Robert Ulery, George Bligh O'Connor, \$25,000.

**Hamilton, Ont.**—Tallman Brass & Metal, Limited, Joseph Nelson Tallman, William Nelson Tallman, Addison Herbert Tallman, \$800,000.

**Kingston, Ont.**—Continental Chemical Company, Limited, Edwin Dunbar Chaplin, Alexander MacKinnon, Ithamar Gordon Bogart, \$100,000.

**Vancouver, B.C.**—The First National Exhibitors Circuit of Canada, Limited, Willis Perry Dewees, John Alfred Schuberg, John Ritchie Muir, \$10,000.

**Winnipeg, Man.**—Gordon, Ironside & Fares Packers, Limited, Leopold Macauley, William Thomas Sinclair, Thomas Mansell Weatherhead, \$3,000,000.

**Thornton, Ont.**—The Ivy and Thornton Farmers Stock and Grain Company, Limited, George Davis, James Alexander Jamieson, William Henry Halton, \$100,000.

**Vaudreuil Station, Que.**—The Agricultural Cement Tile and Drainage Company, Limited, Walter Seely Johnson, Alexander Rives Hall, William Smith Wilson, \$25,000.

**Walkerville, Ont.**—Long & Wilson Hardware Company, Limited, Albert Long, Herbert Walter Wilson, Alfred Miers, \$40,000.

**Montreal, Que.**—The Dominion Mill Stock Company, Limited, Nathaniel Samuel Fineberg, Isaac Kert, Henri Morin, \$40,000. Forbes Corporation, Limited, John Jennings Crealman, Sadi Conrad Demers, John Buchanan Henderson, \$50,000. Habison-Walker Refractories Company of Canada, Limited, Louis Athanase David, Louis Philippe Crepeau, Segfried Hinson, Read Bush, \$10,000. Canadian Live Stock Production Company, Limited, Robert Stanley Weir, Warren Forbes Alloway, George Hume, \$100,000. "John J. Deery Company, Limited," John Wesley Blair, Francis Joseph Laverty, Terence Edwardes Smith, \$40,000. Laiteri Ville-Marie, Limitee, Joseph A. Chenevert, Maurice K. Carrol, Madam Edouard Langstaff, \$49,000.

**Toronto, Ont.**—The Adams Coal Company, Limited, George Hess Shaver, Harry Henault Beeman, Mary Louise Cook, \$40,000. Churchill Mining and Milling Company, Limited, George Arthur Young, Elsie Whitehead, Howard Young, \$1,000,000. Great Lakes Oil Refining Company, Limited, James Houston Spence, Grant Cooper, Howard Addison Hall, \$1,750,000. Interurban Engineering Company, Limited, Edwin Smily, Bruce Williams, Wesley Rhodes, \$35,000. Lauder, Spears & Howland, Limited, William Wallbridge Vickers, Harrold Wilson, Robert Fraser Angus, \$250,000. The Mackay Company, Limited, George Andrew Mackay, Eleanor Mackay, Ruth Naomi Mackay, \$40,000. Northway-Grant Company, Limited, Mervil MacDonald, Newton Shaffer, Wesley Rhodes, \$100,000. The Universal Car Company, Limited, George, Herbert Sedgewick, James Aitchison, Albert Benjamin Nind, \$60,000. Queen City Dental Manufacturers, Limited, Frank Edwin VanDusen, Frederick Lane, Herbert Bertram Eardley Scott, \$40,000.

BANK CLEARINGS

The following are the bank clearings for the weeks ending April 5th, 1917, and April 4th, 1918, respectively, with changes:—

	Four days ending Apr. 4, '18.	Six days ending Apr. 5, '17.	Changes.
Montreal	\$ 65,764,864	\$ 71,606,189	— \$ 5,841,325
Toronto	50,990,000	53,548,356	— 2,558,356
Winnipeg	40,870,564	45,260,106	— 4,389,542
Vancouver	7,886,664	6,150,628	+ 1,736,036
Ottawa	6,633,167	5,838,456	+ 794,711
Calgary	6,013,924	6,450,561	— 436,637
Hamilton	4,662,055	4,670,258	— 8,203
Quebec	3,639,534	4,222,915	— 583,381
Edmonton	2,785,871	2,568,605	+ 217,266
Halifax	3,141,409	2,666,393	+ 475,016
London	2,548,742	2,548,128	+ 614
Regina	2,953,704	3,010,400	— 56,696
St. John	2,131,555	2,144,611	— 13,056
Victoria	1,359,473	1,433,437	— 76,964
Saskatoon	1,566,598	1,680,822	— 123,224
Moose Jaw	1,134,644	1,119,367	+ 15,277
Brandon	547,724	532,155	+ 15,569
Brantford	926,830	864,540	+ 62,290
Fort William	580,780	553,962	+ 26,818
Lethbridge	670,438	781,864	— 111,426
Medicine Hat	450,986	560,806	— 109,820
New Westminster	425,848	246,463	+ 179,385
Peterboro	575,268	643,709	— 68,441
Sherbrooke	787,996	663,195	+ 124,801
Kitchener	569,325	640,657	— 71,332
Total	\$209,614,963	\$220,415,583	— \$10,800,620

The Toronto bank clearings for the current week are \$567,676,368, compared with \$44,630,470 for the same week in 1917, and \$43,616,392 in 1916.

FEBRUARY BANK CLEARINGS

The following are the bank clearings for the months of March, 1917, and March, 1918, respectively, with changes:—

	Month ending March, 1918.	Month ending March, 1917.	Changes.
Montreal	\$305,158,929	\$328,025,610	— \$22,866,681
Toronto	246,559,204	231,728,865	+ 14,830,339
Winnipeg	182,505,002	175,164,866	+ 7,340,136
Vancouver	37,633,399	29,080,730	+ 8,552,669
Ottawa	23,677,409	21,569,296	+ 2,108,113
Calgary	26,689,701	24,580,616	+ 2,109,085
Hamilton	19,799,662	18,672,519	+ 1,127,143
Quebec	15,929,450	17,046,983	— 1,117,533
Edmonton	13,091,114	10,988,506	+ 2,102,608
Halifax	14,457,473	10,543,125	+ 3,914,348
London	9,179,200	9,231,757	— 52,557
Regina	12,212,186	11,660,715	+ 551,471
St. John	9,169,416	8,929,619	+ 239,797
Victoria	7,267,730	6,205,324	+ 1,062,406
Saskatoon	6,660,566	7,061,202	— 400,636
Moose Jaw	4,711,094	4,398,034	+ 313,060
Brandon	2,471,144	1,993,247	+ 477,897
Brantford	3,907,885	3,217,375	+ 690,510
Fort William	2,553,839	1,960,004	+ 593,835
Lethbridge	3,253,970	2,967,697	+ 286,273
Medicine Hat	1,927,294	2,297,092	— 369,798
New Westminster	1,576,375	1,107,323	+ 469,052
Peterboro	2,715,629	2,492,826	+ 222,803
Sherbrooke	3,335,467	3,254,748	+ 80,719
Kitchener	2,431,998	2,530,566	— 98,568
Total	\$958,875,136	\$936,708,645	+ \$22,166,491

The farmers of Canada contributed \$2,119,267 to the federal treasury during the fiscal year, 1916-17, in customs taxes on agricultural implements and farm machinery. Figures given to the Commons on April 8th by the minister of customs, in reply to a question by Mr. J. F. Reid, of Mackenzie, showed that customs taxation for the year on thrashing machinery, outfits, etc., totalled \$477,895 on traction engines, portable engines, etc., for farm purposes \$86,356; on harvesters, reapers, etc., \$89,257; on ploughs and parts thereof, \$373,504; and on other farm machinery, \$280,255.



