

# Monetary Times

## Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle of Canada

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# Monetary Times

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Old as Confederation

JAS. J. SALMOND  
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Editor

A. E. JENNINGS  
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## March Bank Statement Reflects Business Activity

**CURRENT** Loans in Canada Increased \$30,000,000 During the Month—  
Demand and Notice Deposits Gained \$25,000,000—Circulation Has  
Expanded—Loans to Municipalities Were Higher, and Call Loans Were Less.

	March, 1916.	February, 1917.	March, 1917.	Year's inc. or dec.	Month's inc. or dec.
Deposits on demand	\$389,165,388	\$430,331,801	\$448,151,528	+ 15.1	+ 4.1
Deposits after notice	738,169,212	880,456,637	888,765,698	+ 20.3	+ 0.9
Current loans in Canada	770,139,526	813,302,717	843,054,466	+ 9.4	+ 3.6
Current loans elsewhere	52,705,827	86,944,450	83,551,225	+ 58.4	- 3.9
Loans to municipalities	38,649,462	26,121,324	29,877,911	- 22.7	+ 14.1
Call loans in Canada	81,747,512	78,786,535	76,478,708	- 6.4	- 2.9
Call loans elsewhere	141,889,989	162,344,556	161,616,735	+ 14.1	- 0.4
Circulation	114,804,604	138,257,295	148,265,140	+ 29.8	+ 7.2

THE above are the changes in the principal accounts of the chartered banks during March. They furnish an excellent index to business conditions in the Dominion. They show active preparation for commercial activities and production. Satisfactory increases are shown in both demand and after notice deposits. Current loans in Canada show expansion to the extent of over 3½ per cent. Call loans at home and elsewhere were smaller. Municipalities required 14 per cent. more bank accommodation than in February. Circulation was greater by \$10,000,000.

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

Loans.	Current in Canada.	Call in Canada.
1916—March	\$770,139,526	\$81,747,512
April	777,764,682	82,527,448
May	763,136,917	84,826,636
June	747,470,541	86,776,474
July	740,040,741	87,355,648
August	739,938,513	86,351,216
September	752,545,756	88,145,851
October	774,928,222	90,412,023
November	813,791,947	89,395,370
December	820,378,557	82,569,983
1917—January	806,479,147	79,737,064
February	813,302,717	78,686,535
March	843,054,466	76,478,708

In March, 1916, current loans stood at \$770,139,526. In the current return, they total \$843,054,466. Including the loans to municipalities the average amounts of current loans for the years 1901-1916 have been as follow:—

1901	\$283,387,175
1906	500,770,572
1911	728,462,091
1912	842,051,088
1913	891,489,259
1914	858,565,153
1915	809,727,206
1916 (three months)	847,774,279

Since October last call loans in Canada have shown a monthly shrinkage, the latest return showing the smallest total for the past six months.

The course of call loans abroad for the period beginning two months before the declaration of war is of interest and is shown in the following table:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
January	\$ 85,796,641	\$134,248,552	\$155,747,476	
February	89,890,982	139,138,651	162,344,556	
March	101,938,685	141,889,989	161,616,735	
April	121,522,971	147,146,443		
May	136,098,835	163,406,659		
June	\$137,120,167	124,604,875	182,757,015	
July	125,545,287	117,821,174	177,121,733	
August	96,495,473	120,607,677	171,380,353	
September	89,521,589	135,108,412	173,877,586	
October	81,201,671	120,681,624	189,346,216	
November	74,459,643	135,530,562	183,250,389	
December	85,012,964	137,157,869	173,878,134	

From February to March, 1916, call loans abroad increased \$2,000,000 but in the same period this year a decrease of about \$1,000,000 is shown.

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

	Current loans in Canada.	Current loans elsewhere.	Call loans in Canada.	Call loans elsewhere.
March.				
1913	\$890,513,446	\$38,277,672	\$70,731,030	\$109,227,927
1914	823,490,422	53,279,411	69,088,240	145,218,223
1915	769,138,883	41,745,737	68,245,261	101,938,685
1916	770,139,526	52,705,827	81,747,512	141,889,989
1917	843,054,466	83,551,225	76,478,708	161,616,735

In the five-year period March current and call loans in Canada are shown at the second highest point. Current loans elsewhere and call loans elsewhere are at their highest point for the period.

Canada's chartered banks have on deposit in Canada the sum of \$1,336,000,000. Domestic deposits for the past thirteen months are as follow:—

	On demand.	After notice.
1916—March	\$389,165,388	\$738,169,212
April	402,060,955	748,359,957
May	412,301,481	765,064,041
June	428,117,340	767,598,130
July	431,958,188	789,363,919

# Chartered Banks' Statement to the

NAME OF BANK	CAPITAL STOCK			Amount of rest or reserve fund	Rate per cent. of last dividend declared	Notes in circulation	Bal. due to Dom. Gov. after deducting advances for credits, pay-lists, etc.	Balances due to Provincial Governments	Deposits by the public, payable on demand in Canada	Deposits by the public payable after notice or on a fixed day in Canada	Deposits elsewhere than in Canada
	Capital Authorized	Capital Subscribed	Capital Paid Up								
1 Bank of Montreal.....	\$ 25,000,000	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 16,000,000	10	\$ 22,099,293	\$ 4,700,012	\$ 1,022,386	\$ 101,304,860	\$ 142,842,199	\$ 61,604,815
2 Bank of Nova Scotia.....	10,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	12,000,000	14	8,596,657	2,421,410	31,514	17,636,465	52,632,870	14,591,131
3 Bank of British North America.....	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	3,017,333	8	5,430,930	1,378,522	331,305	12,841,676	29,681,781	3,864,110
4 Bank of Toronto.....	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	11	5,035,965	1,097,543	134,007	17,996,396	36,114,171	.....
5 The Molsons Bank.....	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,800,000	11	5,137,693	1,132,987	232,998	9,252,303	33,759,106	.....
6 Banque Nationale.....	5,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,900,000	8	3,444,386	1,225,143	150,263	4,475,148	19,296,046	1,154,043
7 Merchants Bank of Canada.....	10,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	10	9,703,698	1,988,249	2,185,788	29,489,632	53,796,265	831,016
8 Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	700,000	7	1,130,978	1,099,339	198,912	2,378,568	10,827,054	.....
9 Union Bank of Canada.....	8,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,400,000	8	8,221,832	1,639,499	5,474,469	31,162,626	47,429,568	2,783,684
10 Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	25,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	13,500,000	10	19,788,227	14,267,972	3,717,081	76,761,886	113,779,776	27,509,547
11 Royal Bank of Canada.....	25,000,000	12,911,700	12,911,700	13,471,700	12	21,427,983	3,849,989	1,043,772	52,073,893	112,176,162	57,067,142
12 Dominion Bank.....	10,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	12	6,496,607	2,551,734	137,417	19,271,191	50,236,930	847,874
13 Bank of Hamilton.....	5,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,300,000	12	4,019,556	1,490,961	431,738	13,260,223	30,651,036	.....
14 Standard Bank of Canada.....	5,000,000	3,445,400	3,367,225	4,367,225	13	4,955,268	1,168,570	252,327	13,533,124	32,961,688	.....
15 Banque d'Hochelega.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,700,000	9	4,538,297	570,517	64,396	7,179,148	23,416,632	.....
16 Bank of Ottawa.....	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,750,000	12	4,549,770	986,044	726,608	8,251,579	33,042,776	.....
17 Imperial Bank of Canada.....	10,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	12	7,900,474	1,544,418	3,260,063	17,662,968	42,264,450	.....
18 Home Bank of Canada.....	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,946,730	300,000	5	1,941,580	1,950,000	1,344,615	3,777,499	7,867,171	.....
19 Northern Crown Bank.....	6,000,000	1,431,200	1,429,172	715,600	6	2,235,286	577,191	1,186,352	6,315,039	8,797,010	.....
20 Sterling Bank of Canada.....	3,000,000	1,266,600	1,212,042	300,000	6	1,268,130	226,975	317,105	2,374,951	6,281,680	.....
21 Weyburn Security Bank.....	1,000,000	632,200	379,320	150,000	5	342,530	67,554	8,248	1,152,353	911,327	.....
Total.....	183,866,666	112,053,766	111,612,855	113,371,858	.....	148,265,140	45,934,629	22,231,364	448,151,528	888,765,698	170,253,362

## ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Current Gold and Subsidiary Coin			Dominion Notes			Deposit with Minister of Finance for security of note circulation	Deposit in central gold reserves	Notes of other banks	Cheques on other banks	Loans to other bks. in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted	Deposits made with and bal. due from other banks in Canada	Due from banks and banking correspondents in the United King.	Due from bks. and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and U.K.
	In Canada	Elsewhere	Total	In Canada	Elsewhere	Total								
1 Bank of Montreal.....	\$ 17,046,461	\$ 1,140,785	\$ 18,187,246	\$ 39,617,623	\$ 7,302	\$ 39,624,925	\$ 790,000	\$ 6,500,000	\$ 1,598,196	\$ 10,406,468	\$ .....	\$ 6,676,855	\$ 16,070,997	\$ 16,070,997
2 Bank of Nova Scotia.....	4,582,083	1,942,411	6,524,494	7,498,024	7,431	7,505,456	363,496	2,750,000	1,443,469	3,798,849	.....	2,308	2,711,199	2,072,803
3 Bank of Brit. North America.....	1,249,723	223,058	1,472,781	3,111,551	89	3,111,640	1,385,694	600,000	354,057	2,022,358	.....	5,196	220,617	1,856,627
4 Bank of Toronto.....	939,117	.....	939,117	6,633,203	.....	6,633,203	254,634	1,000,000	436,817	1,827,888	.....	3,176	30,491	311,421
5 The Molsons Bank.....	546,230	.....	546,230	3,034,773	.....	3,034,773	200,000	.....	391,247	1,824,174	.....	13,632	2,501	1,104,619
6 Banque Nationale.....	243,804	1,244	245,048	1,530,697	.....	1,530,697	100,000	1,200,000	365,015	939,656	.....	5,453	86,608	601,295
7 Merchants Bank of Canada.....	3,747,131	1,001,441	4,748,573	5,580,166	.....	5,580,166	375,000	3,000,000	789,093	3,892,633	.....	3,576	49,053	2,335,686
8 Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	84,006	.....	84,006	161,274	.....	161,274	63,300	.....	337,982	1,006,427	.....	1,321,999	10,856	65,401
9 Union Bank of Canada.....	1,010,126	448,053	1,458,179	8,624,859	.....	8,624,859	260,000	3,200,000	574,648	1,886,739	.....	63,022	490	868,125
10 Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	6,286,521	10,423,467	16,709,988	15,120,368	10,254	15,130,612	806,984	3,000,000	2,342,469	6,583,246	.....	13,477	1,186,242	7,037,469
11 Royal Bank of Canada.....	2,829,723	10,677,869	13,507,592	15,654,484	2,832	15,657,316	700,340	7,900,000	5,194,122	9,762,366	.....	4	953,628	10,967,516
12 Dominion Bank.....	1,933,723	137	1,933,860	6,768,333	.....	6,768,333	265,850	500,000	829,510	3,228,775	.....	10,112	152,470	2,020,478
13 Bank of Hamilton.....	862,384	.....	862,384	2,723,937	.....	2,723,937	157,000	1,000,000	402,240	1,586,839	.....	663,742	42,427	644,187
14 Standard Bank of Canada.....	1,268,822	.....	1,268,822	3,378,383	.....	3,378,383	150,000	1,700,000	345,316	2,496,381	.....	.....	49,674	414,007
15 Banque d'Hochelega.....	387,020	.....	387,020	2,565,806	.....	2,565,806	171,467	800,000	595,107	1,142,512	.....	1,573,186	46,540	778,318
16 Bank of Ottawa.....	1,010,345	250,000	1,260,345	2,407,064	.....	2,407,064	212,180	500,000	378,905	1,615,750	.....	661,942	203,576	957,259
17 Imperial Bank of Canada.....	1,612,884	.....	1,612,884	9,685,618	.....	9,685,618	346,008	750,000	726,538	2,237,411	.....	384,432	2,608,340	2,538,668
18 Home Bank of Canada.....	118,966	.....	118,966	1,068,392	.....	1,068,392	92,288	.....	153,445	518,725	.....	109,491	21,926	80,022
19 Northern Crown Bank.....	199,549	.....	199,549	1,121,711	.....	1,121,711	100,500	800,000	152,449	1,210,424	.....	359,661	81,112	178,910
20 Sterling Bank of Canada.....	53,103	.....	53,103	932,897	.....	932,897	58,607	.....	107,101	349,413	.....	5,879	33,301	352,412
21 Weyburn Security Bank.....	15,243	.....	15,243	154,515	.....	154,515	15,200	.....	21,021	15,900	.....	197,351	.....	103,738
Total.....	46,026,964	26,108,465	72,135,431	137,373,668	27,908	137,401,577	6,868,528	35,200,000	17,538,747	58,422,988	.....	5,397,639	15,167,906	51,359,958

Of the deposit in Central Gold Reserves \$12,310,000 is in gold coin; the balance is in Dominion Notes.

	On demand.	After notice.
August .....	\$443,317,275	\$806,774,687
September .....	454,148,049	816,374,171
October .....	489,230,234	814,297,404
November .....	459,277,454	836,593,269
December .....	458,208,417	845,006,717
1917-January .....	427,308,526	864,163,344
February .....	430,331,801	880,456,637
March .....	448,151,528	888,765,698

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

March.	On demand.	After notice.	Total.
1913 .....	\$357,756,659	\$630,434,708	\$988,191,367
1914 .....	345,590,642	646,143,604	991,734,246
1915 .....	339,514,286	676,875,790	1,016,390,076
1916 .....	389,165,388	738,169,212	1,127,334,600
1917 .....	448,151,528	888,765,698	1,336,917,226

Demand deposits increased by about \$18,000,000 and after notice deposits by \$8,000,000, despite the fact that the 10 per cent. deposit on the third domestic war loan, requiring \$15,000,000, was withdrawn from the banks.

In the April bank return, a decrease is likely to be shown in these figures as the minimum requirement for the 30 per cent. payment on the third Canadian war loan is \$45,000,000.

# Dominion Government---March, 1917

## LIABILITIES

Loans from other banks in Canada secured, including bills re-discounted	Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada	Due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom	Due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada or the U.K.	Bills payable	Acceptances under letters of credit	Liabilities not included under foregoing heads	Balances due to the Imperial Government	Total Liabilities	Aggregate amount of loans to directors, and firms of which they are partners	Average amount of current gold and subsidiary coin held during the month	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during the month	Greatest amount of notes in circulation at any time during the month
\$ 3,498,858	\$ 3,498,858	\$ 102,429	\$ 1,109,009	\$ 675,865	\$ 2,000,919	\$ 502,414	\$	\$ 340,679,756	\$ 409,487	\$ 18,231,284	\$ 47,735,012	\$ 22,124,041
123,189	123,189	102,429	1,109,009	675,865	2,000,919	502,414		340,679,756	409,487	18,231,284	47,735,012	22,124,041
2,433	2,433	415,982	935,946	1,607,936	1,205,354	228,963		98,055,497	625,005	8,682,389	8,682,389	9,212,607
85,848	85,848	305,909	305,909	305,909	404,158	1,230,297		58,926,272	4,623	2,060,891	3,599,433	5,439,365
138,274	138,274	277,030	299,952	299,952	1,288,610	1,435		61,175,435	189,954	935,495	7,044,328	5,220,900
		3,149	3,149	3,149	29,725	1,761		51,520,718	566,186	554,306	2,979,417	5,137,693
	551,427	19,846	1,026,726	1,300,000	349,004	3,757		31,077,905	642,136	245,366	1,846,137	3,444,186
	1,914		600,000			33,238		99,925,411	717,162	4,797,019	8,513,121	9,888,493
	274,899	49,145	739,543			13,958		16,270,004		84,929	158,424	1,245,853
	131,864	368,826	6,125,686	3,481,358	1,880,564	13,262		99,259,562	788,872	1,137,206	7,261,301	8,221,832
	717,213	189,863	8,672,610	696,752	926,472	20,002		267,826,054	969,238	13,399,000	15,115,000	20,039,268
	91,847	596	1,257,529	187,800	447,842	479,767		258,861,857	483,606	12,097,221	16,657,411	21,427,983
	4,119		1,084,260		156,232	52,159		82,007,139	575,099	1,919,000	6,621,000	6,496,607
	811,653	766,170	1,223		46,193	80,195		51,098,128	377,255	857,696	2,261,914	4,019,556
	2,888	81,209	430,894		4,811	57,346		54,502,185	80,195	1,272,421	3,784,250	4,983,848
	20,411	13,666	337,188		110,400			36,330,176	190,125	404,427	2,343,907	4,538,297
	329,010	1,506	658,553					47,990,204	302,605	1,290,986	2,534,206	4,551,400
	11,266		484,123					73,731,845	282,411	1,619,141	9,060,275	8,053,991
	6,501		2,734					17,376,256	161,316	120,120	3,625,355	1,997,100
	92,799		5,600					19,181,603	415,218	199,108	949,404	2,276,221
								10,564,887	264,058	53,328	912,316	1,272,065
								2,533,247	17,367	16,290	157,949	359,290
	6,896,413	2,286,268	24,508,764	7,949,711	10,954,633	2,696,563		1,778,894,141	8,061,918	67,859,781	148,842,549	149,950,596

## ASSETS

Dominion Government and Provincial Government securities	Can. municipal securities, and Brit., foreign and colonial public securities other than Can.	Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	Call and short loans in Canada on st'cks and debentures and bonds (not exceeding 30 days)	Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada (not exceeding 30 days)	Other current loans and discounts in Canada	Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada	Loans to the Government of Canada	Loans to Provincial Governments	Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts	Overdue debts	Real estate other than bank premises	Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank	Bank premises at not more than cost, less amounts (if any) written off	Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra	Other assets not included under the foregoing heads	Total Assets
\$ 15,578,130	\$ 28,059,110	\$ 16,188,806	\$ 111,190,542	\$ 84,641,089	\$ 5,622,818	\$ 765,870	\$ 8,730,468	\$ 528,344	\$ 3,477	\$ 116,890	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 2,000,919	\$ 92,232	\$ 377,373,391		
7,409,299	10,285,267	4,227,759	4,809,286	6,187,692	48,332,633	4,990,235	349,283	252,964	332,500	2,800	2,590,465	581,854	69,860	117,593,981		
4,300,000	8,579,388	125,088	2,200,286	3,336,330	25,606,549	7,694,310	1,662	1,965,462	499,258	33,792	13,006	2,312,121	1,205,354	69,192,420		
3,221,910	7,911,018	992,575	2,373,390	43,705,336	32,738,039	20,099,244	716,188	192,742				404,158		73,510,796		
4,070,221	5,854,581	1,056,111	4,278,433	32,738,039	20,099,244	250,000	704,653	75,756	122,346	5,827	2,288,004	1,288,610	330,330	60,960,094		
1,800,000	1,349,997	1,044,635	2,634,975	20,099,244	250,000		124,937	28,929	282,711	225,370	1,117,371	29,725	1,529,802	35,991,476		
3,936,259	10,992,928	3,795,326	5,221,481	59,165,316	279,424	493	1,145,758	154,141	285,948	101,849	4,801,977	349,004	55,408	114,969,196		
	2,433,453	1,322,311	3,318,042	6,861,788			283,537	105,208	133,118	20,399	308,585		180,004	18,017,695		
5,435,177	11,584,819	2,790,134	7,433,951	48,935,163	1,979,296	99,508	1,591,027	351,539	364,077	98,664	1,111,774	1,470,336	25,479	108,681,013		
16,871,991	23,079,602	6,362,036	13,477,279	139,114,882	17,236,843	1,605,817	2,970,090	206,852	1,124,716	419,398	5,171,332	1,880,564	113,716	298,184,497		
12,221,633	20,009,506	14,397,292	11,408,601	94,977,031	45,405,178	185,929	2,679,669	731,940	1,575,478		6,208,557	926,472	189,801	287,596,697		
5,662,050	8,458,468	3,600,436	4,087,174	50,869,456	39,316		352,306	146,251	23,325	17,484	5,489,289	447,842	272,842	95,645,257		
3,051,298	7,625,035	565,599	2,823,582	31,473,231		37,086	1,212,486	144,419	502,431	57,389	2,046,089	156,232	272,842	58,050,535		
3,051,349	5,355,343	298,656	2,767,945	39,007,173			654,430	322,560	19,567	1,185	1,236,242	52,159	86,874	62,656,013		
2,888,683	3,907,454	304,307	2,236,439	23,523,208			883,680	392,835	328,688	109,979	1,596,368	46,193	260,381	44,538,180		
7,792,327	9,839,611	654,241	2,289,069	24,444,284			1,315,483	517,494	195,205	38,137	1,788,202	4,811	103,562	57,179,457		
7,337,545	8,264,173	960,385	3,185,650	40,850,627		28,479	3,848,576	337,945	377,662	450,950	2,792,934	110,400	79,932	89,515,165		
825,925	1,214,450	612,952	1,381,497	12,449,293	32,713		111,974	60,212	55,387	70,336	787,660		32,682	19,748,345		
4,287,186	1,669,963	1,440,726	335,830	8,668,331		14,347	129,368	223,439	32,142	98,610	787,660		61,332	21,541,614		
845,390	2,113,109	662,316	215,798	6,099,412			69,770	17,760			278,546		114,870	12,309,692		
290,000	275,877	29,725		1,492,381	21,092		38,766	31,807	12,506	7,280	159,593		180,568	3,062,567		
110876373	178893152	61,431,416	76,478,708	161,616,735	843,054,466	83,551,225	2,739,191	29,877,911	5,322,395	5,805,016	1,855,553	49,967,852	10,954,633	4,000,519	2,025,918,081	

T. C. BOVILLE, Deputy Minister of Finance.

### FIRST ISSUE OF LIBERTY LOAN

The first issue of the "Liberty Loan of 1917" will be \$2,000,000,000. Subscriptions are now being received for this initial issue until June 15. The bonds will be on the market July 1st, which will be their date, and they will bear 3½ per cent. interest payable semi-annually on January 1st and July 1st. Maturities and denominations will be announced within a few days. The loan is to be made a popular one, and denominations will be low, probably like the Panama loan, as low as \$20.

Other details regarding this financing appear on page 38.

There are 15 military camps in Canada, comprising 330,000 acres.

### CANADA'S SURPLUS CHEESE FOR ARMIES

The Dominion government has appointed a commission consisting of J. A. Ruddick, of the department of agriculture, and James Alexander, of Montreal, to co-operate with James McGowen, a special commissioner of the Imperial board of trade, who has arrived at Ottawa to purchase Canada's surplus cheese supply for the use of the British and Canadian armies.

Increases in the following companies' capital stock have been authorized: Burlington Steel Company, Limited, with Ontario charter, from \$400,000 to \$650,000; Dome Lake Mining and Milling Company, Limited, with Ontario charter, from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000; Galloway Brothers, Limited, with Manitoba charter, from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

APRIL FIRE LOSSES

Canada's Four Months' Fire Waste was Nearly Half Million Less Than Same Period Last Year

The *Monetary Times'* estimate of Canada's fire loss during April amounted to \$1,317,714, as compared with March loss of \$2,050,650 and \$1,460,437 for the corresponding period of last year. The following is the estimate for the April losses:—

Fires exceeding \$10,000 .....	\$1,083,775
Small fires .....	62,064
Estimates for unreported fires .....	171,875
	\$1,317,714

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

Montreal, Que., Apr. 2 .....	Block .....	\$ 10,000
Gladstone, Man., Apr. 1 .....	Elevator .....	150,000
Belleville, Ont., Apr. 11 .....	Evaporating plant .....	183,775
C'town, P.E.I., Apr. 13 .....	Block .....	40,000
St. John, N.B., Apr. 15 .....	Block .....	70,000
Simcoe, Ont., Apr. 18 .....	Canning plant .....	225,000
Morinville, Alta., Apr. 19 .....	Colliery .....	30,000
Montreal, Que., Apr. 20 .....	Factory .....	125,000
Belleville, Ont., Apr. 22 .....	Hall .....	15,000
Vulcan, Alta., Apr. 22 .....	Elevator .....	120,000
Toronto, Ont., Apr. 24 .....	Machine shop .....	25,000
Sudbury, Ont., Apr. 25 .....	Mine plant and stores .....	10,000
Nicolet Falls, Que., Apr. 30 .....	Pulp mill .....	80,000

The *Monetary Times'* record of the first four months of the past four years shows the following monthly losses:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
January .....	\$2,796,312	\$1,249,886	\$1,649,217	\$1,918,660
February .....	2,920,749	1,019,556	3,275,600	2,009,953
March .....	2,660,666	1,631,696	1,406,501	2,050,650
April .....	1,916,235	1,463,747	1,460,437	1,317,714
	\$10,293,962	\$5,364,885	\$7,791,755	\$7,296,977

Among the reported causes were: Defective wiring 4, incendiary 2, lightning 2, playing with matches 2, overheated bearing 1, overheated motor 1, can of solution exploded 1, explosion of oil burning machine 1.

The structures damaged and destroyed included 20 residences, 8 stores, 8 factories, 8 barns and stables, 5 hotels, 4 blocks, 3 elevators, 2 churches, 1 boathouse, 1 hospital, 1 evaporating plant, 1 flour mill, 1 hall, 1 newspaper, 1 colliery, 1 cannery, 1 quarry plant, 1 machine shop, 1 school, 1 business section.

The following table, compiled by *The Monetary Times*, shows deaths caused by fire during the first four months of 1917, as compared with previous returns:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
January ...	27	27	27	14	26	3	10	21
February ..	15	12	11	21	18	11	23	19
March .....	20	18	24	22	27	23	23	20
April .....	37	20	15	11	22	14	6	15

The fires at which fatalities occurred were:—

Galt, Ont., Apr. 4 .....	Burning residence .....	4
Toronto, Ont., Apr. 5 .....	Burning hotel .....	4
Montreal, Que., Apr. 9 .....	Burning residence .....	3
Montreal, Que., Apr. 18 .....	Playing with matches .....	1
Embro, Ont., Apr. 22 .....	Set clothing alight .....	1
St. Genive De Bastican, Que., Apr. 27 .....	Burning building .....	1
Halifax, N.S., Apr. 28 .....	Set clothing alight .....	1

15

Mr. S. A. Gordon Barnes, Edmonton, has been appointed provincial manager for Alberta of the Mutual Life of New York.

Mr. G. A. Macpherson, who has been connected with the bond department of Messrs. A. E. Ames and Company, Toronto, for several years, has been admitted to partnership.

APRIL MUNICIPAL BOND SALES

Issues Totalling \$2,700,000 Were Marketed—Total is Below Average for the Month

The municipal bond sales in Canada for April, as compiled by *The Monetary Times*, amounted to \$1,182,944, compared with \$276,543 for March and \$1,979,852 for the corresponding period of last year.

Comparing the record of April, 1916, with that of the month just ended, the bond sales are as follow:—

	1917.	1916.
Canada .....	\$1,182,944	\$1,979,852
United States .....	1,563,200	2,158,306
	\$2,746,174	\$4,138,158

The municipal bond sales in Canada the first four months of the year, according to *The Monetary Times'* bond record, were as follow:—

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
January .....	\$1,337,500	\$1,953,137	\$1,784,947	\$1,909,441	\$1,969,256
February .....	1,038,806	5,995,336	3,047,011	1,419,909	458,874
March .....	335,492	5,123,176	2,572,357	2,027,741	229,013
April .....	3,693,857	2,847,953	8,603,094	1,979,852	1,182,974

Canadian municipal bonds sold in the United States during March, compared with sales of the first four months of 1914, 1915 and 1916, were as follow:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
January .....	\$ 340,000	\$3,183,215	\$2,285,000	\$2,285,000
February .....	\$50,000	6,471,000	899,506	485,725
March .....	18,000	6,543,947	595,000	95,000
April .....	25,000	7,100,825	2,158,306	1,563,200

The following are the details of sales in Canada:—

Ontario.

Massey .....	\$ 1,500	6	1927
Chapple .....	11,000	6	1932
Lincoln County .....	16,000	5	1927
Chatham .....	45,000	5½	1947
Peterboro .....	60,000	5	1936
Cochrane .....	10,000	-	....
York Twp. ....	23,950	5½	1927
Chatham .....	45,000	5½	1947
Chatham .....	26,000	5½	1927
Smith's Falls .....	21,379	5½	1937-47
	\$259,834		

Quebec.

Longueuil .....	\$100,000	5	1927
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Manitoba.

Greater Winnipeg Water District .....	\$750,000	.	....
School Districts .....	12,000	6	1937
	\$782,000		

Saskatchewan.

Schools, etc. ....	\$ 20,000	.	....
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British Columbia.

West Vancouver .....	\$ 10,000	5½	1937
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Alberta.

School Districts .....	\$ 11,140	.	....
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The following bonds were sold in the United States:—

Ontario.

Sault Ste. Marie .....	\$ 63,200	5½	1932-47
Toronto Harbor Commission .....	1,500,000	4½	1953
	\$1,563,200		

The Dominion has spent \$17,790,587 on the Hudson Bay Railway and Port Nelson terminals.

# Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle  
of Canada

Address: Corner Church and Court Streets, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.  
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G. W. Goodall, Western Manager.

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## THE RAILROAD REPORT

The commission's report on the Canadian transportation situation, presented in the House at Ottawa, on Wednesday, brings this matter into the front rank of our national problems, for prompt action. Whether or not the nation ultimately adopts the principle of nationalization of its railways, the entire subject should have the serious consideration of the people before any policy definitely receives a favorable decision. We have as part of our railroad system, a government road, a well-operated private road on a paying basis, a private road with a remunerative Eastern section and a Western section which it has disowned, and a private road of whose stock the government owns 40 per cent. Then there are the loans, bond guarantees, land grants and other considerations made by the government to the private roads. The nation and some of our railroad men have waded, waistdeep, without any great foresight, into the stream. What is the best way to reach the other shore?

The commission's report suggests solutions which have been previously in mind. Two of the commissioners tabulate strong arguments for the nationalization of the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Canadian Northern, to be operated with the government railways, leaving the Canadian Pacific Railway as a private road competing with the nationalized system. One of the commissioners, in a minority report, opposes public ownership and proposes that the Grand Trunk should operate its own and the Canadian Northern's eastern lines, that the Canadian Northern should operate its own and the Grand Trunk Pacific's western lines, that the Canadian Pacific should remain as it is, and that the government railways operate their connections or procure

their operation by private companies. Whatever decision is made by the people it would be serious at this juncture to make a mistake. The problem calls for thoughtful consideration free from political bias and free from re-terminations as to what this or that government may have done in error in the past. The manner of solving this problem will vitally affect the future of Canada and its tax burden. Those who support or oppose nationalization have an equal right to have their arguments thoroughly analyzed and considered in the light of things as they exist.

Nationalization of our railways will add to our national debt \$1,000,000,000, with annual interest charges of \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000. This is a phase which cannot be passed lightly, however desirable a purchase can be made by additional debt of \$1,000,000,000. During the war, our debt has more than trebled. Before another year has passed, it will probably have quadrupled. Even now, we have, largely on account of the war, a national debt of almost \$1,000,000,000. Can we afford, and will it prove good business, to double that amount, giving us a national debt of \$2,000,000,000 or almost double the national debt of the United States prior to its entry into the present war? On the one hand, is a country of less than 8,000,000 people, still a borrowing country, already saddled in its youth with a large national debt. On the other hand, is a nation with approximately 100,000,000 people, a national debt no larger than our own, a favorable trade balance exceeding \$3,000,000,000 and, based on the loaning power of European belligerents, a loan capacity of \$42,000,000,000. Operated by private companies, the interest on the railroad debt would ultimately be borne by the companies without recourse to the government, provided the government shapes its course to that end.

Whether a much better service would be given at an equal or lower cost by a nationalized system competing with the Canadian Pacific Railway, than could be given by the transcontinental railways operated privately, is an open question. It is more easy to talk of overcoming the objection as to political interference in a nationalized system by appointing a non-political, permanent railway board of five trustees as proposed, than actually to remove a national system of railways, on this continent, out of political interference and patronage. Our railroad development as far back as its earliest days has been the medium of political interference and scandal. Can we remove these elements by removing all railroad corporations, with one exception, and placing a national system in the care of politics whose record under both parties for years past has been based largely on patronage and its resulting evils, and not upon the business-like solution of national problems?

The majority proposal to leave the Canadian Pacific Railway out of the scheme will appeal to many as unjust. That road is one of the best-managed on this continent and is paying its way. Will the advocates of nationalization be satisfied with a plan that leaves out the most profitable railway? Is it fair to penalize the Canadian Pacific Railway for its efficient operation by amalgamating the lame railroads, placing the latter under government ownership and operation, and leaving the Canadian Pacific Railway to compete with the public favors received by public-owned enterprises?

That the country is tired of handing loans and bond guarantees to railroad corporations, is probably true. That a protest should be made against such financing when in the middle of it, clearly shows that our governments and our people did not realize or figure, as would

a business man, the approximate cost of these railroad enterprises before completed and put on a paying basis. It is to prevent the beginning of similar costly mistakes that the greatest care should be taken now in coming to a decision. Otherwise, twenty years hence, we shall be regretting once more our lack of foresight, this time, in the year 1917. The country cannot afford to allow the government to make an error of judgment at this time.

The recent expert report on the Canadian Northern Railway has found that the project is sound and that it will cost \$86,000,000 to place the system on a paying basis in five years. It is suggested in the report, which was prepared for New York bankers, that the United States market must be depended upon for funds to finance the road in future. Does this suggest that our railroad corporations must now solve their own problems or accept nationalization? If public ownership of the roads can be proved a businesslike undertaking under present circumstances and at a cost involving an additional debt of \$1,000,000,000, then that appears to be the solution of the problem. If the railroads are to be continued as private corporations then some way may have to be found to do that without government assistance as in the past. What have the railroads to say? Can they stand on their own feet?

#### NEXT WAR LOAN

The proceeds of the \$150,000,000 Canadian war loan, issued in March, will enable the government to finance itself and the Imperial treasury, in respect of expenditure in Canada, until June. Then, the finance minister proposes to arrange for an issue of notes or treasury bills. If conditions are favorable, he will issue another war loan in the early fall. The impression has gone abroad that this loan may be made in the United States through the medium of the large loan being issued there to the Allied nations. This suggestion is based upon the advantage of being able to finance at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. rather than at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

It is true that the United States Allied loan is open to the overseas Dominions, but there is an important condition attached to these loans, namely that the money handed over shall be spent in the United States. This will almost, if not altogether, prevent any Canadian participation. Most of Canada's war requirements are being obtained in Canada or in Great Britain and are being financed in these two countries. The Canadian federal and provincial governments, municipalities, railroads and industrial corporations will probably require this year about \$250,000,000 from the United States. That amount will be for ordinary purposes; it will not represent war loans. It will probably be placed through the usual channels in the United States at the prevailing rates of interest. With the next war loan in Canada and the necessity for financing Allied purchases here, the imperative need for thrift continues.

#### CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

The report on the Canadian Northern Railway, prepared by two United States experts, appears to be a clear analysis of the position of the road, and what must be done to put it on a paying basis. It does not attempt to solve what is now known as Canada's railroad problem, but it offers the Canadian citizen, and also the United

States money market, which must be depended upon for the future financing of the road, a logical statement of the position of the Canadian Northern Railway. The report, which was made at the suggestion of New York bankers, finds that the money put into the Canadian Northern was obtained cheaply; that good value was obtained for the money spent; that the system could not to-day be duplicated for anything like the original cost; that it is well laid out, and that the main line is substantially constructed; and that it can be made to yield large profits.

To obtain proper returns, more motive power and rolling stock are required; then more extensive repair and construction shops; also a branch line to the Niagara frontier and car ferries across Lake Ontario, to facilitate the exchange of traffic with United States roads; increased terminal accommodation; branch line extensions; and a considerable amount of miscellaneous improvements and betterments. There is need also for additional working capital to take care of the increased traffic which would result from these betterments.

To put the system on a secure paying basis in three years would cost \$54,000,000, or a maximum development would take five years to complete and would cost \$86,000,000. With the three-year programme completed it is estimated the fixed capital liability of the system will be \$462,000,000, and at the end of the five-year programme \$496,000,000. When the five-year programme of improvement is carried out it is calculated that the road will meet all operating tax and interest charges and still have a surplus of \$4,615,000. The report is a valuable contribution to the facts and figures regarding our railroad problem.

#### PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS

Preferential trade tariffs between the different parts of the British Empire have been endorsed by the Imperial War Conference, according to a statement made in the House of Commons last week by Chancellor of the Exchequer A. Bonar Law. Mr. Law said that the conference had unanimously accepted the principle that each part of the Empire, "having due regard to the interests of our Allies, shall give specially favorable terms and facilities to the product and manufactures of other parts of the Empire."

The endorsement of this principle will be welcomed throughout the Empire. It is one of many ways of harmonizing the interests of the various Empire units. It would be a mistake, however, to assume that such a trade preference solves the practical problems of Empire organization and development. Transportation, for example, has on trade an effect equally as important as tariffs. Preferential tariffs, while having a useful function, are not a magic element which does away with the practical problems of the manufacturer, the exporter and the citizen generally.

An Empire tariff system should be considered in conjunction with the problems of inland and overseas transportation, telegraphic communication, production and control of natural resources, and so on. Mr. Law said there was no intention of making any change during the war. This gives the dominions an opportunity to prepare data with which to discuss intelligently the proposed tariff preference and its allied subjects. This Dominion at least, it is safe to say, has no portfolio of the necessary facts and figures to present at a preferential tariff conference.

# BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 Years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up	- - - -	\$16,000,000
Rest	- - - -	\$16,000,000
Undivided Profits		\$1,414,423
Total Assets	- - -	\$365,215,541

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President  
C.B. Gordon, Esq., Vice-President

R. B. Angus, Esq.	H. R. Drummond, Esq.
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### Head Office: MONTREAL

General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.  
Assistant General Manager—A. D. Braithwaite.

Branches and Agencies } Throughout Canada and Newfoundland  
Also at London, England  
And New York, Chicago and Spokane in the United States

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Established 1867

Head Office .... TORONTO

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... \$13,500,000

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President  
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Over 375 branches throughout Canada and in the United States, England, Mexico and Newfoundland.

NEW YORK AGENCY—16 Exchange Place  
Francis Kemp & Stephenson, Agents.

LONDON, ENGLAND, OFFICE—2 Lombard St., E.C. 3  
C. CAMBIE, Manager

MEXICO BRANCH—Avenida San Francisco, No. 50  
D. MUIRHEAD, Manager

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND  
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The large number of branches of this Bank in all parts of Canada enables it to place at the disposal of its correspondents unexcelled facilities for every kind of banking business with Canada, and especially for collections.

Savings Bank Department at every Branch  
(Yukon Territory excepted).

# THE BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1855

### Dividend No. 143.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. for the current quarter, being at the rate of ELEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the 1st day of June next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of May next.

By order of the Board,

THOS. F. HOW,  
General Manager

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,  
April 25th, 1917.

# IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank on Wednesday, 23rd May, 1917 The chair to be taken at noon.

### SIR SAM HUGHES

Sir Sam Hughes, in an address at Lindsay last week, maintained his reputation for tireless energy and wild talking. He defended the Ross rifle, although Lord Northcliffe, in an instructive article in last week's Saturday Evening Post, directly hinted that it was "the wrong rifle." He told what had been done for Canada and the Empire while he was minister of militia. He gave the old Shell Committee another pat on the back. He predicted that, properly fostered, the fish trade might reach a value in 10 years of \$500,000,000. He painted a lurid picture of an alleged attempt of his cabinet colleagues to destroy him. He predicted a crash when the war is over and modestly intimated that until "some person with enterprise and energy came in to develop things in the country, people would not be able to get money."

He intimated that his love for Mr. J. W. Flavell, Sir George Perley, and Sir Thomas White had gone never to return. From Sir Thomas White he took all credit for the successful flotation of the war loans, placing that credit entirely upon the bankers, ignoring the finance department and the bond houses. He accused Sir Thomas White of sweetening the newspapers by securing newsprint at a fixed price and placing "rich" war loan advertisements paid for by "the poor people" of Canada. "With the business management of the finance department I will deal on another occasion," said Sir Sam. We imagine that the finance minister is not terror stricken by that promise. Sir Thomas White is one of the few cabinet ministers at Ottawa whose ability and happy combination of courage and caution have won for him the high regard of people of both political parties and of independent voters. Sir Sam is petting his imaginary grievances.

### GREATER FOOD PRODUCTION

In Canada, the cost of foodstuffs has rapidly increased during the war. In normal times, the cost of living is usually high when times are prosperous. The present prosperity on this continent is due chiefly to war. The high living costs are in part a result of that prosperity but, what is more important, they are due largely to the abnormal demand for all kinds of supplies. So long as the people are able to meet the higher living costs with higher wages, they are apt to overlook the fact that unless a great acreage is put to crop in 1917, there will be world hunger before the 1918 crop is harvested.

In Europe, food restrictions are severe. In Great Britain, they are becoming more numerous. In Germany, the people are undernourished almost to starvation. Forty million men are either killed, wounded or on active service and 20,000,000 men and women are supporting them by service in other war activities. Over one million tons of food-carrying ships have been torpedoed since February 1st. The British and French missions to Washington have put before the United States as one of the most important war problems, the question of the food supply.

The Organization of Resources Committee of the Ontario government prints elsewhere in this issue a summary of the food conditions as they exist throughout the world. It is not enough to read this statement without taking action. The problem vitally affects the dinner table of every Canadian citizen. The man who grows his vegetable supply in the back yard, the man who cultivates

his 5 or 10 acres, does his bit to help solve the food problem. Efforts here and there for greater production will not meet the situation. Universal effort throughout the Dominion is needed. "Every pound of food raised in the Dominion is another spike in the torpedo-tubes of the German submarine," said the British director general of food economy, in an interview on Tuesday. "To achieve that complete victory, which alone will satisfy every part of the Empire," he added, "we must rely on Canada for a cereal crop that will represent the cultivation of every acre by every available man, woman, boy and girl." The grower of twenty bags of potatoes helps feed his family and releases somebody else's potatoes for the Allies. To produce food in large or small quantities this year will prove a remunerative, patriotic, and vitally necessary work.

### WINNIPEG PAINT AND GLASS COMPANY

The Winnipeg Paint and Glass Company's annual report shows cash on hand and material, raw or in process of manufacture, amounting to \$759,852, or \$58,000 in excess of a year previously. The moneys held in investments were \$686,279, as against \$768,370 the previous year. In plant, equipment, etc., the company has \$320,236.22 invested, as against \$323,368.96 at the time of the previous report.

The company's current liabilities amount to \$476,357.75, which must be placed over against \$472,203.36, the similar item a year previously.

### CANADA'S BANK CLEARINGS

The following are the bank clearings for the weeks ended April 26th, 1917, and April 27th, 1916, respectively:—

	Week ended Apr. 26, '17.	Week ended Apr. 27, '16.	Changes.
Montreal	\$ 90,980,586	\$ 49,152,771	+ \$ 41,827,815
Toronto	67,181,431	38,128,675	+ 29,052,756
Winnipeg	71,825,875	33,999,514	+ 37,826,361
Vancouver	8,024,202	4,339,777	+ 3,684,425
Ottawa	5,707,057	3,793,885	+ 1,913,172
Calgary	7,653,637	3,109,645	+ 4,543,992
Hamilton	4,783,505	3,051,516	+ 1,731,989
Quebec	4,887,089	3,149,911	+ 1,737,178
Edmonton	2,662,949	1,789,247	+ 873,702
Halifax	3,196,784	1,937,831	+ 1,258,953
London	2,095,593	1,497,150	+ 598,353
Regina	2,832,775	1,361,523	+ 1,471,252
St. John	2,231,026	1,476,659	+ 754,367
Victoria	1,668,413	972,580	+ 695,833
Saskatoon	1,802,134	827,522	+ 974,612
Moose Jaw	1,259,637	649,544	+ 610,093
Brandon	558,892	433,754	+ 125,138
Brantford	811,942	550,876	+ 261,066
Fort William	491,089	396,812	+ 94,277
Lethbridge	995,620	368,760	+ 626,860
Medicine Hat	791,506	271,715	+ 519,791
New Westminster	321,588	194,438	+ 127,150
Peterboro	629,379	392,666	+ 236,713
Sherbrooke	638,932	470,944	+ 167,988
Kitchener	620,884	397,639	+ 223,245
Totals	\$284,652,435	\$152,715,354	+ \$131,937,081

### NEW WESTMINSTER'S BANK CLEARINGS

The bank clearings of New Westminster for March were \$1,107,323, an increase over the same month of last year of \$108,512. Owing to an error in transmission the figures previously given showed a decrease.

The electors of Colchester South, Ont., endorsed a by-law by which Messrs. J. Wall and Company, Windsor, will establish a canning factory. The company will be exempt from taxation for 10 years other than school, war and local improvement taxation.

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

# The Bank of British North America

Paid-up Capital - \$4,866,666  
Reserve Fund - \$3,017,333

## Statement to the Dominion Government (Condensed) 31st March, 1917

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	
Notes in Circulation - - - - -	\$ 5,430,930
Deposits - - - - -	52,289,988
Other Liabilities - - - - -	1,205,354
	<u>\$58,926,272</u>
ASSETS	
Cash on Hand and in Banks - - - -	\$ 9,713,276
Deposit with Government o/a Note Circulation - - - - -	1,385,694
Government, Municipal and other securities - - - - -	13,004,476
Call and Short Loans - - - - -	5,536,616
Current Loans and Discounts and other Assets - - - - -	37,240,237
Bank Premises - - - - -	2,312,121
	<u>\$69,192,420</u>

# THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital Paid-Up, \$4,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$4,800,000  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855.

HEAD OFFICE ... MONTREAL

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Geo. E. Drummond Wm. M. Birks F. W. Molson  
W. A. Black E. J. Chamberlin  
EDWARD C. PRATT, General Manager

### BRANCHES

<b>ALBERTA</b>	Hamilton	Toronto	Montreal—Cont.
Calgary	Market	Queen St. W.	Market & Harbor
Camrose	James & Barton	West Toronto	St. Henri
Edmonton	Hensall	Trenton	Maisonneuve
Lethbridge	Highgate	Wales   Waterloo	Cote des Neiges
<b>BRITISH COL- UMBIA</b>	Iroquois	Williamsburg	St. Lawrence
Revelstoke	Kingsville	Woodstock	Boulevard
Vancouver	Kirkton	Zurich	Cote St. Paul
East End	Kitchener	Arthabaska	Park & Bernard
<b>MANITOBA</b>	Lambton Mills	Bedford	Montreal, West
Winnipeg	London	Chicoutimi	Tetraulville
Portage Av.	Lucknow	Cowanville	Pierreville
<b>ONTARIO</b>	Meaford	Drummondville	Quebec
Alvinston	Merlin	Foster	Upper Town
Amherstburg	Morrisburg	Fraserville	Richmond
Aylmer	Norwich	and Riviere du Sorel	Roberval
Belleville	Ottawa	Loup Station	Sutton   St. Cesaire
Brockville	Owen Sound	Knowlton	St. Ours
Brucefield	Port Arthur	Lachine	St. Therese de
Chesterville	Ridgetown	Lachute   Matane	Blainville
Clinton   Delhi	Simcoe	Mont Joli	Trois Pistoles
Dutton   Drumbo	Smith's Falls	Montreal	Three Rivers
Exeter   Forest	St. Mary's	St. James St.	Victoriaville
Formosa	St. Thomas	St. Catherine	Ville St. Pierre
Frankford	East End	St.	Waterloo
	Teeswater		

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

FOREIGN AGENTS—France—Societe Generale. Belgium—Antwerp—La Banque d'Anvers. China and Japan—Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Cuba—Banco Nacional de Cuba.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES—Agents and Correspondents in all the principal cities.

**Collections** made in all Parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Letters issued available in all parts of the world.



# THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Capital paid-up - \$ 6,500,000  
Reserve Fund - 12,000,000  
Total Assets - 110,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - HALIFAX, N.S.

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JAMES MANCHESTER W. W. WHITE, M.D.  
S. J. MOORE W. D. ROSS  
HON. M. C. GRANT

### General Manager's Office, Toronto, Ont.

H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.  
J. A. McLEOD, Asst. General Manager.

### BRANCHES IN CANADA

30 in Nova Scotia 33 in New Brunswick  
7 in Prince Edward Island 10 in Quebec  
67 in Ontario 14 in Western Provinces

### IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Bay Roberts Brigus Catalina Harbor Grace  
Bell Island Burgeo Channel St. John's  
Bonavista Burin Fogo East End  
Bonne Bay Carbonear Grand Bank Twillingate  
Wesleyville

### IN WEST INDIES

Havana, Cuba San Juan, Porto Rico.  
Jamaica—Black River, Kingston, Mandeville, Montego Bay,  
Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Spanish Town,  
St. Ann's Bay, Savanna-la-Mar.

### IN UNITED STATES

BOSTON CHICAGO NEW YORK (AGENCY)

### CORRESPONDENTS

Great Britain—London Joint Stock Bank Ltd. ; Royal Bank of Scotland.

France—Credit Lyonnais.

United States—Bank of New York, N.B.A., New York ; Merchants National Bank, Boston ; First National Bank, Chicago ; Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia ; Citizens National Bank, Baltimore ; Canadian Bank of Commerce, San Francisco ; First and Security National Bank, Minneapolis ; First National Bank, Seattle.

## ADVANTAGES OF ORDINARY LIFE POLICY

### It is More Readily Understood — Few People Carry Enough Life Insurance

For the average prospect the ordinary life policy is more desirable than the limited payment life or endowment policy, says a bulletin of the Mutual Life of New York, and outlines the following reasons why.

In the first place there are very few people indeed who carry enough life insurance to protect their families adequately. This should be the first consideration in selecting the form of policy, but the right amount of insurance will cost too much for most prospects if limited payment life or endowment is chosen. Herein is the first distinct advantage of the ordinary life.

#### Effect of Paid-up Additions.

Many a man dislikes an ordinary life policy because under the impression that he will have to pay premiums "all his life." This is not necessarily the case. If he allows his dividends to remain with the policy in the form of paid-up additions the policy will become paid up before he is old, or before many years. These paid-up additions increase the cash value of his insurance, and after some years the cash value will be equal to the face amount of the policy. In this way even an ordinary life policy affords considerable protection for a man's advanced years.

When a man who is carrying his insurance on the ordinary life plan feels that he has sufficient protection and, being able to pay more for that protection, wants to change it to limited payment life or endowment he can do so regardless of the state of his health. This is not only an advantage to the insured and his beneficiary, but also to the agent, as it enables the latter to do more business with the insured.

On the other hand, if he began with limited payment life or endowment insurance and is able after a while to pay for more insurance he has not only had insufficient protection in the past, but also he will have insufficient protection in the future unless the state of his health permits him to get more insurance.

If he cannot get the additional insurance it is not only unfortunate for him and his beneficiary, but also for the agent, since the latter has lost his chance to do more business with the insured. Even if the insured can get this additional insurance, he may place it with some other company and again the agent's chance is gone.

#### Less Likely to be Twisted.

Another advantage of the ordinary life policy, both to the insured and the agent, is the smaller opportunity for the twister to get in his work. It is easier for the twister to induce a man to drop his limited payment life, or his endowment policy, and take an ordinary life contract than to induce him to drop the ordinary life policy and take a limited payment life or endowment at a higher premium.

Again, many prospects and insured people do not understand the difference between a limited payment life policy and an endowment. Even after the agent thinks he has made clear to the prospect which form of contract he is getting, the prospect will often forget the explanation in after years. Persons whose ideas concerning these two forms of contract are confused, afford a fertile field of operation for the twister.

The ordinary life contract is more readily understood by the average man by reason of its simplicity.

The head office of the Mechanical Salesman, Limited, is at 709 Bower Building, 543 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Lieut.-Colonel Dorrell has been appointed general manager of Canadian Financiers Trust Company, recently vacated by Mr. Patrick Donnelly, who had been president and general manager since the company's incorporation in 1907. Mr. Donnelly has opened offices in Vancouver and is devoting himself to his private business. Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Dorrell, in addition to having a wide experience of company management and financial affairs, is an English barrister and a member of the British Columbia Bar. This combination of financial and legal qualifications is of especial value in the conduct of the affairs of the trust company.

## WAR LIFE INSURANCE RULES IN UNITED STATES

Uniform rules for writing war life insurance were adopted last week by the universal war service committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, which met in New York. The committee represents the insurance interests of the country, and its recommendations, signed by Burton Mansfield, commissioner of insurance of Connecticut, as chairman, will be sent to every life insurance company doing business in the United States. The six rules adopted were as follows:—

"No military clause shall cover the entire period of military or naval service, if the service commenced within five years of register's date.

"The clause shall call for 'such extra premiums as may be fixed by the companies.'

"The extra premiums charged during the first year shall be at the rate of not less than \$37.50 per annum per \$1,000.

"In the event of death during service or within six months of termination thereof, the liability of the company, unless all required premiums have been paid, should be limited to an amount not exceeding the total premiums paid on the policy exclusive of extra premiums which may be heavy on military or naval service.

"The clause shall require payment of the extra premium within 31 days after enlisting upon service, or if already in service, along with the fixed premiums on the policy.

"A refund will be made of any extra premiums not required."

## C.P.R. STOCK FOR BRITISH GOVERNMENT

The Canadian Pacific Railway's revenue statements are satisfactory. Indeed the earnings are much better than the company had reason to anticipate in October last, but the substantial advance in wages, due in a large measure to the shortage of labor, and the abnormal increase in the price of fuel, and of all the other articles that we find necessary to purchase, will have an important bearing on the working expenses in future, was the statement of Lord Shaughnessy, the president, at the annual meeting on Wednesday. He added that since the close of the half-year, under an agreement with the Imperial government, 4 per cent. consolidated debenture stock to the amount of \$40,000,000, which the company was empowered to issue and you have authorized, was issued and loaned to the Imperial treasury for a maximum period of five years at a premium of ½ per cent. per annum, over the interest payable on the stock. Provision is made in the agreement for the sale to the British treasury of this stock in annual instalments, should the company require money for any of its purposes in Great Britain and the treasury reserves the right to purchase all or any of the stock during the five years at the price of 89 per cent. of its face value.

The plan formulated at the request of the Lords of His Majesty's treasury for creating and selling collateral trust bonds of the company to the amount of about \$199,000,000 against debenture stock and other securities of the company and its leased lines to be deposited by the Imperial treasury, has, because of financial negotiations and arrangements resulting from the participation of the United States in the European war, been abandoned for the present at any rate.

In order, however, that the company may be in a position to co-operate should the occasion arise hereafter, it is proposed, at the instance of the chancellor of the exchequer, to ask the parliament of Canada to grant the statutory powers for which application has been made.

The willingness of the company to lend its name and credit to the Imperial treasury in connection with financial operations at this juncture, is keenly appreciated, and Lord Shaughnessy was asked by the chancellor of the exchequer to convey to you the thanks of the Imperial government for the important assistance that the company is ready to give.

The following company has changed its name: Langley, The Cleaner, Limited, with Ontario charter, to Langley's, Limited.

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## NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS

### Government Commission on Railways Presents Majority Report Favoring Public Ownership

The majority report of the Government Commission on Railways recommends that Canada should have two railway systems.

(1) One owned by the government and operated by a board of trustees, to be incorporated with nominal share capital as the "Dominion Railway Company," and merging in its system the Grand Trunk Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the National Transcontinental;

(2) The Canadian Pacific Railway, owned and operated under its present status and by the existing company.

The minority report of the commission would provide for four systems: The present government railways, including the National Transcontinental, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern. By this proposal, the Grand Trunk Railway would be confined to eastern Canada and the Canadian Northern to the west, and would provide for an interchange of traffic between the two.

#### Over-supplied with Railways.

These are the two distinct plans for the solution of the Canadian railway problem offered in the reports which were prepared by the Government Commission appointed by the Canadian government last July, and which were laid on the table of the House of Commons on May 2nd by Sir Thomas White in his capacity as acting prime minister.

All of the commissioners are agreed that the Dominion is over-supplied with railways and that some action should be taken without delay to meet the situation created by that circumstance. They are not, however, unanimous in their opinion as to the course which should be taken.

Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the Dominion Railway Board, and Mr. W. M. Ackworth, the English member of the commission, concur in proposing the merging of the Grand Trunk Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern, the Intercolonial, including the Prince Edward Island road and the National Transcontinental, in one system to be owned by the public and operated by a company of which the only beneficiary stockholders would be the people of Canada.

Mr. Alfred H. Smith, president of the New York Central Lines, who was the third member of the commission, makes an entirely different proposal and embodies his views in the minority report.

All three agree that the status of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should remain unchanged; that all roads should be subject to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Railway Commission, and that operation by the government through a minister of the Crown would not be in the public interest.

#### Plan for Public Ownership.

Under the plan of Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the Dominion Railway Board, and Mr. Ackworth, the advice is that "the Dominion Railway Company" would consist of five trustees, who would be required to divest themselves of all interest in Canadian railway stock or bonds. The first trustees would be appointed by the act of parliament incorporating the company; three of them would, if possible, be men of railway experience, the fourth would be a man having the confidence of the railway employees, and the fifth would be selected on the ground of business and financial experience. The three railway trustees are, under the plan, to retire after three, five and seven years' service, and the other two after four and six years, but all are to be eligible for re-appointment.

Vacancies among the trustees are to be filled by the government on the nomination of a majority of the remaining trustees, a list of three names being submitted where a representative of labor or a financial member is to be appointed.

In order to give the trustees control of the roads to be incorporated in the Dominion railway system, Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. Ackworth propose that the Intercolonial and National Transcontinental Railways be transferred to them by act of parliament; that the \$40,000,000 common stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, now vested in the Canadian government, and also the \$60,000,000 still remaining in the hands of private persons, be transferred to them; that the whole of the common stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific should be transferred without payment, except in refunding cash paid for shares other than those held by the Grand Trunk Railway Company; that the whole of the stock of the Grand Trunk Company, first, second and third pre-

ferences and ordinary, should be handed over to the trustees. Taking up the question of compensation to be paid to holders of securities, Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. