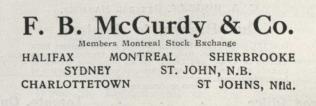
WESTERN CANADA'S SUBDIVISION CURSE

The Monetary Times **Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle** WINNIPEG VANCOUVER **OF CANADA** MONTREAL LONDON May 18th, 1912 TORONTO **10 Cents** Vol. 48-No. 20 Saturday INCORPORATED 1866 **BUSINESS FOUNDED 1795** BRITISH AMERICAN AMERICAN BANK NOTE BANK NOTE COMPANY COMPANY (Incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Canada) **Engravers** and **Printers** LIMITED ENGRAVERS OF BANK NOTES, BONDS, STOCK BANK NOTES, POSTAGE STAMPS, CERTIFICATES, POSTAGE AND SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, REVENUE STAMPS and all mone-DRAFTS, CHECKS, LETTERS OF ETC., FOR ary documents. CORPORA-CREDIT, AND GOVERNMENTS TIONS The work executed by this Company is accepted by the Work acceptable on all Stock Exchanges LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON Special safeguards against counterfeiting and other STOCK EXCHANGES. HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS : HEAD OFFICE - OTTAWA OTTAWA, 224 Wellington Street MONTREAL Branches: Branches TORONTO No. 2 Place d'Armes Square 701-3 Traders Bank Bidg. HALIFAX MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG GEN Canadian ACCIDENT RTRR AND LIFE Investment ASSURANCE CORPORATION Securities LIMITED

> This is the title of a booklet which we have just prepared for distribution to our clients in foreign countries,—those who are not familiar with our local investment securities. In it is given rather full particulars (but not too lengthy) of a number of investment securities which we own and offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

> A small additional supply has been ordered for local investors who may desire a copy. If you wish a copy, just drop us a line and it will be mailed at once.



INDEX TO READING_PAGE 2017

OF PERTH, SCOTLAND CAPITAL £1,000,000

T. H. HALL, Manager for Canada

Toronto Agents: SZELISKI & McLEAN,

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Steam Boiler Insurance

Manager for Canada,

J. J. DURANCE

CANADIAN CASUALTY

FOILER INSURANCE COMPANY

D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Chairman, Canadian Advisory Board

ACCIDENT

Property Damage Liability

PELEG HOWLAND,

Chairman, Canadian Advisory Board

GENERAL

Health

Personal Accident

2002

Volume 48.

CHARTERED BANKS

BANK OF **IONTR** Established 1817 Incorporated by Act of Parliament

Capital Paid Up (Authorized \$16,000,000.00) \$15,529,000.00 Rest 15,000,000.00 Undivided Profits.... 1,855,185.36

Head Office, MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS Rt. How. Lord Strathcoka and Mt. Royar, G.O.M.G., G.C.V.O., Honorary President. R.B. ANGUS, President. Sir EDWARD CLOUSTON, BART., Vice-Pres. E. B. Greenshields Sir William Macdonald James Ross Hon. Robt. Mackay Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. David Morrice C. R. Hosmer A. Baumgarten H. V, Meredith H. V. MEREDITH, General Manager A. MacMIDER, Chief Inspector and Superintendent of Branches. C. Sweeny, Supt. British Columbia Branches. W.E. Staveert, Supt. Maritime Provinces and Nfd. Branches. A. D. BRAITHWAITE, Supt. Ontario Branches F. J. CockBurn, Supt. of Quebec Branches E. P. WINSLOW, Supt. of North West Branches D. R. CLARKE, Inspector Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland Branches Branches In Canada

Branches in Canada

At all important Cities and Towns in the following Provinces Province of Ontario Province of Ontario Province of Quebec Province of Nova Scotia Province of British Columbia Province of Canada

Branch	es Outside of Canada
London, Eng	47 Threadneedle Street, E.C. F. Williams
New York, N.Y.	Taylor, Manager 64 Wall St., R. Y. Hebden, W. A. Bog,
Chicago, Ill. Spokane St. John's Birchy Cove Grand Falls Mexico City	J. T. Molineux, Agents 184 La Salle Street State of Washington Newfoundland Newfoundland Mexico, D.F.
London Bank	ers in Great Britain The Bank of England The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd. London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd. The National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd. The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
	The British Linen Bank and Branches s in the United States
New York	The National City Bank National Bank of Commerce
Philadelphia Boston Buffalo	National Park Bank Fourth Street National Bank The Merchants National Bank The Marine National Bank

San Francisco ... First National Bank The Anglo and London Paris National Bank Savings Bank Departments connected with each Canadian Branch, and interest allowed at current rates. Collections at all points of the world undertaken at most favourable

Collections at all points of the world differences of Credit rates. Travellers' Checks, Limited Checks and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued negotiable in all parts of the world. This Bank with its Branches at every important point in Canada, offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business.

THE DOMINION BANK W. D. Matthews, Vice-President.

Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., President

Head Office

Capital	Paid-U	p											\$ 4,700,000	
Reserve	Fund										•		5,700,000	
Total A	ssets	••		 •	•	• •		•					70.000,000	

C. A. BOGERT, GENERAL MANAGER.

Our Branch in England

is at 73 Cornhill, E.C., London. This branch negotiates Bills sent for collection, makes telegraphic transfers, issues Letters of Credit and Drafts on all important points in Canada and elsewhere, and transacts every description of banking business. Correspondence invited.

-

Toronto, Ont.

The Canadian **Bank of Commerce**

> HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Rest \$12,500,000

Board of Directors

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John Hoškin, Esq., K.C., LL.D.
J. W. Flavelle, Esq., LL.D.
J. W. Flavelle, Esq., LL.D.
Sir Lyman M. Jones
Hon. W. C. Edwards
E. R. Wood, Esq.
Sir John M: Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D. ALEXANDER LAIRD, JOHN AIRD, Asst. General Manager General Manager With Branches throughout Canada and in the United States, England and Mexico, and Agents and Correspondents throughout the World, this Bank offers unsurpassed facilities for the transaction of every kind of banking business in Canada or in foreign countries. Collections effected promptly and at reasonable rates. IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA Established 1875 Capital Subscribed -\$ 6,000,000.00 -Capital paid up 6,000,000.00 Reserve Fund -6,000,000 00 Total Assets 72 000,000.00 DIRECTORS HON. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Vice-President. D. R. WILKIE, President.

 D. K. WILKIB, Freshen, Freshe, Freshen, Freshen, Freshen, Freshen, Fres HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO D. R. WILKIE, E. HAY, W. MOFFAT, General Manager. Asst. General Manager. Chief Inspector. BRANCHES Province of Ontario
 Province of Ontario

 Fonthill
 Marshville

 Fort William
 New Liskeard

 Galt
 Niagara Falls

 Hamilton
 Niagara Falls

 Harrow
 North Bay

 Humberstone
 Ottawa

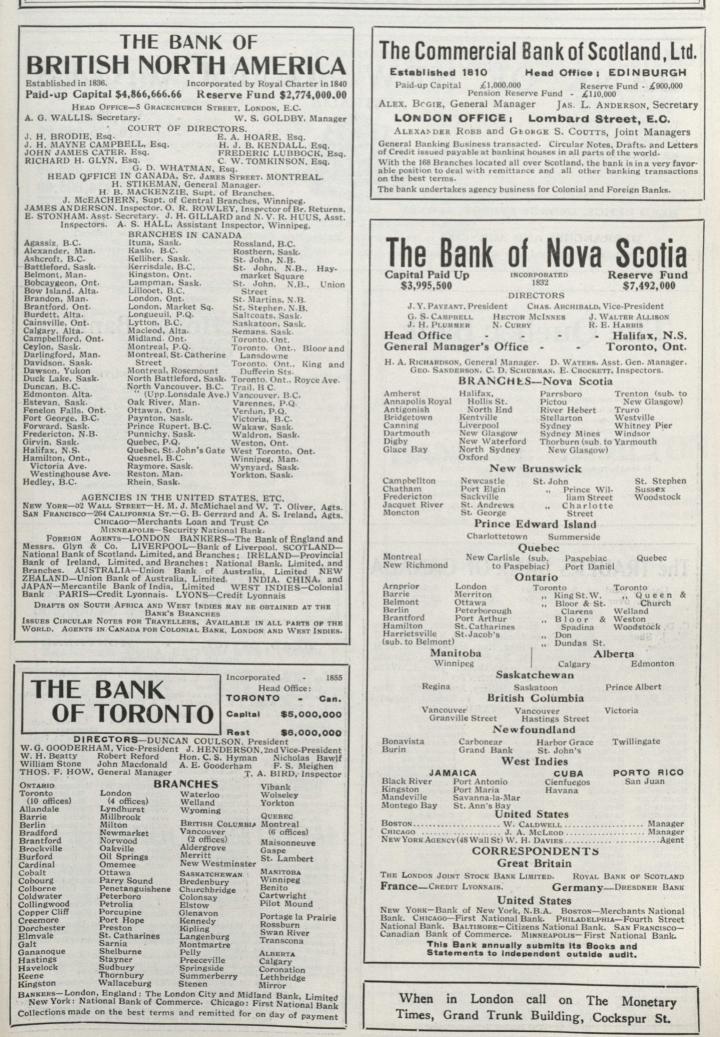
 Jordan-Vineland
 Port Arthur

 Listowel
 Port Robinson

 Province of Quebec
 Port Robinson
 Ince of Ontario Marshville Ridgeway New Liskeard Sault Ste. Marie Niagara Falls South Woodslee Niagara-on-the-Lake St. Catharines North Bay St. David's Ottawa St. Thomas Palgrave Thessalon Porcupine Timmins Port Arthur Toronto Port Colborne Welland Port Robinson Woodstock Noad Guebec Amherstburg Belwood Bolton Brantford Caledon East Cobalt Cochrane Cottam Ellk Lake Essex Fergus Montreal Province of Manitoba Quebec Brandon Portage la Prairie Winnipeg Province of Saskatchewan Fort Qu'Appelle North Satsatleford Regina Rosthern Wilkie Province of Alberta Rosthern Wilkie Province of Alberta anding Edmonton Red Deer algary Lethbridge Rocky Mountain House Strathcona Province of British Columbia Balgonie Broadview Athabaska Landing Banff | Calgary Arrowhead Chase Cranbrook Fernie Golden Michel New Michel Nelson Revelstoke Vancouver Victoria Kamloops SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Interest allowed on deposits at all Branches of Bank from date of Deposit

May 18, 1912.

CHARTERED BANKS



THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 48.

CHARTERED BANKS

BANK	OF	NEV	V SC)U'	ΓН	V	VALES
		AU	STRALIA				
			11/1/10		-	-	\$15,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL		1	2024		1	-	\$10,125,000.00
RESERVE FUND -		TOPS	5+469 1			-	\$15,000,000.00
RESERVE LIABILITY	OF PROPRIE	TORS -	Con Cest				
		Carl		1	-	-	\$40,125,000.00
AGGREGATE ASSETS	2 20th SEPTEM	BER 1911	NEW COUTH WALES		-	-	\$227,934,805.00
HEAD OFFICE, GEO	ORGE STREE	GENERAL MANAGER	-I. RUSSEL	FRENCI	H		DLE STREET, E.C
222 DDANCHE	S AND AGEN	NCIES in the Aus	tralian States,	New Zeala	und, Fiji a	nd Pape	ua (New Guinea)
332 BRANCHE	or and undertakes	the Agency of Other I	Banks and transac	ts every des	cription of A	Australia	n Banking Business

The Quebec Bank

OUARTERLY DIVIDEND

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

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

Quebec, 19th April, 1912.

B. B. STEVENSON, General Manager.

The Home Bank of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

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

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

Toronto, April 17th, 1912.

The TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

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

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Stuart Strathy, Gen. Man.	N. T. Hillary, Assistant Gen. Man.
J. A. M. Alley Secretary.	P. Sherris, Inspector

	B	KANCH	IES: UNIARI	0
Alma	Fort Wil	liam	Ottawa	Thamesford
Appin	Glencoe		Otterville	Tillsonburg
Arthur	Grand V	alley	Owen Sound	Toronto Branches.
Avon	Guelph		Paisley	Yonge and Colborne
Aylmer	Haileybu	irv	Porcupine	Yonge and Richmond
Avton	Hamilto		Port Hope	Avenue Road
Beeton	Hamilto		Prescott	King and Spadina
		n Market	Putman	Queen and Broadview
Blind River	Harristo		Ridgetown	Yonge and Bloor Sts.
Bridgeburg			Ripley	Gerrard & Main Sts.
Brownsville	Ingersol	1	Rockwood	Danforth Avenue
Bruce Mines	Kenora			Jones and Gerrard
Burgessville	Kincardi		Rodney	Tottenham
Burlington	Lakefield		St. Catharines	
Cargill	Lakeside	•	St. Marys	Tweed
Chapleau	Leaming	ton	Sarnia	Vars
Clifford	Lion's H	lead	Sault Ste. Marie	Wardsville
Collingwood	Lynden	Schomberg Spencerville on Springfield		Warsaw
Drayton	Massey			Waterdown
Dryden	Matheso			Webbwood
Durham	Mount E			W. Ft. William
	Mount F	lawort	Stony Creek	Windsor
Dutton			Stratford	Winona
Elmira	Newcast		Strathroy	Woodstock
Elora	North B		Sturgeon Falls	Wroxeter
Embro	Norwich			monore
Embrun	Orillia		Sudbury	
Fergus			Tavistock	MANITOBA
ALBERTA		SASI	KATCHEWAN	MANITOBA
Beiseker		1 name of the set	and the second second second second	Winnipeg
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	sbury		Rosetown	
Drumheller E		Forget	Regina	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Erskine Gad		Contraction of a		BRITISH COLOMONDAL
Gleichen Hal		Contraction of the		Vancouver
Holden Mor			QUEBEC	
		NAC	ontreal	Fort George Stewart
Munson Stet Red Wil	lan	LOWDOW	The London City a	nd Midland Bank.
Red Wil	IOW	LUNDON	The National Pa	ark Bank.
AGENO	CIES :	NEW YORK	-The First National	1 Bank.
I Stand Stand Stand		CHICAGO	The First Nationa	nal Bank.
		BUFFALO	-The Marine Natio	nar Danne

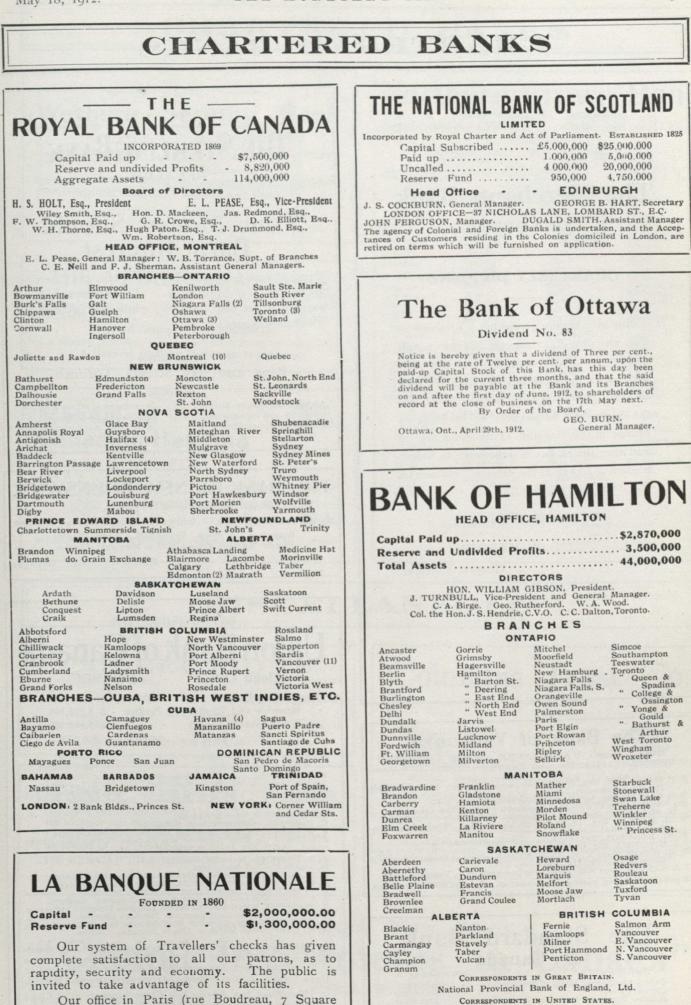
	BANK		1 1 2 2 2	RVE FUNI 600,000
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HEAD (OFFICE	=	MONT	FREAL
	BOARD OF	DIRECTO	RS:	
A D DURNHORD CH	Geo. E. D. F. W. Molson	JAMES EI	LIOT, Ger	H. DRAPER. In
ALBERTA		NCHES		
Calgary Camrose Diamond City Edmonton Lethbridge British Columbia Revelstoke Vancouver Hastings St. Main Street Main Street Main St. Portage Ave. ONTARIO Alvinston Amherstburg Aylmer Belleville Brockville Chesterville Clinton	Exeter Forest Frankford Hensall Hamilton James St. Market Branch Highgate Iroquois Kingsville Kirkton Lambton Mills London Meaford Merlin Morrisburg Norwich Ottawa Owen Sound Petrolia Port Arthur	East E Teeswath Toronto Bay S: Queen Trenton Wales Woodsto Zurich OUEBEC Arthaba Bedford Chicouti Drummo Fraservi	v's N nas N nad Brch. d Brch. er t. St. W. Dronto b burg buck ska mi ska mille	
Bank, Limited. Irel Zealand—The Union Bank of South Africa FOREIGN AGENT Belgium—Antwerp— Shanghai Banking C	a Bank of Australia a, Limited. s-France-Societe	Loup S Knowlto oLONIES—L inster Bank Limited. Generale. rs. China -Banco Nac	Station on ondon and , Limited. South Af Germany and Japas ional de C	Victoriaville Waterloo d Liverpool—Pai Australia and N rica—The Stand y-Deutsche Ba n-Hong Kong Cuba

Collections at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial letters of Credit and Tra-vellers. Circular Letters issued available in all parts of the world

May 18, 1912.

THE MONETARY TIMES

2005



Our office in Paris (rue Boudreau, 7 Square de l'Opera) is found very convenient for the Canadian tourists in Europe.

Transfers of funds, collections, payments, commercial credits in Europe, United States and Canada, transacted at the lowest rate. CORRESPONDENTS IN UNITED STATES. New York-Hanover National Bank and Fourth National Bank. Boston-International Trust Co. Buffalo-Marine National Bank. Detroit-Old Detroit National Bank. Chicago - Continental National Bank and First National Bank. Philadelphia-Merchants National Bank. St. Louis-Third National Bank. Kansas City-National Bank of Commerce. San Francisco-Crocker National Bank. Pittsburg-Mellon National Bank. Minneapolis-Security National Bank. Collections effected in all parts of Canada promptly and cheaply.

Volume 48.

CHARTERED BANKS

The Merchants Bank of Canada

OUARTERLY DIVIDEND

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

By order of the Board

E.F. HEBDEN.

General Manager.

Montreal, April 23, 1912.

The Bank of Vancouver

Head Office : VANCOUVER, British Columbia SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$\$22,900.00 CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$2,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$\$22,900.00 CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$2,000,000 DIRECTORS—
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HIS HONOR T. W. PATERSON, Licutenant-Governor British Columbia, L. W. SHATFORD, ESQ., M. L.A., Merchant, Hedley, B.C.
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E. H. HEAPS, ESQ., Capitalist, Victoria, B.C.
J. A. MITCHELL, ESQ., Capitalist, Victoria, B.C.
J. A. MARVEY, ESQ., K.C., Formerly of Crabrook, B.C., Vancouver, B.C.
A. HARVEY, ESQ., K.C., Formerly of Crabrook, B.C., Vancouver, B.C.

A general banking business transacted. A. L. DEWAR, Gen. Man.

The Standard Bank of Canada

Established 1873 108 Branches Capital (Authorized by Act of Parliament) -Capital Paid-up Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits \$5,000,000.00 2,000,000.00 2,661,383.58 W. F. Cowan, President, FRED WYLD, Vice-President, W. F. Allen, W. Francis, F. W. Cowan, A. Langlois, T. H. McMillan

HEAD OFFICE -TORONTO, Ont GEO. P. SCHOLFIELD, General Manager. J. S. LOUDON, Assistant General Manager. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES THE STERLING BANK

OF CANADA

Your Money Should Earn Interest

Deposit your housekeeping money in the Sterling Bank and pay by cheque. The balance will be earning 3 per cent. interest, while the principal is absolutely secure.

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Adelaide and Simcoe Streets Queen St. and Jameson Ave. College and Grace Streets

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

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK HEAD OFFICE - ST. JOHN, N.B.

Capital (paid-up) \$1,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits over \$1,800,000.

Branches in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and in Montreal, Quebec.

R. B. KESSEN, General Manager

President

ESTABLISHED 1865 Union Bank of Canada

Head Office -**OUEBEC**

Paid-up Capital - \$ 4,951,000 Reserve and Undivided Profits - \$ 3,500,000 Total Assets (over) - \$58,000,000

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HON. JOHN SHARPLES - -HON. JOHN SHARPLESWILLIAM PRICE, Esq.Vice-PresidentW. R. Allan, Esq.R. T. Riley, Esq.E. J. Hale, Esq.Geo. H. Thomson, Esq.W. Shaw, Esq.R. L. Drewry, Esq.John Galt, Esq.M. Bull, Esq.F. E. Kenaston, Esq.G. P. Reid, Esq.E. E. A. Duvernet, Esq.S. Barker, Esq.S. Haas, Esq.N. Bull, Esq.S. Haas, Esq.

- G. P. Reid, Esq.
 G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager.
 H. B. SHAW, Assistant General Manager.
 J. W. HAMILTON, Superintendent Eastern Branches, Toronto.
 J. G. BILLETT, Chief Inspector and Manager Foreign Department, Quebec.

Quebec. J. B. WADDELL, Inspector, Toronto. H. VEASEY, Chief Accountant. F. W. S. CRISPO, Superintendent Western Branches, Winnipeg, F. W. SMITH, Superintendent Alberta Branches, Winnipeg, J. S. HIAM, Superintendent Saskatchewan Branches, Winnipeg. T. McCAFFRY, Superintendent British Columbia Branches, Vancouver. F. J. BOULTON, Assistant Inspector, Manitoba Branches, Winnipeg. O. F. SEEBER, Asst. Inspector Saskatchewan Branches, Saskatoon. R. H. BAIRD, Asst. Inspector Alberta Branches, Calgary.

HIS Bank, having over 250 Branches in Canada, extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of all Banking business in these Provinces. Collections and correspondence are invited.

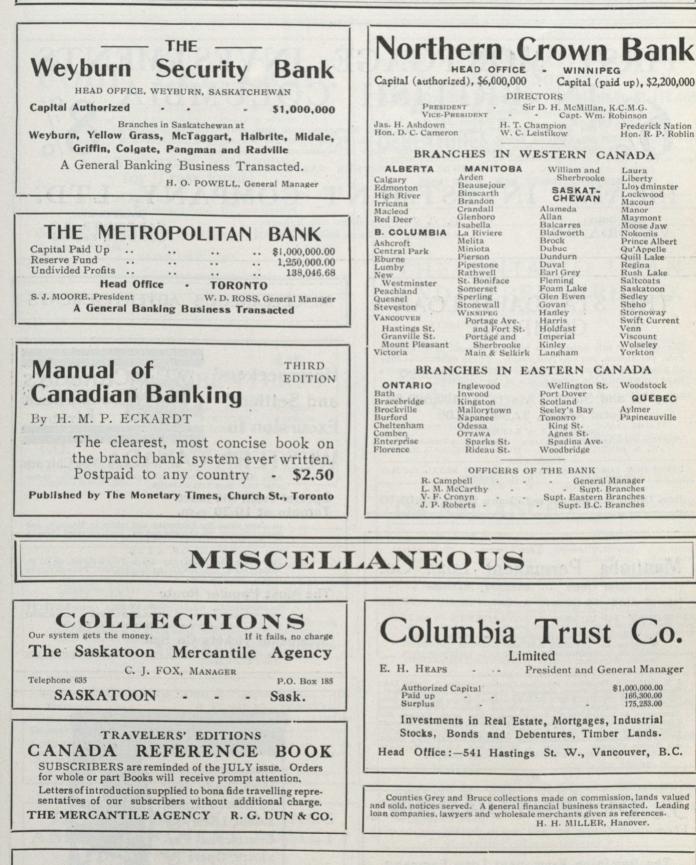
The Bank has Agents and Correspondents in all Cities of importance throughout Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, and the British Colonies

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

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

May 18, 1912.

CHARTERED BANKS



Revised Edition Now Ready"CapitalInvestments in
Description Canada"BY FRED. W. FIELDPrice \$2.50 postpaid.Published byTHE MONETARY TIMES-62 Church Street, Toronto

THE MONETARY TIMES



May 18, 1912.

INVESTMENT AND LOAN COMPANIES

The Hamilton Provident and Four Per Cent. Loan Society Capital Subscribed, \$1,800,000. Capital Paid-Up, \$1,160,000 per annum, payable half-yearly, is allowed on sums of \$100 and upwards for a term of one or more years. Interest accrues from the Reserve and Surplus Funds \$760,294.13 TOTAL ASSETS - \$4,587,030.04 **DEBENTURES** issued for one or more years with interest at four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The Debentures of this Society are a legal investment for Trust Funds. Correspondence invited. date on which we receive the money. This is An Authorized Investment for Trust Funds Head Office, King Street, HAMILTON, ONT. C. FERRIE, Treasurer A. TURNER, President Write at once for copy of Annual Report, Specimen Debenture and full particulars Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation Toronto **Toronto Street** ESTABLISHED 1855. THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO. JOHN McCLARY, Pres. LONDON - - - -Capital paid up -Total Assets --. . . . The 4% HURON 41% and DEBENTURES 10) ERIE £/。 LOAN Investment for Trust Funds. PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$2,000,000 RESERVE FUND - - \$2,000,000 TOTAL ASSETS, over \$13,750,000 and SAVINGS Main Offices: 442 RICHMOND ST. CO. LONDON Branches: LONDON REGINA ST. THOMAS Incorporated 1864 HUME CRONYN Mgr. The RELIANCE Loan and Savings Company of Ontario 84 King Street East -JAMES GUNN N. H. STEVENS H. WADDINGTON C. R. HILL President Vice-President Manager Secretary THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY Office, No. 13 Toronto Street CAPITAL ACCOUNT \$724,550 00 RESERVE FUND TOTAL ASSETS \$3,014,348 88 President SIR WM. MORTIMER CLARKS, LL.D. W.S., b.C. Vice-Pres., WELLINGTON FRANCIS, K.C. Debentures issued to pay 4%, a Legal Investment for Trust Funds, Deposits received at 3% interest. withdrawable by cheque. Loans made on improved Real Estate, on favourable terms. WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager Permanent Capital, fully paid\$ 788,950.00 Assets 2,011,396.62 London & Canadian Loan & Agency Co., Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1873 51 YONGE ST., TORONTO Paid-up Capital, \$1,000,000 Reserve, \$400,000 Assets, \$4,558,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Debentures issued, one hundred dollars and upwards, one to five years. 4 per cent. Interest payable half-yearly. These Debentures are an Authorized Trustee Investment. Mortgage Loans made in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Capital, \$7,718,133.76 V. B. WADSWORTH, Manager W. WEDD, JNR., Secretary. IONEY THE DOMINION SAVINGS on favorable terms. Correspondence and personal interviews invited. 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 ANDERSON, LUNNEY & CO. Western Canada Investments, Bonds 5% investment wholly devoid of risk. Apply to Debentures, Mortgages, Real Estate

Correspondence Solicited - - English, French, German . . SASK.

REGINA

\$1,750,000.00 7,500,000.00 Debentures issued for two to five years with half yearly coupons. Principal and interest payable without charge at any branch of Molsons Bank. Legal

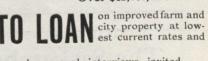
Ont.

MORTGAGE LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE A. M. SMART, Manager

TORONTO

DEPOSITS subject to cheque withdrawal. We allow interest at 3½ PER CENT., compounded quarterly on deposits of ONE DOLLAR and upwards. DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued at 4%. DEBENTURES issued in amounts of \$100 and upwards for periods of 5 years with interest at 5 PER CENT, per annum payable half-yearly. (Coupons attached) Moneys can be deposited by mail.

CREDIT FONCIER F.C. Office for Ontario, 34 Adelaide St. E., Toronto Invested Assets, Over \$32,000,000.00



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

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

THE EMPIRE LOAN COMPANY WINNIPEG, CANADA

2010

Volume 48.



May 18, 1912.

2011

TRUST COMPANIES

Security and Seven Per Cent. IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

A Post Card will bring authentic information regarding first mortgage investments in these two cities. Send one to-day.

CANADA WEST TRUST COMPANY LIMIT Head Office-VICTORIA, B.C. Reference== Merchants Bank of Canada.

Branch Office-VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Standard Trusts Co. A Strong Western Company

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

WM. HARVEY, Managing Director

Canadian Guaranty Trust Company

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000. Sub. Capital \$500,000

Head Office, Brandon, Man. Branch Office, Regina, Sask.

Executors, Administrators, Trustees. Every class of business of a fiduciary nature transacted. Guaranteed mortgage investments a specialty.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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The Trustee Company of Winnipeg Head Office - - 300 Nanton Bldg., Winnipeg

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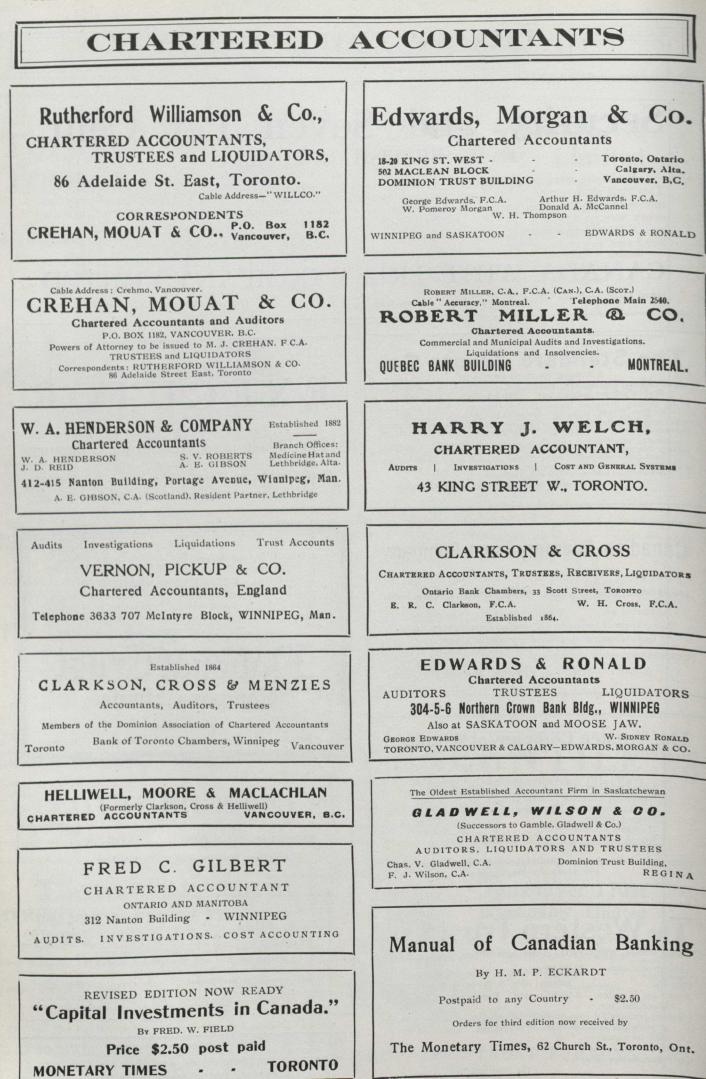
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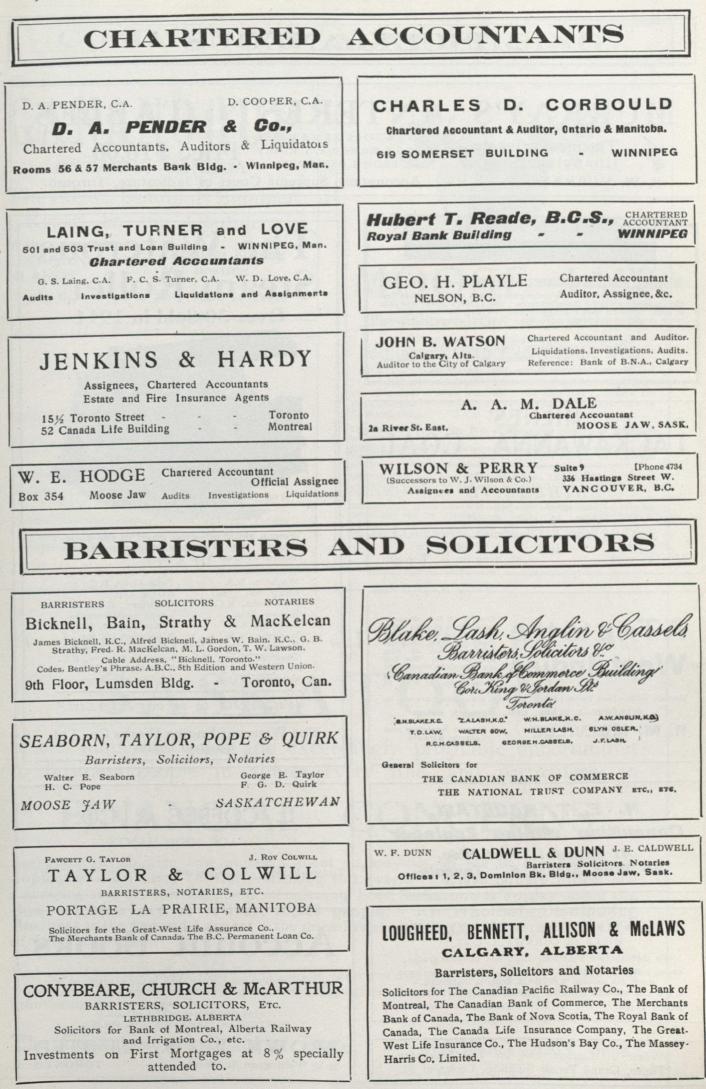
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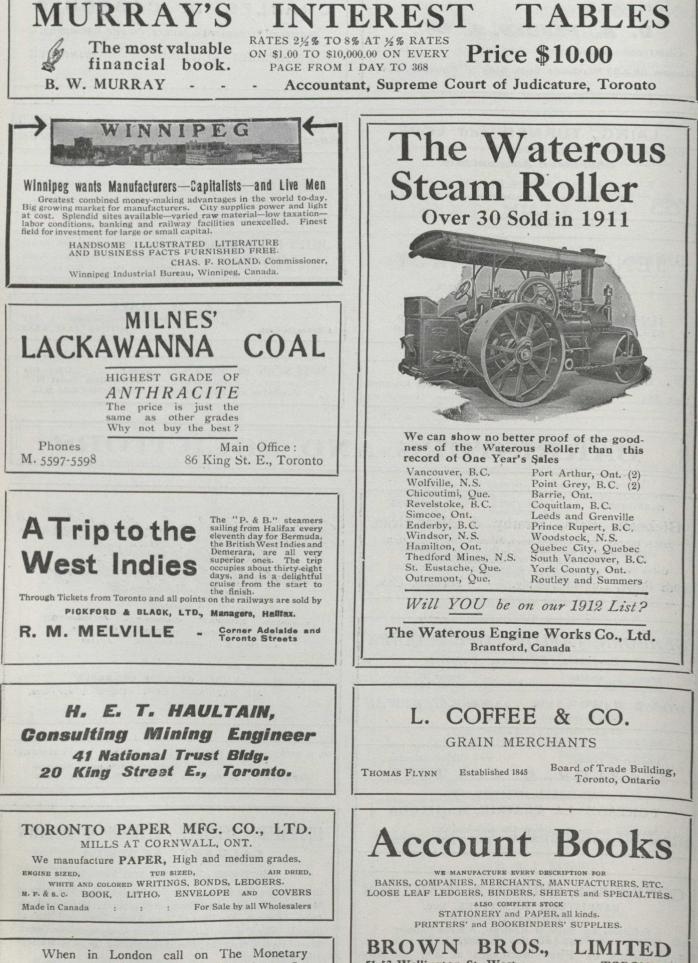
May 18, 1912.



THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 48.





Times, Grand Trunk Building, Cockspur St.

51-53 Wellington St. West

TORONTO

May 18, 1912.

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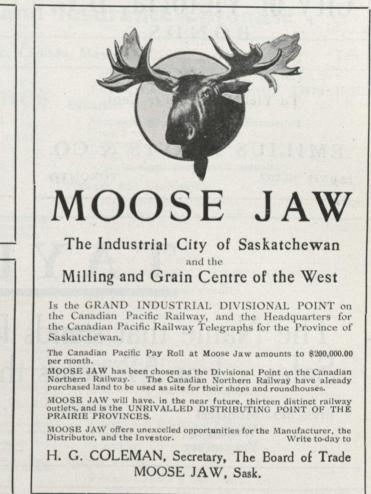
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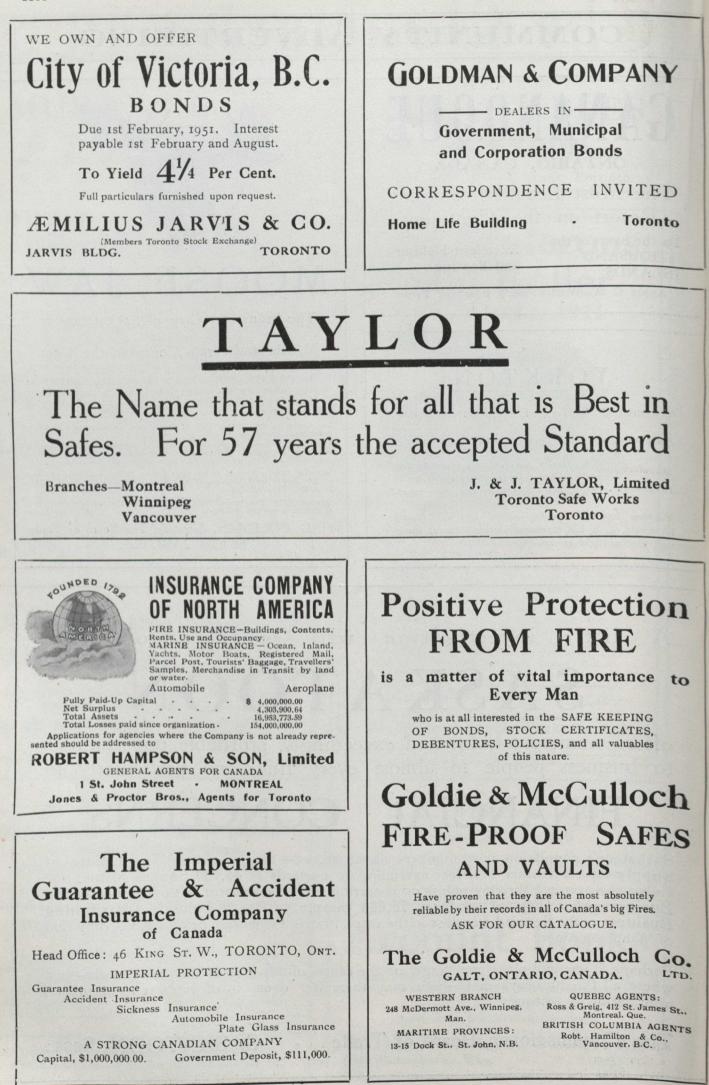
FINANCIAL CONCERNS

Saskatoon's population now numbers about 20,000-but, as she is The Centre of Supply for a Tributary Territory extending to upwards of 45,000 Square Miles, and embracing over 220 thriving points on operating lines, Saskatoon is To-day doing the Business of a City of at least 75,000 people. Her Wholesale Distributing Business is the Second-Largest in the three Prairie Provinces, being exceeded by that of Winnipeg alone.

Perhaps, if you will place your finger on the centre of any map of Western Canada-just where all the Railways meet-you may thereafter deem it of interest to secure all information by writing

The Commissioner, Board of Trade - SASKATOON, Sask.

Volume 48.



The Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle

Vol. 48-No. 20

Toronto, Canada, May 18, 1912

The Monetary Times **OF CANADA**

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

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

AVERAGE DEPOSITS PER BANK BRANCH.

There has been considerable discussion in the past few years of the branch bank extension movement. Some bankers have contended that the movement has proceeded at times at too rapid a pace. It will be interesting to compare the progressive increase in number of bank branches with the concurrent growth of the deposits of the banks. On December 31st, 1909, the total deposits of the active banks reporting to the Finance Department were \$872,098,141; on December 31st, 1910, the amount had risen to \$930,960,028; and on December 31st, 1911, the aggregate was \$1,052,154,264. In the calculations referred to the deposits for December 31st, 1911, include the item, "Balances due to agencies of the bank or to other banks or agencies elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom," which then amounted to \$5,464,118. The aggregate of these balances is gradually increasing. In most cases they represent deposits carried in Montreal, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Windsor, Winnipeg, Vancouver by United States banks and other foreign institutions having payments to make or items to collect in the Dominion.

The number of bank branches operated by the banks, as shown in the tables given in the statistical review numbers of The Monetary Times, at the end of 1909 was 2,179; at the end of 1910, 2,380; and at the end of 1911, 2,621. Placing the deposits, as at the end of the three years here taken, on exactly the same basis for each year, the amount of deposits per banking office was \$400,200 on December 31st, 1909; \$391,200 on December 31st, 1910; and \$399,300 on December 31st, 1911. From this it would appear that in the last two

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE	Ξ.
Editorial:	PAGE
Average Deposits per Bank Branch Growth of Transportation	2017 2018
Western Lands in 1950 About Ungava Western Canneries	2019 2019 2020
Finance and Economics:	
Investments in the Market Retail Prices for Two Years Montreal's Growth	2024 2034 2037
Stock Exchanges: Prices of the Week Canadian Securities in London	2040-1
Bonds and Municipal Credit: Canadian Issues in London Some Bond Issues	2046 2046
Mining: British Columbia's Coal Mines	2030
Commerce and Transportation:	
Express Companies in Canada Vancouver's Harbor Development	2026
Insurance :	
Reinsurance Reserve a Misnomer Assessment Life Insurance Incendiary Fires and Over-Insurance	2022 2023 2031
Special Article:	a dent
Western Canada's Subdivision Curse	2021

years at any rate the development of the deposits has kept pace with the establishment of new banking offices.

The relationship of the deposits to the number of branches may be considered from more than one aspect. For instance, if in the case of any particular bank the average amount of deposits per branch were to be a small figure, critics might conclude that it had too many branches, or that its deposits were costing the bank too much, because they were scattered among too many Take a bank showing exactly the same average offices. as shown by the Canadian banks as a whole—\$400,000 per branch. The amount or proportion of free deposits at the various branches would vary considerably. In some branches having \$400,000 deposits the free, or non-interest bearing deposits, might amount to 25 per cent. of the whole; in others, they would not, perhaps, exceed 12 per cent of the whole.

The competition among the banks for accounts of corporations and wealthy capitalists is strong; and many of them are able to arrange for interest on their current account balances. When the deposits of a branch are \$400,000, of which \$320,000 are interest-bearing, the amount of interest paid would be approximately \$9,600. If the total of expenses-salaries, rent, light, fuel, stationery, express, postage, etc-was about \$5,000, the outlay here would be \$14,600; and the gross cost of the deposits, if there were no discounts at all at the branch, would be 3.65 per cent. per annum.

If the average for the whole bank is \$400,000 deposits per branch, there will be some branches with deposits far below the average. A new branch must start at zero and gradually build up its deposits. If the deposits of a branch are \$200,000, of which \$40,000 are free, the annual interest will be \$4,800; and it is not at all probable that the expenses can be kept down to 50 per cent of the expenses shown in the case of the other hypothetical branch. If they were kept within \$3,500 it would be fairly good. At that rate the total expense would be \$8,300; and the cost of the deposits, taking no account of the discounts, would be considerably higher—4.15 per cent.

This little illustration serves to show how that too low an average of deposits per branch may keep the profits down. Another way of looking at the matter is to consider that the great increase in number of branches in the past few years has contributed to develop the deposits of the banks. Thus an especial activity in the matter of opening branches might for a time reduce its average of deposits per branch; but if the new branches were wisely placed they would in the course of a few years help materially to increase the deposits of the bank. It will be interesting, in this light, to examine the record of some of the larger banks in this matter of deposits per branch average. Banks with deposits exceeding \$25,000,000 are taken. The Bank of Montreal on December 31st. 1909, had \$182,197,663 deposits and 148 branches; on December 31st, 1910, it had deposits, \$180,913,454 and 151 branches; on December 31st, 1911, \$181,912,250 deposits and 159 branches. The average of deposits per branch was, in 1909, \$1,231,-000; in 1910, \$1,198,000; in 1911, \$1,144,000. These figures are far above the general average. The average per branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, calculated in the same manner, are, for 1909, \$592,000; for 1910, \$549,000; for 1911, \$615,000. The Royal Bank of Canada, for 1909, \$410,000; for 1910, \$407,000; for 1911, \$439,000. The Merchants Bank of Canada, for 1909, \$341,000; for 1910, \$343,000; for 1911, \$348,000. Imperial Bank of Canada, for 1909, \$440,000; for 1910, \$426,000; for 1911, \$450,000. Dominion Bank, for 1909, \$572,000; for 1910, \$610,000; for 1911, \$649,000. Bank of British North America, for 1909, \$448,000; for 1910, \$396,000; for 1911, \$412,000; Bank of Nova Scotia, for 1909, \$428,000; for 1910, \$415,000; for 1911, \$472,000. Union Bank of Canada, for 1909, \$204,000; for 1910, \$175,000; for 1911, \$177,000. Bank of Toronto, for 1909, \$439,000; for 1910, \$442,000; for 1911, \$393,000. Traders Bank of Canada, for 1909, \$298,000; for 1910, \$322,000; for 1911, \$356,000. Molsons Bank, for 1909, \$387,000; for 1910, \$392,000; for 1911, \$434,000. Bank of Ottawa, for 1909, \$377,000; for 1910, \$409,000; for 1911, \$390,000. Bank of Hamilton, for 1909, \$250,000; for 1910, \$231,000; for 1911, \$257,000. Standard Bank of Canada, for 1909, \$286,000; for 1910, \$286,000; for 1911, \$281,000.

GROWTH OF TRANSPORTATION.

The banks of the rivers and the shores of the lakes were Canada's first transportation lines. Canoe traffic, bartered for supplies, created our early canals. They were sufficient only for the birch barks. Then came corduroy roads and carts and sleighs, macadamized roads and light draft canals. As early as 1779 we had the Coteau du Lac and the Split Rock canals around rapids in the St. Lawrence River. An ambitious canal policy from 1814 to 1843 did not satisfy the Dominion's commercial appetite. Trade cannot progress without transportation lines, and the lack of facilities proved a hindrance to the country's advancement. In those days, there was doubt as to the adaptability of rail transportation to the carrying trade of Canada. It was decided to improve and extend the canal system, and also to test steel as a transportation factor. In 1936 a short line of railway, known as the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway, extending from Laprairie to St. John's, in Quebec province, a distance of sixteen miles, was built and opened for traffic. This was the beginning of a railroad era in Canada. Transportation was surrounded with an atmosphere of doubt, so far as capi-

Nothing further, however, was done until 1850, when the St. Lawrence and Industry Railway, from L'Epiphanie to Joliette, in Quebec province—twelve miles—was opened for public traffic. This made a total mileage in operation on June 30th, 1850, of sixty-six miles, all of which was in Quebec, showing an increase in the decade ended on June 30th, 1850, of fifty miles.

Mr. Brunner, of the Brunner banking house, Brussels, twenty-five years ago, first interested Belgian capital in Canada in the shape of investments in Canadian Pacific Railroad stock. At that time, he told the writer, great difficulty was experienced in convincing his countrymen that the Dominion was more than a wild stretch of ice and snow and the Canadian Pacific something more than a fantasy. In those days Canadian Pacific Railroad stock was selling at 58. Belgian investors, therefore, have no reason to regret their confidence in this Canadian enterprise.

Some interesting facts and figures respecting the development of transportation facilities in Canada were given some time ago by Mr. Collingwood Schreiber at the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. He tells us that gradually the success of the experiment of the introduction of railways in Canada become firmly set in the public mind, and that about 1852 the Erie and Niagara Railway, the Great Western Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Northern Railway were financed, and construction was undertaken. It was pointed out that the latter road would pierce a forest country, sparsely settled, and with no immediate prospect of a return for the capital invested therein; hence it was more difficult to finance than the two other roads, but through the energy, perseverance and earnestness displayed in the project by the late Mr. Capreol and Mr. (now Sir) Sandford Fleming, its construction was undertaken. There was, however, a desire to keep the expenditure down as low as possible, resulting in a rather temporary work; nevertheless, it served a good purpose until the country through which it passed developed sufficiently to warrant it being rebuilt a few years later. The Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern are three examples of the Canadian railroad of to-day.

In the early days in Canada it was difficult to obtain money with which to construct the railways, especially in cases where the railways ran through sparsely settled districts, and a return for the investment could not be expected for some years. For this reason many of our railways were constructed of a temporary character, requiring the structures to be rebuilt in a few years. This, however, appears to have been a wise policy, as the less the road cost in first construction, so much less revenue was required to pay dividends for some years until the country was settled and the traffic increased, when a road would be in a position to increase its capital expenditure in making renewals and improvements. Even at the present day it is, perhaps, wise in cases in which railways are being built through a country difficult of access and where immediate traffic would be light and the cost of the transportation of permanent structural material very heavy, to make comprehensive plans in the first instance for present and for future requirements, and to use the less costly and less permanent material in construction; by this means accommodation in the way of works for the immediate business would be provided, and improvements could be made and the facilities for traffic increased as the business of the road developed.

We now have 26,000 miles of railroad in Canada, several thousand miles are under construction, and more thousands projected. The British investor has loaned us for railroad purposes in the past seven years, over $\pounds_{72,000,000}$. And we are still on the eve of development.

WESTERN LANDS IN 1950.

In a pamphlet published in January, 1909, by the Forest Service of the United States, certain statements were made which appear to be worthy of careful consideration. This pamphlet is entitled, "The Future Use of Land in the United States," and the conclusions arrived at, while applied to the United States, are also interesting as indicating what we in Canada may also expect.

The writer of the article points out that by 1950 the United States will have a population of 150,000,000 people, and this is considered a conservative estimate. Some estimates run as high as 200,000,000. It is further pointed out that, in order to provide for the necessities of such a population, that demand for land by Americans coming into Canada is going to increase at a rate that we little realize.

Mr. Sydney C. Ells, who recently made a report on James Bay surveys, does not think it an extravagant opinion to express that all the agricultural land in Canada-and not only that in Wsetern Canada-will be enhanced in value, and will be very considerably in de-mand long before 1950 by reason of this over-crowding in the United States. In this connection it is also of interest to consider the question of increase of American population. The census of 1900 showed an increase in the United States of fifteen times the population of 1800. The population of Europe scarcely doubled in that time. With respect to the growth we may look forward to in Canada, we should have a somewhat similar experience to that of the United States. We have their population to draw upon, while they draw their population from across the Atlantic. Their increase in population is nearly half the total increase, the figures being 31,000,-000 by immigration and 35,000,000 by natural increase.

Mr. Ells notes that the northern boundary of Manitoba lies at present along the 53° of parallel, and those of Saskatchewan and Alberta along the 6oth parallel. It is obvious, then, that north of the limits of these three provinces little agricultural land need be looked for.

In 1911, the total areas surveyed into sections in these three provinces, all water-covered lands deducted, was 143,295,555 acres. If road allowances, forest reserves and Indian reserves were added, the figure would be increased to 153,797,984 acres.

From the above total surveyed acreage we must deduct :---

Total	area	under	homesteads	, S.A.	v.
he	meeter	de n	re-emotion	and m	

chases homesteads Total area granted to railway companies on	55,611,520
account of land subsidies Total area school land endowment	31,864,074 7,963,254
Total area granted Hudson's Bay Company North-West half-breed scrip, and military	6,575,400
scrip and Manitoba swamp lands	11,952,053

114,166,301

Thus the total amount of surveyed land in the North-West still open for homesteading is 29,129,254 acres. As to the remaining land areas still unsurveyed, a large proportion has not yet been explored except in a very partial way. But from what is now generally known of the character of this unsurveyed land the area available for some form of agriculture, though of much less average value than the lands surveyed to date, may be given as follows:—

	Acres.
Manitoba	10,000,000
Saskatchewan	18,000,000
Alberta	60,000,000
Total	88,000,000
Territory to be added to Manitoba	10,000,000
Total	08.000.000

To arrive at the area of farming land, fairly equal in productiveness to the settled area, this figure of 98,000,000 has been cut in half by those competent to judge. We then have a grand total of available surveyed land and unsurveyed land in North-Western Canada made up as follows:—

Land surveyed still open for homesteading. 29,129,284 Land unsurveyed and of more or less uncer-

tain agricultural value, the greater part lying to the north of the 54th parallel.. 49,000,000

A Design of the set of anti-

Total 78,129,284

During the period 1905-1910 the total number of homestead entries was 70,424, or an equivalent of 11,-267,840 acres. During the period 1900-1905, the acreage taken up in this way was 5,520,480 acres. If now we only assume the same rate of increase that took place in 1905-1910 to apply to 1910-1915, the amount of free land for homesteading at the end of 1915 will be 17,-861,414 acres, and before the end of 1923 all the land at present surveyed in the North-Western Provinces will have been taken up. If we take into consideration also the 19,000,000 acres still unsurveyed, and of which the greater part lies to the north of the 54th parallel, this period can be extended to about the end of 1945. As a matter of fact, the rate of increase in homesteading will probably increase much more rapidly from 1910-1920 than it did from 1905-1910, and it is thus likely that both the dates, 1923 and 1945, will have to be considerably modified. A very large percentage of the area referred to is not as yet under cultivation. These figures are merely intended to illustrate the outlook in the West from the point of view of the prospective homesteaders.

ABOUT UNGAVA.

The extension of Quebec province by the addition of Ungava and the alleged gold discoveries there have brought into prominence a territory about which little is generally known. Senator Edwards some years ago sent skilled men to explore Ungava for timber limits. He told a Senate Committee that the information given to the committee cost him about \$30,000 to learn. The Senator's firm explored down the Albany River and to Hudson Bay, the Hamilton Inlet district, and all the rivers from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the head of Anticosti Island. Agricultural prospects are limited. Vegetation is rapid, but agriculture is not likely 'to be a commercial success.

Back some distance from the Labrador coast and in the immediate valleys of all the streams in that district the timber is large; also in the district around Hamilton Inlet, around Melville Bay, up the Hamilton River, in the valleys of all the rivers running into Hamilton Inlet, and also in the valleys of the rivers extending from Chateau Bay to the head of the Island of Anticosti. The timber within these areas is large and good, but the strips do not extend back from the streams for any distance. From half a mile to a mile on each side of the streams would be the extreme.

On these mountains there is a vast quantity of perfect timber. The objection to it for Senator Edwards' purpose was that it is scrubby. That is the only objection, but the time will come, if that timber is preserved, when it will be very valuable.

2019

Senator Edwards remarked that he was one of those who hold that the province of Quebec in this Hamilton river country has one of the best timber districts on the North American continent if only preserved, but burning is going on to a tremendous extent, the work of the few settlers that are there. Valuable areas of timber are being burned. Settlers simply light fires in the summer time to dry the timber for their winter use. These fires extend over vast areas, and enormous portions of the country have been burned. The Senator explained that he had taken five hundred miles of limits there, and allowed them to expire, simply because of the regulations.

On the mountains around Hamilton Inlet there is an enormous quantity of pulpwood. Mr. Edwards said he did not know any place where there is a greater area of pulpwood than there is on the Hamilton Inlet, around Melville Bay and for a certain distance into the interior.

e immediate coast of the Atlantic, from Hamilton Inle to the St. Lawrence, there is no timber. As to the character of the timber around Hamilton Inlet and the streams running into it, it is disputed whether the first ship's masts cut on the North American continent were cut there or at some point in Nova Scotia.

Senator Edwards described the Grand Falls at Hamilton Inlet as "one of the best water-powers in the known world." It has an enormous head; he did not

BRITISH COLUMBIA ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

The British Columbia Accident and Employers' Liability Insurance Company, Limited, acquired a charter from the Provincial Government in February, 1911. The company has been successful in getting most of the stock subscribed; the total subscribed capital to date is \$180,000.00, out of an authorized capital of \$250,000.00. The company does not offer its shares for sale at present, although most of the stock has been subscribed at \$125.00, instead of at par value.

The company commenced selling insurance on the 15th of March, 1912, and, up to May 1st, met with gratifying success. 670 accident policies have been issued and about \$3,-000.00 in premiums collected. The company is issuing policies for accident, sickness, plate glass and employers' liability; also a policy for the workingman, ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per month.

Those interested in this new company are men of good standing who look for a bright future for the company. The names of those interested in the company are as follows:—

The Hon. Price Ellison, Minister of Finance, president; Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack, M.D., vice-president; Mr. Leon Melekov, second vice-president and managing director; Mr. James A. Macdonnell, of Messrs. Macdonnell & Gzowski; Mr. A. H. B. MacGowan, M.P.P., Mr. J. Alex. Cunningham, Mr. John A. Lee, mayor of New Westminster, B.C.; Mr. John G. Allan, Dr. J. L. Turnbull, all of Vancouver; and Mr. J. W. Jones, mayor of Kelowna, B.C.; and Mr. S. C. Smith, of Vernon, B.C.

CUARANTEE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Guarantee Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. J. O. McCarthy is to be managing director, holds a Dominion charter, and is preparing to open up agencies in the Canadian West and also in the Maritime Provinces. In a few weeks the organization will be completed and by July 1st, stated Mr. McCarthy to The Monetary Times, we expect to start writing business. Mr. James McLenaghen is to be proposed as president of the company.

The capital stock of the Guarantee Life Company is \$500,000, and the company will not commence business until \$250,000 of the capital stock has been subscribed, and \$100,000 paid up. The provisional directors are offering for subscription \$300,000 of the capital stock, 70 per cent. to be paid up by November 1st.

Investment offerings is the caption of a list of government, municipal and corporation bonds offered by Messrs. Æmilius Jarvis and Company, Toronto. know exactly what. It has a large and never-failing water supply, and from the fact that vessels can get in there, and that there is a large area of pulpwood country, the district is valuable.

It is possible for shipping to get into Hamilton Inlet for a long period each year. One of the advantages of the territory is its nearness to the British market, it being only a ferry across the Atlantic, as Senator Edwards says.

WESTERN CANNERIES.

The Western Canneries, conceived in a fertile imagination in 1906, has had a lengthy and doleful career. Money was squandered by thousands in promotion expenses. Troubles came, one after the other, reorganization, liquidation, and so on. The company's name and directorate were changed, but without magic effect. Now, we hear that another reorganization has been effected, and that the irrepressible Malcolm, the original promoter, is again helping to steer the derelict company. Readers of *The Monetary Times* are well acquainted with the company's history. It is necessary here only to repeat that investors should have nothing whatever to do with the concern.

VICTORIA'S FIRE LOSS.

The annual report of the city of Victoria fire department shows during the past year the department responded to 219 alarms of fire, of which 40 were box alarms and 179 were telephone alarms, also May Oat-Way automatic alarms, making a total of 219. This exceeds the number that has occurred in the city in any one year in the record of the department, being 22 more than that of last year.

The total loss by fire during the year on buildings and contents amounted to \$142,730.50, being \$454,511.00 less than that of the previous year. The details are as follows: Loss on buildings, \$54,260; insurance on buildings, \$205,-900; loss on contents, \$88,461; insurance on contents, \$308,725; total loss on buildings and contents, \$142,730; total insurance on buildings and contents, \$514,625; loss on building with no insurance, \$1,175; loss on contents with no insurance, \$6,175.

To keep up this satisfactory record Fire Chief Davis recommends the purchase of one motor combination hose and chemical wagon for a new station in the event of the city building same; one double 80 gallon chemical engine, to take the place of the old horse-drawn apparatus in the headquarters station; and two 80 horse-power chassis, one to be placed on the city service truck which responds to all alarms throughout the city, the other for the Waterous steam fire engine in headquarters station, and regarding existing equipment states: "After trying out the motor apparatus in all sorts of weather and street conditions it has completely passed through the experimental stage, and has demonstrated proof beyond the question of a doubt that the motor apparatus is reliable under all and any conditions."

FIRE LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of April, 1912, as compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce, aggregates \$16,394,400, as compared with \$17,670,550 charged against the same month of 1911 and \$18,091,800 in April, 1910. The following table gives a comparison of the losses by fire during the first four months of 1912, with the figures for the same months in 1911 and 1910, together with the record for the balance of those years:

January February March April	1910. \$15,175,400 15,489,350 18,465,500 18,091,800	1911. \$21,922,450 16,415,000 31,569,800 17,670,550	1912. \$35,653,450 28,601,650 16,650,850 16,394,400
Tot 4 months.	\$67,222,050	\$87,577,800	\$97,300,350

The Monetary Times estimate of Canada's fire loss during April amounted to \$1,355,055, and \$8,259,272 for the first four months of 1912.

2020

WESTERN CANADA'S SUBDIVISION CURSE

Land Pirates Have Created Unnatural Conditions—Homes at a Premium—Misrepresentation the Salesmen's Best Asset—How Good Real Estate Investments Are Being Harmed

BY FRED. W. FIELD

The speculation in real estate in Western Canada is a menace to the country's prosperity. It is a slap at the maintenance of Canadian credit. It is retarding the proper growth of towns and cities which deserve better treatment. It is placing, in a country of millions of spare acres, a home beyond the reach of the artisan. It is putting lands, which should be tilled by market gardeners, into thoughtless speculators' hands. The situation is unnatural. Unscrupulous real estate brokers have blown wild talk into the speculative balloon until their lungs are weak.

After an extensive trip through the prairie provinces and British Columbia, the impression gathered is this. Suddenly, without warning, five thousand men realized the immense possibilities existing in Canada, what a wonderful country it will be ten, fifteen years hence. They immediately proceeded to gather clients selling Canadian land futures, and discounting them unreasonably, alarmingly, criminally. Men have made money in the West by holding lands which, ten years ago, perhaps, they could not sell. Men have made money despite themselves. Men with vision have held their property, sold it for a modest profit, repurchased at an advanced price, sold it again, chuckling meantime, and have yet lived to chide themselves for not holding for another two years. Men have tilled farm land till the city has rubbed shoulders with it. Eight or ten years ago, corner lots in Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon and elsewhere went begging for purchasers. Legitimate and rapid growth has trebled, and more, their value.

Facts and Their Discount Value.

In a country, where nation-building is the first work, art and duty; where railroad steel is laid by hundred miles every year; where acreage under cultivation increases at a great pace; where new population coming in thousands is part of the life; where natural resources make a strong foundation; where outside capital flows unceasingly; where, in a word, growth is the order of the day, there must be a natural increase in land values. The recognition of this fact is the basis of the present speculation. The unfavorable factor is a floating army of land sharks, discounting that fact again and again, until the holders of hundreds of acres and thousands of so-called city and town lots have their money locked in land. They cannot sell except to those who are equally as or more foolish than themselves.

As to Outside Subdivisions.

The worst feature is the sale of outside subdivisions. This consists of the purchase by promoters of farm or waste lands at a few hundred dollars per acre, and their sale on the strength of imaginative literature, at so much per city lot. The possibility of an incoming railroad or car system, the erection of a roundhouse, is seized by the vendors as a selling argument, magnified and distorted. The prospective buyer, far distant, is led to believe that he is offered valuable lots in a town which will be a city of importance before the stars have twinkled again. In reality, he is defrauded with lots surrounding a railroad station and a few wooden shacks, or lots anywhere from five to ten miles from the real town's centre. A Western cabinet minister pointed to farm lands the other day, sold at ridiculously high prices, as city lots, upon which he predicted houses would not be built until 1950, or 1925 at the earliest.

The investor in Eastern Canada and in Great Britain should learn why these alleged subdivision lots of value

are not being purchased by the men on the spot The reason is that the salesmen have sufficient sanity not to offer them there, and the men on the spot have enough sense not to buy them.

If the methods adopted by the real estate pirates are legally correct, they are morally damnable. Blue prints, maps and pictures are drawn and painted without regard to scale. Hills, flat land, brush, water, all look alike. City halls and union depots are made to wander miles from their permanent homes to serve the purpose of the subdivision salesman. Look into the store windows, rented by the men who are gambling with Canada's future, and immediately a selling tout will pull the coat-tail, endeavoring to entice the inquirer into a maze of statistical optimism and a shower bath ot land falsehoods. These men are far worse than racetrack touts. They are mortgaging to the hilt the country and the country's savings. They are insects, flitting from point to point, according to the speculative climate of the moment. They sell by misrepresentation. They encourage a dangerous pastime, which leads men never to expect to make a second payment. To get their equity and a profit, and pass on their second payment-that is all they anticipate. Each man who sells is building a stairway, every step of which is faulty, and is leading to the crash.

Where to Get Advice.

We cannot do more than warn the investor. There are at least 2,500 reliable bank managers who will unhesitatingly advise as to the worth of proposed real estate purchases. There are reputable financial journals always willing to offer sound counsel. The Edmonton and Calgary boards of trade, and others, have endeavored to secure legislation to stop this land riot, but without success. Their action is none the less commendable. The investor must now, as always, get the best advice possible, and use his commonsense. He cannot be warned here too strongly against the brigands who are seducing him with misrepresentation and doing the entire country considerable harm.

Handicap to Employer and Employee.

For a moment consider the manner in which this land gambling checks the progress which our splendid towns and cities deserve. The workingman, the factory hand, responds to the call of West. He is hired at a fair wage. He seeks a home. Turning to the east end, he walks to the end of the car line. Dwelling sites along the route are held by speculators for future store sites. Accepting the fact that he must buy the farm land beyond, he finds it subdivided into town lots at prices he cannot consider. Going still further, he discovers his final alternative, acreage divided into 25-foot lots at high prices, many miles from transportation facilities and far from his labor. Thus, the employer of labor and the employee are both severely handicapped. The latter may have to "take rooms" nearer the city, a proceeding which is disgraceful in a country which should be able to afford a home and a lot of 50 feet to every man who is willing to work.

Imported Instead of Home-grown.

Again, the garden grower may think a certain city and district a good market for his vegetables. He has to follow the footsteps of the workingman, and beyond. Even content to go far distant, he discovers market garden lands being sold at a thousand or more instead of a few hundred dollars. That is one reason why Canada is importing onions, cabbage and the vegetables

which should be grown by the ton in such excellent soil as we have.

Professional men are taxed beyond reason for homes. Young men lose the ambition ever to get a home. The whole economic structure is being stretched and strained by land robbers, who will skip to other fields at the first sign of the breaking storm.

Sound Business Men Unanimous.

Fortunately, the sound business and financial men of Canada are unanimous as to the undesirability of these conditions. Our banks are no party to this mad gambling. Indeed, they are the strongest check upon it. The sooner the speculative balloon collapses, the better will it be for the country.

These are the facts as we find them. Their recital may cause hurt, but those who have at heart the best

REINSURANCE RESERVE A MISNOMER

Says New York Man-Protective Provision is of Prime Importance.

The name reinsurance reserve so generally used to designate that liability is, according to a paper by Chief Ex-aminer Gordon of the New York Department before the In-surance Society, a misnomer. He says:--"This reserve con-stitutes in reality a trust fund, and in liquidation proceed-ings legal authorities have even held that claimants there-under are preferred creditors over loss claimants. It is the halance of premium paid but the policytholder to course the under are preferred creditors over loss claimants. It is the balance of premium paid by the policyholder to cover the unexpired term of the policy. Therefore, this fund may not be correctly referred to as the reinsurance reserve. Such appellation is frequently given to it, and quite naturally, as in bulk or in large sums it is more often used for such pur-pose than for that for which it is really held—that is, the primary object of its creation is to provide means to defray any and all claims contingent upon the policies which it represents. represents.

Fifty Per Cent. Requirement.

"While the laws in all states are not uniform as to the computation, the 50 per cent, requirement of the annual statement blank is generally recognized, and such require-ment will be in the main on a going company operating under normal conditions, and whose business is evenly dis-tributed throughout the year, produce at least approximate-ly—that which the law of the State of New York calls for —that is, the actual uncarned premium on policies in force, which the conversely of the state of the sta which the company would be called upon to return to policyholders should it elect to cancel its risks. It is charged that the requirements of the New York law are too severe, and that the reserve should be computed upon the actual premium received by the company—that is, the premium ap-pearing in the policy less the commission cost paid for procuring the risk.

May Extinguish Liability.

"A reserve on such basis may be sufficient to extinguish the company's liability, as no company will elect to cancel its cutstanding risks and return to policyholders the pro rata unearned premium, when it may dispose of the business by reinsurance at a profit of from 25 to 40 per cent. At the same time I cannot but feel that the statutory requirement calling for a reserve on a basis of 'a sum equal to the total calling for a reserve on a basis of 'a sum equal to the total unearned premiums on the policies in force, calculated on the gross sum without any deduction on any account, charg-ed to the policyholder on each respective risk from the date of the issue of the policy' is a wise provision tending to the stability of the corporation and the protection of policy-holders' interests. That it is a protective provision of prime importance must be well recognized when one re-views the history of the business of fire insurance in the views the history of the business of fire insurance in the State of New York, and the comparatively small loss policyholders have ever been called upon to sustain incident to contracts of insurance issued by fire insurance corporations.

At the annual meeting of the Harriston board of trade At the annual meeting of the Harriston board of trade held in the Carnegie Library, the following officers were elected for the coming term:—President, Mr. W. D. Mc-Lellan; vice-president, Dr. H. R. McCullough; secretary-treasurer, Mr. L. W. Wright; council, Messrs. F. G. Blacker, D. McLellan, L. W. Wright, W. A. Glenny, W. H. Jackson, J. Meiklejohn, George Gray, James McMurchie, A. B. Whet-stone, Dr. H. R. McCullough; auditors, Messrs. W. A. Glenny, J. McMurchie. interests of Canada wish to see a speedy end of this unhealthy, dishonest, speculative gallop.

Good Investments for Open Eyes.

Real estate in the Dominion, purchased with open eyes and good judgment, is one of the best investments in a country replete with good investments. Inside town and city property, while perhaps high, has not got beyond sane bounds. The rapid growth of our municipalities brings with it a legitimate increase in the values of city property. Farm lands, sold as farm lands, can be bought reasonably. The splendid opportunities which exist for such investments are almost innumerable. Which makes it still more unfortunate that we have the unnecessary company of a lot of smooth-tongued, unscrupulous, land-selling parasites.

HAMILTON'S FIRE LOSS.

Fire Chief Ten Eyck Makes Annual Report-Three Fires Responsible for Two-thirds of Loss.

Hamilton's fire department's annual report for 1910 shows 366 calls were responded to, 137 of which were for fires more or less serious. The total loss by fire and water for the year 1911 was \$87,070; insurance paid on property damaged or destroyed amounted to \$86,235.

Over two-thirds of the total loss for the year was due to three fires alone, namely: The Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, Limited, Rolling Mills, etc., Queen Street North, January 13th; The Magee-Walton Ice Company, Ice House, Strachan Street West, January 13th; and The Ontario En-graving Company, 16 Rebecca Street, March 19th, involving a total loss of \$52,844.

High Pressure System Preferred.

As there are about to be extensive alterations made in the water works system in the near future, Fire Chief Ten Eyck recommends in addition to the other improvements, that a high pressure system be installed in the hazardous and mercantile section of the city. With a water pressure between 60 and 70 pounds to the square inch, it would be impossible to throw effective streams on a fire in the up-per stories of buildings ranging in height from 6 to 10 stories. Therefore it will be necessary to install a high pressure system or purchase fire engines, the former preferred, as every hydrant would be equal to or better than an engine, and would be less trouble and much quicker to operate.

All Wires Underground. If possible, a by-law should be passed making it com-pulsory to place all electric wires under ground, as they are pulsory to the firemen while working at fires. It is almost impossible to raise ladders in some streets and alleys in the central section of the city, especially at night when it is very hard to see the wires. They are also a menace to the lives of the firemen when working at fires. There should be four times as many fire alarm boxes distributed throughout the different sections of the city as there are at the present time.

DIRTY BILLS DOOMED.

The new Bank Act will be brought down almost immediately upon the reassembling of parliament, and in it there will be a provision under which it will be the duty of the banks not to re-issue soiled or faded notes. The banks have already a standing request from the Department of Finance to return for exchange all soiled Dominion notes which come into their possession. The 25-cent note is likely to disap-pear in a short time, as it is understood the Minister of Finance does not favor it.

The new Dominion five-dollar notes, the first of that denomination issued by the Government of Canada, will soon be ready for issue by the Finance Department to the public. The Minister of Finance decided to make an issue of five. dollar Government bills, and the objectionable fours will thus in time be withdrawn from circulation.

There is being prepared, under the direction of the Finance Department, a new design for the two-dollar note. It will bear upon its face vignettes of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. This will be the first bill to bear the image of the new Royal Governor-General and his consort.

ASSESSMENT LIFE INSURANCE.

Two Legal Reserve Associations — Need of Making Assets Equal to Three or Four Years' Current Death Losses—Decreasing Membership.

But two of the nineteen leading friendly societies writing life insurance in Canada on the assessment system have changed over to legal reserve associations and have built up their funds to the standard of regular life insurance companies. These two exceptions are the Ancient Order of Foresters, organized in 1871, and the Royal Templars, organized in 1874. The head office of the former is in Toronto, and of the other in Hamilton. Neither of them is of considerable size, compared with either the assessment societies or the regular life insurance companies of similar age. But the contracts they sell have value, because they have the right amount of assets behind them. Therefore they are not liable to sudden collapse, as are all societies which depend upon mere assessments, and which assessments are not intended to do much more than meet current death claims.

The Ancient Order of Foresters have \$1,966,976 of insurance in force, and, unlike the Royal Templars, it stands longside the life insurance companies, in the blue-book issued yearly at Ottawa by the Insurance Department of the Dominion, after due inspection by Superintendent Fitzgerald. It has \$129.18 of assets on hand for each \$1,000 of insurance in force. The Royal Templars have \$54.55. But the latter figure contrasts as with the Catholic Foresters with \$22.18, or the Home Circles with \$10.53, or the Orange Grand Lodge with \$7.88, or the Royal Arcanum with \$14.07. When an assessment society has not enough assets of any sort on hand, to be able to pay one year's ordinary death claims, in case new income should suddenly cease, it is in a somewhat serious condition. Such is the seemingly unhappy lot of several societies whose chief figures for the past two years are found in the table herewith. Proper steps should be taken without delay to remedy this, by collecting double assessments every month for a few years to come, at least. Nor should they cease until their assets become equal to three or four years' current death losses. Besides the Ancient Foresters and Royal Templars, the following societies have accumulated sufficient means to more than cover two years' losses, viz.; the Canadian Foresters, the Oddfellows, the Chosen Friends, Commercial Travellers, Independent Order of Foresters, Knights of Maccabees and of Pythias, Oddfellows Relief, Sons of Scotland, and Woodmen of the World.

Increase in Assessment a Hardship.

To impose an increase of assessment upon an already decreasing membership, however, is a very critical undertaking. Within a few years past the membership of the Ancient Order United Workmen has dropped from 46,125 to 38,088. Also the Independent Order of Foresters from 257,267 to 241,571. The Maccabees from 341,304 to 271,784. The Knights of Pythias from 81,819 to 70,246. The Sons of Scotland from 7,835 to 7,014. And the Royal Arcanum from 305,083 to 248,888. A comparison of the New Issued, in the following table, with the Insurance Terminated, will show that in most of these cases, the decline is continuing in full force, and is not likely to be arrested at any early date. The assessment basis is a fallacy, as a means of providing durable life insurance. Every such society should at once adopt the helping hand held out by the Dominion Government in the "Insurance Act of 1910" as to future business in Canada, and transact all new business under the provisions of sections 123, 124 and 125.

RECORD OF ASSESSMENT SOCIETIES IN CANADA FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS

Name of Society	Record Year	Insurance in Force	New Issued	Terminated	Death Claims	Invested Assets	Per \$1,000
Ancient Foresters	1910 1911	\$ 1,893.029 1,966,976	\$ 357,186 265,117	\$ 257,049 193,670	\$ 10,062 10,984	\$ 213.841 254,200	\$ 112.00 129.18
A. O. U. Workmen	1910	58,052,800	2,283,500	2,703.500	1.034.295	1,595,110	27.48
	1911	56,770,500	1,424,000	2,706,300	1,082,752	1,597,023	28.14
Canadian Foresters	1910	78,102,000	7,781,500	3,840,500	501.582	3,530.804	45.20
	1911	82,797,000	8,725,000	4,030,000	500,570	3,919,449	47.34
Canadian Oddfellows	1910	2,885,450	140,750	388,700	18.968	126.634 [°]	43.44
	1911	3,044,700	159,250	341,509	24,868	146,518	47.75
Catholic Foresters	1910	148.197 000	12,560.500	6.184,000	1,253,750	2,429.884	16.39
	1911	153,591,250	11,190,500	5,796,250	1,408,000	2,784,156	18.13
Catholic Mut. Ben. Ass	1910	28,320.500	2,200,500	969.000	313.000	602.896	21.28
	1911	29,040,500	2,326,000	1.606,000	391,000	644,132	22.18
Chosen Friends	1910	34,369 258	3,846,750	2,469,489	297,906	947,406	27.57
	1911	35,524,078	3,223,750	2,068,931	335,870	994,496	27.99
Com'l Travelers	1910	2,120,000	214.000	112.000	29,000	54,790	25.84
	1911	2,180,000	238.000	178,000	26,000	65,872	30.22
Home Circles	1910	26.786.839	1,586,500	1,043.745	289.045	291,509	10.88
	1911	26,837,423	1,302,500	1.272,416	366,007	283,722	10.53
ndependent Foresters	1910	240,170,989	20.962.378	20.033,234	2,239,636	15,668,827	65.24
	1911	242,093,787	23.942,647	22,216,804	2,412,402	17,623,872	72.80
Inights of Maccabees	1910	333,525,207	27,880,500	30,330,719	3,253,931	9,602.808	28.80
	1911	333.665,582	32,150,500	33,010,124	3,390,358	10,324,534	30.94
Knights of Pythias	1910	106,137,705	17,313.205	22,540,500	1,964,000	3,245,831	30.58
	1911	99,799,493	16,453 758	24,615,636	1,635,643	3,946,642	39.55
Oddfellows Relief Asso'n	1910	30,880,750	2,901,000	1,213,500	248,231	874,137	28.31
	1911	32,153,250	2,631,000	1.358,500	228,725	1,002.232	31.17
Drange Grand Lodge	1910	5,188,370	797,500	406.980	53,980	34,137	6.58
	1911	5,218,000	661,000	631,000	51,000	41,107	7.88
Royal Arcanum	1910	489,897,729	20,033,500	23,304.882	8,334,667	6,875.310	14.03
	1911	487,992,345	20,469,500	24,598,301	8,051,718	6,863,626	14.07
Royal Templars	1910	5 962,250	350,500	385,000	76,285	286 774	48.10
	1911	5,879,750	316,000	398,500	99,848	320 751	54.55
Sons of England	1910	4,736,100	152,500	133,100	48,000	74.539	15.74
	1911	4,756,450	156,750	136,400	57,550	67,791	14.25
Sons of Scotland	1910	5,636,389	580,500	641,750	60,000	360,838	64.02
	1911	5,381,637	256,750	511,500	53,000	415,533	77.21
Woodmen of the World		13,398,342 13,536,842	1,481,750 2,131,500	805.250 1,187,750	88,500 96,007	321,024 367,551	23.96

Railway contractors are exhibiting much activity in the Edmonton district. Special trains of construction material and equipment are daily passing through the city. Construction is now proceeding on the main lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern to the west; on the Canadian Northern Railway Grande Prairie branch to the northwest; on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia line to the northeast; on the Canadian Northern Railway Athabasca Landing line to the

north; on the Canadian Northern Railway Pakan branch to the northeast; on the Edmonton Camrose branch to southeast, and it is understood right-of-way is being cleared preparatory to grading operations on Canadian Northern Railway branch to the southwest.

Shipping returns of Victoria, B.C., show an increase of about twenty-five per cent. in the number of ships calling in the year, while in two years the amount of cargo discharged has doubled.

INVESTMENTS AND THE MARKET

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

Twin City Rapid Transit Company.—The earnings of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, for the first week of May, were \$153,670, an increase over the corresponding period of 1911 of \$8,739, or 6.03 per cent.

British Canadian Canners Company—The directors of British Canadian Canners are:—Mr. H. A. Lovett, K.C., president; Sir Henry Bate, Messrs. J. P. Black, R. Brutinel, G. F. Gyles, and John Wall, the latter being general manager. Mr. Mostyn Lewis is secretary-treasurer.

La Banque Nationale.—La Banque Nationale reports profits for the fiscal year ended April 30, of \$293,564, compared with \$262,513 the year before, making a total with the balance of profit and loss of \$337.091. After providing for dividends, etc., there was a profit and loss balance of \$92,-091 compared with the preceding year.

Canada Northwest Land Company.—The farm land sales of the Canada Northwest Land Company for April totalled 5,597.55 acres for \$81,080.90, which compares with 3,033.87 acres for \$41,975.12 in April last year. Up to April 30th of this year 14,048.57 acres were sold for \$211,661.13, whereas in the same period last year 12,061.57 acres were sold for \$150,051.08, the increase being 2,897 acres and \$61,610.05 in money.

City Dairy Company.—The annual meeting of the City Dairy Company, Toronto, was satisfactory. The net profits of the company for 1911 are the largest in the company's history. They totalled \$99,658, an increase of \$40,000 over 1910. To this was added the balance of \$54,172, brought forward from 1910, making a total of \$153,830. Dividends took \$47,-079, \$28,998 was written off for depreciation, \$50,000 was transferred as reduction of organization account, and other deductions were made, leaving the final balance to carry forward \$34,002. During the year the paid-up preference stock of the company was raised by \$250,000, and now stands at \$700,000. There were no changes in the directorate.

Bank of Montreal.—The statement of the Bank of Montreal for the half-year ended April 30th shows profits for the half-year of \$1,236,339, as compared with \$828,945 for the half-year ended April 30th, 1911. Taking into account the balance carried forward from October 31st, 1911, and the premium received on new stock issued during the half-year, the directors were enabled to pay the two instalments of the ten per cent. dividend, the bonus of one per cent. payable June 1st, and to add one million to the rest account, provide another million for contingent account, as well as charge up \$265,000 to bank premises. The total assets of the bank now stand at \$240,222,955, an increase of \$23,063,281 as compared with April 30th, 1911.

Black Lake Asbestos Company.—According to the plan of reorganization suggested some time ago, there will be an assessment on the bonds and stock to provide the necessary funds and a new company will be organized. The plan is for the new company to issue new bonds not exceeding \$1,750,000, preferred shares not exceeding \$1,000,000, and common not exceeding \$3,000,000, bond shares to be issued as far as required bond for bond, preferred share for preferred share, and common share for common share, to such of the holders of bonds, preferred shares, and common shares, in the company, as shall pay an assessment not exceeding ten per cent. on the par value of each bond, five per cent. on the par value of each preferred share, and two per cent. on the par value of each common share.

NEW FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

The Canada Financial Corporation is a recent Winnipeg organization chartered under the laws of the province of Manitoba. Its capital stock is placed at \$500,000, divided into five thousand shares at one hundred dollars a share. The par value of one hundred dollars carries with it a premium of \$15.00 a share, making the selling price \$115.00 per share.

The officers of the company are well-known business and professional men of Winnipeg, and under their direction the affairs of the corporation should progress favorably. The directors are: Mr. Valentine Winkler, M.P.P., presiMessrs. Robert F. Massie, John B. Kay and Hamilton Cassels were agreed upon as a committee to take the scheme in hand.

Canadian Cottons Limited.—The annual statement of the Canadian Cottons, Limited, for year ended March 30, 1912, shows net manufacturing profits of \$434,000, and rental of Mount Royal Spinning Mill \$155,977, or a total of \$589,977. Distribution was made as follows: Interest, \$201,000; preferred stock dividends, \$214,500, leaving a surplus of \$174,-477 to carry forward.

Before applying appropriations for depreciation, reserve and contingent funds this surplus would be equal to 6.40 per cent. on the outstanding common stock.

cent. on the outstanding common stock. The surplus after fixed charges was equal to 10.87 per cent. on the \$3,575,000 preferred stock outstanding. As the preferred stock is six per cent., con-cumulative, the margin over that requirement is fairly satisfactory. Sales for the year totalled \$3,859,800, an increase of \$154,-

Sales for the year totalled \$3,859,800, an increase of \$154,-975 over the previous year. With the surplus carried forward the total at credit of profit and loss stands \$600,760. The statement of assets and liabilities shows assets totalling \$12,-718,423, of which \$2,497,033 are quick assets, and the rest properties.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—The annual profit and loss statement of the Imperial Bank of Canada, being for the twelve-month ended April 30 last, has been issued and evidenced the prosperous year of the institution. The profits, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors, and making the usual provisions, were \$1,004,340, against \$841,692 in 1911, an increase of \$162,648. The average paid-up capital for the year was \$5,930,725, so that the percentage of earnings to capital was 16.93, against 14.6 in 1911. The premium received on new capital stock was \$230,440. The profit and loss surplus was distributed as follows: Coronation bonus to staff, \$33,802; annual contribution to officers' pension and guarantee fund, \$7,500; transferred to reserve fund, \$230,440; written off bank premises, \$60,026; donation to Northern Ontario fire sufferers, \$1,000; dividends, \$712,349, leaving a balance of \$1,022,787 to be carried forward. Last year the balance carried forward was \$833,125. The reserve fund of the Imperial Bank now stands at \$6,000,000, the same figure as the paid-up capital. The complete annual statement will be issued in the near future. The annual meeting will be held on May 22.

Coodwins, Limited.—At the first annual meeting of this company Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, the president of the organization, in reviewing the operations of the year, said that the business of the company had been satisfactory. After providing for the considerable extensions to the plant, allowing for depreciation, and the payment of 7 per cent. dividend on the $\$_{1,250,000}$ preferred stock issue, the reserve had reached $\$_{136,939}$ and the surplus $\$_{229,519}$.

ed \$136,939 and the surplus \$229,519. The assets of the company, Mr. McGibbon stated, had been placed at \$4,000,000. In this estimate, the value of the company's real estate holdings had been computed at the conservative figure of \$18 per square foot. The difference between the present market value of the property and the amount carried in the assets would put \$100 behind every share of common stock, pointed out the president.

carried in the assets would put \$100 behind every share of common stock, pointed out the president. With the addition of Mr. C. P. Beaubien, K.C., the old board of directors were re-elected as follows:--Messrs. D. Lorne McGibbon, J. W. McConnell, W. H. Goodwin, Clarence F. Smith, Fleetwood Ward, Dr. Milton Hersey, Victor E. Mitchell, K.C., C. W. McLean, Lorne C. Webster and C. P. Beaubien, K.C. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. McGibbon was re-elected president, and Messrs. McConnell and Goodwin vice-presidents, Mr. S. J. Le Huray continuing as secretary.

dent; Mr. John McIvor, capitalist, managing director; Mr. Ernest A. Fletcher, barrister-at-law, secretary and treasurer; Dr. R. M. Simpson, Mr. Bernard Shragge and Dr. F. Lachanche. The object of the new company is to purchase agreements for sale at profitable rates of discount. Upwards of 2,000 shares been subscribed already and the balance, it is expected, will rapidly be taken up. Although only recently formed, the corporation has already begun work along the line of buying agreements and

Although only recently formed, the corporation has already begun work along the line of buying agreements and the purchase of real estate offerings. Both of these lines show much activity at present and the Canada Financial Corporation is already able to demonstrate a greater profit than its officers expected and than the company's prospectus outlined.

PROCESSES OF PULPWOOD MANUFACTURE.

Four-fifths Produced by Mechanical Process—Canada's Foreign Trade Greater—Provincial Laws Affecting Exports.

In Quebec, seven-tenths of the wood used for pulpwood was spruce, balsam fir made up 28 per cent., and the remainder consisted of small quantities of hemlock and poplar. Both Quebec and Nova Scotia cut the four species used for pulpwood in Canada. No hemlock was reported from Ontario, in which province 90 per cent. of the consumption was spruce and the remainder was balsam fir. Spruce made up four-fifths of the consumption in Nova Scotia, balsam being used for practically all the balance. New Brunswick used spruce only.

Nearly four-fifths, namely, 78 per cent., of the pulpwood manufactured in Canada in 1910 was manufactured by the mechanical process; the sulphite process produced one-fifth, and the remainder (2 per cent.) was manufactured by the soda process. Quebec made 63 per cent. of the total mechanical pulp in Canada—more than twice as much as did Ontario. Of sulphite pulp, Ontario produced the most, although Quebec was a close second. The latter province manufactured over three quarters of the pulp made by the soda process.

Spruce, as in former years, was the chief wood used in each process. Over two-thirds (68.8 per cent.) was used for mechanical pulp; over one-quarter (28.7 per cent.) was made into sulphite pulp, and the remaining 2.5 per cent. was manufactured by the soda process.

Balsam fir has not yet been used in the soda process and is used to almost the same extent with the two other processes. The mechanical process consumed some 53 per cent. of this wood, while 47 per cent. was manufactured by the sulphite process. Eighty-four per cent. of the hemlock was manufactured by the soda process, which is adapted for most species of wood. One sixth of the hemlock was used to make mechanical pulp.

The physical properties of poplar wood do not adapt it for grinding by the mechanical process, and practically no poplar was manufactured by this process during 1910. It was used in almost equal quantities by the other two classes of manufacturers. Ontario manufactured a little by the soda process; only ground pulp was made in Nova Scotia; while New Brunswick produced small quantities of both sulphite and soda pulp.

Wood Used by Mechanical Process.

Pulp manufactured by the mechanical process forms a greater percentage of the total during 1910 than at any time in the past. In the United States the percentage of ground pulp used is decreasing. The cause of the increase this year in Canada is probably due to the interruption of manufacture by the sulphite mills of New Brunswick. Unlimited supply of clean water is a necessity in the manufacture of wood by the mechanical process. A species of wood is also required which has a long loose fibre, which will not lose its shape and texture in the grinding. For these reasons Quebec with its spruce and balsam fir tracts and numberless waterfalls is the province best adapted for mechanical pulp manufacture.

Spruce furnished 83.2 per cent. of the wood used for mechanical pulp, and balsam fir contributed 16.6 per cent., with small quantities of hemlock and poplar making up the balance. The average cord of wood reduced by the mechanical process in Canada during 1910 produced 1,908 pounds of pulp. This is 257 pounds more per cord than was produced last year, but such comparisons depend greatly on the relative condition of air-dryness of pulp. Slightly over half this amount of pulp is produced per cord of wood by either the sulphite or soda processes, but the quality of texture is much better. The paper used in the average newspaper of to-day is composed of about twenty-five per cent. of sulphite fibre and seventy-five per cent. of the ground wood fibre made by the mechanical process.

Soda and Sulphite Processes.

In British Columbia, experiments are being carried on with the sulphite process, and, in 1910, 440 cords of spruce were used in the manufacture of paper. Seventy per cent. of the wood used in the sulphite process was spruce, mostly from Ontario. Balsam fir furnished 29 per cent., about threequarters of which was from Quebec, and the same province used 1,800 cords of poplar to make sulphite pup. The average production of pup for every cord of wood used in the sulphite process during 1910 was 997 pounds. Canada has the distinction of having the oldest soda

Canada has the distinction of having the oldest soda mill in America, although the process is, at present, not in general use, and is found in only a few small mills. The production by this process, however, will shortly be increased by the completion of a large new mill, for the manufacture of 'Kraft' paper from soda pulp. The soda process was the principal method used in the reduction of hemlock. Small quantities of spruce and poplar were also used in 1910. Balsam fir, however, is not suited to this process. Of the total, spruce formed 71 per cent.; hemlock, 19 per cent., and poplar, 10 per cent.

Quebec manufactured over three quarters of the pulp made by the soda process; 17 per cent. of the soda pulp was from New Brunswick, and 1,100 cords of poplar consumed by this method in Ontario made up seven per cent of the total

this method in Ontario made up seven per cent. of the total. The average amount of soda pulp produced per cord was 987 pounds, or 10 pounds less than by the sulphite process.

Pulpwood Consumed Per Mill.

The annual consumption of pulpwood per mill in Canada, during 1910, was 11,735 cords, as compared with a consumption of 12,442 cords per mill in 1909. The largest mills are those in Ontario, which used an average of 14,037 cords per mill. The average consumption per mill in Quebec was 13,710 cords; in Nova Scotia, 4,934 cords, and in New Brunswick, 3,783 cords.

Canada's foreign trade in pulpwood and wood-pulp is growing greater. Unfortunately, the tendency is still to export wood in the raw form of pulpwood rather than in the manufactured form of wood-pulp. This is a direct loss to the country, for the increased value due to manufacture is given away. In 1910, for the first time, \$49,000 worth of pulp was imported into Canada, four-fifths of which was from the United States.

Although pulpwood production was less in Canada during 1910 than during the year previous, exportations of woodpulp were increased by 48,233 tons. Wood-pulp exportations amounted in 1910, to 69.3 per cent. of the total amount produced in Canada, whereas in 1909 it was only 63 per cent. Of the 328,977 tons of wood-pulp exported, 288,807 tons, or 87.8 per cent., was mechanical pulp, which is a little greater percentage than in 1909. Only 78 per cent. of the pulp manufactured in Canada was mechanically prepared. While the increase in export for 1910 consisted of mechanical pulp, 1,173 tons more of chemical pulp also were exported in 1910 than during 1909. The 40,170 tons of chemical pulp shipped made up 12.2 per cent. of the total export.

Comparative Prices of Exports.

The average value per ton of the pulp exported in 1909 was \$14.67 for the mechanical, and \$36.35 for the chemical pulp. This is an increase over the 1909 price of 70 cents for the mechanical, and a decrease of \$2.64 for the chemical pulp. The average price for all pulpwood exported was \$17.31, or 14 cents less per ton than the previous year's price. The prices per ton paid to Canadian exporters by the different importing countries were as follows for mechanical pulp: United States, \$16.09 (exactly the same as in 1909); United Kingdom, \$15.78 (\$5.52 more than in 1909); other countries, \$10.35 (37 cents more than in 1909). For chemical pulp: United States, \$36.32; United Kingdom, \$41.60; other countries, \$38.30.

United States, \$30.32; United Kingdom, \$41.00; United Contries, \$38.30. During 1910, over three-quarters of the wood-pulp exported went to the United States. This country took 74.3 per cent. of the mechanical pulp, and over 99 per cent. of the chemical pulp exported from Canada in 1910. Except for an increase of 3,000 tons of mechanical pulp to small transatlantic countries, export to other countries decreased. The export of chemical pulp to the United Kingdom has declined from 7,-519 tons in 1908, to 178 tons (not one-fortieth as much) in 1910. The mechanical pulp shipped to the British Isles also decreased by 16,407 tons during 1910. The United Kingdom received in 1909, 32.5 per cent. of the mechanical pulp exported from Canada while in 1910, only 21.5 per cent. of the amount exported was used in those countries.

MILLION DOLLAR DAM.

According to a statement of Mr. A. S. Dawson, chief engineer of the department of natural resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, contracts have been let for a million-dollar work on the irrigation block. This includes a concrete aqueduct to cost half a million, other concrete structures to cost \$300,000, and thirty steel bridges to cost one hundred thousand. The aqueduct is the first of its design to be constructed. It will be ten thousand five hundred feet long, with a maximum height of fifty-five feet, and will irrigate one hundred thousand acres of the Canadian Pacific block. The contract is awarded the Grant-Smith Company & McDonnel of Vancouver.

Four bids were received for the Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., \$20,000 5½ per cent. hydro-electric 20-year debentures, which were awarded to Messrs. Curran, Laird and Curran, of Regina.

EXPRESS COMPANIES IN CANADA.

Eight Corporations, Including Five with Headquarters in the United States, Are Doing Business in the Dominion-Historical Data.

Eight big express companies are operating in Canada, and in his first report on express statistics, Mr. J. L. Payne, of the Department of Railways and Canals, gives some in-teresting historical data regarding them. The Canadian Express Company was organized in 1865 and has authorized capital stock of 30,000 shares of \$100 each, of which 17,052 capital stock of 30,000 shares of \$100 each, of which 7,00 have been issued and are outstanding. The cash realized from the sale of these shares is reported at \$865,200. The purchase of the capital stock of the company by the Grand Trunk Railway Company was effected in 1891 by the pay-ment of \$660,000 in cash. The total capital liability at the time was \$1,500,000. Since then the capital stock has been time was \$1,500,000. Since then the capital stock has been increased to \$1,705,200. The company does not report a rate of dividend. All the stock is held in trust for the Grand Trunk Railway Company by Messrs. A. W. Smithers, E. H. Fitzhugh, W. Wainwright, M. M. Reynolds, F. Scott, H. Paton and E. J. Chamberlin. With the exception of Mr. Smithers, these gentlemen are all dir-ectors of the company. The officers of the company are:—Vice-president and manager, Mr. James Bryce; sec-retary-treasurer, Mr. Frank Scott; general counsel, Mr. W. H. Biggar; and general auditor, Mr. W. W. Williamson. The headquarters of the Canadian Express Company are

The operations of the Canadian Express Company are chiefly over the Grand Trunk Railway System and the Can-adian Government Railway System. It has a total operating mileage of 7,230.

The Dominion Express Company.

The Dominion Express Company was organized in 1873 of the entire stock of the company for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. A dividend on the capital stock, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, was declared on June 30.

The officers of the company are :-- President and general manager, Mr. W. S. Stout; vice-president, Mr. C. F. Smith; secretary, Mr. A. R. G. Heward; treasurer, Mr. G. A. New-man; general auditor, Mr. W. H. Plant. The head office of the company is in Toronto.

The company carries on business over the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway and many connecting roads, and has an operating mileage of 13,709, part from 14,148 of ocean going mileage.

Canadian Northern Express Company.

The Canadian Northern Express Company was organized in 1902, and has an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. Consisting of 10,000 shares of the par value of stor cach. Of this stock \$300,000 was outstanding on June 30, 1911, on which a dividend was not declared. MacKenzie, Mann & Company, Limited, control the company by right of own-ership of 90 per cent. of the capital stock. The directors are: —Sir William MacKenzie, Sir Donald D. Mann, Mr. A. J. MacKenzie and Mr. Z. A. Lash. The headquarters are in The store of the capital superintendent is located at Toronto, although the general superintendent is located at Winnipeg.

The officers of the company on June 30, 1911, were:-President, Sir William MacKenzie; vice-president, Sir Don-ald D. Mann; secretary, Mr. R. P. Ormsby; treasurer, Mr. L. W. Mitchell; chief solicitor, Mr. G. G. Ruell; general counsel, Hon. F. H. Phippen, K.C.; auditor, Mr. J. D. Mor-ton; and general superintendent, Mr. W. C. Muir. The company operates almost entirely over the Canadian Northern Pailway and had a mileage on June 30 of 4.422

Northern Railway, and had a mileage on June 30 of 4,422.

American Express Company.

The American Express Company was organized in the State of New York, on March 18, 1850, and November 15, 1859, as a joint stock association. It is a consolidated com-pany, the American Express Company and the Merchants Union Express Company having been merged under articles of agreement, dated November 25, 1868. The New England Despatch Company, a corporation operating under the laws of Despatch Company, a corporation operating under the laws of Massachusetts, was purchased in 1891 by the American Ex-press Company, and, while its corporate existence has been maintained, its earnings and expenses are included in the earnings and expenses of the American Express Company. The American Express Company is described in the re-port as "a voluntary partnership, or association of individu-als organized under articles of agreement between its mem-

als organized under articles of agreement between its mem-

bers. It possesses no rights, privileges or franchises other than such as are enjoyed by any individual or association of individuals.'

The capital of the company consists of \$18,000,000 of stock, divided into 180,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. Of this stock, \$340,000 is in the treasury by purchase. The annual rate of dividend is 12 per cent. The cash realized for the sale of 180,000 shares of stock is reported as having been \$900,000.

having been \$900,000. The directors of the company are:-Messrs. James E. Fargo, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Francis F. Flagg, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Seward, Charles M. Pratt, John H. Bradley, and J. Horace Harding. The officers are:-Pre-sident, Mr. James C. Fargo; 1st vice-president, Mr. Lewis Cass Ledyard; 2nd vice-president, Mr. Francis F. Flagg; secretary, Mr. William H. Seward; treasurer, Mr. James F. Fargo; comptroller, Mr. William E. Powelson, and traffic manager, Mr. John H. Bradley. The offices of the company are at 65 Broadway, New York. The operations of the company in Canada are over twelve miles of railway, either wholly or partly on this side of the boundary. The mileage in the Dominion was report-

of the boundary. The mileage in the Dominion was reported as being 1,252.

National Express Company.

The National Express Company was organized as a joint stock organization in the State of New York, on April 1, 1895. It is controlled by the American Express Company, and the report to this Department was received from that that

and the report to this bepartment was terment is made:-source. In that report the following statement is made:-"The National Express Company is an unincorporated association organized by the American Express Company, with a nominal capital of \$500,000, of which \$475,000 was issued, in the inception, to the American Express Company, the remaining \$25,000 being subscribed for at par, by dir-ectors and others connected with the American Express Company under an agreement under which the American Express Company had a right to take over their shares at any time at actual cost. The only express business which it operates for its own account is the express business on the Delaware & Hudson Company; Greenwich & Johnsonville Railway; Grand Trunk Railway, between Rouses Point and Montreal and between Mooers Junction and Montreal; Keeseville, Ausable Chasm & Lake Champlain Railroad; Middleburgh & Schoharie Railroad; Hudson Navigation Company (Peo-ple's Line steamers), between New York and Albany; and Schoharie Valley Railroad; all the rest of the business car-ried on by said company being actually carried on by it as agent of the American Express Company and for its account. All the property which it received upon its organization pany under an agreement under which the American Express All the property which it received upon its organization it received from the American Express Company in consideration of the issue of its stock to that company, excepting the cash contribution of \$25,000 above mentioned, from individual stockholders. Since the formation of this com-pany the American Express Company has, in one or two in-stances, upon the death of the individual stockholders, ac-quired their stock at cost under the option above mentioned. The business of the company is carried on by the American Express Company at 65 Broadway, New York.

United States Express Company.

United States Express Company was organized on April 22, 1854, in the State of New York, for a term of ten years. This term was extended on November 28, 1859, for wird of twenty years. The last extension was on Sepa period of twenty years. The last extension tember 24, 1903, for a further twenty years. makes the following statements :---

"United States Express Company is not a corporation. It is an incorporated association, or partnership, of persons associated together to do an express business, each with full associated together to do an express business, each with full partnership liability for the company's obligations. It was organized in the State of New York, but not pursuant to statute, either general or special, but pursuant to an agree-ment among its members." "At the organization of the company its ownership was

divided into 5,000 interests. From time to time, down to March, 1876, the interests were increased to 70,000. There There are no records which show the details of the issue of capit-al shares prior to that of 1887."

"In August, 1887, the interests were increased to 100,-000. Of the increase, 15,000 constituted partial considera-tion for the Baltimore & Ohio Express, purchased at that tion for the Baltimore & Ohio Express, purchased at that time. The remaining 15,000 interests were sold for \$1,000,-000." No value is assigned to the shares of the company, which are reported at a total of \$10,000,000. The dividend rate is six per cent. The directors are a self-perpetuating body. The shareholders have not met since 1862. The directors of the company on June 30 were:-Messrs. Albert B. Boardman, Chauncey H. Crosby, Edward T. Platt, Frank H. Platt and Francis L. Stetson. The officers of the company were:-Vice-president and general manager.

company were:--Vice-president and general manager, Mr. Chauncey H. Crosby; secretary, Mr. Albert B. Boardman; treasurer, Mr. Edward T. Platt; accountant, Mr. John M.

Tallman. The offices are at No. 2 Rector Street, New York. The company operates on 225 miles of railway in Canada, chiefly in Western Ontario.

Great Northern Express Company.

The Great Northern Company was organized on January 1, 1892, under the General Statutes of the State of Min-nesota. The head offices are at St. Paul, Minnesota. The capital of the company consists of 10,000 shares, The capital of the company consists of 10,000 shares, of the par value of \$100 each, aggregating \$1,000,000. The rate of dividend is 10 per cent. Control of the company is vested in the Lake Superior Company, Limited, through stock ownership. The directors on June 30 were:—Messrs. D. S. Elliott; Louis W. Hill, J. M. Gruber, R. A. Jackson and W. W. Broughton, all of St. Paul. The officers of the company ware:—President and coperal manager Mr. D. S. and W. W. Bloghon, an of St. Fall. The omfers of the company were:-President and general manager, Mr. D. S. Elliott; vice-president, Mr. Louis W. Hill; secretary-treas-urer, Mr. E. Sawyer; auditor, Mr. G. A. Yates. The company has an operating mileage of 413 in Brit-ish Columbia, and 162 in Manitoba.

Wells Fargo and Company.

Wells Fargo and Company was organized in the then Wells Fargo and Company was organized in the then territory, now State, of Colorado, on February 5, 1866. The Halladay Overland Mail and Express Company, with a cap-ital of \$3,000,000, was merged with Wells Fargo & Com-pany, and the Pioneer Stage Company in 1866, when the cap-italization was increased to \$15,000,000. This capitaliza-tion was afterwards reduced to \$5,000,000. Still later, 30,-000 shares were issued at a par value of \$100 each, as ad-vance payments on contracts. This brought the share cap-ital of the company up to \$8,000,000. Inconsistent as it ital of the company up to \$8,000,000. Inconsistent as will appear with this statement of facts, the total capitaliz-

will appear with this statement of facts, the total capitaliz-tion of the company is stated in the report to this depart-ment at \$23,967,400, on which a dividend of ten per cent. was payable on June 30. The directors of the company on June 30 were:-Messrs. Charles A. Peabody, John J. McCook, F. D. Underwood, H. E. Huntington, H. W. De Forest, W. V. S. Thorne, William Sproule, W. F. Herrin, William Mahl, Paul M. Wasburg, Richard Delafield, E. A. Stedman and S. F. Love. The of-ficers were:-President, Mr. William Sproule; 1st vice-pre-sident, Mr. A. E. Stedman; 2nd vice-president Mr R A sident, Mr. A. E. Stedman; 2nd vice-president, Mr. R. A. Wells; 3rd vice-president, Mr. P. Christeson; secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. W. Zimmerman; general auditor, Mr. Richard Burr. The head offices are in New York. The operations of the company in Canada were, on June 30, limited to the Yukon, representing 91 miles.

MUTUAL VERSUS STOCK PLAN.

The accident and liability department of the Aetna Life has issued a circular entitled "Mutual Assessment versus Stock Insurance (Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation), in which the fallacy of the claims of the former plan are exposed and the advantages of the stock plan plain ly shown. After making a number of comparative state-ments the circular gives the following epitome of "What Advocates of Mutual Insurance Ignore:"

"That the very definition of 'mutual' prevents the re-

sponsibility of an Assured being positively fixed. "That joining a mutual association is something like signing a blank check to be filled in later by someone else. "That the volume of risks must be so widely distribut-

ed as to ensure safety despite the catastrophes which inevitably occur. "That our varying state laws preclude such distribution

under a mutual plan. "That insurance in this country is sold, not voluntarily

bought.

"That all experience shows only the least desirable risks seek insurance protection. "That an organization proper to conduct insurance busi-

ness can be built up only in the course of years and at great

expense. "That a mutual insurance company, like any other busi-ness, must be run by its owners, the employers who are members of it, if it is to stand the barest chance of ultimate success

"That keen business men will not spend their time on an unfamiliar business, which at best can give them only a relatively small return, but will devote their energies en-tirely to their own business."

Under the British Columbia Forest Act passed at the last session provision has been made for the creation of a forest protection fund, to which owners, lessees and licenses of timber lands are required to pay one cent per acre on their hold-To the total sum thus secured the Government of the ings. provinces must contribute an equal amount from the public revenue. and the entire sum will then be placed to the sole credit of the fund for the purpose of preventing forest fires.

FURTHER WESTERN NOTES DUE

Put your faith in the future of the West.

Prosperity is making a long stay this time.

Western Canada is on the eve of another era of development.

The man who complains of Canada's winter would object to the unearned increment.

Seeding on the prairies is nearly finished, and the crop killer has not even sung his prologue.

If western towns and cities carefully invest their sinking funds, they need have no fear of the sinking.

Climate no longer counts as an adverse development factor. Seek your province and take your choice.

The man who talks Western investments in winks, nods, shrugs and inferences, is the one for short acquaintance.

Three cabbages grown near Edmonton weighed 81 pounds. That is the index to Central Alberta's opportunities and possibilities.

One cannot read history, poetry, philosophy, or even novels with a slip of paper in the left and a pencil in the right hand all the time.

The worst thing a mortgage company can do is "to take a chance." It will probably mean disaster to the company, to the investor, to the country.

Northern Ontario must shift from the settler most of the burden of clearing the land, before any valuable part of the immigration stream westward can be diverted.

Analysis of Western conversation :—"Buy a lot," 50 per cent.; "dollars," 15 per cent.; "If I could only raise," 25 per cent.; "He said," 7 per cent.; "She said," 3 per cent.

Vancouver people must think sometimes of the wonder-ful province, rich in natural resources, which stands at their back.

How many hundreds of business men, studying Canadian conditions, had their office on the train when the census was taken?

So many good investment opportunities exist, that the man with money is perplexed and the man without, is bemoaning his fate.

The fact that outside subdivision oil painting experts use so many different scales to demonstrate distances, may well make their proposals fishy.

Every railroad wreck, collapsed building, and fire, is impairment of Canada's boasted progress and good credit. Let us build a country that will stand the wear.

Skating rinks as rooming houses, cots in the bowling alley, and houses as scarce as bad weather-such are the in-conveniences Edmonton is undergoing because it is the gateway of the Peace River Empire.

The two worst Western rusts are the wheat and street railway steel varieties. Providence sends the first and we hope the real estate optimist will never have a chance to present the second.

If the Panama Canal does not live up to advance notices, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Leth-bridge, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert, and others too numerous to mention, will form the protest deputation.

Rolling stock cannot keep pace with area under cultivation. Nobody has been able to stay abreast of the Western grain grower. The only hope is that in his haste, he will stumble into mixed farming and learn something to his advantage.

The banks usually carry the greater portion of deposits in the savings account, from which loans are made more freely. In the West to-day, the current deposits account has some extent. Real estate dealing knows something about this.-F. W. F. become heavier with the result that loans are curtailed to

PROMOTION FOR MR. BLOCG.

Mr. A. E. Blogg, who for seventeen years has been chief clerk in the head Canadian office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, has been appointed branch secretary of the company. Mr. Blogg rendered Mr. Alfred Wright great assistance in the management of the company, and during his recent visit to the head office, London, England, Mr. Wright urged an official recognition of Mr. Blogg's able services.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

One Hundred and Forty-seven Companies With Aggregate Capital of Thirty Millions.

One hundred and forty-seven companies have been incorporated with an aggregate capital of \$30,423,000.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Palms, \$10,000.

Crossfield, Alta.-Central Investors, \$10,000.

Lacombe, Alta.—Lacombe Securities, \$30,000.

Hamilton, Ont.-Union Club of Hamilton. L. You, L. Yip, L. You,

Kelowna, B.C.-Kelowna Realty and Investment Company, \$50,000.

Redcliffe, Alta.—Alberta-American Ornamental Iron Company, \$200,000.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Spokane Auto & Taxi Livery Company, \$15,000.

Calt, Ont.—Galt Reporter, \$100,000. J. D. Clark, H. J. Foster, H. W. D. Brown.

Alix, Alta.—Alberta Oil Company, \$10,000. Alix Loan & Investment Company, \$50,000.

Inglewood, Ont.—Shale Products, \$150,000. T. H. Graham, J. M. Scott, J. R. Scott.

Chicoutimi, Que.—Massicotte & Frere, \$49,000. E. Massicotte, Elie Massicotte, E. Levesque.

St. Thomas, Ont.—Southern Realties, \$100,000. E. H. Thomas, C. F. Maxwell, R. J. Miller.

Tilbury, Ont.—Crawfords', Limited, \$100,000. W. C. Crawford, W. W. Jackson, R. W. Hees.

Victoria, B.C.—T. Napier Hibben, \$50,000. Grande Prairie Land & Townsite Company, \$10,000.

Stettler, Alta.—Stettler Steam Laundry Company, \$10,-000. Heart of Alberta Company, \$90,000.

Wallaceburg, Ont.—Wickens Lumber Company, \$10,000. A. Wickens, G. Robertson, C. B. Robertson.

Dunnville, Ont.—Monarch Knitting Company, \$2,025,000. A. J. Thomson, Misses V. Moffat, A. Latimer.

St. Boniface, Man.—Cusson Agencies, \$5,000. H. Cusson, St. Boniface; M. E. Sabourin, A. J. Trotter, Winnipeg.

West Monkton, Ont.—Confederation Park Association of West Monkton, Ont. J. McNaught, M. E.Bettger, G. Weber.

Holland, Man.—Holland Coal Oil Development Company, \$20,000. D. A. Mawhinney, W. R. Rose, D. G. Stevenson.

South Porcupine, Ont.—Killarney Gold Mining Company, \$2,000,000. T. Quinn, J. Macdonell, J. S. Lavery, Montreal.

Sandwich East, Ont.—Fisher Body Company of Canada, \$150,000. F. J. Fisher, C. T. Fisher, L. Mendelssohn, Detroit.

Haileybury, Ont.—Bear Track Mining Company of Porcupine, \$2,000,000. C. M. Howard, E. D. Howard, H. N. Heinze.

Walkerville, Ont.—Baker Motor Vehicle Company, of Canada, \$100,000. J. H. Walker, H. H. Walker, S. C. Robinson.

Midland, Ont.—Longeway Supply Company, \$10,000. H. Longeway, Alliston; J. Longeway, Toronto; A. McDougall, Midland.

Colborne, Ont.—Canadian Ohio Motor Car Company, \$400,000. H. I. Matthews, Lakeport; J. H. Spence, C. Cameron, Toronto.

Comber, Ont.—King George Temperance Hotel Company, \$8,000. R. E. Dodson, J. Mitchell, West Tilbury Township; W. Wallace, Comber.

St. Charles, Ont.—Farmers Co-Operative Society of St. Charles, \$r0,000. J. Levert, Appleby Township; V. Robert, S. Gervais, Sr., Dunnet Township.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Finnish Co-Operative Merchants of Sault Ste. Marie, \$40,000. J. E. Allen, Steelton; J. Wilson, E. Torttila, Sault Ste. Marie.

Kenogami, Que.—Kenogami Sash & Door Factory, \$19,-000. H. Loudin, Kenogami; H. C. Hick, Jonquieres; C. E. Fortier, Jonquieres. Kenogami Loan Company, \$100,000. G. H. Thomson, Quebec; O. A. Porritt, Jonquieres; H. E. Price, Quebec.

Ottawa, Ont.—International Bond Corporation, \$500,000. F. X. Plaunt, E. Butterworth, P. J. Villeneuve. Renfrew Land Company, \$100,000. C. Murphy, H. Fisher, S. G. Metcalfe. Ottawa Cut Glass Company, \$50,000. F. Martin, A. French, J. French.

Vancouver, B.C.—Atlas Financial Corporation, \$250,000. Denman Supply Company, \$200,000. Fraser Valley Development Company, \$100,000. Russell's, Limited, \$10,000. British Underwriters, \$10,000. Nadena Valley Land Company, \$250,-000. Mutual Brokerage Company, \$55,000. Prince George Townsite, \$10,000. Fort George Development Company, \$200,000. Hendry Crossman Electric Company, \$25,000. Northern Interior Amusement Company, \$10,000. Heaps Brick Company, \$100,000. Western Terminus Investors' Corporation, \$45,000. St. George Townsite Company, \$10,000. Canadian United Lumber Company, \$4,000,000. W. T. Coleman, B. W. Bawden, Seattle; R. D. Craig, Vancouver.

Montreal, Que.—Quebec Mausoleum Company, \$1,000,-000. G. W. MacDougall, L. MacFarlane, G. Barclay. Belle-Rive Realty Company, \$75,000. A. R. McMaster, Westmount; T. M. Papineau, A. Angers, Montreal. St. Denis Amusement Company, \$30,000. G. W. MacDougall, L. McFarlane, G. Barclay. C. Tennant Sons & Company, \$100,000. R. Prosser, C. A. R. Tennant, E. E. Howard. British Realty Comser, C. A. R. Tennant, E. E. Howard. British Realty Comser, C. A. R. Tennant, E. E. Howard. British Realty Comser, C. A. R. Tennant, E. E. Howard. British Realty Comser, C. A. R. Tennant, E. E. Howard. British Realty Comser, C. A. R. Tennant, E. E. Howard, J. H. Hobbs. Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, \$350,000. E. Languedoc, E. R. Parkins, W. Taylor. Allan Munro Color Company, \$50,-000. A. J. Munro, L. J. Beique, F. A. Beique. Rosemount Land Company, \$200,000. E. E. Howard, J. DeWitt, A. H. Ryan. Mazenod Mining Company, \$15,000. H. Audette, V. Morin, J. Ethier. Canada Stove & Furniture Company, \$300,-000. C. A. Sylvestre, C. F. Boucher, E. Panneton. Raymond Concrete Pile Company, \$50,000. J. J. Creelman, G. S. Stairs, A. Jodoin. Quebec Bond Company, \$250,000. C. G. Greenshields, E. R. Parkins, J. M. Montle. Engineering Works of Canada, \$200,000. L. Drake del Castillo, Paris, France; B. Leman, A. Geoffrion, Montreal. A. B. Dupuis, \$50,000. A. B. Dupuis, C. Pettigrew, N. Drouin. Napoleon Sarrasin & Fils, \$275,000. N. Sarrasin, T. Prefontaine, D. F. Deslauriers.

Iauriers.
Toronto, Ont.—Lindo Fruit Company, \$1,500,000. J. S.
Lovell, C. D. Magee, W. Bain. North Bay Land Company, \$50,000. F. H. Phippen, A. D. Davidson, W. McBain. Northern Canada Prospecting Company, \$40,000. A. P. Burwash, S. W. Eakins, Edmonton; H. L. Kerr, Toronto. Penn Canadian Mines, \$1,500,000. C. D. Magee, W. Bain, R. Gowans. Church Printing and Supply Company, \$40,000. A. E. Parker, S. C. Parker, W. H. Parker. St. Lawrence Realty Company, \$50,000. T. H. Kilgore, J. H. Oliver, J. A. Reid. People's Proprietary Mines Company, \$250,000. C. Henry, H. Bush, G. R. Murton. Montreal Shawinigan Park Company, \$150,-000. D. Gray, C. C. Hall, H. D. Anger. National Equipment Company, \$100,000. J. A. Young, J. C. M. MacBeth, F. W. Scott. Kenderdine Realty Company, \$40,000. W. B. Kenderdine, C. H. C. Leggott. Business Science Club of Toronto. J. B. Thuring, A. B. Farmer, M. W. Galloway. Kenora Golden Triumph Mines, \$102,000. H. Thorne, W. J. Peck, H. S. Thorne. Canadian Mining Exchange, \$50,000. W. H. Merrill, G. T. Graham, H. Nixon. Tremont Hotel Company, \$100,000. P. J. Mulqueen, W. J. Rosar, J. Hawley. York Quarry Company, \$75,000. J. H. York, F. B. Watson, J. Hales.

J. Hales.
Winnipeg, Man.—Western Properties, \$60,000. G. D.
Lynch, H. W. Webster, A. L. Griffin. Marrom and Company, \$20,000. J. Udow, M. Marrom, B. Schachter. South Assiniboine Estates, \$100,000. F. W. Louthood, J. B. Crepeau, R. B. S. Jenkins. F. J. Welwood & Company, \$500,000. F.
J. Welwood, W. H. Corbett, J. Worswick. Gregg Manufacturing Company, \$300,000. J. A. Gregg, W. J. Dean, St. Paul; H. S. Gregg, Minneapolis. Grain Producers' Homestead Investment Company, \$500,000. R. A. Grant, E. K. Strathy, W.
R. Smith. Sterling Loan and Agreement Company, \$100,000. A. Anderson, E. P. Garland, O. U. Seeman. Rigby Construction Company, \$100,000. A. E. Rigby, H. P. Egleston, V. H.
Egleston. Walter Piper Realty Company, \$25,000. W. C.
Piper, G. S. Shaffner, Detroit; H. J. Hesse, Winnipeg. Canadian Amusement Company, \$20,000. G. Semper, W. M. Mc-Kenzie, A. D. Robertson. Mackenzie-Reeve Company, \$5,000.
S. Mackenzie, W. P. Reeve, J. W. Wilton. Manitoba Discount Company, \$100,000. O. U. Seeman. A. Anderson, E. P.
Garland. Sterling Home Builders, \$60,000. P. J. Boyce, J.
S. McDonald, F. M. Hetherington. Standard Mutual Investment Corporation, \$100,000. L. D. Smith, G. Coulter, S. T.
Jvnes. St. Charles Investment Company, \$20,000. E. J.
Bingham, S. J. Masters, G. A. Axford. Scarabe Developments, \$25,000. H. C. H. Sprague, R. A. Shattuck, W. S.
Inglis. Weyburn Land and Townsite Company, \$30,000. W.
P. McCrue, J. Rae, W. E. Schneeloch. Winnipeg Realty & Development Company, \$1,000,000. R. A. Grant, R. J. McOnie, W. R. Smith. Western Dominion Land Company, \$60,000. D. Gilchrist, J. C. Campbell, J. P. Buchnammanchester & Liverpool Syndicate, \$60,000. J. A. Smith, E.
E. Wire, J. W. Sherwin. Akins & Wallace Realty Company, \$35,000. W. J. Akins, J. J. Wallace, T. A. C. Akins. Albert Hotel Company, \$200.000. J. Wright, J. H. Woodside, E. M.
Levins. Aikenhead-Clark Hardwa Edmonton, Alta.—Maritime Investors, \$50,000. Bailey, Burwash, Eakins, \$10,000. Gibbs-Dash Company, \$30,000. Security Coal Mines Company, \$1,000,000. Wetaskiwin Townsite Company, \$25,000. Canadian Development Company, \$105,000. Prince Edward Realty Company, \$10,000. Peace River Collieries, \$2,000,000. Onaway Townsite Company, \$10,000. Consolidated Coalfields, \$250,000. Edmonton Law \$10,000. Consolidated Coalfields, \$250,000. Edmonton Law Stationers, \$15,000. Central Grande Prairie Development & Improvement Company, \$10,000. Enterprise Securities, \$20,-000. North Western Townsites, \$25,000. Big 4 Realty Company, \$1,000. Elgin Investment Company, \$50,000. Edmonton Paint & Glass Company, \$250,000. S. S. Franklin Company, \$10,000. Dunlop-Johnson Construction Company, \$50,000. 000. Western United Investment, \$200,000. Dominion Hotel, \$10,000. Real Estate Corporation, \$250,000. Sawridge Town-

\$10,000. Real Estate Corporation, \$250,000. Sawinge Townsite Company, \$50,000. Hinterland Properties & Development Company, \$10,000. Cameron Hotel Company, \$50,000.
Calgary, Alta.—Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands, \$1,000,000. J. Black, A. Hannah, D. M. Stirton. Alberta Ice Cream Company, \$10,000. H. W. Roberts Company, \$10,000. Manufacturers' Investment Company, \$10,000. R. M. Foster
* Company, \$20,000. Davelopment Company, \$20,000. & Company, \$3,000. Bassano Development Company, \$22,000. North-West Empire Land Company, \$30,000. Federal Land Corporation, \$25,000. Commercial Loan and Investment Company, \$10,000. Gowen, McCarthy & Gowen, \$100,000. Doyle, Thomas & Christensen, \$30,000. Meeker-Swanson Company, \$20,000. McNeill & Trainer, \$50,000. Edmunds, \$10,000. American Investors, \$20,000. Western Syndicate, \$10,00

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The fiftieth annual report of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company recently presented to the annual meeting of shareholders shows the result of the year's working to be a record with an underwriting profit from its three departments of \$1,605,000.

The net fire premiums reached to \$8,035,535, which is an increase of \$255,000 over the previous year. The fire loss fatio was only 47 per cent. This has only been less than this in three previous years out of the 50 years of the company's existence. After providing the usual 40 per cent. for unexpired risks, a profit of \$1,254,645, or 15.60 per cent., is shown. The marine account is the company's best achieve-ment in that field. The premiums were increased by some \$150,000, and, after making adequate provision for the larg-er unexpired liabilities, the year's working is shown a splen-did prefit of aver \$160,000 or 18 per cent did profit of over \$160,000, or 18 per cent.

The accident department premiums have increased by \$110,000. The company's foreign growth made special ex-penses necessary, but in spite of this, and after making pro-vision for increased liabilities, a profit of \$185,525 was made.

To this profit of \$1,605,000 must be added the interest on investments which increased from \$417,945 to \$474,310.

The amount standing to the credit of profit and loss account at the closing of the accounts for 1910, was \$3,205,-923. From this sum requires to be deducted the interim dividend of \$248,717, or \$2.50 per share, less income tax, and to be added the surplus on the year's working, after pro-viding for all expenses, income tax on profits, and charges of every kind—and including interest—of \$2,270,356, reof every kind—and including interest—of \$5, 27, 5(0, 350, 16)sulting in a total available balance of \$5, 27, 5(1, After in-creasing the fire, accident and marine funds by <math>\$224,091, as above detailed, the directors have resolved: (1) to transfer to the reserve fund the sum of \$1, 250,000, thus increasing that fund from \$3,750,000 to \$5,000,000; (2) to provide for because to the staffs and for special jubiles expresses the that fund from \$3,750,000 to \$5,000,000; (2) to provide for a bonus to the staffs, and for special jubilee expenses, the sum of \$112,500; (3) to transfer to the staff pension fund, the sum of \$50,000. They propose to pay on the 1st proximo a dividend of \$3.25 per share, less income tax, making with a dividend of $\mathfrak{P}_{3.25}$ per snare, less income tax, making with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution for the year of \$10.75 per share, less income tax, or \$572,050, and to carry forward the remaining balance of \$3,267,636 to the next account. The strong financial condition of the company will then stand as follows:

Capital paid up \$1,320,62)
Reserve fund 5,000,000	5
Fire fund 3,215,000	5
Marine fund 867,500	5
Accident fund 1,115,000	0
Staff pension fund 403,48	3
Balance carried forward 3,267,63	7

\$15,189,245

Five dollars have been taken as equivalent to a pound sterling in these amounts. In Canada the success of the company's business is due in no little degree to the efforts of the Canadian manager, Mr. Alfred Wright, who is wellknown through the Dominion.

WESTERN CROP CONDITIONS.

Bulletin States Seeding Well Advanced-Demand for Land in Eastern Manitoba.

Monetary Times Umce, Winnipeg, May 14.

The second crop bulletin of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has now been issued. It covers the whole West and shows that seeding is well advanced. Following is the percentage of grains sown to date in the prairie provinces:

- In Manitoba, 65 to 70 per cent. In Saskatchewan, 80 per cent. In Alberta, about 85 per cent.

At some points in Manitoba, where the ground is light and the season earlier wheat seeding is reported as com-pleted. This includes such districts as Winkler, Plum Coulee, and Altona. On some of the heavier lands such as those of Marquette and Rosser, no more than fifteen or twenty per cent. of the wheat is sown.

Winter Wheat in Good Condition.

The winter wheat of Alberta is in splendid condition; it was probably never better since winter wheat was raised in that province. A record year is looked for. The precipin that province. A record year is tooked tor. The precip-itation last week was heavy throughout the West. In Mani-toba there were three days' rain, in Saskatchewan three or four, and in Alberta two. The weather is reported warmer now than it has been and this will have the effect of bring-ing the crop along very fast. It will also dry up the land and enable the farmers to wind up their seeding, very quickly.

Immigration in Manitoba.

One of the outstanding features of the immigration rush this spring is the demand for lands in Eastern Manitoba. This week a large party of Americans from North Dakota, arrived in Winnipeg for the purpose of securing large tracts of land. They left for the Beausejour district. The lands in the acetern district of the security of the security of the security of the lands. after by settlers from across the line and enquiries at the provincial immigration offices have been very numerous. This week also a number of young Irishmen in search of homesteads were sent out by the local agent, and Manitoba is also getting a large number of the thousands that are daily arriving from Great Britain. The secretary for the "Million for Manitoba" league, C. J. Whelam, has received a vast amount of correspondence from intending settlers, farmers with means, farm laborers, business men, various kinds of mechanics and organizations interested in Western Canada. The secretary of the league has sent to the reeves and members of the municipal councils, to the mayors and clerks of the various towns and cities in the province a cir-cular letter asking information concerning the districts in order that their advantages, opportunities and wants may be catalogued to provide ready reference in connection with placing new settlers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY.

A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. and a contribution of \$20,000 to the reserve fund are two noteworthy features of the annual report of the British Columbia Trust Company for the past year. At the sixth annual meeting recently held, the directors reported continued progress. The balance sheet and profit and loss statement showed that includ-ing amount brought forward, there was a balance of \$34,111 and amount brought forward, there was a balance of \$34,111 available for distribution. The following sums were appro-priated:—\$7,299, balance in connection with special can-vass for deposits and other business; \$718 to pay 5% guar-anteed interest on prepaid calls; and \$801 as depreciation of office fixtures and furniture.

The reserve account now totals \$80,000, or 80 per cent. of the paid-up capital, a particularly strong feature. The balance of the reserve on December 31, 1910, was \$60,000, to which \$4,250, being premium on new stock and \$15,750 which \$4,250, being premium on new stock and \$15,750 from profit and loss account, were added at the end of the past year. The net profits during 1911 were \$33,125, being 33 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The company's author-ized capital is \$1,000,000, of which \$675,400 is subscribed and \$100,815 is paid. Trust funds amounting to \$88,094 are invested as follows:—First mortgages guaranteed, \$63,346; first mortgages \$12,600; cash on denosit \$12,008 first mortgages, \$13,600; cash on deposit, \$12,048.

Mr. F. Carter Cotton is the company's acting chairman and also chairman of the executive. Mr. J. F. Barry is man-ager of this progressive corporation.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S COAL MINES.

Value of Coal and Coke Production—Promise of Extended Operations—Demand for Building Materials.

Materials.

British Columbia's production of coal, estimated at 2,435,000 long tons, is 365,000 tons less than that of 1910. Coke also shows a decrease of about 140,000 tons; the output in 1911 was only about 78,000 tons as compared with 218,000 tons in 1910. The coal was produced in the several districts in the following approximate proportions:— Vancouver Island, 1,785,000 tons; Nicola Valley and Similkameen, 225,000 tons; and South-East Kootenay, 425,000 tons. Practically all the coke was from the last-mentioned district. The effects of the strike of the coal-mine and cokeoven employees on the production of coal and coke in the Crowsnest District, South-east Kootenay, has already been mentioned; in quantities of products it brought about this position: there was a decrease (net) of 605,000 tons of coal and 140,000 tons of coke. As the net decrease for the whole province was 365,000 tons, it will be seen that in other districts the decrease from the Crowsnest collieries was in part offset by increases in other parts—in the output of Vancouver Island, Nicola Valley and Similkameen coal mines.

Coal Mining Has Bright Prospects.

Of the average yearly value of the mineral production of the province for the last five years, the production derived from coal and coke has been about 35 per cent. of the whole, while for the year 1911 it was nearly 39 per cent., and this despite the decreased output of the Crowsnest mines. It is true that the output of the collieries for 1911 is considerably less than for 1910, but the year 1910 was the record year in the history of coal-mining in the province, with a production valued at \$11,108,335. The output for 1911, with its total value of \$8,987,500, in the proportion of \$8, 522,500 for coal and \$465,000 for coke, is second only to that of 1910, and is greater than that of any other year. No branch of the mining industry of British Columbia

No branch of the mining industry of British Columbia appears to have a better prospect for expansion and consequent enlargement of production than that of coal-mining. A gratifying feature in this connection is that the promise of extending operations and increasing the output is general, that it appears evident that all the coalfields in which there has already been production may be expected to show a steady increase in output. That this is so will be manifest if attention be turned to local conditions in these several fields.

Briefly reviewing these conditions it may be noted that recent progress has been general. On Vancouver Island, the Western Fuel Company made the largest production in 1911 it has ever made; not only so, but a new mine is being opened, which it is expected will commence production next autumn, and be rapidly developed to a producing capacity of 1,200 to 1,500 tons a day. At the mines of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir). Limited, there is also evidence of much progress, especially at its Union colliery, in the Comox District, where a new shaft mine is being opened and hydro-electric power for use at the mines is being developed. Production returns for 1911 have not yet been received from the last-mentioned company. It is expected the cutput of coal in 1911 was not less than 900,000 long tons. The Pacific Coast Mines, Limited, increased the output from its Fiddick mine at South Wellington, and further developed its Suquash mine in the northern part of Vancouver Island. The Vancouver-Nanaimo Company also made headway, for it arranged to provide shipping facilities at tidewater and to add to its coal-mining plant.

Evidence of Much Progress.

In both the Nicola Valley and Similkameen Districts progress was also noticeable, additions having been made to the coal-mining plants, and the output of coal in 1911 was larger. The Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company increased its output from 141,000 long tons in 1910 to about 190,000 tons in 1911, and enlarged its coal-handling plant to a capacity of 1,000 tons a day. Three other coal properties in the Nicola Valley also had development work done on them in preparation for mining coal on a commercial scale, though as yet their production remains comparatively small. Coal was reached by a long crosscut tunnel on the property of the Columbia Coal and Coke Company, situated between Granite Creek and Collins Gulch, in the Tulameen Valley, and the work of equipping this mine with plant and machinery is in progress, while railway transportation has already been provided. At Princeton, the Princeton Coal and Land Company has made arrangements with a coal-mining machinery firm to supply a tipple and other equipment, the handling capacity to be 500 tons of coal a day and the plant to be ready for use early in 1912.

In East Kootenay, apart from the suspension of production while the employees were on strike, there were in-teresting developments. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Com-pany opened three or four practically new mines at its Coal Creek colliery, and it is claimed that from these a compara-tively large quantity of ccal of excellent quality can be min-ed. This company also did some effective prospecting at its Carbonado colliery, where new seams were found, and the work done on some of the old seams led to the hope that mines can be opened there in ground where the rock-structure is more favorable to mining coal. At the Hosmer colliery, of the Hosmer Mines, Limited, another level has been made along the outcrop of the coal-seams, about 500 feet above the level of the main entry to the mine, and facilities have been provided for transportation of the coal down to the main incline and thence to the shipping tipple. At the Corbin Coal and Coke Company's colliery an enormous deposit of coal has been opened at the surface and prepar-ations have been made to work this coal open-cast, literally like a quarry. This most unusual occurrence of coal is sit-uated at an elevation of from 800 to 1,200 feet above the main entry to the mine, in which latter the body of coal is also of great size, having a maximum width of about 300 feet

Some Particulars Regarding Ground Hog Basin,

There was little change in the situation affecting the large coal areas of the upper Elk River region of the Crowsnest District, described in the annual report of this department for 1909, for railway transportation has not yet been provided, and until it shall have been there will not be any commercial production of coal in that part of the province.

Concerning coal in the Skeena country-here, too, there can be no production until after railway transportation shall have become available. Public attention has been directed to what is known as Groundhog Basin, where the occurrence of much anthracite coal is known. A press bulletin, issued recently by the Geological Survey of Canada, gives information relative to this field, as follows: "Considerable interest has been manifested during the past season in the Groundhog coal-basin, which lies at the head of Skeena River. Probably 600 square miles have been staked and several groups of capitalists are interested in the field. Mr. G. S. Malloch, of the Survey Department, who spent the summer investigating the southern end of the basin on behalf of the Geological Survey, furnishes the following notes on this new coalfield:—

"The coal-measures so far as known have a northwestward extent of at least seventy miles, and a width at the southern end of thirty miles. The sediments have a thickness of upwards of 3,000 feet, but contain coal in commercial quantities near the top and bottom only, though there are a few thin seams in the intermediate beds. The upper horizon contains seven seams with thicknesses varying from 2 to 6 feet, and, so far as is known, is limited to an area of twenty square miles. The lower horizon contains at least three seams 4 to 6 feet thick, and extends over most of the area occupied by the coal-measures.

Importance of a Coast Coalfield.

The coal is anthracite in character. Some of the seams are high in ash, but from one of them some excellent analyses have been obtained. The basin is faulted considerably, and there are numerous local flexures associated with the faults. The development of a coalfield of this character near the Pacific coast would be of great importance to British Columbia. It lies about ninety (nearer 140) miles from tidewater at Stewart, Portland Canal, along a possible route for a railway, and about 150 miles from Hazelton on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.'"

On Graham Island of the Queen Charlotte group prospecting of the coal-measures was done, but no coal was mined for the market. A Vancouver company bored for oil on the west side of that island.

With the considerable growth of the Coast cities there has been a correspondingly increased demand for buildingstone, brick, lime, cement, etc. Various quarries from which granite, sandstone, and site, and other building-stones are obtained had considerable demands made upon them. No marble was quarried at Nootka, but the marble-quarry situated about eight miles from the head of Kootenay Lake was re-opened and marble again shipped from it. The Vancouver Portland Cement Company, with works on Vancouver Island, made much cement.

A decision has been reached among a number of the prominent business men and farmers of the district of Sumas, B.C., to establish a Sumas-Huntindgon board of trade. The organization will have for its aims and objects the advancement of the Huntingdon and Sumas Prairie districts.

INCENDIARY FIRES AND OVER-INSURANCE.

Temptations Which Prompts Local Agent to Over-Insure Should be Removed.

We are continually receiving reports similar to this one, which came in last week: Store, value of building, \$700; insurance, \$2,500; store, value of contents, \$850; insurance, \$6,500. Total loss, cause of fire, incendiary; hour of fire, 1 a.m.; witnesses, nobody; suspect the owner; threats, none.

There is no doubt that over-insurance is the direct cause of the majority of incendiary fires, says Fire Marshal El-lison, of the neighboring republic. Then if we cease to over-insure property, we practically put out of business the culprits who burn their property to secure the insurance, for the property in all likelihood, with a fair and reasonable valfor uation, would bring more in the open market. It is well known to be the practice of many insurance agents to govern the amount of insurance placed on a building or stock of goods by the ability of the insured to pay, many times over-insuring the property to the extent that it is considered an invitation by dishonest people to burn the property to secure the insurance carried, and a fire once started very often de-stroys a town before it is extinguished.

Endangers Property of Neighbors.

Not only does the dishonest man do the insurance company and the honest insured an injustice, but he endangers the property of his neighbors. This pernicious practice of over-insurance by reckless insurance agents is directly re-sponsible for more fires than any other one cause. Why place this temptation before men to encourage them to violate the law for gain?

Our attention has been called to this matter of over-insurance in a number of arson trials conducted by this de-partment, and the facts show that great wrongs are being practiced in the matter of over-insurance. We have often compared the value of the property given in to the assessor under oath with that given the agent for insurance and the figures show a startling difference. There must be a solu-tion to this problem, and we believe it is one that should receive more attention from the managers of insurance companies.

Conviction of Incendiaries.

They should devise some means to keep their agents from over-insuring property. The general insuring public is very much interested in this matter because this practice increases the price for insurance, which, in the end, the honest insuring public must pay. The conviction of incendiaries will check the burning

for over-insurance to a certain extent, but the real solution to this problem is to remove the temptation which prompts the local agent to over-insure property. Get rid of the mor-al hazard, the cost may seem great at first thought, but if conditions are changed so that the representatives of insurance companies are turned into a small army of fire preven-tion workers, the desired results in our opinion, will follow. Fire prevention is a much more economical proposition than fire fighting.

An Interesting Case.

The marshal gives the following particulars of the Helsel case :

On the second of February, after a trial lasting over eight days, a jury in the criminal court of Mercer County returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of the State versus Jake Helsel

sus Jake Helsel . Helsel was tried, convicted and sentenced to lifetime in the penetentiary in January, 1910. The Circuit Court re-versed the Criminal Court, holding that certain testimony of the wife of Everett Parker, the principal, was incompetent on the trial of the accessory before the fact, upon the ground that it was in the nature of a confidential communication between husband and wife.

Before the second trial of the case, Everett Parker was arrested as the principal. He confessed that he had burned the building, stating that Helsel was to pay him \$100 for so doing. His testimony was corroborated by Glen H. McGinwho testified at both trials that he went down the stairs with Parker and was an eye witness to the burning. The testimony was voluminous on both sides and al-

most a day was consumed in argument by counsel.

Hard to Get a Verdict.

The motive alleged by the State was over-insurance, and by former partners in the boarding house with Helsel the State proved the value to be less than \$100. It was in-sured for \$800 and the company paid about \$750. Of course, the insurance agent testified that in his opinion the property was worth from \$700 to \$800. Counsel for the defence argued that the prosecution was being pushed by the insurance company in order that the amonut paid might be recovered. The argument of counsel seemed to satisfy the jury. The circumstances in the case are given here at length to show how hard it is to get a verdict where over-insurance constitutes the motive for the crime. Public opinion in cer-tain sections of the State seem to be so strong against the insurance companies that the juries will not convict.

Incendiaries Very Active.

After the close of the Helsel case the marshal reported that incendiaries of Bluefield had been "very active." The Crocket-Graham block was fired seven times; a dwelling house was destroyed and several other fires of a suspicious nature occurred.

In the case of Slater versus Williamsburg City Fire In-surance Company, Judge Poffenbarger of Mingo County decided that an adjuster of an insurance company had no authority or power, as such, to waive proof of loss, requir-ed by the policy, as a condition precedent to a right of ac-tion, by denying liability on the part of the insurer upon other grounds, when the policy contained the clause, limit-ing the authority of agents found in the standard insurements ing the authority of agents found in the standard insurance policy.

ONTARIO INSURANCE BROKERS MUST GIVE BONDS.

The Ontario insurance department is taking steps to put into effect the new provisions of the Insurance Act passed last ses-sion which require the licensing of every insurance broker doing business for non-provincial companies, and the depositing of a

business for hon-provincial companies, and the depositing the five-thousand-dollar bond. Application forms, accompanied by marked copies of the Act have been sent out to all the insurance brokers connected with outside companies of which the department has knowledge. It is expected that considerably over one hundred brokers will

It is expected that considerably over one hundred brokers will file bonds with the department. Mr. W. J. Vale, deputy inspector of insurance, is working upon a plan to secure monthly statements from all brokers licensed under the new clauses of the Act. This statement will require the broker to show the amount of business done each month, and will enable the department to keep a check upon the operations of outside companies. Under the new system the province will receive two-thirds of one per cent., the same as is now paid under the Supplementary Revenue Act by incor-porated companies. Meanwhile the department is become a visible two the state.

Meanwhile the department is keeping a vigilant watch for agents taking business for outside companies without securing licenses.

ALBERTA SASKATCHEWAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Progress is being made with the organization of the Alberta Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company. The company, which will operate under a Dominion charter, has authorized capital of \$2,000,000. About 3,200 shares have been sold and \$30,000 cash subscribed. The stock is being disposed on terms, ten dollars cash on par and twenty-five dollars on premium. Pro-motion expenses are not likely to exceed 10 per cent., it is stoted stated.

motion expenses are not likely to exceed 10 per cent., it is stated. The company's head office is at Edmonton and the first meeting of stockholders was held last month, at which the by-laws of the company were passed, the financial statement of the company's affairs presented and adopted, the action of its provisional board of directors ratified, auditors appointed and a permanent board of directors ratified, auditors appointed and a permanent board of directors elected as follows: Major B. J. Saunders, Hon. P. E. Lessard, M.L.A., Messrs. Robert Lee, A. Williamson Taylor, W. Cannell, Major T. C. Lazier, Arthur Davies, Lieut.-Col. F. C. Jamieson, all of Edmonton, and R. L. Shaw, M.L.A., of Stettler. After the meeting of the stockholders, the directors met and elected the following officers: President, Major B. J. Saunders; first vice-president, Hon. P. E. Lessard, M.L.A.; sec-ond vice-president, Robert L. Shaw, M.L.A.; managing director, Major T. C. Lazier; medical director, Dr. J. A. Hislop; treas-urer, Mr. James Ross; secretary, Mr. Lon L. Moody; auditors, Kinnaird & Henderson; solicitors, Rutherford, Jamieson & Grant; and bankers, the Northern Crown Bank. The money secured from subscriptions of stock was re-ported on deposit in the Northern Crown Bank, sufficient stock having been placed to organize under the Insurance Companies Act. An additional augentity of stock was authorized to be sold

having been placed to organize under the Insurance Companies Act. An additional quantity of stock was authorized to be sold and the company expects shortly to be in position to apply to the Dominion government for its license and write life insur-

the Dominion government for its incluse and write into insuf-ance throughout Canada. This is the first financial institution organized under a Dominion charter in Canada with its head office in the city of Edmonton. The middle western field is considered by life insur-ance men as one of the best in Canada, not only for obtaining new insurance but also for the investment of companies' funds owing to the high rate of interest and the increasing value of the securities.

The directors of the company are well-known western men. The directors of the company are well-known western men. It is anticipated, and to be hoped, that a practical and experi-enced life insurance man will become associated with the com-pany. A new life insurance company cannot be operated suc-cessfully without a substantial foundation of a first-class knowledge of life underwriting conditions.

BOND TENDERS INVITED.

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

Minnedosa, Man.—Until June 4th for \$10,000 5 per cent. 30-year debentures. G. T. Turley, town clerk.

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

Hazel Bridge S.D. No. 1583, Man.—On May 30th the ratepayers will vote on a by-law to raise \$2,000 for school purposes. C. Christopherson, secretary-treasurer, Oakbank.

Strassburg, Sask.—Until June 15th for \$5,000 fire protection debentures. L. A. Smyth, secretary-treasurer. (Official adventisement appears on another page.)

Bridgeburg, Ont.—Until June 1st for \$13,528.20 5 per cent. 10-year local improvement sewer debentures. R. A. Land, clerk. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

Dauphin Rural Municipality, Man.—Until May 28th for \$30,000 5 per cent. 20-year bridge debentures. J. A. Gorby, secretary-treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

Windthorst, Sask.—Until June 1st for \$5,000 6 per cent. 15-year streets, rink and sidewalk debentures. William Sim, secretary-treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

High River, Alta.—Until May 31st for \$125,000 5 per cent. 40-year waterworks and sewerage debentures. G. E. Mack, secretary-treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

Richmond, B.C.—The municipal clerk has been instructed by the council to advertise for tenders for the purchase of debentures for the new \$20,000 school house, bearing interest at five per cent.

Toronto, Ont.—If the provincial secretary approves, the board of control will recommend the city council to guarantee the bonds of Alexandra Industrial School for \$30,000; this amount is required for a new building.

Calt, Ont.—Until June 1st for \$18,714.65 40-year 5 per cent. sewer, and \$15,711.61 15-year 5 per cent. permanent road debentures. A. E. Buchanan, chairman of Finance Committee. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

Brandon, Man.—On May 21st the ratepayers will vote on a by-law to issue bonds not exceeding \$70,000, payable in 20 years, 5 per cent. interest, for buildings for the Brandon Winter Fair and Live Stock Association. H. Brown, city clerk.

Edmonton, Alta.—Three money by-laws this week received the approval of Edmonton property owners by majorities of about five to one. The principal expenditure provided for was \$370,000 for the purchase of land, including the present golf course, for park purposes.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—The council has decided to submit the following by-laws to the electors:—The issue of \$15,ooo debentures to provide for the refitting up the fire department; \$10,000 grant to agriculture society; \$50,000 for the extension of the electric light system; \$75,000 for the extension of the gas system.

Vernon, B.C.—The passing of all the money by-laws submitted to the people of Vernon will empower the council to borrow in all the sum of \$121,500.00. This amount will be disbursed as follows: Improvements to municipal buildings, \$7,500; road improvements, \$24,000; purchase of equipment, \$10,000; construction of new power house and extensions to present power plant, \$40,000; extension to present water system, \$40,000.

North Vancouver.—North Vancouver ratepayers endorsed the four by-laws, namely, to subscribe for additional stock in the Burrard Tunnel and Bridge Company to the amount of \$100,000, to acquire additional park sites for \$34,235, ferry by-law to borrow \$200,000 for the re-purchase of \$128,000 of ferry debentures, and \$150,000 for another ferry, besides repairs to the wharves, and a by-law to grant an exclusive franchise to the North Vancouver Gas & Coke Company to furnish gas in this city for fifteen years.

The Farmers' Bank enquiry was resumed on Tuesday, owing to a misunderstanding, Dr. Nesbitt will come up next week.

For the \$5,519.77 5 per cent. 20-year local improvement debentures of Prescott, Ontario, four bids were received from Toronto bond firms. As previously noted, the award was made to the National Finance Company.

RECENT FIRES.

Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Fire Losses and Insurance.

Haileybury, Ont.—Messrs. Energetic Company's cheddite factory. Loss \$10,000. Origin unknown.

Sudbury, Ont.—May 15.—Messrs. Young's block. Loss \$100,000. Origin, supposed defective wiring.

Toronto, Ont.—May 15.—Mr. J. C. Brady's stable. Loss \$800. Origin unknown.

Cornwall, Ont.—May 13.—Mr. D. Coleman's house and barns. Loss and origin unknown.

Fort Erie, Ont.—May 13.—Mr. Hamley's storehouse. Loss \$1,200. Origin, boys smoking cigarettes.

Fredericton, N.B.—May 8.—Queen's Hotel, Annex. Loss \$7,000. Origin unknown.

Saskatoon, Sask.-May 6.-Mr. F. Stephen's bakery. Loss and origin unknown.

Trenton, Ont.-May 8.-Mrs. J. Gordon's residence and outbuildings. Loss and origin unknown.

Vancouver, B.C.-May 3.-Mr. Smith's rooming house. Loss \$2,000. Origin unknown.

Halleybury, Ont.-May 13.-Unoccupied house. Loss \$700. Origin unknown.

Quebec.—May 7.—Messrs. E. Crabtree and Sons, Limited, paper mills. Loss \$75,000. Origin, friction caused by belt.

Brandon, Man.—May 10.—Maple Leaf Milling Company's two elevators. Loss \$40,000. Insured with Lloyds. Origin unknown.

Toronto, Ont.—May 14.—Humber Beach hotel, West's restaurant, Humber garage. Loss, Humber Beach hotel, \$20,000; contents, \$10,000; West's restaurant, \$3,000; Humber garage, \$1,000; total, \$34,000. Insurance on hotel, \$14,000; insurance on contents, \$6,000. Restaurant and garage uninsured. Origin, supposed incendiary.

CANADIAN WOODS IN BRITAIN.

Business in Canadian woods at Liverpool and Manchester was about 12 per cent. less during April than in the same month of 1911. There was a fair movement of wavey and square pine, especially at Manchester; stocks moderate, values high. Oak firm at 1st May, no imports during April and the small stock further reduced; values firm. Stock of elm almost exhausted and values rule high.

The import of deals (white pine) very light, and prices unchanged; of red pine deals, stocks moderate and values firm. Values of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick pine and spruce deals are maintained; the import of the month to the Mersey was 3,890 standards compared with 4,870 standards in April previous; fair request for pine. Stocks of birch logs are low and demand fair, values firm.

Arrivals at both ports of pitch pine logs from the United States were 186,000 cubic feet as compared with 671,000 cubic feet the previous April; stocks are light, very little demand for hewn or sawn, stocks light, price steady.

The import of British Columbia and Oregon pine during May was only 13,000 feet; values are unchanged at 1st May and stocks adequate. California redwood, or sequoin, has not been imported; it is in sufficient supply and values are firm. This information is mainly derived from Farnsworth & Jardine's wood circular of 1st May.

PERSONALS.

Mr. A. Simpson, of the Empire Loan Company, Winnipeg, is on a business trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. W. R. Arnold, of the Dominion Trust Company, Vancouver, is in England on business.

Mr. G. J. Telfer, managing director of the Canadian Financiers, Limited, Vancouver, is in England, seeking funds for investment purposes.

Mr. R. H. Greer, of the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company has just returned to Vancouver after a business trip in Eastern Canada and the Prairie Provinces.

Mr. K. A. Mackenzie, formerly of Toronto, has left Vancouver for Fort George, B.C., where he will organize several companies, including probably a trust company. Mr. C. D. Rand, of Vancouver, has recently returned

Mr. C. D. Rand, of Vancouver, has recently returned from Prince Rupert and tells The Monetary Times that conditions there are satisfactory, the embryo city is making considerable progress.

The Canada Financial Corporation, Ltd.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Authorised Capital - \$500,000

(Divided into 5,000 Shares of \$100.00 each)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President : VALENTINE WINKER, Esq., M.P.P.

Vice-President and Managing Director : JOHN McIVON, Capitalist.

Secretary-Treasurers ERNEST A. FLETCHER, Barrister-at-Law.

R. M. SIMPSON, M.D., President American Public Health Messrs. MONTEITH, Association.

BERNARD SHRAGGE. Manufacturer. FORTUNAT LACHANCE, M.D.

Solicitors : FLETCHER and DAVID.

Bankers; UNION BANK OF CANADA Auditors : Messrs. WEBB, READ and HEGAN

The main business object of the Canada Financial Corporation is to purchase agreements for sale and mortgages, and to make money by buying such agreements at sufficient discount from their face value to make the business profitable. This is not an experimental business but one which has been thoroughly tested and proven on every point, and it is pretty well known that there is a comfortable margin of profit in this line of investment. The company will also have agents on the lookout for good buying in city and farm properties throughout the West, and will use this means of still further swellirg the tice of profits from their business. The capital stock of the company-\$500,000-will give it ample funds to work with.

The Canada Financial Corporation

OFFERS AN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY OF EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

An investment that is safe, sound and highly profitable; strongly backed by local capital and officered by sound business men.

An investment that is based upon the best of all securities-real estate, and operating in a country of phenomenal, but solid and substantial growth.

The company has an authorized capital stock of \$500,000 divided into shares of a par value of \$100.00 each, with a premium of \$15.00 a share, making the selling price \$115.00.

The terms of subscription are :- Sixty-five Dollars (\$65.00) per share, which will include the premium of \$15.00, all cash, or twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars per share with the application, and the balance at any period not exceeding nine months. The stock is selling rapidly, over 2,000 shares having been already subscribed.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY TO INVEST

You will receive full information and proof of quality. It will pay you to look into this stock offering.

You can do so with little trouble and without cost. Write to-day to

JOHN McIVOR, Esq., MANAGING CANADA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LTD. 403 Northern Crown Bank Chambers, Winnipeg, Man.

OR

PHILIP NEY & CO., 222 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Fiscal Agents Canada Financial Corporation, Ltd.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED-WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

RETAIL PRICES FOR TWO YEARS.

Official Figures Show that the Cost of Living in Canada Continues to Increase.

The Department of Labor publishes in its Gazette each month a table of the retail prices of some thirty staple com-modities as furnished by its correspondents resident in the several cities of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and upward. The list contains twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal. In addition a statement is given of the rental of a representative workingmen's dwelling of the better class, with and without sanitary conveniences. The quo-tations are taken on the fifteenth of each month. Every care is taken to ensure continuity in the reports and that the quo-tations should be as nearly as possible on the same basis.

The record in this connection was begun in 1910. It was The record in this connection was begun in 1910. It was thought accordingly that an examination of the figures over the past two years would make possible some comparisons which would be interesting as supplementary to the whole-sale price statistics which form the subject proper of the present report. The accompanying table shows for 1910 and 1911 respectively the average prices for the several commodities as quoted in the Labor Gazette in the opening month of each quarter in the respective years. A general month of each quarter in the respective years. average for all localities is added. A general

Strongly Upward Last Year.

It will be seen from the table that the general tendency of retail prices was strongly upward in 1911 compared with 1910, the most conspicuous examples of a contrary tendency being among pork producs and in coal oil. On the basis making the average 1910 price of each article-100, 1911 prices show an advance of approximately seven per cent. In order to weigh the articles with some approximation

to the manner in which they enter into average consumption, a typical budget is worked out in the terms of 1910 and 1911 prices respectively below:

Family of Five.

Here are the average weekly expenditures on staple foods, fuel, lighting and rentals for a family of five; income \$800 per year: D

C		Price,	Price,	
Commodity	Quantity.	1910.	1911	
		Cents.	Cents.	
Beef, sirloin steak	2 lbs.	36.8	39.8	
Beef, chuck roast	2 "'	25.4	26.6	
Veal, forequarter	I "'	12.2	13.1	
Mutton, roast, hindquarter	I "'	15.8	16.8	
Pork, roasting, fresh	I "'	17.0	17.4	
Pork, salt	2 "	34.4	32.4	
Bacon, best, smoked	I ""	23.5	22.0	
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	39.8	36.0	
Lggs, iresh	ı doz.	30.8	32.1	
Eggs, packed	I "'	28.3	27.2	
Milk	6 qts.	44.4	46.8	
Butter, dairy, tub	2 lbs.	52.4	53.4	
Butter, creamery prints	· I "'	31.1	32.0	
Cheese, Canadian, old	I "'	17.5	18.6	
Uneese, Canadian, new	I "'	17.0	17.5	
Bread, plain white	15 "	64.1	64.5	
Bread, plain white Flour, ordinary family	10 "	32.0	33.0	
Rolled oats	5 "	21.5	21.5	
Rice, good medium	2 "	10.4	10.6	
Beans, handpicked	2 "	10.0	10.6	
Beans, handpicked	- I ""	11.8	13.0	
Prunes, medium quality	1 . ""	11.8	12.1	
Sugar, granulated	4 "	24.0	24.0	
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10.8	10.8	
Potatoes	2 pks.	28.2	47.1	
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	2.0	3.0	
Starch, laundry	I lb.	9.4	0.2	
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton.	39.7	41.	
Coal, bituminous	1/16 "	34.4	35.5	
Wood, hard, best	1/16 cord	41.2	43.0	
Wood, soft	1/16 "	25.5	30.7	
Coal oil	I gall.	24.3	23.2	
Rent		381.0	412.0	
Total		\$12.102	\$12.776	

It would appear from the above that a weekly budget which would have cost \$12.102 to purchase in 1910, cost \$12.776 to purchase in 1911, an advance of approximately 5.6 per cent.

The Union Bank of Canada has established a new branch in Fairview, Vancouver, at 2418 Granville Street. This bank now has seven branches in Vancouver.

VANCOUVER'S HARBOR DEVELOPMENT.

Regarding Grain Shipments-Responsible Commission Desirable-Electric Railway Proposals.

(Staff Correspondence).

Vancouver, May 11th.

Dock schemes in and about Vancouver have been given prominence this week, first, by a meeting of the joint comprominence this week, hist, by a meeting of the joint com-mittee which has under consideration a harbor or harbor facilities for Greater Vancouver, and second, by a letter to the Vancouver board of trade from Hon. G. E. Foster, asking for information relative to the shipment of wheat through this port.

Hon. Mr. Foster's letter asked for definite information on four distinct points in regard to grain shipments, and the president of the board of trade and a committee of five will secure the information. Mr. Foster pointed out that his letter should not be taken as an assurance that government eleva-tors were to be erected right away on the Pacific coast, but it was thought that provision should be made for these facili-ties for whatever grain may seek an outlet via the Pacific ports.

It is not expected that grain shipments via Vancouver will be great in quantity until another railway is in operation from the prairie country. That the Canadian Pacific Railway sees prospect of great development in traffic is indicated by the double-tracking scheme for the route between Calgary and Vancouver. This work will be pushed as rapidly as pos-sible, and it is very probable that it will be ready in time to take advantage of the facilities provided by the Panama Canal for a shorter service to Europe.

Appointment of Commission Required.

All this is in line with the proposal in Vancouver to have a Harbor Trust or some sort of commission to look after the harbor. Rather, this commission would look after the interests on the city in that it would help companies to find docking facilities. As it is now, the Canadian theorem, and to controls all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to the control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to the control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to controls all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and to control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and the city control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and the city control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and the city control all the best waterfrontage in the city proper, and the city control all the city proper is a city of the city proper is a city of the city proper is a city of the city of get anything suitable is not to get it convenient. That is why big docking schemes are proposed for Lulu and Sea Islands, several miles south of Vancouver. The main argu-ment against these schemes is there are not railways there yet, and it cannot be definitely said when the lines will run to where these docks will be. In Vancouver, however, there are railways already, with presidential and managerial an-nouncements that others will be along shortly. These will nouncements that others will be along shortly. These will need terminal facilities, and the city will do what it can, though it is slow getting started, to hustle the Great North-ern into activity at the head of False Creek, and to prevent These will encroachments of big or little companies on any public territory that may be available at present.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., made the statement this week Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., made the statement this week in a speech that the government would properly handle certain foreshore at the mouth of False Creek, lying adjacent to the Granville Street bridge. This is a very desirable tract, and when used in conjunction with the Kitsilano Indian Reserve, which it immediately adjoins, it is extremely valuable which it immediately adjoins, it is extremely valuable. Several people have been after this at times, but the government, strange to say, still retains control.

Some Transportation Difficulties.

It looks like a deadlock between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and the tram committee of Greater A couple of weeks ago the British Columbia Vancouver. Electric submitted its proposal, details of which were given in The Monetary Times. Exceptions were taken by the committee to certain suggestions, and when the conference came off between the committee and Mr. R. H. Sperling came off between the committee and Mr. R. H. Sperling, general manager of the company, the latter stated positively that what the company suggested was absolutely final. The chairman of the committee remarked that it would be abso-lutely no use in going before the people of Vancouver with the proposal outlined. The meeting broke up in what has been described as calm disorder, and the committee will meet to draw up their final proposition to the company,

to draw up their final proposition to the company. The question of freight rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia will shortly come before the Rail-way Commission. This matter has been discussed at various times, and the rates have been complained of at all times, but the cause of the grievance still exists. The Vancouver board of trade has had the matter in hand for a year or two, and the provincial government is to take it up. When the now the provincial government is to take it up. When the presentation of the case is made before the Railway Commission, the figures should be complete and exhaustive.

A list of Canadian municipal debentures offered in May has been issued by the National Finance Company, Toronto

DEBENTURES FOR SALE



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

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

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

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

Same terms and with the same dates, under the authority of Chapter 9, I George V. The issue price during the month of May, 1912, will be 102 for each \$100, and after the 31st day of May, 1912, the issue price will be 102 and interest accrued from the 1st May, 1912.

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

Purchasers of Stock or Bonds will be required to send certified cheque with the application, payable to the order of the "Provincial Treasurer of Ontario."

This loan is raised upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario, and is chargeable thereupon.

A. J. MATHESON,

Provincial Treasurer.

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

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

TOWN OF HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

TENDERS FOR WATERWORKS AND SEWERACE DEBENTURES.

Total issue \$125,000.00, dated October 1st, 1911, repayable in 40 equal annual aggregate instalments of principal and interest at 5%.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon on Friday, May 31st, 1912.

(A) For the entire issue.

(B) For \$75,000.00 of the issue.

Tenders to include accrued interest, cost of printing debentures and Bank charges.

High River, Alta., GEO. E. MACK, May 6th, 1912. Secretary-Treasurer.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Sealed tenders for \$5,000 Fire Protection Debentures of of the town of Strassburg, Sask., will be received up to June 15th, 1912.

Mark tenders, "Fire Protection Debentures." For further particulars apply to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Strassburg.

L. A. SMYTH, Secretary-Treasurer.

May 4th, 1912, Strassburg, Sask.

Scaled Tenders marked "Tenders for Debentures" will be received by the undersignd up to May 28th, 1912, at 8 o'clock p.m., for \$30,000 5% bridge debentures of the Rural Municipality of Dauphin. The debentures will be made payable to the bearer and dated March 30th, 1912, and principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of Ottawa, Dauphin, in twenty equal annual consecutive instalments of \$2,407.28 each, on the 30th March in each year. The first debenture to be payable March 30th, 1913.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF DAUPHIN. DEBENTURES.

The purchaser to place the funds at the Bank of Ottawa, Dauphin.

Tenders will be opened on May 29th, 1912.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For certified copies of the by-law authorizing the deben-tures offered for sale apply to The Monetary Times Print-ing Company of Canada, Limited.

Dauphin, Man

May 11th, 1912.

J. A. GORBY. Secretary-Treasurer.

See Monetary Times of May 11th, page 1937, for Information re Municipality.

VILLACE OF WINDTHORST.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and mark-ed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received up to Satur-day the first day of June, 1912, for the purchase of deben-tures for \$5,000.00 bearing interest at 6%, and repayable in fifteen eqaul annual instalments.

The loan is authorized by the Government of Saskatchewan, and is required for grading streets, building rink, and laying additional sidewalks. The highest or any tender laying additional sidewalks. need not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM SIM,

Secretary-Treasurer, Village of Windthorst.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 1 p.m., June 1st, for the purchase of \$13,528.20 Local Improvement Sewer Debenture. Interest 5 %. Ten instalments.

R. A. LAND, Clerk,

Bridgeburg, Ont.

TOWN OF CALT, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders for Debentures," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon of Saturday, June 1st, 1912, for the purchase of the following Debentures; Lateral Sewer Debentures, \$18,714.65, 40 years, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and \$15,711.61 Permanent Roads Debentures, 15 years, bearing interest at 5 per cent., interest payable semi-annually. Denominations, \$1,000 and a fraction. The funds to be placed in the Merchants Bank a fraction. The funds to be placed in the merchanics of Canada, Galt. The highest or any tender not necessarily

A. B. BUCHANAN,

Chairman of Finance Committee.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments or ore, in pounds, from Cobalt Station for the week ended May 10th :--Cobalt Town-Colait Station for the week ended May fold: ---Colait Town-site, 136,540; Nipissing, 132,754; Colonial, 43,200; Coni-agas, 62,200; La Rose, 66,150; Crown Reserve, 40,900; O'Brien, 64,058; Temiskaming, 64,688; total, 610,490 pounds or 305 tons. The total shipments since January 1st are now 16,008,495 pounds or 8,004 tons.

In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$316,217; in 1905, 2,144 tons, valued at \$1,437,196; in 1906, 5,835 tons; in 1907, 14,850 tons; in 1908, 29,360 tons; in 1909, 29,941 tons; in 1910, 34,041 tons; in 1911, 25,089 tons.

Volume 48.

DIVIDENDS AND NOTICES

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Traders Bank of Canada will be held at the Head Office of the said Bank, in the city of Toronto, Ont., on Tuesday, the Second Day of July, A.D., 1912, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering an agreement for the sale by the said The Traders Bank of Canada of its assets to The Royal Bank of Canada upon the terms set out in such agreement, a copy of which will be mailed to each sharenolder, with this notice, and, it deemed advisable, of passing a resolution or resolutions approving the said agreement, and authorizing the President and General Manager of The Traders Bank of Canada to affix to said agreement the corporate seal of the Bank, and to sign and execute the same for and in the name of, and on behalf of the Bank; and also for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed advisable, of passing all such other and further resolutions for fully carrying out the said agreement and the terms thereof, as the shareholders shall consider expedient or advisable, and for the purpose of authorizing the Board of Directors to give all such notices and make all such applications, and to pass and execute all such other acts, resolutions, deeds, instruments, matters and things as may be deemed necessary for procuring the assent of the Governor-in-Council to the said agreement, and for carrying out the same and distributing the proceeds of the said sale.

By Order of the Board.

STUART STRATHY,

General Manager.

Toronto, 13th May, 1912.

NORTHERN CROWN BANK.

Head Office-Winnipeg.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.

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

By order of the Boa d,

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

General Manager.

Winnipeg, April 16th, 1912.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 123.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and threequarters per cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the 1st day of June next to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of May.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the sixteenth to the twenty-fifth days of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

THOS. F. HOW,

General Manager.

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

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, No. 147 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of July next (1912), at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes:—

(a) To enact and pass a By-law increasing the capital stock of the Bank from Ten million dollars to Twenty-five million dollars, by the issue of one hundred and fifty thousand shares of the par value of \$100 each share, with power to the Directors to allot and issue such increased capital stock from time to time in accordance with the provisions of The Bank Act.
(b) To enact and pass a By-law increasing the

(b) To enact and pass a By-law increasing the number of Directors of the Bank from twelve to sixteen, and providing for the election of new Directors to fill the vacancies thus created, and to make provision for the remuneration of Directors.

(c) To approve of an agreement for the purchase of the assets of The Traders Bank of Canada, for the consideration in the said agreement mentioned (a copy of which agreement will be mailed to each shareholder with this notice), and to authorize the execution of the said agreement in the name and on behalf of and under the corporate seal of The Royal Bank of Canada.

(d) To authorize the issue and allotment of shares of the capital stock of The Royal Bank of Canada of the par value of \$100 each share, in payment of the purchase price of the assets of The Traders Bank of Canada.

(e) To authorize the Directors to give all such notices and to make all such applications, and to do, pass and execute all such acts, resolutions, deeds, instruments, matters and things as they deem necessary for the due carrying out of the said agreement and for obtaining the recommendation by The Treasury Board and the approval of the Governor-in-Council thereto.

By Order of the Board,

E. L. PEASE, General Manager.

Montreal, 13th May, 1912.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held to-day, a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock for the quarter ended 31st March last, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from revenue and three per cent. per annum from interest on the proceeds of land sales and from other extraneous assets, was declared payable on 20th June next to shareholders of record at 1.00 p.m. on 1st June next.

By order of the Board, W. R. BAKER,

Montreal, May 6th, 1912. Secretary.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 101.

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

ALEXANDER LAIRD,

General Manager.

Toronto, 19th April, 1912.

(Continued on Page 2045).

2036

MONTREAL'S GROWTH.

Tunnel Scheme and the South Shore—Montreal Power Company's Proposals.

Monetary Times Office,

Montreal, May 15th.

Financial circles have been discussing the probabilities of the success of the deputation which recently visited Ottawa, for the purpose of persuading the Government that it should guarantee the bonds for a tunnel to pass under the St. Lawrence River from the city to South Shore. The name of the company which is making representations is the Montreal Tunnel Company. With the deputation went one hundred representatives of the south shore municipalities, and the request was for a guarantee of \$15,000,000 of the bonds of the company for fifty years at 4½%. It was represented by the speakers for the deputation that the tunnel would be for the use of all the railways, without prior rights for any save the Intercolonial. The Government paid a heav toll to enter Montreal over the Grand Trunk Railway lines. Should the Government guarantee the bonds of the tunnel company, the Intercolonial Railway would be given the preference, and the amount paid to the Grand Trunk would go to offset the Government's assistance to the tunnel project. It was considered that the tunnel would greatly relieve congestion in the matter of entrance facilities.

In addition to all this the tunnel would provide accommodation for underground railways in the city itself, which accommodation was greatly to be desired. It would thus go a long way also towards relieving the congestion which now exists on the streets of Montreal.

Subsequent to these representations being made, a telegram was received from the Hon. Mr. Monk in which much encouragement for the success of the plan was given. This occasioned considerable satisfaction and perhaps also considerable surprise.

Realty Owners to Benefit.

Real estate agents during the past year have been purchasing enormous quantities of land on the south shore of the river, where, up to the present, almost no building has been carried on. With the exception of the two small towns of St. Lambert and Longueuil, the whole territory is—or has been until of late—farm lands. These farm lands have been purchased during the past year at from a few hundred to a few thousand dollars per acre, and are now being held or sub-divided and sold off as town lots, in anticipation of a more rapid service between the city and the south shore. A large number of those who are interested in the tunnel project and who have been mainly instrumental in pushing it forward to its present position, are large owners of land on the south shore, so that they will benefit very greatly by the tunnel, besides which no doubt they will come in for considerable quantities of promotion profits.

Undoubtedly, however, the building of the tunnel will be a boon to Montrealers, although as is usual in cases of this nature, the chief benefit will attach itself to the land and be reaped by those who own it.

Montreal Power Company's Intentions.

The decision of the Montreal Power Company to call for tenders for the construction of the works necessary in the Cedar Rapids to produce 100,000 horse-power, is an indication of the growth which the Power Company directors expect will take place in the city during the coming few years. It is now about a year since Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon secured this Cedar Rapids power and announced his intention of developing it as quickly as plans could be prepared. It was his intention to first of all provide 50,000 horse-power and later on to increase this to 100,000 or possibly to 150,000 horse-power. It was expected at that time that the company would be in a position to supply 50,000 horse-power in the course of a couple of years. Subsequently the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company have acquired possession of the controlling interest in the Cedar Rapids, and it would now seem that instead of 50,000 horse-power, 100,0 power will be developed on the first installation. 100,000 horsepower will be developed on the first installation. It was not generally thought that the power company would have occasion to use so much power within the near future, parit had made arrangements with the Shawinigan ticularly as Water and Power Company for considerably more power than it is now obtaining—possibly even as much as 50,000 horsepower additional. Altogether it would seem that the Mont-real Light, Heat and Power Company is making arrangements for probably 150,000 horse-power in addition to what it is already obtaining.

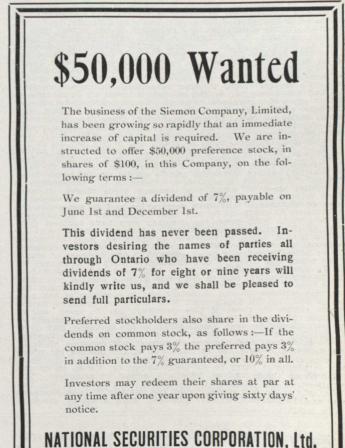
No doubt it is making provision for the wonderful growth that is taking place in the city of Montreal, and is likely to continue to take place. The Canadian Northern Railway will naturally operate its trains in the tunnel under the mountain entirely by electricity, and when the Montreal Tunnel completes its project another very large consumer of electrical power will be added to the city's numerous industries. Even as a matter of population it is expected that 400,000 will be added in a very short time, bringing the city up to possibly 1,000,000 inhabitants by 1915 or shortly thereafter. All this will add enormously to the electric power requirements within the city of Montreal, and no doubt the company which is prepared to supply the requirements will receive the benefits.

That it costs about \$200,000 to light the city of Montreal is indicated in a report which has been prepared for the Board of Control, by the Superintendent of the Civic Lighting Department of the City Hall. This includes power, salaries and charges of administration. Four classes of lamps are used in the city. One class included 6 and 6. ro ampere lamps. These are used on all the principal and residential thoroughfares. Each lamp costs the city \$72.70 annually and there are 500 of them. In the next class of lamps are the arc lamps of the 4 ampere magnetic type. These are furnished on all streets and thoroughfares not lighted by the class already referred to. There are 2,300 of them and each costs the city \$63.15 a year. Nine hundred Tungsten lamps and 50 and 80 candle power are burned at an annual cost of \$16 and \$23 respectively. The contract is mainly with the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, but, in addition, the Saraguay Electric and the St. Paul Electric Light Companies perform a portion of the service.

TO INCREASE ROYAL BANK'S CAPITAL.

Shareholders of the Royal Bank are to meet July 3 to consider a by-law increasing capital from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000 by the issue of 150,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, to increase the number of directors from twelve to sixteen, to approve the purchase of the Traders Bank, and to authorize the necessary arrangements incidental to the transfer of shares in payment and other details.

The Bank of Commerce now has a capital of \$25,000,000, the Bank of Montreal is taking steps to secure the same capitalization, and the Royal makes the third to step in the same direction.



Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

LEGAL NOTICES

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

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

TEXAS NORTHERN LAND AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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

Mr. W. W. Butler, vice-president of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, Montreal, has recommended the purchase of a site at Port Mann for the company's use. Mr. Butler states that the proposed plant will involve the expenditure of half a million dollars, and that twelve hundred men will be employed.

At the annual general meeting of the Merritt board of trade held recently, the following officers were elected for 1912:—President, Mr. G. B. Armströng; vice-president, Mr. A. N. B. Rogers; secretary, Mr. G. F. Ransom; treasurer, Mayor Reid; executive, Messrs. M. L. Grimmett, A. W. Strick-land, J. B. Radcliffe, Dr. C. S. Williams.

2039

LEGAL NOTICES

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45-2

Under-Secretary of State. BICKNELL, BAIN, STRATHY & MACKELCAN, Solicitors for CANADIAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

P UBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 16th day of April, 1912, incorporating James Steller Lovell and Charles Delamere Magee, accountants; William Bain, book-keeper; Robert Gowans and William George Flood, solicitors'

CANALS NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Monetary Times Office, Montreal, May 15th.

Mr. H. L. Henderson, general manager of the Montreal Transportation Company, does not seem to think that the proposal of the Government to keep the canals open until January the 1st, instead of December the 1st, is likely to be a practical issue in the immediate future. He expresses the view that even with the additional ice-breakers it is proposed to furnish, it will not be possible to maintain the inland waterways free of ice until the end of the year, unless climatic conditions alter considerably, and this is not a development which need be looked forward to.

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

THOMAS MULVEY, Under-Secretary of State.

43-2 Dated at Toronto this 22nd day of April, 1912. BLAKE, LASH, ANGLIN & CASSELS.

Solicitors for

TORONTO & NIAGARA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

He points out also that even if the canals could be kept open, it would be of little benefit to the transportation interests, unless the insurance companies would underwrite the hulls and cargoes up to the time of closing. He sees difficulties in the way of this also.

Aside from the points raised in the above, he declares that it was by no means the shortness of the season which was responsible for the difficulties in connection with the ex-port of grain from Canada last fall and the blockades which eventually took place. Lack of elevators and of ships to take the grain away were primarily responsible for the blockades last year and the canals had really little to do with it. The Montreal Transportation Company at times had six or seven boats waiting to be discharged, and other concerns were in a somewhat similar position. This involved a very heavy loss to the steamship company and naturally delayed the shipment of the grain.

THE MONETARY TIMES Volume 48.

STOCKS AND BONDS-MONTREAL

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Cap. in an	COMPANIES	Price	Sub- scribed	Paid- up	Rest	Par Value	BANKS	Dividend	Price May 18 1911	M	rice ay 9 912	Pri May 19	ice y 16 912	Sales Week ended M'y16	May	18		ice ty 9 912	Ma	ice y 16 912	Sales Weel ended M'ylt
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May 18, 1912. THE MONETARY TIMES

2041

TORONTO AND WESTERN CANADA

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Sub- scribed	Paid- up	Par Value	Industrial (Continued)	Dividend Per Cent.	Pric May	18	Prie	y 9	Pri Ma	y 16	Sales Week ended	Ma	y 18	Ma	ice y9	Ma	- 16	Sales Week ended			IPEG STOCH	E	ACHA	NGE
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2,715 3,575 2,805	2,715 3,575 2,805	100	Can. Cotton									20 73	17 69 92½	29	27 [†] 86	29 711 	27½ 74 86	687 343	\$ 500	\$50	Can. Fire	6	140	140
1,980 1,733 7,640	1,733	100	Can. Gen. Electric	7	108		1.	1061		112	878	102	12j		413			465 35 154	1,000	$100 \\ 100 \\ 50$	C.P.R. City & Pro. Ln Com. L'n & Trust.		135	135 197
6,534 9,088	6,534	100	Can. Loco	7			93	93 25 841		941 85 841	220 125			94	923			570			Empire Leep		100 115	100 110
565 450	500 565 450	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array} $	Can. Salt	827	37	36 99	58 100+	110 57	58	110 ¹ / ₂ 101	25 50 63								2,398 864 2,500	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	G. W. Life 55% pd. G. West P. L. & S. Home In. & Sav'g. North. Crown Crown Cert	85	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
6,212	6,212	100	Crow's Nest Pass Dia. Flint Glass Dominion Canners	7	74		80 651		80	66§					55 643	671	55 671	1957			Crown Cert North. Cert Nort.Mort. 20% pd.		95 991 100 120	$\begin{array}{ccc} 96 & 373 \\ 991 & 100 \\ 120 & \dots \end{array}$
5,000 3,000	5,000 3,000	100 100	Can. Loco	7	····· j	101 101	102 101 ¹ / ₂		101 101		38	1.13 113 79	102 	115	1021	101 1051	103 <u>1</u>	294 325 25	1,500 	50 50	North. Cert. Nort. Mort. 20% pd. Northern Trust S. African Script . Standard Trusts	7 8 12	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 131\\ 1200\\ 1300\\ 170\\ \dots \end{array}$
400 35,277 5,000	400 35,277 5,000 1 860	100 100	Dom. Steel Corp'n Dom. Textilecom	57				631/2	65			538 681 165	531 681 1001	633 703 102	$63\frac{5}{694}$	643 701 1001	64§ 70 100	21889 355 33	6,000	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	Winnipeg Electric Wpg. Land & Mort Wpg. Pa't & Gl's pf.	88		
1,500 1,500 3,000 750	1,500 2,894 750	100 100 100	ECan. P. & P Elec. Dev. of Ont. pref. Gould Mfg. Co.	6				····· 79		79		41 105	401 98	125	105	115		25			l			
750 500 219	750 500 219	100 .00 100	Interc. Coalpref.	777								1004 50	99½ 40					60	VAN	IC	OUVER STO	CK	EXCH	I'GE.
2,500 1,500	2,100 1,500	100 100	Lake of Woods Mill "pref- Lake Superior	87			144 122	142	144 122	142 ····		136	135	141 122	137	122 	139	15 10	Cap. in thou'ds			lend	May 3	May 11
2,705 894	2,705 894	100 100	Laurentide Paper pref. Maple Leaf Milling	87	2	207 ¹ / ₂	631	623	66§	661	135 695		219	179				250	Auth- orized	Parv	LISTED	Dividend	1912 Bd. Ask	1911 Bd. Ask.
3,000	3,000	100	Mont. Cotton	8	99	98	102	1013	102	1014	278			521	····· 50	 50	49	154	\$ 2,000	1	Alberta Can. Oil		2 31	3 ¹ / ₂
700 800 6,000	700 800 6 000	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	Mont. Steel	475					941				973		934		961		3,000 1,000 100	1 .25 1	Alberta Can. Oli Alberta Coal Portland Canal Stewart Mining Western Coal Burton Saw Dominion Trust Great West Perm. Nugget	6	$\begin{array}{ccc} & 50 \\ 2\frac{7}{8} & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ \dots & 50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1,030 2,500 2,000	1,030 2,500 2,000	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	Ogilvie Flourpref.	887			0±g	126		126		125	123	129	1271		130	30 170	2,500 75 5,000	10 100 100	Western Coal Burton Saw Dominion Trust	8	125 135	124 133
650 650	650 650	100 100	Pacific Burt pref.	7	95	451	51			48 <u>1</u> 90	173 65	····· 75			····· 521		····· 52j		000		Huggettin	1.1.1	A STREET STR	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 123 & 123 \\ 37 & 45 \end{array} $
$2,150 \\ 1,075 \\ 930$	$2,150 \\ 1,075 \\ 937$	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array} $	Penmancom. pref. Wm. A. Rogerscom	4 6 10	180 1	85 78	581 861 1771		583 851 178			60 	58 84		561	58 <u>1</u> 87	571	193 1000	1,500 20	15	UNLISTED Red Cliff B.C. Pack. Com B.C. Per. Ln(a) B. C. Trust National Finance.		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
900 800 800	900 800 800	$ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 $	Russell M.Cpref.	 	1041	12 94 104	1123	1134 1114 1134	114 117	1134 1163 261	10 558 991		92 1031					195 1000	1,511 10,000 1,000	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	B.C. Pack. Com B.C. Per. Ln(A) B. C. Trust	10 10 10	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 145 \\ 100 \\ 112 \\ 160 \end{array} $
			Sawyer-Massey		89		92j	34 94		91 <u>\$</u>	135				411	100		105 95 36	1,000	100	Crown Cert Northern Cert		$\begin{array}{cccc} 94 & 98 \\ 98 & 101 \\ 115 & 135 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
8,750 1,250	8,750 1,250	100 100	Shervin Winnans pref. Shredded Wheat Smart Bag Co Spanish River	571	59	98		781		801	590 10				110				250 2,000 5,000	50 100	Pacific Coast Fire. Pacific Coast Fire. Prudential Inv. Co. Am Can. Oil Amalgam'ted Dev Can Pacific Oil	10 10+2	$26 \\ 90 \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 8\frac{1}{8}$	26 110 61 81
			Spanish Riverpref.	7			51 93	50	611 95	611 944	1235			110 511 93	107 51 924	$ \begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 61\frac{1}{5} \\ 95\frac{1}{5} \end{array} $	61 55	8443 550	250	1	Kootenay Gold		25 35	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
11,500 6,496	6,496	100	Tooke Broscom.	7	91 .		801	308	018	348	1000		****	90		34½ 40½		$ \begin{array}{r} 3002 \\ 135 \\ 552 \\ 401 \end{array} $	2,000 300 3.000	1 5	B.C. Refining B. C. Copper		40	40 60 1871
····· 1,000	1000		West Can. F.M pref. Windsor Hotel	8										88	125			421	15,000	100	Granby		40 23 60 25	45
4.000		5	Mining Coniagas	‡6	705 6	570		700	720	700	250								1,750 3.000	1	Nicola Coal Ram. Cari Royal Col SA Script		11	
2,000 7,500 6,000	7,493 6,000	155	Crown Reserve La Rose Nipissing	16†9 10 5†21	$ \begin{array}{r} 360 \\ 475 \\ 1075 1 \end{array} $	060	375 795	300 360 775	370 795	300 366 775 53	5 375	1100	1000					4245						NCE
1,000 3,000		1	Trethewey Int. Coal & Coke BONDS	6		65	67		67 			70	60			••••			VIC	ro	ORIA STOCK	E.	асна	NGE
Issue 4,899 1,223	1925	1000	Bell Tel Black Lake	6	74 .		2)			11	6000	10	71		17		17		Cap. in thou'ds	value	LISTED	Dividend	May 3 1912 Bd. Ask	May 10 1912 Bd Ask
			Can. Car. Fdy Can. Cement Can. Col. Cotton								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100		106 ¹ 100 98	106 993 99 99 97	1061 1001 98		8000	Author- ized	Par	ARE ARTIGATION	Di		
2.600	- 1940		Can. Con. Rubber Can. Cottons Can. Conv Can. Felt	6 5 6 6										86%	853	861	851	8500	\$ 1,000 500 3,500	.50	Am. Can. Oil Can. N. West Oil Can. P. Oil of B.C		$\begin{array}{cccc} 6\frac{1}{2} & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 1\frac{1}{2} & \dots \\ 14\frac{1}{2} & \dots \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
20,000	1951		Can. Loco C. N. R. W. R Com'l Cable	6											97	98	97	5200	3,500 3,000 1,500	$1 \\ 1 \\ 100$	Maricopa Oil Inter. C. & C Nic. Val. C. & C	6%	···· 48 ···· 50	46 51 50
7,000 2,229	1940 1922	· 500 1000	Dominion Canners Dom. Coal Dom. Cotton	6 5 6									961	991	99	99 <u>1</u>	102 99 102	9500 3500	2,500 1,511	$10 \\ 100$	Royal Collieries West'rn Coal & Co. B. C. Pack'rs Com.		90	2 4 90 101
8,000 758 1.162	$1925 \\ 1925$	$100 \\ 100$		66								98	994 102		975 100a	95	943 975	9000 3000	10.000 5 000	100	C. N. P. Fisheries. B.C. Perm. Loan Dominion Trust	8%	120	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1,000 450 1,500	$ 1925 \\ 1925 \\ 1930 \\ 1022 $		E. Canada P. &. P	6 6 6	 						21560	908	94 94 <u>1</u> 79				97		$\frac{250}{20}$	50 5	Gt. West Perm. (a) Pacific Loan Stewart Land B. C. Copper	10%	6 9	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
10,000 600 7,823 237	1916 1952	$1000 \\ 1000$	Elec. Dev. of Ont Halifax Elect Havana Elect Intercolonial Coal	5555	····· ·						21560								7,500 15,000	$ \frac{100}{100} $	Can. Consd. S. & R. Granby Coronation Gold		400 ···· 57 69	
237 750 1,000	1916 1923	···· 500 1000	Kaministiquia Keewatin Flour Mills Lake of Woods Mill	6 6								i04 110	1021 1083						250 2,500 500		Kootenay Gold Lucky Jim Zinc Nugget Gold		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1,200 6,000 10,000	$ \begin{array}{r} 1920 \\ 1935 \\ 1933 \\ 1933 \end{array} $	$1000 \\ 100 \\ 500$	Laurentide Paper Mex. Elec. Light Mex. L. & P	6 5 5	i 881	891		901		901	1000	87 90	110 84	····· 91		 	83	10000	1,750 2,000 500	1 1 .50	Rambler Cariboo Standard Lead Glacier Creek		$ \begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 135 \\ 155 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
11,500 500	$ \begin{array}{r} 1932 \\ 1922 \\ 1936 \end{array} $	100 100	Mont. L. H. & P Mont. St. Ry Mont. Wareh'n	41 42 5								101 100	1064	100	991	991	99	16000 26000	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 1,500 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array} $		Red Cliff & D		$2\frac{1}{2}$ 3 46	28 31 83
1,960 1,000	1959 1932		N. S. Steel & Coal Ogilvie Milling									1131	1123	113		113		····	100 1,500		Klaskino Gold Snowstorm		7 37 45	7 40 45
						-		15	-			1 -10		a strand	N. SELECT	* 1.40.00	C	and the party and the		4 10 1	La la contrata de la	est average	a constant of the	deres commen

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON

Ditto, 1992 54. 36 10 mort. bonds. 110 112 Shuswap & Oknamonda '5, bols 10 Ditto, 1947. 57 776 Doc. 57, dob. 57 Shuswap & Oknamonda '57, pr. 110 Ditto, committee certs. 100 Ditto, 1947. 57 776 Doc. 57, dob. 57, bols. 101 111 113 Ditto, 1947. 58 Atlantic & N. W. 5%, bonds. 111 113 113 Ditto, 1948. 104 101 102 Ditto, 27%, bonds. 113 113 British Cslumbia, 1917. 41 100 102 Ditto, 27%, bonds. 113 113 British Cslumbia, 1917. 41 100 102 Ditto, 27%, bonds. 113 133 British 1928. 4 100 102 Doc. 45%, dond Jonds. 113 134 British 1928. 4 100 102 Doc. 45%, dond Jonand Mords 100 100 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116 116		Pric May			Railroads		rice ay 2	Railroads-(Cont'd)	Pr May	ice y 2	Miscellaneous-(Cont'd)	Pr Ma	ricay
Ditto, 1982 34 95 100 mort. bonds. 110 112 Shurwara & Oknamo, and % bolds 100 Ditto, Can. Pac. LG. steck. 39 19 24 Mark and the step in the step i		00	09	102	Alberta and Gt. Waterway			St L'rence & Othra 4% bde	99	101	0 1 0 i i	30	-
Ditto, 1987. 29 773 784 Do., 5% deb. st*k. 100 101 700 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>112</td> <td></td> <td>91</td> <td>93</td> <td>Canada Cement, ord</td> <td></td> <td></td>							112		91	93	Canada Cement, ord		
Ditto, 1947	A		92	92	Alberta Railway, \$100			Temiscouata. 5% pr. lien bds		102	Ditto, 7% pref Ditto. 6% 1st mort. bonds.	102	1
Ditto, debs. 1912. 4 101 Algoma Eastern 5% Bonds. 96 97 White Pass & Vikon, sh., 210 24 Ditto, 1912 stock. 39 94 1004 Atlant, & St. Law, 6% sh res. 111 113 Ditto, 1912 stock. 39 94 1004 Atlant, & St. Law, 6% sh res. 116 113 Ditto, 1912 stock. 39 94 100 101 113 113 113 114 114 115 116	à .			784	Do., 5% deb. st'k	100		Ditto, committee certs	30	33	Canada Iron, 6% debs	99	1
Ditto, 193 block. 33 Ditto, 193 block. 33 Ditto, 193 block. 33 Ditto, 193 block. 34 Ditto, 193 block. 34	P			100	Algoma Central 5% bonds.	100		Toronto, Grey & Bruce,4%bds	100	102	Canada Car and Foundry	68	*
Ditto, 1914-19. 3^{2} [106] Buffalo & L. Huron, 1st mor. Bank of Sight Advances, 200. Bank s Browneak 4.00 102 Ditto, 2nd mor. 5% bonds, 131 131 134 Seria, 1988 4.00 102 Ditto, 2nd mor. 5% bonds, 131 131 134 Bank of Brit. North Am., 450 70 Can., 41, 41, 41, 47, bonds, 44 105 Ditto, 1982 4.00 102 Co., 4% (Man, Juar, bonds, 44 106 Ditto, 1940 4.00 102 Co., 4% (Man, Juar, bonds, 44 107 Land Companies Ditto, 1940 37 78 90 Do., Alberta, 4% deb, stock. 108 Hirt, Col. Fruit Land, 5% stock. 94 Ditto, 1948 38 91 90 Do. Alberta, 4% deb, stock. 108 100 Can. Alberta, 4% deb, stock. 109 100	A			101	Atlantic & NW. 5% bonds.	111		Ditto 5% 1st mort deh stk		96	Ditto, 7% pref. stock Ditto, 6% debs	1062	1
Barks Banks Provincial 4 Ditto, 2nd mor. 3/5 bonds. Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks Barks		001 1						Ditto, 6% deben	.92	95	Canadian Collieries, 5% debs	891	1 1
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		001 1			Buffalo & L. Huron, 1st mor						Can Cotton 5% Bonds	88	2
itish Calumbia, 1917. 4^{4} 102101Ditto, ord. shares, $210, 123$ 13Bank of Berix North Am., 25079Sitto, 1923.6107106Can. Atlantic, 4% bonds.106107Can. Bk. of Companies.233Sitto, 1923.4100102C.N. 4% (Bh.n.) kurr. bonds.96107108Can. St. of Companies.243Sitto, 1923.4100102Do., 4% (deb. st'k.9696Alberta Land, 5% stock.91Sitto, 1949.57880Do., 4% (deb. st'k.9696Na Scoti, 1942.38691Do., 4% (deb. st'k.96Sitto, 1948.57880Do. Asskatchewan, Do.96106Sitto, 1949.57880Do. Asskatchewan, Do.9696Sitto, 1949.4100102Do., 4% (deb. stock.96107Sitto, 1922.6100102Do., 4% (deb. stock.97108Sitto, 1922.6100102Do., 4% (deb. stock.97114Sitto, 1923.100102C.N. Ort, 3% (deb. stock.97114103Sitto, 1924.104102C.N. Ort, 3% (deb. stock.97114113Sitto, 1924.104100102C.N. Ort, 3% (deb. stock.97114Sitto, 1924.104100102C.N. Ort, 3% (deb. stock.97114Sitto, 1924.104101102C.N. Ort, 5%					5½% bds	131		Banks			Can. Gen. Electric ord., \$100 Ditto, 7% pref. stock Can.Min'r'1Rub'r.6%deb.st'k	113	*1
Ditto, 1941. 3 5 85 96 Calg. & Edm'n. 4% deb. str(k 13) 102 Can. Bik of Commerce, \$50. E^{23} Ditto, 1923. 4 101 103 C. N. 4% (Man.) guar. bonds for 101 Ditto, 1928. 4 100 102 Do., 4% deb. str(k		00 1			Ditto, 2nd mor. 0½% bonds	131				~	Ditto, 7% pref. stock	118	1
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{nnitoba, 1923} \\ \text{into, 1928} \\ \text{into, 1947} \\ \text{into, 1948} \\ \text{into, 1947} \\ \text{into, 1948} \\ i$	C				Cale, & Edm'n 4% deb st'cl			Bank of Brit. North Am., ±50	19	81	Can.Min'r'lRub'r,6%deb.st'k	90	
bito, 1928. 4 100 102 C. N. 4% (Man.) guar. bonds $\frac{19}{29}$ 101 bito, 1948. 4 100 102 Do. 4% (or.D.) is tm bids $\frac{59}{29}$ 101 bito, 1948. 4 100 102 Do. 4% (deb. stlk	C				Can. Atlantic, 4% bonds	94		Can. Bk. of Commerce, \$50	£40	24	Can.N.Pac.Fish5%deb.stock Can. Pacific Lumber 6% bds.	841 88	
W Brunswick, 1934. Toto 100 102 Doc. 4% Link Oran Doran Section 100 Bitts, 1 3 <th< td=""><td>C</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>C. N., 4% (Man.) guar. bonds</td><td>; 99</td><td></td><td>Land Companies</td><td></td><td></td><td>Can. Pacific Sulphite, £1</td><td>1</td><td></td></th<>	C				C. N., 4% (Man.) guar. bonds	; 99		Land Companies			Can. Pacific Sulphite, £1	1	
W Brunswick, 1934. Toto 100 102 Doc. 4% Link Oran Doran Section 100 Bitts, 1 3 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Do., 4% (On.D.) 1st m. b'ds</td><td>; 99 00</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Can. Steel F'nd's 6% 1st mor</td><td>103</td><td>1</td></th<>					Do., 4% (On.D.) 1st m. b'ds	; 99 00					Can. Steel F'nd's 6% 1st mor	103	1
W Brunswick, 1934. Toto 100 102 Doc. 4% Link Oran Doran Section 100 Bitts, 1 3 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Do., 4% deb. st k</td><td>821</td><td></td><td></td><td>941</td><td></td><td>Can. W.L'mb'r,5% Deb.stock</td><td>891</td><td></td></th<>					Do., 4% deb. st k	821			941		Can. W.L'mb'r,5% Deb.stock	891	
val Scotta, 1942 jest jest 100 Callary & Edmonton Ld. 1s. 14 101to, 1942 36 37 80 91 Do. Aslenthewan Do. 92 100 Canada Company, £1. 96 101to, 1946 36 92 Ditto 354% stock 92 100 Canada Company, £1. 96 101to, 1947 4 101 103 Dotto Alberta, 3% deb, stock 92 100 Cana, North-West Land, \$1. 84 101to, 1942 4 101 103 Dot, 4% deb, stock 93 100 Can. North-West Land, \$1. 11 11to, 1937. 4 100 102 C.N. Pacific, 4% stock 93 100 </td <td></td> <td>00 1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Do., 4% Land Grant bonds</td> <td>99</td> <td></td> <td>Brit. American Land, A, £1.</td> <td>9 7</td> <td>*10</td> <td>Cascade Water & Power 42% bonds</td> <td>86</td> <td></td>		00 1			Do., 4% Land Grant bonds	99		Brit. American Land, A, £1.	9 7	*10	Cascade Water & Power 42% bonds	86	
Jito, 1949. 5 78 80 Dot. Saskatchewan, Do. 25 160 Canada Company, £1. 26 Tatrio, 1946. 5 66 96 97 36 36 37 37 Can. North-West Land, §1. 48 37 Can. North-West Land, §1. 36 Can. City & Town Properties 36 27 Can. North-Prairie Lands, §5. 24 Can. North. Prairie Lands, §5. 24 Canadia Metat, §1. 41 11 103 C. N. Ont, 35% deb. strk. 36 36 Can. North. Prairie Lands, §5. 24 Nitto, 1937. 100 102 C. N. Pacific, 4% deb. strk. 36 100 102 C. N. Pacific, 4% deb. strk. 36 100 103 100 102 Can. Narch. Prairie Lands, §5. 11 103 104 104 104 104 104 104 105 104 104 105 104 104 105 104 104 105 104 104 105 106 106 106 106 106 106 106		89				98		Calgary & Edmonton Ld. 18	11	11	Cockshutt Plow, 7% pref	1011	
1110, 1964. 29 1110 129 120 <t< td=""><td></td><td>78</td><td></td><td></td><td>Do., Saskatchewan. Do.</td><td>98</td><td></td><td>Canada Company £1</td><td>26</td><td>28</td><td>Col. Rr. Lumber 5% deb. Sk</td><td>881</td><td></td></t<>		78			Do., Saskatchewan. Do.	98		Canada Company £1	26	28	Col. Rr. Lumber 5% deb. Sk	881	
Ditto 1947. 4 101 103 Ditto Alberta, 34% deb, strk. 294 934 Cam Lifty & and transformed splitts 294 Ditto, 1922. 5 100 102 Do., 34% deb, strk. 91 Cam JK, 12, D., 14, 55 24 Ditto, 1922. 4 101 102 Do., 34% deb, strk. 99 Cam JK, 12, D., 14, 55 24 Ditto, 1922. 4 100 102 Ditto, 34% deb, strk. 994 Canadian Wheat, £1 ands, 55 24 Ditto, 1924. 4 100 102 C.N. Pacific, 496 stock. 994 Ditto, 44% pref. stock. 97 Muxicipat. 100 102 C.N. Pacific, 496 stock. 984 994 Manitoba & N.W. 21. 14 Muxicipat. 100 101 Can Alan Pacific, 5% bonds. 107 108 N.Sask, Land 6% Bods. 984 Stro, 1922.42 103 105 Ditto, 4% pref. stock. 108 108 Southern Alberta Land. 41. 12 Ditto, 1920.44 4 103 105 Ditto. 5% deb. stock.					Ditto 3½% stock			Can. North-West Land, \$1	84	*89	Dom. Iron & Steel, 5% con. b'ds	973	
tebec, 1919. 44 101 102 C. N. Ont. 3½% deb. strk. 89 91 Can North Drainic Lands, \$5 21 101 103 Do., 4% deb. stock. 98 91 Can North Drainic Lands, \$5 21 101 103 Do., 4% deb. stock. 99 92 Canadian Wheat 3 Can North Drainic Lands, 3 92 Canadian Wheat 3 92 Ditto, 4% deb. stock. 99 91 Ditto, 4% 0ref. stock. 97 90 Canadian Pacific, 4% deb. stock. 99 91 Land Corp. of Canada, \pounds 1. 3 Waritoba & N.W. \pounds 1. 14 Do. 4% 15 mort. bonds. 99 92 Land Corp. of Canada, \pounds 1. 3 Worth Coast Land, \pounds 2. 14 Ditto, 4% 0ref. stock. 96 100 105 Ditto. 4% 0ref. stock. 96 100 105 Ditto. 14% or f. stock. 96 100 105 Ditto. 1922.42 103 104 Ditto. shares \$100 .266 2dit 11 11 13 Souther Alberta Land, \pounds 1. 14 Ditto. 1924.4 4 100 107 Ditto. shares \$100 .266 2dit 14 17 Ditto. 5% deb. stock. 103 101 Ditto. 1920.40 .44 195 97 Detroit. Grd. Haven. equip. 108 100 106 Ditto. 5% deb. stock. 108 100 106 Ditto. 14% 2 deb. stock. 91 00 106 Ditto. 14% 2 deb. stock. 91 00 106 Ditto. 14% 2 deb. stock. 91 00 106 Ditto. 4% deb. stock. 91 00 106 Ditto. 4% deb. stock. 95 97 Detroit. 94 07 20 Do., 4% m. bds. A. 91 49 00 110 20 Do., 4% deb. stock. 95 97 100 104 Ditto. 192 Do., 4% deb. stock. 95 97 100 104 Ditto. 192 Do., 4% deb. stock. 95 97 100 20 Do., 5% deb. stock. 95 97 10		93			Ditto 5% Con. deb. stock.			1 Can. City & Town Properties	201	9010	Dominion Sawmills, 6% debs	43	
Ditto, 1912. 0 100 102 Do., $3/2$ % deb. stock. 90 92 27 Canadian Wheat, £1 1 bitto, 1928. 4 100 102 Ditto, $3/2$ % deb. stock. 93 95 Hudson's Bay, £10 135- bitto, 1937. 83 85 (£60 paid) 95 Hutson's Bay, £10 135- hitto, 1937. 83 85 (£60 paid) 95 Hutson's Bay, £10 135- hitto, 1932. 100 102 C.N. Pacific, 496 stock 95 96 Ditto, 42% pref. stock. 97 hitto, 1932. 100 104 Canadian Pacific, 5% bonds. 107 N. Sask, Land 6% Bods. 98 hitto, 1932. 103 105 Ditto, 4% pref. stock. 96 206 214 hitto, 1932. 101 Daw. Grand Porks 6% d. st'k 111 113 22 214 hitto, 1932. 101 Ditto, 7% bork botsck. 96 100 101 114 hitto, 1932. 101 Ditto, 7% bots hork. 108 100 101 114 hitto, 1932. 101								" pref. 12/0		28	Elec. Develop. of Ont.,5% debs Imp'l Tobacco of Can.,6% pref	913	
hitto, 1928. 4 101 103 Do., 4% deb. stock. 93 95 Hudson's Bay, £10. 135. hitto, 1928. 4 100 2 Ditto, 34% debent. stock 58 95 91 Hudson's Bay, £10. 135. hitto, 1937. 3 83 85 (£60 paid). 88 99 91 Ditto, 4% pref. stock. 87 Ditto, 4% pref. stock. 81 Ditto, 4% pref. stock. 103 104 Core. of Canada, £1. 1 N. Sask, Land 6% Bonds. 984 93 Ditto, 1928. 37 49 102 104 Ditto, 4% bet stock. 103 104 Ditto, 28 Ditto, 1928. 47 Ditto, 4% pref. stock. 104 104 Ditto, 4% pref. stock. 105 Ditto, 4% pref. stock. 105 Ditto, 4% pref. stock. 106 Ditto, 5% bonds. 116 Ditto, 5% bonds. 1		00 1			Do., 3½% deb. stock, 1938.			Canadian Wheat fl	1	*1	Kaministiquia Power	113	
htto, 1934		01 1	03	103	Do., 4% deb. stock	93	95	Hudson's Bay, £10		136		100	
1100, 1307						581	501	Investment of Canada		100	Lake Superior, common	315	
and the stock and the stock bit of point China dial plant in the stock in		00 1						Ditto. 42% pref. stock		*90	Ditto, 5% gold bonds Ditto. 5% income bonds	963	
MUNICIPAL maby, 1950.Do., 4% 1st mort, bonds3030371010gary, 1950.40.44103105Ditto, 5% bonds103105hitto, 1932.42.44103105Ditto, 4% pref, stock99Canalda Pacific, 5% bonds111113hitto, 1932.42.103106Ditto, shares \$10026042614hitto, 1917.22.4944107Ditto, shares \$10026042614hitto, 1917.22.4944100102Central Counties, 4% debs92hitto, 1930.40.45107Ditto, swares \$10026042614hitto, 1930.40.45107Ditto, swares \$100260444hitto, 1930.40.46103Dom, Atlan. 4% 1st deb, stck87104hitto, 1932.43.4996776% bonds104106hitto, 1932.43.4998100106106106hitto, 1932.43.499926C. P. 9. 3% guare, bonds104hitto, 1932.43.499926C. P. 9. 3% guare, bonds101hitto, 1932.43.499926C. P. 9. 3% guare, bonds103hitto, 1932.43.4910610200. 4% host kck104hitto, 1932.43.499927Ditto, 4% deb, stock105hitto, 1932.44.10010200. 4% host kck104105hitto, 1932.44.10610200. 4%		001 1				92	91	Manitoba & N.W. £1		01 13	Lake Superior Iron,6% bonds	811	
naby, 1950.446799Canadian Pacific, 5% bonds.105N. Sask, Land 6% Bonds.98itto, 1928.37.44102105Ditto, 4% pref, stock.103104Scottish Ont & Man. L'd £3itto, 1928.42.103106Ditto, 4% pref, stock.99100Scottish Ont & Man. L'd £3itto, 1912.24.44100102Daw. Grand Forks.6% debs.929494itto, 1912.24.44100102Daw. Grand Forks.6% debs.9294Western Canada Land, £1.13itto, 1912.24.44100102Daw. Grand Forks.6% debs.104Western Canada Land, £1.14itto, 1930.40.433537Detroit. Grd. Haven, equip.108110103itto, 1930.40.43101103Dom. Atlan. 4% 1st deb. strk.108110itto, 1932.44100102Daw. Grand Forks.6% deb.108100itto, 1932.44100102Dom. Atlan. 4% 1st deb. strk.108110itto, 1942.388091Do., 4% m. b'dst. Sup. br.108110itto, 1942.388092G.T.P. 3% guar. bonds.8182itto, 1942.388891Do., 4% m. b'dst. Sup. br.9496itto, 1942.49100102Do., 4% m. b'dst. Sup. br.9496itto, 1942.49100102G.T.P., 3% guar. bonds.111113itto, 1	1				Do., 4% 1st mort. bonds	. 90		North Coast Land, \$5	1	11	LakeSuperior P'p'r 6% gd bds	95}	
arry 103-30 arry 113 bitto, 1928-37 arry 113 bitto, 1928-37 arry 113 bitto, 1921 bitto, 40 bit					Canadian Pacific, 5% bonds.	103		N. Sask, Land 6% Bonds	981	1001	Mond Nickel, 7% pref., £5	64	
http: htp:<		03 1			Ditto, 4% deb. stock			Scottish Ont. & Man. L d 23			Ditto. ord., £1	3	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		02 1			Ditto, 4% pref. stock	99		24 paid	4	41 *25	Ditto, 5% deb. stock £6 pd. Monterey Rly., Power 5% 1st	63	
itto, 1917.29.49 44 102 104 Central Counties, 4% debs., 192 94 West. Can. Invest.5% pref.£1 1 itto, 1918.30.50 44 100 102 104 Central Counties, 4% debs. 104 105 West. Can. Invest.5% pref.£1 1 milton, 1934 44 100 102 104 Central Counties, 4% debs. 104 West. Can. Invest.5% pref.£1 1 milton, 1934 4 101 103 Daw. Grand Forks.6% d. st'k 118 West. Can. Invest.5% pref.£1 1 isonneuve, 1949 44 101 103 Ditto, con. mort. 6% bonds 108 100 102 Dom. Atlan.4% 1st deb. st'k 87 80 British Can. Trust, 25 64 isonneuve, 1949 44 100 102 Duth, Winnipeg, 4% d. st'k 93 101 102 12 14 14 14 12 itto, 1932 4 100 102 Duth, 4% deb. stock 98 101 102 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Ditto, shares \$100</td> <td>$260_4^3$</td> <td></td> <td>1 Ditto 5% deh stock</td> <td>103</td> <td>105</td> <td>mort. stock</td> <td>871</td> <td></td>					Ditto, shares \$100	$ 260_4^3 $		1 Ditto 5% deh stock	103	105	mort. stock	871	
tf: William, 1925.4.44 100102Daw, Grand Porks, 6% d. strk131414milton, 1930.4049597Detroit, Grd. Haven, equip. 6% bonds.108110isonneuve, 194944101103notcon, 1925498100Ditto, con. mort. 6% bonds.101mitto, 19324100102Duluth, Winnipeg, 4% d. strk8789mitto, 1933349092G.T.P., 3% guar. bonds.8182bitto, 1933349092G.T.P., 3% guar. bonds.8182bitto, 1933349092G.T.P., 3% guar. bonds.8182bitto, 193341106102Do., 4% n. b'ds. A	C	02 1			Central Counties, 4% debs	. 92	94	West Can. Invest 5% prof f1	7	11	Montreal Cotton, 5% debs	98	
milton, 193449597Detroit, Grd. Haven, equip, 6% bonds108110bitto, 1930-40495376% bonds100108110bitto, 1930-40496101103100107108110bitto, 1930-40498100Dom. Atlan, 4% 1st deb. stock88100Brits Can. Trust, 2564ntreal, permanent.37678Duluth, Winnipeg, 4% d. st'k939595Brit. Emp. Tr'st, pref. ord. 2112bitto, 1933.349092G.T.P. 3% guar. bonds.849696Do., 4% 1m.b'ds (L.Sup.br.)9496bitto, 1942.349991Do., 4% deb. stock97Ditto, 4% pref. 81092bitto, 1944.4100102Do., 4% deb. stock97Ditto, 4% pref. 81093bitto, 1944.4100102Do., 4% b'ds (B. Mountain)9496Ditto, 4% deb. stock97bitto, 1946.4100102Do., 4% deb. stock97101Do., 5% pref. stock95rth Vancouver.4499101Do., 5% deb. stock97101N. Art. Can. Inves., £5, £2 pd14bitto, 1926.46.4100102Do., 6' guar. stock9798N. of Scot. Can. Mortgage, £014bitto, 1926.46.4100102Do., 6' guar. stock9191124N. of Scot. Can. Mortgage, £112bitto,	C	$02 \ 1$			Cen. Ont., 5% 1st mor. bonds	106		Western Canada Land, £1		1	Mont. Lt., Heat & Power, \$100		*
itto, 1930-40.495??6% bonds108110109isonneuve, 1949.44101103Ditto, con. mort. 6% bonds104109British Can. Trust, £5.64ntreal, permanent.37678Ditto, 4% 2nd deb. stock.95100itto, 1932.4100102Dou. 4% uniniped, 4% d. st'k9395itto, 1932.4100102Dou. 4% m. b'ds. A.9496itto, 1942.389992G.T.P., 3% guar. bonds.8182itto, 1942.34991000., 4% heb. stock9496itto, 1942.49991010., 4% beb. stock9496itto (St., Louis).41104106Do., 4% cb. stock9597ose Jaw 1950.44100102G.T.P Br nch Lines, 4% b'ds 19101106. 5% pref. stock95w Westminster, 1931-61.4499101Do., 5% deb. stock.9798N. Brit. Can. Inves., £5, £2 pd114awa, 1913.4499101Do., 5% deb. stock.9798N. of Scot. Can. Mortgage, 58214int Grey, 1930-61.449799Do., 6% duar, stock.9798N. of Scot. Can. Mortgage, 58into, 1923.4100102Do., 7% lat mort. bods111112112into, 1923.4100102Do., 5% lat merf. stock.101102bitto, 1923. <t< td=""><td></td><td>00 1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>11</td><td>Ditto, 5% deb. stock</td><td>101</td><td>103</td><td>Montreal Street Railway</td><td></td><td></td></t<>		00 1					11	Ditto, 5% deb. stock	101	103	Montreal Street Railway		
$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$						108					Ditto. 4½% debs Ditto, ditto (1908)	100	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					Ditto, con. mort. 6% bonds	3 107					Mont Water &c 4% nr lien	051	
Sitte, 1932 100 102 Duluth, Winnipeg, 4% d. st'k9396Bit. Emp. Tr'st, pref. ord.2111Sitte, 1933 31 9092G.T.P., 3% guar. bonds.8182S2Sitte, 1942 34 8991Do., 4% m. b'ds (L. Sup.br.)9496Ditto, 41% pref. 210 92Sitte, 1942 41 100102Do., 4% lm.b'ds (L. Sup.br.)9496Ditto, 41% pref. 210 92Sitte, 1942 41 100102Do., 4% lm.b'ds (L. Sup.br.)9496Ditto, 41% pref. 210 92Sitte, 1942 41 100102Do., 4% lds (B. Mountain)9496Can. & Empire Trust.93w Westminster, 1931-61. 41 100102G. T. -6% 2nd equip. bonds111113Lin. Cor. of Can. 410 95int Grey, 1930-61. 41 99100Do., 5% deb. stock.9798N. Brit. Can. Inves., $45, 42$ pd96bitto, 1926.46.4100102Do., W. of Can., 4% deb. stock.919496Ditto, 4\% deb. stock.97bitto, 1923.4100102Do., W. of Surer, stock.10112Lin 41% deb. stock.96bitto, 1923.4100102Do., 5% dup ref. stock.10110125Ditto, 1943.41100102Do., 5% dup ref. stock.101111112bitto, 1943.41100102Do., 5% and pref. stock. <td></td> <td>98]</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Dom. Atlan. 4% 1st deb. st'l</td> <td>x 87</td> <td></td> <td>British Can. Trust, £5</td> <td>61</td> <td>75</td> <td>Mont. Water, &c., 41% pr.lien North'n Lt.& P'r, 5% gold bds</td> <td>39</td> <td></td>		98]			Dom. Atlan. 4% 1st deb. st'l	x 87		British Can. Trust, £5	61	75	Mont. Water, &c., 41% pr.lien North'n Lt.& P'r, 5% gold bds	39	
Ditto, 1933. 33 90 92 $G. T. P. 3\%$ guar. bonds. 81 82 Can. & American Mort., £10. 12 Ditto, 1942. 33 89 91 Do., 4% m.b'ds. A. 94 96 Ditto, 1942. 34 89 91 Do., 4% lm.b'ds(L. Sup.br.) 94 96 Ditto, 1942. 44 104 106 Do., 4% deb. stock. 95 97 Ditto, 1923. 44 104 106 Do., 4% deb. stock. 95 97 Soes Jaw 1950. 44 100 102 $G. T. P. Br'nch Lines, 4\% b/3 b/3 99 101 Can. \& Empire Trust. 33 we westminster, 1931.61. 44 99 101 Oc., 5\% deb. stock. 97 98 N. Erc. Can. \& 10 N. erc. Scot. Lan. News. \xi, \xi, \xi, 22 d 14 N. of Scot. Can. Mortgage. 410 97 99 Oc. N. of Can. 4\% deb. stock. 97 98 N. of Scot. Can. Mortgage. 410 97 99 Oc. N. of Can. 4\% deb. stock. 97 98 N. of Scot. Can. 100 N. of Scot. Can. 40 96 115 $					Ditto, 4% 2nd deb. stock .	03		Brit. Emp. Tr'st. pref. ord.£1		11	Nova Scotia Steel,5% bonds.	931	
Ditto, 1942. $3\frac{1}{2}$ <td>là</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>G.T.P., 3% guar, bonds</td> <td>81</td> <td></td> <td>Can. & American Mort., £10.</td> <td>12</td> <td>121</td> <td>Ocean Falls, 6% bonds</td> <td>88</td> <td></td>	là				G.T.P., 3% guar, bonds	81		Can. & American Mort., £10.	12	121	Ocean Falls, 6% bonds	88	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		89			Do., 4% m. b'ds . A	94		Ditto, ditto, £2 paid		25	Ogilvie Flour Mills Penmans, 5% gold bonds	128 94	
lose Jaw 1950		00 1			Do., 4% 1 m.b'ds(L.Sup.br.) 91		Ditto, 4% deb stock		93 981	Price Bros., 5% 1st Mort. bds.		
ww westminster, 1931-61. 49 100 102 G. T., 6% 2nd equip bonds 111 113 110. Cor. of Car. stock 30 Difter, 1923 30 Difter, 1923 111 113 110. Cor. of Car. stock 30 Difter, 1923 12 Difter, 1923 125 Difter, 1923 126 Difter, 1923 Difter, 1923 126 Difter, 1923 126 Difter, 1923 126 Difter, 1923 Difter, 1923 136 Difter, 1923 Difter, 1923 126 126 Difter, 1923 126 127 126 127 126 126 127 126 126 126 126 126 126 126					Do., 4% deb. stock	1 95		Can. & Empire Trust		902 95	Pryce Jones, 6% pref	1	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	C	00			G.T.P., Br'nch Lines, 4% b'd	99		Do., 5% pref, stock		98	Ditto. 6% 1st mort. bonds	100	*
tawa, 19134449101Do., 5%deb. stock123<	G	98 1			G. T., 6% 2nd equip. bonds .	. 111		In. Cor. of Can. £10			Richelieu & Ont. Navig., new 5% debs	00	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		99]							1. 1	10	Rio de Janeiro Tram. & Light	96	
rt Arthur, 1930-40					Do., 4% deb. stock			N. of Scot Can Mortgage	18	乙含	Royal Elec. of Montreal, 41%		••
Ditto, 1923					Do., N. of Can., 4% deb. st 1	98		£10, £2 pd	53	59	dets	99	
bitto, 1923								Ditto, 4% deb. stock	98	99	Shawinigan Water & Power,		
Ditto, 1962		.00]			Do., W., G'y& Br'e, 7% b'ds	s 119		Trust & Loan of Canada, £20,				137 1081	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					Do , 4% guar. stock	. 91			51	6 98	Ditto, 41% deb. stock	104	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					Do., 5% 1st pref. stock	100				38 14	Spanish R. Pulp, 6% gd. bds.	98	
Atto, 1940-50. 42 107 104 Do., ord. stock		04 1			Do., 4% 3rd pref. stock	581				14	Standard Chemical of Canada		
300nn, N.B., 1834		02 1			Do., ord. stock	287	291			37426	7% pref. stock Steel of Canada, 6% bonds	98	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	G	96			G. T. Junction, 5% mort. bds	106				and the	Toronto Power, 41% deb. stk	101	
skatoon 1938		97			G.T. West'n, 4% Ist mort.bds	94			21	23	Ditto, 42% Con. Deb. Stk.	971	
Min, S.P. & S.S. Marie, Ist Kerr Lake, \$5		05 1			Manitoba S West'en 5% hde				24	28	Toronto Railway 4*% honde	00	
propose 1933		00 1			Minn. S.P. & S.S. Marie 1st	111	110		Zy	28	Toronto Sub. Rly, 42% debstk		
110 vancouver, 1961		00 1	02	102	mort. bonds (Atlantic)	101	103	La Rose	• 4		West Can. Collieries, 6% debs		
itto, 1921-28		92			Ditto, 1st cons.mort.4%bds	100		Le Roi No. 2, £5	글	11	W. Kootenay Power 6% bds. W. Can. Flour Mills, 6% bds.	1043	
1110, 1909-13					Ditto, 2nd mort. 4% bonds.	99		North Ont. Exploration£1	34	1	W. Dom. Collieries, 6% debs. Win'p'g Elec. 4½% d'b. stk	78	
itto, 1929					Ditto, 7% pref., \$100	103		Missellenoons Cols			Win'p'g Elec. 41% d'b. stk	103	
				93	Ditto, 4% Leased Line stk	89	91	Miscellancous co s.					
itto 1944-8 A 08 100 Nature & Sterre 40/ hands OT 00 Acadia Sugar Refining ord	N	98 1	00	100	Nakusp & Slocan, 4% bonds.	97	99	Acadia Sugar Refining. ord.	1		Newfoundland Securities		
itto.1936	IN				New Bruns., 1st m't. 0% bds.	110		£1	13/6	14/6			
itto, 1931 4 98 100 Ditto, 4% deb. stock 100 102 Ditto, pref., 1 itto, 1932 4 98 100 Ont. & Que., 5% deb. stock, 128 Ames-Holden-McCready, 6% 1					Ditto, 4% deb. stock	100		Ditto, pret.,	1	1\$	Northaundland Covim't 310/		
147 150 Gold Bonds	ľ	98 1			Ditto, shares \$100.6%	147		Gold Bonds	99	101	Newfoundland Gov'm't. 3½% bds, 1941-7-8 and 1951	90	
	6	98 1	00	100	Qu'Appelle, Long Lake, 4%	1.1.1.1.2	100	Asbestos and Asbestic, £10.	1	1	Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1913-38	100	
itto, 1950-51	8 0	97	99	99	deb. stock	94		Bell Telephone 5% Bonds		109	Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1913-38 Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1935	105	
toria 1920-60	G	98 1			Q. & L. St.J., pr. lien bds	90	92	B.Col. Electric Ry.,41% debs.	991	101	Ditto. 4% cons. stock, 1936.	102	
itto, 1962		96			Ditto, 5% 1st mort. bonds.	62		Do, 41% perp.cons.deb. stk.	103	105	Ditto, 3% bonds, 1947	79 97 1	
stmount 1954		03			Ditto, income ponds.	1 10		Ditto 5% pref. ord stock	105	105 130	Ditto, 4% cons. stock, 1936. Ditto, 3% bonds, 1947 Ditto, 3½% ins. stock, 1945. Ditto, 3½% stock, 1950	971	
nipeg, 1914	ľ	01			Ditto, 3% 2nd deb. stock.	83		Ditto, def. ord. stock	139 *	143	Anglo-Newfoundl'd Develop-	0.3	
itto, 1940		98 1	00	100	Ditto, income bonds	124	127	Ditto. 5% pref. stock	111	114	Anglo-Newfoundl'd Develop- ment, 5% deb. stock	100	
itto, 1940-60	I	58 1	00	100	Ditto, shares, £25	261	271		931	951	* Ex Dividend		

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

LAND REVENUE (March, 1912) REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON AC-COUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND Mar. 1912 1912 Source of Revenue Amounts PUBLIC DEBT S COUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND \$\$ cts. REVENUE— 4,814,014 35 263,131,966 77 114,063,407 65 9,829,566 68 11,920,582 42 23,169,554 29 LIABILITIES— Payable in Canada.... Payable in England Bank Circul'n Redemp. Fund... Dominion Notes... Savings Banks. Trust Funds... Province Accounts ... Miscel. and Banking Accounts... \$ cts. 85,807,137 01 19,038,563 55 9,854,405 51 11,524,768 85 6,520,511 15 \$ Excisects. $\begin{array}{c} 654,948 & 62\\ 7,735 & 18\\ 152,320 & 86\\ 695,668 & 44\\ 43,078 & 22\\ 6,037 & 07\\ & 351 & 82\\ & 485 & 60\\ 7,032 & 34 \end{array}$ Spirits Malt Liquor. Malt. Tobacco Cigars Manufactures in Bond Acetic Acid Seizures. Other Receipts. 132,745,386 07 Expenditure..... 83,560,593 24 188,088,958 61 Debt..... EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC. Assers-Investments-Sinking Funds..... Other Investments... Province Accounts Miscel. and Banking Accounts 12 209,066 21 30,101,851 20 2.296,429 12 121,482,671 68 Account, Etc. Account, Etc. Total Excise Revenue..... 1,567,658 15 28,144,168 86 765 816 25 Hydraulic and other Rents $\begin{array}{r} 265 & 00\\ 13,263 & 65\\ 8,631 & 60\\ 9 & 808 & 50\\ 777 & 55\\ 16,519 & 16\end{array}$ Forries. Inspection of Weights and Measures. Gas Inspection. Electric Light Inspection Law Stamps. 166,090,018 21 Total Assets 321,958,940 40 322,788,994 86 Total Net Debt to 31st Mar.... Total Net Debt to 29th Feb.... Law Stamps..... Other Revenues..... 790,054 46 Decrease of Debt..... 1,610,953 91

TRADE OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES

	Contraction of the second	MONTH O	F FEBRUARY		ELI	EVEN MONTHS	ENDING FEBRU	JARY
Countries	191	1.	191	2.	191	11.	19	12.
	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports	Imports	Exports.
British Empire.	s	\$	s	s	8	\$	8	\$
	8,685,221	5,731,225	10,036,941	7.351.217	99,088,438	123,949,801		141,638,700
United Kingdom	36,352	209,140	47,082	217,978	456,532	3,586,339	104,609,297	3,578,871
Bermuda	717	35,632	#1,054	46,170	9,025	422,756	$389,519 \\ 7,509$	419,65
British Africa:—		00,001		10,110	0,020	100	1,000	110,000
East		5,589		5,834	477,741	10,654	240.271	18,573
South	12,913	192,719	9,268	98,885	196,668	2,006,107	140,546	2,211,24
Wast		1,802		10,141	3,382	19,938		47,87
British East Indies Guiana West Indies	352,533	14,802	542,325	41,100	4,107,401	110,795	4,460,488	276,31
" Guiana	549,003	80,169	1,373,335	47,942	3,243,304	556,942	5,115,014	489,20
West Indies	96,982	391,028	56,784	352,314	6,180,574	3,685,214	5,288,657	3,478,79
۲IJ۱	36,364 37,640	10,548 12,439	62,697 83,046	16,665	355,234 521,190	94,010 443,849	169,801	116,31
long Kong Newfoundland	161,419	122,316	43,230	$22,673 \\ 131.844$	1,707,954	3,748,905	676,841 1,726,809	539,70
New Zealand	71,473	91,561	269,735	109,611	836,247	925,993	1,074,701	4.153,31 1.213,11
ther British Colonies	91	694	159	5,912	6,194	26,999	14,564	49,64
	10,040,708	6,899,664	12,524,602		117,189,884	144,588,302	123,914,047	158,231,29
Totals, British Empire		0,099,004	12.324.002	8,458,586	111,109,00±	144,000,002	123,914,047	158,251,28
Foreign Countries.				En adama	1 005 050			0.000.04
Argentine Republic	217,436	119,916	746,120	96.731	1,995,873	2,855,799	2,647,411	2,830,86
ustria-Hungary	91,349	21.741	97,414	13,323	32,861 3,255,107	106,801 2,577,184	1,432,630 3,419,246	34,87 3,381,52
Belgium	$324,616 \\ 63,840$	48,749	308,991 74,825	520,831 91,707	873,590	1.009,754	923,723	737,07
entral American States	05,010	$112,830 \\ 8,449$	2,824	20,033	78.348	88,131	138,173	115,38
china	27,731	62,527	31,578	79,536	636,416	423,305	553,887	347,53
hile	21,101	31,918	23,604	18,576	392,481	220,185	305,637	141,94
uba	53,616	115,216	73,805	148,741	1,215,273	1,742,114	850,073	1,867,23
Denmark	2,963	22,628	6,775	57,208	. 79,135	393,055	' 44,300	538,34
Dan W Indies		1,252		551	144,184	15,438	76,579	9,99
Dutch E. Indies	159,856	150	513,520	1,842	1,150,735	1,830	1,568,093	5,68
Dutch Guiana		2,908	43,507	3,763		38,241	47,980	48,95
Egypt	1,969		2,553		29,788	11,669	38,371	4,95
rance	1,129,258	179,421	1,066,544	110,638	10,532,672	2,517,523	10,697,441	1,956,52 220,35
rench Africa		1,183		52,377	3,828	$23,601 \\ 2,504$	616	12,17
rench West Indies		1.052	112 873,858	5,745 295,554	8,851,742	2,491,780	9,873,162	3,501,78
Germany	888,164 10,762	63,154	8,020	200,001	414,631	133,621	532,297	1,24
lawaii	1,600	2,725	191	2,551	24,601	129,812	29,658	119.08
lawan	1,000	3,845	101	462		36,840	98	22,70
folland	140,956	60,741	170,385	136,753	1,573,854	1,319,290	2,237,220	1,662,20
taly	94,161	61.967	83,553	57,414	864,986	321,976	1,037,379	259,80
anan	136,944	61,967 40,718	153,794	76,431	2,240,388	505,100	2,201,608	370.50
Jexico	28.904	71,903	45,033	55,499	459,199	1,163,306	922.872	371,4
lorway	13,595	42,447	16,619	31,828	289,606	372,884	295,967	576,4
Panama		34,433		26,932		262,052		199,6 12,3
Peru		370		500	61,624	33,488	167,136	21,2
hilippine Islands Porto Rico	12,093		. 250	2,694 54,835	20,911 204	58,265 443,019	70,385 833	591,1
orto Rico	8,811		472 19,199	2,250	165,613	88,010	238,382	70.3
Portugese Africa	0,011	2,405	10,100	- 0,357	100,010	166,935	200,002	49.8
oumania	100	27,736		2,751	2,510	125,669	743	62,4
ueeia	13,467	292.317	34,750	164,412	261,552	1,030,245	318,210	1,217,0
an Domingo	104,783	3,604	49,527	1,194	207,745	26,143	940,149	22,6
t. Pierre	189	4,512	569	4,632	3,422	134,951	11,900	132,6
pain	55,939		49,478	30,967	1,074,721	22,672	1,206,419	106,9
weden	35,028	4,676	32,189	8,568	261,834	99,186	294,320	125,7
witzerland	248,817	3,745	424,083	942	2,753,764	20,914	3,083,927	17,8
urkey	32,182	7,809	27,414	7,645	527,796	10,793	450,918	28,3
nited States	21,629,739	8,854,804	25,019,858	11,170,804	252,711,364	109,015,014	316,254,887	107,552,8
Alaska	13,700	22,735	25	21,171	236,396	432,858	154,150	336,7
.S. of Colombia	3,605	3,073	46,254	1,772 11,291	96,582	35,597	96,299 232,289	183,1
Iruguay		3,269	$ \begin{array}{c} 14,803 \\ 2,571 \end{array} $	2,363	6,194 67,505	76,750 27,526	232,289 98,113	180,1
enezuela ther foreign countries	1,832	3,209 2,176	2,571 1,076	2,303	77,714	27,526 76,477	45.344	59,5
Totals, foreign countries	25,547.405	10,457,500	30,069,143	13,402,568	294,879,749	130,718,417	363,539,825	129,969,5
	35,588,113	17,357,164	42,593,745	21.861,154	412,069,633	275,306,719	487,453,872	288,200,8
Grand Totals		15,277		54,899		376,352		654,701

DOMINION GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS Statement of the Balance at Credit of Depositors on April 1st, 1912.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT (MARCH 1912).

17,613.63

44,834,641.83

CR.

cts.

43,563,764.33

44,834,641,83

DR. \$ cts. WITHDRAWALS during the month..... 1,270,877.50 BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 29th Feb. 1912 42,769,594.34 DEPOSITS in the Post Office Sav-ings Bank during month...... 862,563.40 TRANSFERS from Dominion Gov-ernment Savings Bank during month :--PRINCIPAL.... INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer... TRANSFERS from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada..... 16,861.85 INTEREST accrued on Depositors accounts and made principal on 31st March 1,168,008,61 BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' ac-counts on 31st Mar. 1912. INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts during month.....

BANK	Deposits 1st April, 1911 to 31st March 1912	Total Deposits	Withdraw- als 1st Apr. 1911 to 31st March 1912	Balance on 1st April 1912.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Manitoba : Winnipeg	163,600.00	986,407.91	257,793.69	728,614.25
British Columbia :- Victoria	488,580,62	1,693,809.65	517,284.98	1,176,524.67
Prince Edward Island : Charlottetown	332,874.10	2,570,878.85	339,888.08	2,170,990.77
New Brunswick : Newcastle St. John	26,580.00 927,501.04	338,018.94 6,671,99€.75	32,018.39 926,708,24	
Nova Scotia : Acadia Mines Amherst Arichat Barrington Guysboro'. Halifax. Kentville Lunenberg Pictou. Port Hood Shelburne. Sherbrooke Wallace.	10,391.06	$\begin{array}{c} 43,233,17\\ 473,(75,83\\ 156,522,74\\ 176,648,19\\ 142,583,11\\ 2,843,289,23\\ 314,169,19\\ 502,332,94\\ 251,985,42\\ 137,436,14\\ 249,127,16\\ 106,235,05\\ 147,549,11\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8,585,49\\ 78,94350\\ 20,438,11\\ 22,679,24\\ 18,403,99\\ 423,983,16\\ 49,014,40\\ 54,727,40\\ 54,727,40\\ *254,985,42\\ 19,515,83\\ 30,418,84\\ 10,350,45\\ 21,549,47\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 394,794,33\\ 136,084,63\\ 153,868,95\\ 124,179,12\\ 2,419,300,07\\ 265,154,79\\ 447,605,54\\ 117,92C,31\\ 218,708,32\\ 89,884,60\end{array}$
Totals *223,831.24 of above, transferr- ed to Post Office Savings Bank		17,802.861,41	3,147,297.68	14,655,563.73

Volume 48.

MONETARY TIMES BOOK DEPARTMENT Manual of Canadian Banking Practice. By H. M. P. Eckardt

Capital Investments in Canada. By Fred. W. Field. These two useful volumes for \$5.00

STOCKS AND BONDS-CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2041

				t.d			TO	RON	TO					MO	NTR	EAL		
Issue	Due	Par Value	Bonds (Continued)	Dividend per cent.	Ma	ice y 18 11	Ma	ice y 9 12	Ma	ice y 15 12	Sales Week ended M'y16	Pr May	ice y 18 11	Ma	ice ty 9 12	Ma	ice y 16 12	Sales Week ended M'y16
750 3,500 3,000	1936 1936		Ogilvie Milling B Ontario Loan Penmans. Porto Rico		 913 90		 91	1017 92	 91	i013 93	1500 15500			 91	···· 911	 891	 89 95	5000 7060
£1,000 471 2,500	1939	1000	Price Bros. Ltd. Quebec Rly. L. H. & P. Rich. & Ont. Nav Rio, de Janeiro	55555	84	 i6i	80 1031		80 1031		17000	84ª	···· ···· ···· ···· ····		73 	72 	71	7000 5000
6,000	1929	500	Rio. 2nd Mtg. Sao Paulo. Sherwin Williams Spanish River. St. John Rly	5		1001	 100	1003		1003	3000			100 <u>1</u> 97 <u>1</u>	971	1604	100 97 ¹ / ₄	8000 8000
7,500 600 600	1928 1931	100	Steel of Can. Tor. York Rad'l. West India Elect Windsor Hotel. Winnipeg Elect. Rly.	6 5 5 4								101			85	100½ 105½	85	3400

Receipts and Shipments of Grain at Eastern Transfer Elevators for Seven Months ended March 31, 1912, with Comparisons for 1911.

	RECEIPT	'S 1911-12				SHIPMENTS 1911-12									
T	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	Total	September, 1911	(Rail	Wheat 1,527,270	Oats 2,027,446	Barley 45,396	Flax 53,346	Total 3,653,508			
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush. 48,923	Bush. 18,387	Bush. 4,965,521	October, 1911	Lake Rail Lake	2,119,947 1,156,035 2,929,762	515,449 1,425,905 475,210	65,923 91,678	1,000	2,635,396 2,648,863 3,496,650			
September, 1911	3,122,734 5,066,105	1,775,477 1,252,854	204,068	27,541		November, 1911	{Rail Lake. Rail	2,443,160 4,222,019 3,638,501	1,715,740 589,310 2,509,224	91,608 120,326 283,831	$\begin{array}{r} 79,236 \\ 35,597 \\ 147,785 \end{array}$	4,329,744 4,967,252 6,579,341			
November, 1911	8,566,958	3,568,279	365,044	99,336	12,599,617	December, 1911 January, 1912	} Lake . ∫ Rail	1,931,742 1,179,965	96,891 514,995	$ 28,480 \\ 48,033 $		2,057,113			
December. 1911	6,473,344	1,755,505 228,769	383,919 4,413	136,740 2,134	8,749,508 2,021,814	February, 1912	Lake . Rail Lake .	1,709,446 1,055,679 1,437,957	$114,005 \\ 500,400 \\ 9,664$	41,429		1,850,921 1,577,915 1,489,050			
January, 1912 February, 1912	1,786,498 1,781,926	63,148	7,554	896		March, 1912	Rail Lake.	1,283.471 1,477,480	$415,167 \\ 30,135$	77,886 28,659	3,030	1,779.554 1,636,274			
March, 1912	1,805,273	244,926	59,648		2,109,847	Total, seven months	{Rail	12,284,081	9,108,927	634,513		22,311,918			
Total, seven months	28,602,838	8,888,958	1,073,569	285,034	38,850,399			$\frac{15,928,353}{12,790,020}$		338,042 361,804		$\frac{18,132,656}{19,205,371}$ $\frac{19,205,371}{17,710,448}$			
Same period, 1911	29,628,519	5,799,592	605,968	266,004	36,300,083	Same period, 1911	Lake .	15,989,075		383,920	10,443	17,710,448			

Wheat and Oats in Store at Terminals and Eastern Transfer Elevators for the Week ended April 26, 1912.

Wheat-Grades	Terminals	Eastern Transfers	Totals	Oats-Grades	Terminals	Eastern Transfers	Totals
No. 1 Hard No. 1 Northern No. 2 " No. 3 " No. 4 " No. 5 " No. 6 "	1,651,779	Bushels 97,158 71,570 98,310 128,446 17,286 41,899 164,945	Bushels 1,751 616,372 1,843,885 2,204,975 2,846,363 1,663,665 41,899 7,718,386	No. 1, C.W No. 2 " No. 3 " Extra 1, Feed. No. 1, Feed. No. 2, Feed. Other.	Bushels 35,590 870,587 350,692 950,010 713,055 228,982 596,379	Bushels 4,470 88,578 170,556 47,854 4,134 14,352	Bushels 40,360 959,165 350,692 1,120,560 790,909 233,116 610,731
Totals, Wheat	16,323,082	620,214	16,943,296	Totals, Oats	3,775,295	330,238	4,105,533

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following are the figures for the Canadian Clearing Houses for the weeks of May 18th, 1911; May 9th and May 16th, 1912, with percentage change:—

10th, 1912, with	In percentag	e change		
	May 18, '11.	May 9, '12.	May 16, '12.	Ch'g %
Montreal	\$46,764,171	\$56,404,041	\$57,520,897	+ 23.0
Toronto	36,091,626	46,366,401	49,103,309	+ 36.5
Winnipeg	23,028,418	30,076,054	29,925,066	+ 29.9
Vancouver	10,222,265	13,188,819	12,192,531	+ 19.2
Ottawa	4,191,293	6,621,203	5,456,376	+ 30.1
Calgary	3,806,946	5,760,280	5,590,950	+ 46.8
Ouebec	2,724,411	3,298,497	2,481,569	- 8.8
Victoria	2,704,240	3,337,052	3,612,457	+ 33.2
Hamilton	2,527,066	3,274,747	3,258,777	+ 28.9
Halifax	1,747,441	1,908,105	1,887,857	+ 8.0
St. John	1,842,226	1,796,601	1,717,657	— 6.I
Edmonton	1,907,911	3,876,293	4,279,473	+124.3
London	1,525,723	1,930,568	1,572,920	+ 3.0
Regina	1,441,416	2,029,522	2,153,508	+ 49.4
Brandon	498,395	647,318	779,020	+ 56.2
Lethbridge .	499,739	693,950	630,546	+ 20.6
Saskatoon .	1,201,219	2,564,879	2,561,360	+112.4
Brantford	459,270	581,130	618,423	+ 34.6
Moose Jaw .	706,260	1,303,502	1,116,107	+ 57.9
Total\$ Fort William.	143,890,036	\$185,658,962 1,271,717	\$186,458,803 937,947	+ 29.0

North Vancouver's first publicity commissioner is Mr. W. Lawler, who has been assistant secretary of the Vancouver Progress Club.

FOREIGN EXCHANCE.

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

	Between Banks.	
B	uyers. Sellers.	Counter.
N. Y. fundsPa	r Par	1/8 to 1/4
Mont. fundsPa	r Par	1/8 to 1/4
Sterling-		
60 days' sight8	15-16 8 31-32	9¼ to 03%
do demand $\dots 9\frac{1}{2}$		934 to 978
Cable trans9	19-32 95%	9% to 10
New York—	Actua	l. Posted.
Sterling, 60 days' sight .		4.85
do demand	4.86.75	4.88
Call money in Toronto	$5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
Bank of England rate	, 3 per cent.	
Open market discount		hort bills, 27/8
per cent.		

The name of the Canada Bond Corporation, Limited, has been changed to Canada Industrial Bond Corporation, Limit-

ed. The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company republishes in pamphlet form an interesting resumé of its progress, "The Story of Scotia," from the Canadian Gazette in London. Arrangements have been completed for the organization of the Quebec Bond Company. Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., is president, and Mr. E. H. Taylor, formerly head salesman of the Investment Trust Company, is manager. The Quebec Bond Company will be closely associated with the Quebec Savings and Trust Company.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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

WANTED.—A strong Board Company requires the services of a thoroughly competent and experienced Fire Insurance Inspector. Liberal salary and excellent opportunities for advancement will be given to suitable man. Applications will be received in strict confidence. Apply Box 17 Monetary Times.

WANTED.—For the City of Calgary, a fully qualified fire insurance man (tariff) to take charge of Insurance Department. Salary and Commission. Apply in own handwriting, giving experience and references, to Box 27, The Monetary Times, Toronto.

FIRE INSURANCE INSPECTOR seeks position with a good reliable board company, for the Ontario Field, with headquarters at Toronto. Can furnish best of references. Apply to Box 33, The Monetary Times, Toronto.

FIRE AGENCY WANTED

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

DIVIDENDS AND NOTICES

(Continued from Page 2036).

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 101.

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

31st of May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

G. H. BALFOUR,

General Manager.

Quebec, April 22nd, 1912.

DEBENTURES AWARDED.

Swift Current Rural Municipality, Sask.—\$21,000 6 per cent. 20 years, to Messrs. Nay and James Regina.

Kellress Municipality, Sask.—\$8,000 5¼ per cent. 20 years, to Messrs. Nay and James, Regina.

New Vegreville S.D., Alta.—\$18,000 5 per cent. 20 years, to Messrs. Nay and James, Regina.

Scott, Sask.—\$45,000 5½ per cent. 30 years, and \$6,000 6 per cent. 10 years, to Messrs. Nay and James, Regina.

Berlin, Ont.—\$2,800 5 per cent. 10 years, to the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Port Stanley, Ont.—\$25,000 5 per cent. 30 instalment, to Messrs. W. A. MacKenzie and Company, Toronto.

Midland, Ont.—\$13,000 5 per cent. 20 instalments, guaranteed by the County of Simcoe, to Ontario Securities Company, Toronto.

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

MAN with five years' banking experience desires engagement with firm of bond dealers at very reasonable salary to learn the business. Address Box 35, The Monetary Times, Toronto.

WANTED.—Experienced man as Manager for an Accident Insurance Company. Must have good executive ability. Salary \$2,500 to start. Send copies of testimonials to the Standard Trust & Industrial Company, Limited, 433 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED.—Agency for Fire Insurance Companies for Edmonton City or for Province of Alberta. We have a wellestablished connection in the financial and brokerage business and can write a large business. All correspondence will be treated as confidential. Reference, Union Bank. Hegler-Sutcliffe Company, Limited, Rooms 5-6-7 Orpheum Arcade, Edmonton, Alberta.

ADVERTISINC MAN with five years' Canadian daily newspaper experience, desires an opportunity to connect with enterprising financial or trade publication. Competent solicitor; business office correspondence, follow-up, etc.; thoroughly conversant with preparation of copy. Present agreement expires May 31. Western representation acceptable. Box 291, The Monetary Times, 820 Union Bank, Winnipeg.

CRAND TRUNK EQUIPMENT BONDS.

An agreement has been made by the Grand Trunk Railway with Messrs. Blair and Company, and the Bankers' Trust, New York, regarding an issue of bonds to the extent of \$4,-483,675, dated first of May, 1912, being the cost of 5,000 cars to be divided between the Grand Trunk Railway and the Grand Trunk Western Railway. The amount to be paid, \$543,675 cash and the balance 5 per cent. each 6 months for ten years.

CREDITS AND CREDIT CO-OPERATION.

"Credits and Credit Co-operation" was the subject on which Mr. John J. Dolphin addressed the Canadian Credit Men's Association at Toronto. In an extensive review of the formation and work of similar associations in the United States he gave statistics showing the steady reduction in commercial losses since the National Credit Men's Association began its work. In 1896, when the first great convention of credit men met, the percentage of failures was 1.40 of those in business. In rout the percentage had been reduced to .77.

credit men met, the percentage of failures was 1.40 of those in business. In 1911 the percentage had been reduced to .77. "Banks," said he, "were adopting similar methods of protection, and it was a time when it was realized that we lived for everybody and not for ourselves alone."

A branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been opened at Maisonneuve, Montreal, under the management of Mr. G. L. Doak.

Rossland board of trade has elected the following officers :--President, Mr. J. S. Deschamps; vice-president, Mr. Wm. G. Ternan; secretary, Mr. A. B. Mackenzie.

Dauphin, Manitoba, is making an issue of \$30,000 5 per cent. debentures for the purposes of building bridges. The assessed valuation of taxable property in the municipality is \$1,364,940, which is about 42 per cent. of actual value. The estimated actual value of real property taxable is \$3,525,562; personal, \$9,150; total, \$3,264,712. The present population is 4,048. The population five years ago was 3,067. The municipality has no debenture debt of any kind other than the present issue, for which tenders will be received by the secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. A. Gorby, up to May 28th, 1912.

CANADIAN ISSUES IN LONDON.

Several Offerings - Low Interest Bearing Debentures Unattractive-Public Demand is for Higher yield.

Canada needs much capital and the demands on the British investor are many and varied. But it is evident that low yielding debenture securities no longer attract the at-tention of the large corporations. The general public only require the higher yielding offerings. Among recent offer-ings are the following. ings are the following :-

The Robert Simpson Company's public issue of bonds and preferred shares, amounting to four and a half million dollars has been made in London through the London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. The issue was of equal amounts of five per cent. 40-year first mortgage bonds, and six per cent. preference shares. There had already been \$500,000 in preference shares issued, as well as \$2,700,000 in common stock. The flotation will increase the paid-up capital to about five and a half million dollars. The total authorized capital is \$15,000,000.

Besides paying all liabilities of every kind, the new bond and stock issue will furnish the company with working capital for its expanding business. The bonds are redeemable at 105, and a cumulative sinking fund takes care of the whole issue before maturity.

Various Offerings.

The offering of St. John and Quebec Railway, £873,285 sterling, first mortgage four per cent. debentures, uncon-ditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the government of New Brunswick was issued by the Bank of Montreal at 98%.

The Amalgamated Land and Mortgage Company of Winnipeg made an issue of £100,000, seven per cent. cumulative preference shares of \$5 each at par. The total capital is \$5,000,000, the object is to acquire and amalgamate the following companies: The Royal Land Company, Manitoba Investments Limited, Sovereign Investment Corporation, Transcontinental Realty Company, and the Travellers Investments Limited.

Amsterdam as well as British capital is involved in an issue of the British Columbia Telephone Company, £400,-000 sterling $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. first mortgage debentures at 105 and 5,000 six per cent. cumulative preference shares at \$100. This issue was over-subscribed.

Application has been made to list C.P.R. certificates of subscription for \$18,000,000 additional ordinary capital stock, and £1,000,000 sterling additional four per cent. perpetual consolidated debentures.

Steel and Canadian Northern Bonds.

Banking arrangements for the issue of \$13,000,000 Algoma Steel bonds are being conducted in London. At recent meeting of the directors the combination of the var-ious steel plants under the above title was completed. The capital is \$30,000,000, with the same amount of bonds authorized.

Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell & Company, of London, purchased about \$7,500,000 Canadian Northern Railway terminal bonds at a price reported as about par, the proceeds to be used for the improvements in and around Montreal, in cluding the construction of a tunnel under Mount Royal.

Columbia Valley Orchards, Limited, offer for subscrip-tion $\pounds_160,000$ 6 per cent. first mortgage ten-year sinking fund debentures at 971/2 guaranteed by the Dominion Trust Company.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS EMPOWERED TO BORROW MONEY.

The following school districts have been authorized to borrow money. The particulars are given in order, name and number of school district, amount required and name of secretary-treasurer.

Alberta.

- Lawrence, No. 2,468, \$2,000. G. Dafoe, Ensleigh. Bruno, No. 2,403, \$1,500. W. H. Roy, Innisfree. North Raven, No. 2,226, \$200. A. O. Cole, Raven. Stimson, No. 2,615, \$1,500. H. Lott, Clemens. Clansman, No. 2,626, \$900. J. Shurmer, Cairns. High River, No. 1,44, \$22,000. N. Young, High River. Belvedere, No. 1,442, \$800. M. J. Emslie, Belvedere. Bashaw, No. 2,571, \$5,000. J. A. Windsor, Bashaw. Princeton, No. 2,662, \$1,500. R. C. Watts, Dowling Lake. Glenada, No. 2,654, \$1,500. K. S. Hoover, Alsask, Sask. Corners, No. 2,579, \$1,500. E. J. Bell, Cravath Corners. New Vegreville, No. 1,480, \$18,000. N. McIntyre, Veg-. reville.

SOME BOND ISSUES.

Railway Companies Offerings-Montreal Tunnel Company-Cotton Corporation.

The stockholders of the Canada Southern Railway at the annual meeting of the company at St. Thomas, on June 5th, will be asked to approve the action of the directors in authorizing a mortgage to secure \$40,000,000 five per cent. bonds under provision of the 1908 lease, guaranteed by the Michigan Central Railroad. Of this amount \$22,500,000 will be used to refund the first and second mortgage bonds maturing January 1st, 1913, and March 1st, 1913. Michiga holders have already approved this financing. Michigan Central stock-

The Canada Southern owns and maintains 380 miles of road extending from Windsor to Suspension Bridge, Niagara, to Fort Erie and several smaller lines. It owns all the stocks and bonds of the Canada Southern Bridge Company and the St. Clair and Western Railroad, and all the stock and \$1,500,ooo bonds of the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit. In all it controls 457 miles of road. The Michigan Central leased the Canada Southern for 999 years from January 1st, 1904, as-suming all its obligations and agreeing to pay 2½ per cent. dividends on its \$15,000,000 capital stock until 1910, and 3 per cent. thereafter. It is one of the Vanderbilt roads.

Ceorgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company.

A special meeting of the Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company has been called for Thursday, June 13th, im Montreal, to consider a new bond issue to assist in construccompletion and equipment of the railway from Victoria tion, Harbor to Bethany, on the Ontario and Quebec Railway.

Representatives of St. Thomas, Aylmer, Yarmouth, and Malahide, at a meeting recently, agreed to guarantee the bonds of the London & Lake Erie Transportation Company for the extension of the road from St. Thomas to Aylmer to the extent of \$10,000 a mile, a first mortgage to be given as security. The company asked for \$20,000. If the offer is ac-cepted the proportion that each municipality is to assume will be decided.

Montreal Terminal Company.

Mr. L. T. Marechal, K.C., counsel for the Montreal Terminal Company, backed by a large delegation from Mont-Terminal Company, backed by a large delegation from Mont-real and counties to the south, recently appeared before Premier Borden, Hon. F. D. Monk, and Hon. C. J. Doherty, and asked that the Government guarantee the bonds of the company up to \$15,000,000 for 50 years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The plea made was that the Grand Trunk bridge now had all the traffic it can handle and that a quicker and hence means of computing between the two sides of the cheaper means of communication between the two sides of the cheaper means of communication between the of the southern river is necessary, not only in the interest of the southern between the southern between the southern becounties and of Montreal, but of all Canada. Montreal be-ing "the commercial heart of Canada," etc., Right Hon. R. L. Borden promised to consider the request.

Million and Half Offering.

A \$1,500,000 bond issue of a new corporation to be known as the St. Maurice Valley Mills, Limited, will soon be placed on the market. The company intends to build cotton mills adjoining the Wabasso mills on the St. Maurice River, and has behind it practically the same men as are behind the The bonds are 40-year 6 per cent. gold, Wabasso Cottons. and will be offered at 96 and accrued interest with a bonus of 50 per cent. common stock. The common stock is to be ex-changed for Wabasso stock share per share, if the latter company so desires.

Knudson, No. 2,323, \$300. C. R. Flanders, Bowling Lake. Sunnynook, No. 2,509, \$1,600. J. O. Robertson, Sunny-

nook.

Braes O'Benachie, No. 2,581, \$1,600. J. G. Monaghan. Mannville.

Jumbo Hill, No. 2,600, \$1,200. W. H. Lemley, Leighton.

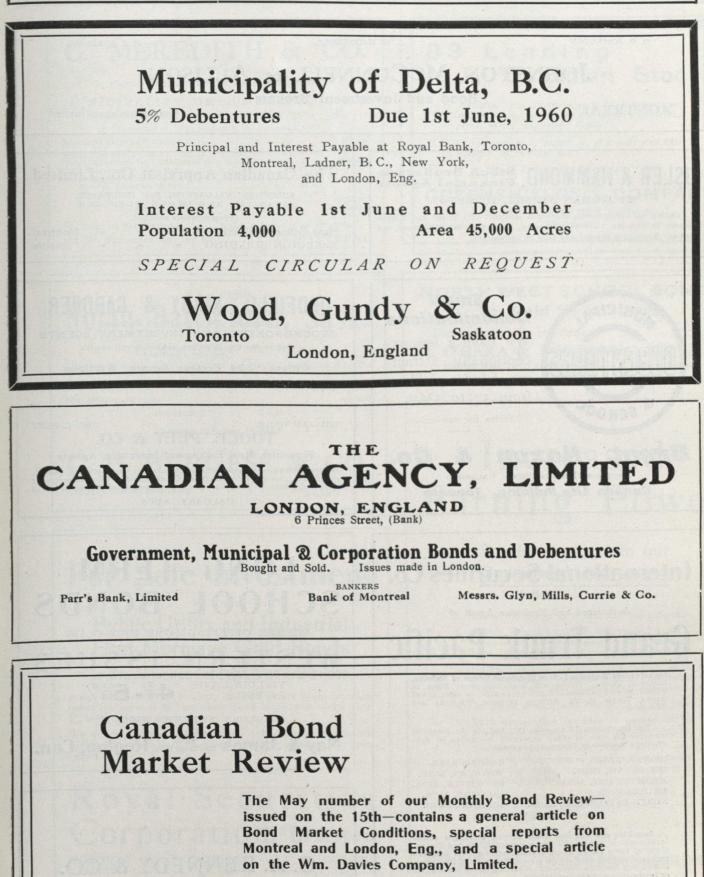
Morning Glory, No. 2,612, \$1,500. H. W. Currie, Drumheller.

Starke, No. 2,651, \$1,400. W. B. Hawley, Sounding Creek.

VANCOUVER COMPANY'S STOCK OFFERING.

The Canadian Financiers, Limited, is increasing its authorized capital to \$5,000,000. authorized capital to \$5,000,000. An issue of \$2,000,000 is being placed on the market immediately, the price being 135. The subscribed capital will then be \$1,250,000. The company has paid altogether in dividend and bonus 139 per cent. during the past five years. The Canadian Financiers, Limited, will probably absorb several other financial con-cerns in the near future.

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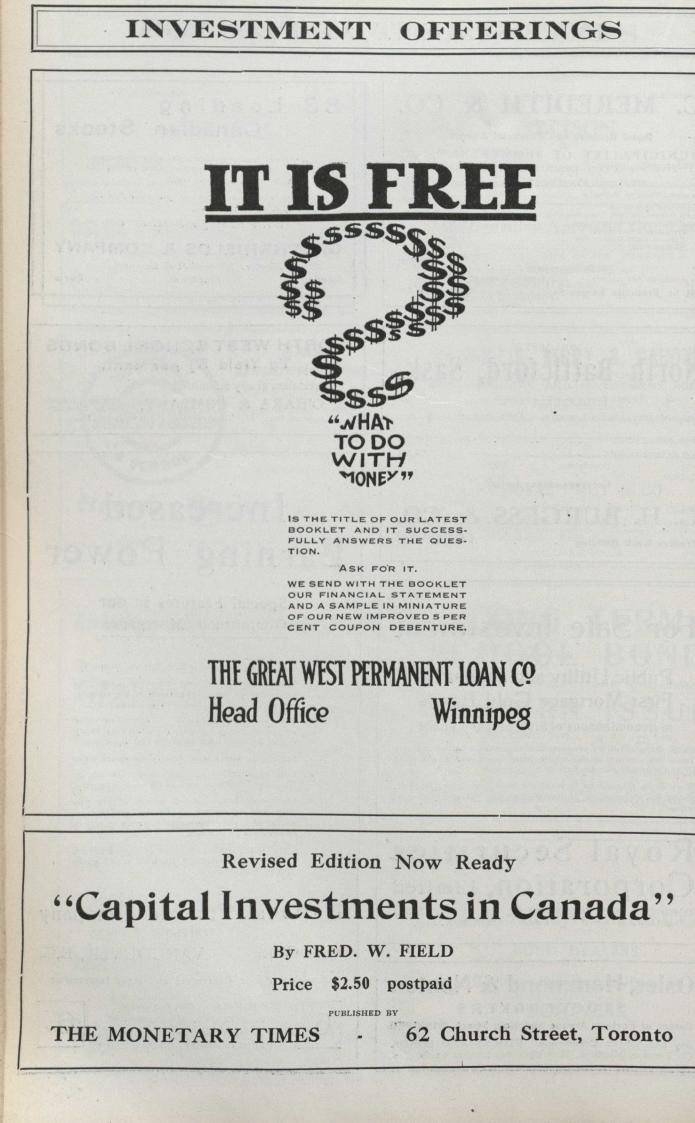


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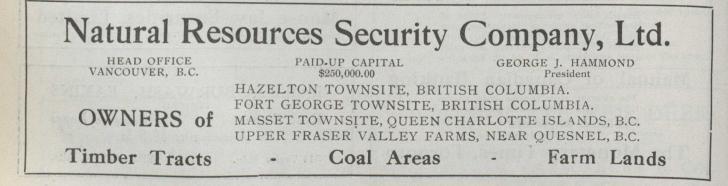
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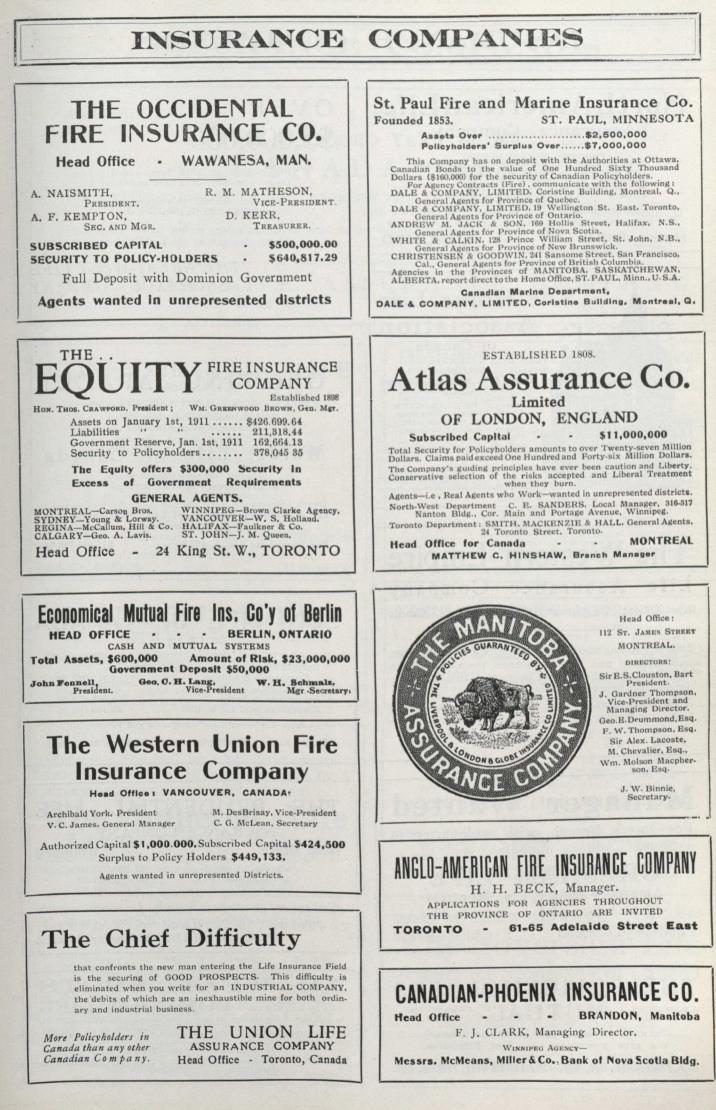
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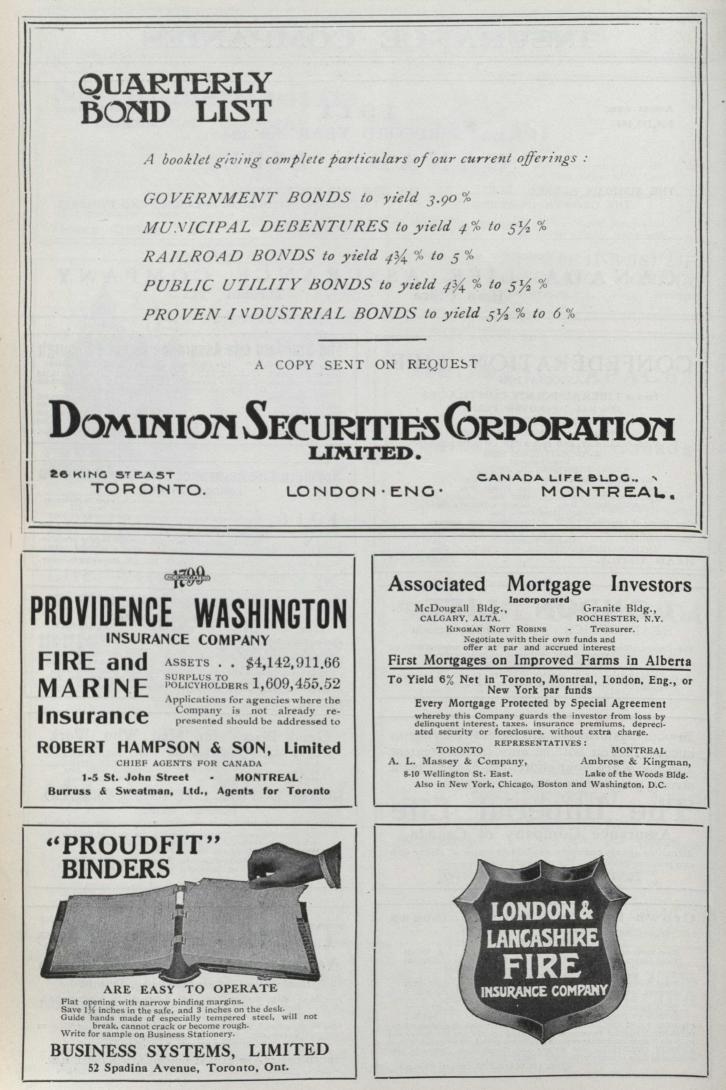
2062



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2064