DOMINION SAVINGS BANKS

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

BANK	Deposits for Feb. 1918	Total Deposits	Withdrawals for Feb. 1918	Balance on Feb. 28th, 1918.
<b>Manitoba:—</b>				
Winnipeg.....	\$ cts. 3,599.00	\$ cts. 520,468.41	\$ cts. 12,474.57	\$ cts. 507,993.84
<b>British Columbia:—</b>				
Victoria.....	20,921.87	1,110,949.55	14,065.64	1,096,883.91
<b>Prince Edward Island:—</b>				
Charlottetown.....	21,143.00	1,843,113.98	19,812.62	1,823,301.36
<b>New Brunswick:—</b>				
Newcastle.....	440.00	944,373.58	6,406.93	237,966.65
St. John.....	41,760.28	4,633,634.28	64,099.04	4,591,535.24
<b>Nova Scotia</b>				
Amherst.....				
Barrington.....	44.00	102,356.08	233.89	102,122.1
Guyaboro.....	221.00	96,149.52	1,142.49	95,007.03
Halifax.....	8,213.18	2,357,579.56	28,986.68	2,328,592.88
Kentville.....	2,294.00	239,186.72	1,632.49	237,554.23
Lunenburg.....	7,044.00	441,107.31	5,433.57	435,673.74
Pictou.....				
Port Hood.....	200.00	72,538.92	1,138.47	71,400.45
Shelburne.....	843.97	2,180,461.61	3,269.72	2,183,991.89
Sherbrooke.....	2,290.00	79,522.80	733.99	78,788.81
Wallace.....				
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>129,010.28</b>	<b>11,982,785.32</b>	<b>157,460.16</b>	<b>11,825,325.22</b>

Dr.	DECEMBER, 1917	Cr.	
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th Nov. 1917..	\$ cts. 41,552,301.35	WITHDRAWALS during the month.....	\$ cts. 1,959,733.25
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month.....	799,089.85		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month:—			
(Wallace, N.S.).....	91,649.09		
PRINCIPAL.....			
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer... ..			
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	6,818.71		
INTEREST accrued on Depositors accounts and made principal on 31st March, 1917 (estimate)			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month.....	17,997.72		
	42,467,856.72	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' accounts on 31st Dec., 1917.....	40,478,123.47
			42,467,856.72

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

PUBLIC DEBT		ASSETS		REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED F.D.		EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.	
1917		1917		1917		1917	
LIABILITIES—	\$ cts.	Investments—Sinking Fds.	\$ cts. 16,291,525.04	REVENUE—	Total to 31st Mar. 1918	War.....	Total 31st Mar. 1918
Payable in Canada.....	744,379,494.74	Other Investments.....	238,032,849.35	Customs.....	143,311,395.12	Public Works, Railways and Canals.....	299,930,317.41
Payable in London.....	362,763,312.40	Province Accounts.....	2,296,327.90	Excise.....	36,677,387.25	Railway Subsidies.....	570,836,822.88
Payable in New York.....	75,873,000.00	Miscel and Bkg. Accounts	758,947,455.94	Post Office.....	20,774,200.40		720,404.75
Temporary Loans.....	579,005,464.06	Total Assets.....	1,015,568,158.23	Pbc. Works, R'lways & Canals	27,200,585.90		
Bank Circul'n Redemp. Fd.	3,789,900.27	Total Net Debt 31st Mar....	1,106,394,023.99	Miscellaneous.....	34,408,940.34		
Dominion Notes.....	251,632,765.54	Total Net Debt 28th Feb....	1,010,780,470.48	Total.....	252,372,508.99		
Savings Banks.....	51,661,995.89	Increase of Debt.....	95,613,553.51	EXPENDITURE.....	141,989,541.35		
Trust Funds.....	10,923,371.69						
Province Accounts.....	11,920,481.20						
Miscel. and Bkg. Accounts.	28,072,637.43						
Debt.....	1,212,962,182.22						

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Quotations furnished to The Monetary Times by A. J. Pattison Jr., & Co., Toronto (Week ended April 10th 1918.)

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Abitibi Power.....com.	38.50	43.50	Can. Mortgage & Invest..	83		Ford Motor of Canada...	195	220	National Telephone...5's	50	56
Alberta Pac. Grain...pref.	78	86	Can. Oil.....com.	35		Goodyear Tire.....	175	200	Nova Scotia Steel 6% deb.	85	92
Atlantic Sugar.....pref.	87	95.50	Can. Westinghouse.....	100	118	Harris Abattoir.....6's	94	100	Ont. Pulp Bonds.....	74	78.50
Belding Paul.....com.	98		Carter Crume.....pref.	65	65	Home Bank.....	63.50	63.50	People's Loan.....	80	90
Black Lake.....6's	20	28	Cockshutt Plow.....pref.	67	75	Imperial Oil.....	268	280	Rosedale Golf Club.....		345
Brand-Henderson...com.	10	14	Consumers Cordage pref.	75	85	Inter. Mill.....pref.	81	87	South Can. Power...com.	10	15
British Amer. Assur...com.	8		Collingwood Ship...com.	30	30	Lambton Golf Club.....	375	400	Sovereign Life.....	12	18.50
Can. Cereal & Flour...6's	28		Continental Life.....	17	25	Maritime Coal & Ry.com.	17	21.50	Sterling Coal.....com.	9.50	84.50
Can. Cons. Felt...pref.	80	85	Dom. Explosives.....	25	25	Massey Harris.....pref.	115	131	Toronto Paper.....6's	85	90
Can. Crocker Wheeler pf.	83	88	Dom. F'dry & Steel 8% pf.	86	91	Mex. Mahogany Bonds.....	43	50	West. Assurance.....	6.75	
Can. Fairbanks.....pref.	1.35	2.25	Dom. Fire.....	20	23	M'Donald.....pref.	76	82.50	Wt. Can. Flour. 6's (1931)	92	97
Canada Machinery...com.	11	14.50	Dom. Glass.....pref.	79	85.50	Morrow Screw.....6's	85.50	92	West Can. Power...5's	100	115
			Dom. Iron 8's. 1939.....	72.50	77.50	Mississauga Golf.....		90			
			Dom. Power.....5's	81	85.50	National Drug 7% pref...		30			
			Dunlop Tire.....6's	95	100	National Potash.....		1.25			
			Eastern Car.....6's	90	95						

ALBERTA'S COMPENSATION ACT

The Workmen's Compensation Act, which was read a second time in the Alberta legislature on April 8th, will apply to all the industries and all the businesses in the province, with the exception of railway companies, which have been left out of the scope of the legislation for one year on representations by members of the trainmen's unions.

The act will be operative in respect to mines beginning in August of the present year, and in respect to the other industries on January 1st, 1919. Meantime, negotiations would be undertaken, Premier Stewart informed the House, with a view to having a uniform compensation law for the three prairie provinces, and probably British Columbia as well. Dealing with the claim that the compensation in case of fatal accident should be an annuity instead of a lump sum, as provided by the act, the premier said that if it were found desirable to make a change the alteration of the law would be retroactive. In connection with this point the first minister frankly admitted that the State would have to recognize its responsibility for the care of widows and children. This forecasts an insurance feature for the act.

MONTREAL BOND ISSUE FULLY SUBSCRIBED

The Bank of Montreal has announced that the public issue of \$6,000,000 city of Montreal 5-year 6 per cent. gold bonds has been fully subscribed and the lists closed.

The result should be gratifying to the city authorities as well as to the bank which handled the issue, because it is believed to be the first instance of a public loan, other than war loan, issued in Canada in the manner it was issued.

The bonds were offered at par, without accrued interest for payment on the 8th of April. This means the payment to investors of a bonus of interest from the 1st of December, 1917, to the 8th of April, 1918, thereby reducing the net price of the bonds to a figure which makes the interest return 6½ per cent. per annum.

Directors of Maple Leaf Milling have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common stock and a bonus of one per cent. in addition. Both will be payable April 18th to stock of record April 8th.



# Investment Advice

The right kind of investment house for you to deal with is one that makes the closest study of investments, one that can give you statistical information and the benefit of ripe experience as to the wisdom of making the investment you contemplate. Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange are responsible and established authorities on investment matters.

*Any Member of the Toronto Stock Exchange can buy or sell any security for which there is a market anywhere in the world.*

## Toronto Stock Exchange

*Established Seventy Years Ago.*

### THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION OF LONDON, ENG. LIMITED

ISSUES  
 Personal Accident                      Sickness  
 Employers' Liability                      Automobile  
 Workmen's Compensation              Fidelity Guarantee  
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General Manager for Canada and Newfoundland

Lewis Building, MONTREAL      JOHN JENKINS, Fire Manager      Temple Bldg., TORONTO

### The Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada

Head Office, 46 KING St. W., TORONTO, Ont.  
 IMPERIAL PROTECTION

Guarantee Insurance, Accident Insurance, Sickness Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance.  
 A STRONG CANADIAN COMPANY

Paid up Capital	- - -	\$200,000.00.
Authorized Capital	- - -	\$1,000,000.00.
Subscribed Capital	- - -	\$1,000,000.00.
Government Deposits	- - -	\$111,000.



### LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COY. Limited

ESTABLISHED 1869

Head Office for Canada: TORONTO

Employer's Liability	Personal Accident	Sickness
Elevator Contract	Fidelity Guarantee	Court Bonds
	Internal Revenue	Teams and Automobile

#### AND FIRE INSURANCE

### THE DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INS. CO.

Accident Insurance	Sickness Insurance	Plate Glass Insurance
Burglary Insurance	Automobile Insurance	Guarantee Bonds
The Oldest and Strongest Canadian Accident Insurance Company		
Toronto	Montreal	Winnipeg
		Calgary
		Vancouver

P. R. REED, President.	T. B. REDDING, Vice-President.	E. M. WHITLEY, Secretary-Manager
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### Canada Security Assurance Company

HAIL DEPARTMENT  
 CALGARY                      ALBERTA



## OUTLOOK FOR LOANING INSTITUTIONS

### When Will London, Paris, New York Be Able to Resume Absorption of Loan Companies' Offerings?

Discussing the outlook for loaning institutions at the annual meeting of the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association, Mr. M. Chevalier, managing director of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, recalled that during the last four years the supply of new funds has been very much reduced, that the money markets of Great Britain and France have been practically closed, that the United States market, which was looked upon for a time as the only accessible one for Canadian securities, has, since the United States' entrance into the war, considerably reduced the facilities, and that even the Canadian investor, who was a frequent depositor with loan companies, has had his savings attracted by powerful and higher bidders.

"Under these conditions," he said, "the loan companies' attitude could only be an expectant one. They have been living on their past business and will have to do so until the war is over. While commerce and industries have in various branches greatly benefited by the war and wonderfully developed, the loaning business is, and will be, stagnant, until the conditions I have just referred to have been modified.

#### What are Prospects?

"What then are the prospects? Here we are treading on unknown ground, and the experience of would-be prophets during the last four years has not been very encouraging.

"There are probabilities, however, and these may be suggested by the study of similar circumstances in the past. Here in Canada we can hardly find in the past history of the economies of the country a period resembling the present one. We have passed through serious real estate crises, which were the result of local conditions and greatly affected the loaning business, but never before has the loaning business been governed by conditions of such a varied and unexpected nature.

"It is a well-known fact that the importance of the mortgage loan business is in proportion to the influx of immigrants. Just before the war was declared, Canada received in one year over 400,000 immigrants and the result was that the year 1913 was the heaviest on record for the loan companies. The North-West people in those days were always asking for more capital, and very often they received more than they could digest.

"Less than a year after, all that optimism was destroyed and the depression intense. Immigration practically stopped, and to cap the climax, in 1914, the crops were so poor, that the governments thought advisable to come to the assistance of the Western farmers. Things looked then very dark, and the natural consequence should have been disaster for many. But here we had to realize that the influence of the war, notwithstanding its terrible consequences, had unexpected and beneficial results. One very good and one fair crop sold at war prices put the farmer on his feet again.

#### Under Normal Conditions.

"Under normal conditions his prosperity should attract a large number of newcomers. Many are already coming from the neighboring states, but will the European immigrant resume his influx when the struggle is over?

"Perhaps Great Britain will send us a number of her discharged soldiers, but the arrival of the others is still a doubtful problem. Until it is solved the demand for funds is bound to be moderate. No great development is possible without an increase in population, and the best that the loan companies can hope is that until a new active immigration movement sets in, conditions in towns may improve as well as they have done in the rural districts. Then conditions will be normal and loan companies will find sufficient employment for their available funds.

#### Period of Moderate Demand.

"No one can predict now how long that period of moderate demand may last. But the chances are that it will not be of very long duration. We must not forget that Canada, with its immense natural resources, its vast territories still unoccupied, offers an irresistible attraction to settlers and fortune seekers, and that the flow of immigration which is now at its lowest ebb, may unexpectedly attain torrential proportions.

"When this happens, will the supply of funds be adequate to the demand which would result from this movement? Until the war Canada was amply supplied, even to an excess and indiscriminately, not only through regular channels, but by private individuals who living thousands of miles away could not judge of the value of the securities they held. The losses these private individuals have had to sustain are not forgotten yet. Fortunately, the loan companies, guided by their experience, have kept out of the danger zone and enjoy a good credit.

#### Demand and Supply.

"As soon as the demand exceeds their present supply an appeal will have to be made. What will be the result? We have seen that the markets are all practically closed. How long is this going to last? When will London, Paris, New York, be in a position to resume absorbing the Canadian loan companies offerings? The question is not an easy one to answer.

"That these markets will, after a time, occupy their former place on money centres, there can be no doubt, but the recuperation may be slow. We hear a good deal about the enormous accumulation of debt in all the allied countries, but this may sound and look worse than it is in reality. The misfortune of some makes the fortune of others, money changes hands but does not vanish and new investors will replace old ones. Competition, however, is bound to be intense. Devastated countries will call for a large expenditure and government issues will be a prominent factor.

#### Rights of Loan Companies.

"In order to succeed in securing funds in these markets, as well as in Canada, borrowing companies will have to offer to the investor a security that will stand the most critical examination. Until lately Canada has enjoyed abroad the best of reputations. It is important that this good reputation be sustained and that nothing be allowed to create outside the impression that the capital invested in Canada is not sufficiently protected.

"Unfortunately, during the last four years, there has been a pronounced tendency amongst the legislators of this country to disregard the just rights of the loan companies, and to interfere with their agreements. This has been carried so far that it was found expedient to organize your association for the protection of the companies. Thanks to your efforts, some good has already resulted. Time and experience will take care of certain provincial schemes and I hope that with your assistance and the numerous protests which find their expression in our financial papers, the public will realize how dangerous it is to frighten capital away."

## CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY SITUATION

The government has issued a statement on the Canadian Northern Railway situation, which asserts that no part of the system has as yet been taken over, and denies that the government has been paying bond coupons or notes for the Canadian Northern or its subsidiaries. The government has, however, paid \$25,000,000 to the Canadian Northern Railway, which has been utilized as follows: Reducing construction loans, \$3,500,000; equipment, \$6,051,502; interest and sinking fund on mortgage securities, \$15,398,498. This is in addition to \$353,894 cash subsidies paid last December and a payment of \$1,867,858 made under Guarantee Acts.

The comparatively small amount of the \$25,000,000 which has been spent for rolling stock and equipment indicates that an additional sum will be asked from parliament later this year.

Mr. John Appleton, secretary of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association, left Toronto last night for Vancouver to attend the annual meeting of the British Columbia branch. Before returning to Toronto Mr. Appleton will attend the annual meetings of the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba branches of the association, to be held in Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg, respectively.

C. W. Kirkpatrick, prominent newspaperman, of Hamilton, was recommended by the board of control to succeed H. M. Marsh, commissioner of industries, who resigned on April 1st. In making the recommendation, the controllers gave careful consideration to the qualifications of all applicants. It was held that Mr. Kirkpatrick's many years' publicity experience would particularly fit him for his new duties.



**CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION**  
**Issues LIBERAL POLICY CONTRACTS ON ALL APPROVED PLANS.**  
**OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:**  
 President: J. K. MACDONALD, ESQ.  
 VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD:  
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 Medical Director:  
 ARTHUR JUKES JOHNSON, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.)  
**HEAD OFFICE .. .. TORONTO**

**Here is Your Opportunity**  
 The success which has attended the operations of the North American Life throughout its history has made association with the Company particularly inviting.  
 The year 1918 promises to be bigger and better than any heretofore. Some agency openings offer you an opportunity at this time.  
 Correspond with  
 E. J. HARVEY, Supervisor of Agencies.  
**North American Life Assurance Co.**  
 "SOLID AS THE CONTINENT"  
**HEAD OFFICE .. .. TORONTO, CANADA**

**AGENTS' ATTENTION!**  
**The Western Life Assurance Company**  
 made (among others) the following remarkable increases in 1917:  
 NEW BUSINESS RECEIVED. .... **INCREASE 146%**  
 ASSURANCES, NEW AND REVIVED ..... **INCREASE 147%**  
 NEW PREMIUMS RECEIVED..... **INCREASE 166%**  
 ADMITTED ASSETS..... **INCREASE 81%**  
 The Company now has a Dominion License, and is extending its organization, and is prepared to offer advantageous terms to competent producers. Write to the  
**HEAD OFFICE - - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

**"Representing The Mutual Life of Canada"**  
 Efficient representatives of our Company will be found in every important centre in the Dominion and in the Island of Newfoundland. Their motto is "Service" and they will gladly furnish any needed information regarding Life Insurance in general and Mutual Life Insurance in particular. The Company issues policies on every approved plan—including Endowment Policies, Monthly Income Policies, and Policies designed for the protection of Business Enterprises. It has been the aim of the Mutual Life of Canada to introduce into its contracts every modern privilege that is compatible with safety, but the distinguishing feature of the Company is Mutuality. Under this system all profit from whatever source reverts to the Policyholders and so reduces the cost of protection. We furnish—  
 The largest amount of protection for the least possible outlay.  
**The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada**  
 Waterloo Ontario  
 Assets \$32,165,432 Assurances \$123,510,899

**The Standard Life Assurance Co. of Edinburgh**  
 Established 1825. Head Office for Canada: MONTREAL, Que.  
 Invested Funds.....\$ 66,500,000 Investments under Canadian Branch, over...\$ 16,000,000  
 Deposited with Canadian Government and Government Trust-ees, over..... 7,000,000 Revenue, over..... 7,900,000  
 Bonus declared ..... 40,850,000  
 Claims paid ..... 151,000,000  
 D. M. MCGOUN, Mgr. F. W. DORAN, Chief Agent, Ont.

**THE ANCHOR OF LIFE INSURANCE**  
 "We all need our anchors, and I know of no better one than a Great-West Policy," is the opinion of a prominent Western financier, expressed in a recent letter to The Great-West Life.  
 Life Insurance offers the surest way of providing for the welfare of dependent ones. A Great-West Limited Payment Policy gives the additional advantage that the insured is enabled to provide for his own future as well.  
 Rates on request.  
**The Great-West Life Assurance Co.**  
 DEPT. "F"  
**HEAD OFFICE : : WINNIPEG**

**PROFITS EXCEED ESTIMATES ONLY IN THE**  
**London Life Insurance Co.**  
 LONDON ... .. Canada  
 POLICIES "GOOD AS GOLD." 2

**The Western Empire Life Assurance Company**  
 Head Office: 701 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.  
 BRANCH OFFICES  
 REGINA MOOSE JAW CALGARY EDMONTON

**ALWAYS A PLACE FOR DEPENDABLE AGENTS**  
 Those who can not only write applications but deliver policies, and are energetic in their methods. Good positions are ready for such men.  
**Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.**  
 Portland, Maine  
 ARTHUR L. BATES, PRESIDENT HENRI E. MORIN, SUPERVISOR  
 For Agencies in the Western Division, Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, apply to WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager, 502 McGill Building, Montreal.  
 For Agencies in Western Ontario, apply to E. J. ATKINSON, Manager, 107 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen St. West, Toronto

**District Managers Wanted**  
 In Western Ontario Cities. If you would like to improve your position, and grow with a strong, progressive Canadian Life Insurance Co., write in confidence  
 H. A. KENTY, Superintendent of Agencies  
**THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.**  
 TORONTO, ONTARIO



## MUNICIPAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Debenture Debt at December 31st, 1917.

(Compiled by Robert Baird, Inspector of Municipalities, British Columbia).

## CITIES

Municipality.	DEBENTURES								Total Debenture Debt.
	Schools.	Streets.	Other Non-revenue Producing	Waterworks.	Electric Light.	Sewers (Revenue-producing).	Other Revenue-producing.	Local Improvements.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberni.....	.....	.....	8,000 00	52,130 00	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	70,130 00
Armstrong.....	10,500 00	11,315 61	9,350 00	41,000 00	78,000 00	.....	.....	.....	150,165 61
Chilliwack.....	33,500 00	75,500 00	87,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,254 48	220,254 48
Courtenay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cranbrook.....	31,393 40	12,816 00	141,559 10	159,786 80	.....	.....	.....	7,500 00	353,055 30
Cumberland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,659 30	9,659 30
Duncan.....	21,000 00	10,000 00	14,000 00	25,000 00	65,000 00	.....	.....	3,100 00	138,100 00
Enderby.....	27,500 00	2,500 00	21,500 00	24,500 00	.....	.....	.....	18,500 00	94,500 00
Fernie.....	52,000 00	10,000 00	89,500 00	119,000 00	74,000 00	67,000 00	.....	4,634 39	416,134 39
Grand Forks.....	6,500 00	30,000 00	49,500 00	75,800 00	18,000 00	.....	.....	.....	179,800 00
Greenwood.....	.....	25,500 00	27,900 00	38,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,500 00
Kamloops.....	63,500 00	15,000 00	122,500 00	329,000 00	563,500 00	60,000 00	.....	91,873 51	1,245,373 51
Kaslo.....	15,500 00	6,000 00	.....	1,500 00	31,000 00	.....	.....	.....	54,000 00
Kelowna.....	61,500 00	14,000 00	151,000 00	155,500 00	.....	.....	.....	51,309 00	433,309 00
Ladysmith.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	60,000 00	.....	11,477 00	96,477 00
Merritt.....	3,000 00	10,000 00	20,000 00	45,000 00	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	103,000 00
Nanaimo.....	50,000 00	45,000 00	46,000 00	333,000 00	.....	230,000 00	.....	339,024 87	1,043,024 87
Nelson.....	75,000 00	40,000 00	55,000 00	62,500 00	355,000 00	52,500 00	131,000 00	32,364 11	803,364 11
New Westminster.....	389,000 00	1,264,000 00	1,734,000 00	916,500 00	206,000 00	.....	.....	1,363,925 84	5,873,425 84
North Vancouver.....	402,480 00	203,909 08	550,968 22	576,000 00	.....	.....	180,000 00	936,894 70	2,850,252 00
Phoenix.....	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 00
Port Alberni.....	.....	20,000 00	6,500 00	170,000 00	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....	236,500 00
Port Coquitlam.....	35,000 00	237,000 00	54,500 00	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	426,500 00
Port Moody.....	.....	.....	43,000 00	80,000 00	.....	.....	.....	50,300 00	173,300 00
Prince George.....	.....	15,000 00	10,000 00	95,000 00	60,000 00	.....	.....	.....	180,000 00
Prince Rupert.....	20,000 00	.....	169,719 16	374,093 10	259,942 72	.....	36,965 28	873,942 91	1,734,663 17
Revelstoke.....	58,000 00	63,000 00	101,430 59	56,700 00	286,145 00	.....	.....	164,726 92	730,002 51
Rossland.....	30,000 00	52,500 00	52,000 00	31,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	166,000 00
Salmon Arm.....	1,500 00	.....	8,500 00	85,000 00	42,000 00	.....	.....	.....	137,000 00
Sandon.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
Slocan.....	.....	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 00
Trail.....	32,500 00	.....	4,000 00	92,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	129,000 00
Vancouver.....	4,146,900 00	4,414,100 00	12,373,300 00	4,749,351 20	.....	.....	.....	9,791,133 17	35,474,784 37
Vernon.....	.....	.....	232,000 00	240,000 00	189,000 00	.....	.....	223,963 28	884,963 28
Victoria.....	1,500,888 69	100,000 00	4,621,920 02	4,227,260 59	.....	.....	.....	8,528,667 57	18,978,736 87
Total.....	7,067,162 09	6,683,140 69	20,810,897 09	13,255,721 69	2,327,587 72	469,500 00	347,965 28	22,527,251 05	73,489,225 61

## DISTRICTS

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Burnaby.....	307,300 00	1,217,950 00	70,000 00	660,900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,256,150 00
Chilliwack.....	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00
Coldstream.....	.....	17,000 00	1,200 00	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	138,200 00
Coquitlam.....	.....	82,500 00	.....	8,175 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,675 42
Delta.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	205,000 00	.....	.....	.....	94,216 99	314,216 99
Esquimalt.....	27,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	400,000 00	.....	.....	427,500 00
Fraser Mills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Langley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Ridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matsqui.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Cowichan.....	.....	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000 00
North Vancouver.....	62,000 00	508,243 00	411,757 00	155,000 00	.....	.....	.....	137,070 50	1,274,070 50
Oak Bay.....	65,000 00	.....	96,000 00	200,000 00	.....	425,000 00	.....	480,224 46	1,266,224 46
Peachland.....	1,000 00	.....	2,500 00	10,500 00	12,300 00	.....	.....	5,200 00	31,500 00
Penticton.....	32,700 00	42,000 00	43,800 00	168,000 00	87,000 00	.....	110,000 00	12,000 00	495,500 00
Pitt Meadows.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point Grey.....	233,858 33	1,921,568 49	1,783,052 55	1,447,998 40	.....	.....	.....	2,900 00	5,389,377 77
Richmond.....	28,000 00	306,600 00	.....	365,000 00	.....	.....	.....	70,621 50	770,221 50
Saanich.....	33,500 00	450,000 00	.....	401,500 00	.....	.....	.....	116,469 31	1,001,469 31
Salmon Arm.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00
South Vancouver.....	1,002,644 10	3,836,186 40	50,000 00	1,013,050 00	.....	.....	.....	784,284 71	6,686,165 21
Spallumcheen.....	.....	.....	17,750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,526 00	85,276 00
Sumas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summerland.....	5,000 00	19,000 00	6,000 00	278,500 00	22,500 00	.....	.....	.....	331,000 00
Surrey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Vancouver.....	38,200 00	175,000 00	334,000 00	125,000 00	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00	772,200 00
Total.....	1,851,702 43	8,611,047 89	2,833,559 55	5,138,623 82	121,800 00	825,000 00	110,000 00	1,890,513 47	21,382,247 16



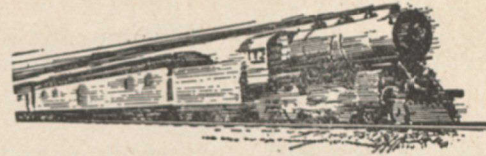
## New Records

Results secured during the past year re-affirm the position of the Sun Life of Canada as the leading life assurance organization of the Dominion.

It leads all Canadian Companies in annual New Business, Total Business in Force, Assets, Surplus Earnings, Net Surplus, Premium Income, Total Income and Payments to Policy-holders.

Fair-dealing and progressive business methods are the foundations for the Company's phenomenal growth.

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF CANADA  
HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL**



## The Fastest Route to Big Production

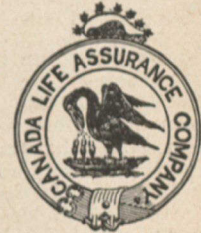
Is via the Training, the Service and the Co-operation given through our own

FREE SALES COURSE  
PROSPECT BUREAU  
BULLETIN SERVICE,  
ADVERTISING and  
ALL ROUND SUPPORT

**YOU** { Travel without expense,  
Are better equipped for the journey,  
Sure of getting there, with the

**CANADA LIFE  
ASSURANCE CO.**

Home Office - Toronto



War Conditions — Liberal  
Premiums — Recently Reduced  
Agency Contracts — Profitable

### AGENTS WANTED

**Gresham Life Assurance Society**

LIMITED

Head Office for Canada . . . MONTREAL

Established 1848. Funds Exceed \$50,000,000

# CROWN LIFE

### BIGGER BUSINESS AT LOWER COST

	1916	1917
Cash Premium Income	\$461,342.90	\$551,869.25
Cash Interest Income	87,002.65	105,856.13
Total Income Less Outgo	144,658.70	281,532.07
Expense ratio (10 & 1 basis) reduced	23.3%	

Copy of Annual Report will be sent on request.

**Crown Life Insurance Co., Toronto**

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

55

Orders for the new issue of H. M. P. Eckardt's  
**Manual of Canadian Banking**

are now being received - \$2.50  
Postpaid anywhere

The Monetary Times Printing Company, Toronto, Ont.

## The Travellers Life Assurance Company of Canada

Head Office - - - Montreal

HON. GEORGE P. GRAHAM, President

TO AGENTS:—Write the Home Office for particulars of direct renewal contract.

### CANADA'S WAR EXPENDITURE

Up to the end of February Canada's war expenditure on capital account totalled \$207,849,726. For the month of February war expenditure was \$19,494,711, as compared with \$23,285,988 in February of last year.

Revenue for the eleven months' period ended February 28th showed an increase as compared with the same period of the last fiscal year. For the eleven months ended Feb-

ruary 28th, 1917, it was \$205,417,039, as compared with \$229,766,627 for the same period ended February 28th, 1918. Expenditure on consolidated fund account rose for the same periods from \$113,161,357 to \$124,781,421. Revenue for February, 1918, was \$21,225,872, as compared with \$17,513,473, the revenue for February, 1917.

Canada's total gross debt at the end of February was \$1,996,393,359. Assets were \$985,612,889, leaving a net debt of \$1,010,780,470.



## INVESTMENTS AND THE MARKET

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

**St. Lawrence Flour Mills.**—Directors of the company on April 8th placed the stock of that company on a regular 6 per cent. basis, with the declaration of a dividend of 1½ per cent. for the quarter ending April 10th. The dividend is payable May 1st to shareholders of record April 15th.

In addition to the dividend of 1½ per cent. the directors declared a bonus of 1 per cent. for the quarter, so that the return on the common stock, if the bonus is continued, will amount to a return of 10 per cent. on the stock.

**Imperial Oil Company, Limited.**—The company has recently put into effect a new scale of wages, covering employees at the various plants which the company controls throughout the country. The new scale will mean an immediate increase of approximately \$650,000 per annum in wage charges, and follows other increases which have been made from time to time, particularly since the outbreak of the war. At the same time an important change will be inaugurated in connection with the working hours. Process men in the refineries who have been working twelve hours per day shift are to be placed on an eight-hour basis, while each employee in this class will have one day off in every seven. In respect to other classes of refinery labor previously working ten hours per day, there will be a reduction to nine hours per day with an increase in wages at the same time.

**William A. Rogers, Limited.**—In presenting the annual statement of the company to shareholders, S. J. Moore, the president, states that the profits of the company were affected by the entry of the United States into the war and the resultant falling off in the silverware trade.

The profit and loss statement compares as follows with previous two periods:—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
From previous year	\$226,148	\$188,499	\$176,689
Profits	81,855	240,648	189,810
Bond interest	19,421	.....	.....
Preferred dividends	63,000	63,000	63,000
Common dividends	22,500	90,000	90,000
Reserve	.....	50,000	25,000
Carried forward	203,081	226,148	188,499

**Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited.**—At the annual meeting of the company, on April 9th, earnings for the year, after deduction of operating costs and taxes, were reported as \$1,033,817. From this was set aside \$251,843 for depreciation, leaving net for the year of \$781,974, compared with \$636,629 in 1916. From this was deducted \$135,000 preferred dividends and \$436,000 dividends on common, leaving a surplus for the year of \$210,974. The profit and loss statement compares with the previous year as follows:—

	1917.	1916.
Balance forward	\$1,129,466	\$ 697,836
Earnings	781,974	636,629
Totals	\$1,911,440	\$1,334,466
Preferred dividends	135,000	45,000
Common dividends	436,000	160,000
Surplus	\$1,340,440	\$1,129,466

**Kipawa Fibre Company, Limited.**—The prospectus of the company, a new Canadian industry, has been issued. The Riordon Pulp and Paper interests are closely associated with the enterprise. The mills are at Timiskaming, Que. The officers are: President, Charles Riordon; vice-president and managing director, Carl Riordon; second vice-president and manager, C. B. Thorne; secretary-treasurer, F. B. Whittet.

It is proposed to issue presently \$500,000 bonds, \$6,000,000 common and \$6,000,000 preferred shares.

The purpose of the company is to make high-grade bleached sulphite pulp, and it is pointed out that the European product has not heretofore sold in America below \$60 per short ton, ex-dock at Atlantic ports, making the delivered price about \$63, and it is now selling at \$160 per ton.

It is claimed that the company will be producing pulp while prices are still high. Assuming that the company will

be able to sell its product at only \$63 per ton, with a cost of \$35, the net profits would be \$28, which, on the basis of 100 tons per day, would be \$840,000 per year, equal to 14 per cent. on the \$6,000,000 preferred stock.

**Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company.**—The pamphlet report of the company for the thirteen months ended December 31st has been issued. The profit and loss statement shows total operating profit of \$3,370,614 after deducting operating expenses, repairs, maintenance, renewals, etc. From that amount there was deducted \$227,500 for bond interest and \$665,741 for depreciation and depletion charges, making total deductions of \$893,241, and leaving a balance of \$2,477,373. Taking out \$325,000 to cover the estimated income, war and excess profit taxes left \$2,152,373; dividends amounted to \$573,881 on the preferred stock and \$148,869 on the common stock, a total of \$722,750, which, deducted from the last previous balance, left \$1,429,623 to be carried forward. Adding the previous surplus of \$4,311,691 made the total profit and loss surplus as of December 31st, 1917, \$5,741,314. The balance sheet as of December 31st shows total liabilities and assets of \$27,844,354. Among the assets was \$208,094; accounts receivable from customers for pig iron, coal and coke, \$1,463,761, and Liberty bonds owned and subscribed for to the amount of \$342,850. Accounts payable amounted to \$738,908. President J. W. McQueen says during the year an appraisal was made of the properties of the company by qualified experts not connected with it, and that the values appearing in the balance sheet reflect the result of this appraisal and do not differ materially from those given in previous financial statements.

**McKinley-Darragh Mines.**—The annual report of the company, covering the year 1917, proved rather a disappointment to shareholders. Nevertheless, the actual physical and financial assets of the property as it stands are worth nearly double the current market price of the stock. The report shows that: Ore reserves are 1,076,182 ounces; slimes, 200,000 tons; liquid assets, \$398,660.

The ore reserves at the current market value are worth 92 cents per ounce, or \$920,000, and on this there is, on the 1917 cost basis, a clear profit, even after depreciation, of 35 cents per ounce, or equal to \$350,000. The report does not give an estimate of the silver content of the slimes, but, as Cobalt slimes go, there should be at least six ounces to the ton. Now, 200,000 tons at this rate would mean 1,200,000. There are no mining costs in recovering the silver from slimes, and McKinley's entire costs, exclusive of mining, in 1917 were about 16 cents per ounce, leaving a profit of some 75 cents. The slimes should, therefore, be worth as an actual asset about \$800,000. Hence, the table of actual assets, exclusive of ore in sight and the prospective value of the mine, works out at approximately \$1,500,000, against issued capital of \$2,247,692, or equal to 70 cents per share, as follows:—

Value of ore reserves, net	\$ 350,000
Liquid assets	398,660
Value of slimes, net	800,000
Total physical and liquid assets	1,548,660

During 1917 McKinley-Darragh recovered 908,756 ounces of silver and shipped 1,020,545 ounces. Total net profits were \$259,794, and dividends took \$269,723. The surplus at the end of the year stood at \$242,514, and, as was pointed out above, the liquid assets in cash, ore and supplies amounted to \$398,660. The following table shows the company's ore reserves as compared with a year ago:—

	Ounces.
Estimated ore reserves on January 1st, 1917	1,714,302
Ore developed during year 1917	398,786
Total	2,104,088
Ore removed during 1917	1,027,906
Estimated ore reserves on January 1st, 1918	1,076,182

The company has 200,000 tons of tailings, with valuable silver content. An oil flotation mill is treating these tailings.

The Newark Fire Insurance Company, New Jersey, has been authorized by license 444 to transact the business of fire insurance in Canada, restricted to the province of British Columbia. The chief agent for Canada is Mr. F. W. Walker, Vancouver, B.C.





W E BALDWIN,  
MANAGER

# FIDELITY (FIRE) UNDERWRITERS

OF NEW YORK

HENRY EVANS - - President

Policies Assumed half by the Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Company and half by the Continental Insurance Company of N.Y.

## COMBINED ASSETS EXCEED \$56,766,800

Head Office for Canada and Newfoundland:  
17 St. JOHN ST., MONTREAL



## L'UNION

Fire Insurance Company, Limited, of PARIS, FRANCE

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

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

## ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

FOUNDED A.D. 1720

Losses paid exceed \$235,000,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA

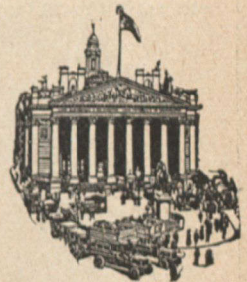
ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING,  
MONTREAL

Canadian Directors

DR. E. P. LACHAPELLE .....	Montreal
H. B. MACKENZIE, ESQ. ....	Montreal
J. S. HOUGH, ESQ., K. C. ....	Winnipeg
B. A. WESTON, ESQ. ....	Halifax, N.S.
SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, Bart., Chairman .....	Montreal

J. A. JESSUP, Manager Casualty Dept.  
ARTHUR BARRY, General Manager

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



Head Office:  
Royal Exchange, London

## Guardian Assurance Company

Limited, of London, England

Established 1821

Capital Subscribed .....	\$10,000,000
Capital Paid-up .....	\$ 5,000,000
Invested Funds Exceed .....	\$35,000,000

Head Office for Canada, Guardian Building, Montreal

H. M. LAMBERT, Manager. B. E. HARDS, Assistant Manager.

ARMSTRONG & DeWITT, Limited, General Agents

36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

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

## Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited

FIRE

of London, England

LIFE

Founded 1792

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

Agents wanted in both branches. Apply to

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

100 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, Que.

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

## The Northern Assurance Company, Ltd. of London, Eng.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, 1916 .....

.....	\$39,935,000.00
Including Paid up Capital Amount, \$1,460,000.00	

Head Office for Canada, 88 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal  
G. E. MOBERLY, Manager

## CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY

The Oldest Scottish Fire Office

Head Office for Canada MONTREAL

J. G. BORTHWICK, Manager

MUNTZ & BEATTY, Resident Agents

Temple Bldg., Bay St., TORONTO

Telephone Main 66 & 67

(FIRE)

## BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE Corporation, Limited OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

The Right Hon. J. Parker Smith, Pres. D. W. MacLennan, Gen. Mgr.  
Head Office Canadian Branch—TRADERS BANK BLDG., TORONTO  
Liberal Contracts to Agents in Unrepresented Districts

## BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE, MARINE AND HAIL INSURANCE

INCORPORATED 1833

HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO

W. B. MEIKLE, President and General Manager  
JOHN SIME, Asst. Gen. Mgr. E. F. GARROW, Secretary.

Assets, Over \$3,500,000.00

Losses paid since organization over \$43,000,000.00.



## WESTERN

Assurance Company

INCORPORATED 1851

FIRE, MARINE AND  
EXPLOSION IN-  
SURANCE

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

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

W. B. MEIKLE, President and General Manager  
SIR JOHN AIRD Z. A. LASH, K.C., LL.D.  
ROBT. BICKERDIKE GEO. A. MORROW, O.B.E.  
ALFRED COOPER (London, Eng.) LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. FREDERIC  
H. C. COX NICHOLLS  
D. B. HANNA BRIG.-GEN. SIR HENRY PELLATT,  
E. HAY C.V.O.  
JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D. E. R. WOOD.

Head Office: TORONTO, Ont.

W. B. MEIKLE,  
President and General Manager

C. C. POSTER,  
Secretary

## ATLAS

Assurance Company Limited  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND

The Company commenced business in the REIGN OF GEORGE III.  
and the following figures show its record:—

At the Accession of	Income	Funds
KING GEORGE IV. ...	\$ 387,065 ...	\$ 800,605
KING WILLIAM IV. ...	657,115 ...	3,038,380
QUEEN VICTORIA ...	789,865 ...	4,578,410
KING EDWARD VII. ...	3,500,670 ...	11,185,405
KING GEORGE V. ...	6,846,895 ...	15,186,090
and at 31st DECEMBER, 1916 ...	7,980,685 ...	20,730,010

In addition the Company has a Subscribed Capital of Eleven Million Dollars (of which \$1,320,000 is paid up).

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Head Office for Canada, 260 St. James St., MONTREAL  
MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager

## Great North Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE, I.O.O.F. BLOCK, CALGARY, ALBERTA  
THE COMPANY WITH A RECORD



### OFFICERS

President and Manager ... W. J. WALKER, Esq.  
1st Vice-President ... HON. P. E. LESSARD, M.L.A.  
2nd Vice-President, Hon. ALEX. C. RUTHERFORD, K.C.  
3rd Vice-President ... EDWARD J. FREAM, Esq.  
Secretary ... A. H. MELLOR, Esq.

### AUDITORS

Edwards, Morgan & Co. ... Calgary

### DIRECTORS

Hon. Alex. C. Rutherford, K.C., B.A., LL.D., B.C.L. Edward J. Fream, Esq.  
Hon. P. E. Lessard, M.L.A. J. K. McInnis.  
P. A. Walker, M.L.A. W. J. Walker, Esq.  
Geo. H. Ross, K.C., LL.B.

## UNION

ASSURANCE SOCIETY  
LIMITED

(FIRE INSURANCE SINCE A.D. 1714)

Canada Branch .... Montreal  
T. L. MORRISEY, Resident Manager

North-West Branch .... Winnipeg  
THOS. BRUCE, Branch Manager

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

## Commercial Union Assurance Co.

LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Total Annual Income Exceeds ..... \$ 51,000,000  
Total Funds Exceed ..... 151,500,000  
Total Fire Losses Paid ..... 193,774,045  
Deposit with Dominion Government .. 1,245,467

Head Office Canadian Branch:

COMMERCIAL UNION BLDG. - MONTREAL

JAS. MCGREGOR, MANAGER

Toronto Office - 49 Wellington St. East

GEO. R. HARGRAFT

General Agent for Toronto and County of York.

## THE LAW UNION & ROCK INSURANCE CO., Limited

OF LONDON Founded in 1806

Assets exceed \$48,000,000.00 Over \$12,500,000.00 invested in Canada  
FIRE and ACCIDENT RISKS Accepted  
Canadian Head Office: 87 Beaver Hall, Montreal  
Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada.

W. D. Aiken, Superintendent | J. E. E. DICKSON,  
Accident Department | Canadian-Manager

## The LONDON ASSURANCE

Head Office, Canada Branch, MONTREAL

Total Funds exceed \$32,000,000

Established A.D. 1720. FIRE RISKS accepted at current rates  
Toronto Agents .. S. Bruce Harman, 19 Wellington St. East

## SUN FIRE

FOUNDED A.D. 1710

THE OLDEST INSURANCE CO. IN THE WORLD

Canadian Branch ... Toronto

LYMAN ROOT, Manager

## Economical Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

HEAD OFFICE .... KITCHENER, ONTARIO

CASH AND MUTUAL SYSTEMS

TOTAL ASSETS, \$800,000 AMOUNT OF RISK, \$28,000,000  
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, \$50,000

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

## THE MERCANTILE FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1875

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

## Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company

ESTABLISHED IN 1863

Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

Total Assets 31st December, 1915 ..... \$908,244.00  
Policies in force in Western Ontario, over ..... 30,000.00

GEORGE DIEBEL, President. ALLAN BOWMAN, Vice-President.  
L. W. SHUH, Manager. BYRON E. BECHTEL, Inspector.





Canada Branch  
 Head Office, Montreal

DIRECTORS  
 M. Chevalier, Esq.  
 Sir Alexandre Lacoste.  
 Wm. Molson Macpherson, Esq.  
 Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.

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

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

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

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THE  
**GENERAL ACCIDENT**  
 Assurance Co. of Canada

Personal Accident and Sickness  
 Automobile and Liability Insurance  
 Inspection and Insurance of Steam Boilers  
**TORONTO, ONTARIO**

**Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited**

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

Fire and Marine Insurance

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

BRANCHES: Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver



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

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

A BRITISH COMPANY  
**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED**  
 ESTABLISHED 1835

Head Office - HONGKONG  
 General Manager C. MONTAGUE EDE

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

ASSETS OVER \$17,000,000

General Agents, Toronto - **MUNTZ & BEATTY**  
 Fire, Marine and Automobile

THE **CANADA NATIONAL FIRE**  
 INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

TOTAL ASSETS - \$2,387,634.14

A Canadian Company Investing its Funds in Canada  
 General Fire Insurance Business Transacted

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

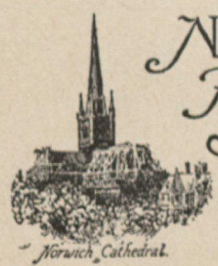
Toronto, Ont., Branch: 20 King St. West, C. E. CORBOLD, Mgr.



ALFRED WRIGHT, Manager  
 A. E. BLOGG, Branch Secretary

14 Richmond Street E.  
**TORONTO**

Security, \$33,261,200



**NORWICH UNION**  
 FIRE INSURANCE  
 SOCIETY LIMITED

*Norwich, England*

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

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA  
**12-14 Wellington St. East**

**Norwich Union Building**  
**TORONTO**



# Dominion of Canada

## 5½% Gold Bonds

PRICE: 98⅞ and Interest

Due: 1st December, 1922, to Yield 5.77%  
 1st December, 1927, to Yield 5.65%  
 1st December, 1937, to Yield 5.60%

Interest payable 1st June and December. Bearer or Registered Bonds

Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000.

These bonds are free from the Dominion Income Tax, and may be used as equivalent of cash at 100 and interest in payment for future Dominion of Canada bonds of like maturity, or longer, other than issues made abroad.

More complete information gladly furnished on request.

## DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION

### LIMITED.

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

Established 1901  
 26 KING STREET EAST  
 TORONTO

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

CABLE ADDRESS: "STERLING, 25 BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON."  
 CODES: A.B.C. 5TH, BENTLEY'S, AND WESTERN UNION.

#### Bankers:

LONDON:  
 LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK  
 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND  
 NEW YORK:  
 NATIONAL CITY BANK

#### Offices:

LONDON:  
 Head Office . . . . . 25 BIRCHIN LANE, E.C. 3.  
 Fire Department . . . . . 18 BIRCHIN LANE, E.C. 3.  
 Marine Department . . . . . 24 BIRCHIN LANE, E.C. 3.  
 Policy Department . . . . . 31 LOMBARD ST., E.C. 3.  
 LIVERPOOL:  
 28 EXCHANGE STREET EAST  
 NEW YORK:  
 3 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET

# THE STERLING OFFICES LIMITED

INSURANCE MANAGERS & RE-INSURANCE ADVISERS

*Accident · Fire · Life · Marine*

25 BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3

Manager: R. M. MACLAREN  
 Secretary: ROBERT W. REID

Managing Director: A. RENDTORFF

Underwriter: WM. J. FOX  
 Manager, Treaty Dept.: W. R. BEAVIS

#### Managers for:

CENTURY INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.  
 (Foreign Fire Guarantee Dept.)  
 ESSEX UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
 (Marine Dept.)  
 LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO., LTD.  
 (Marine Dept.)  
 NORSKE LLOYD INSURANCE CO., LTD., of Norway  
 (Accident, Fire, Life, Marine Depts.)

#### Marine Claims Settling Agents for:

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, U.S.A.

#### London Correspondents for:

INTERNATIONAL FIRE & MARINE AGENCY  
 CORPORATION, New York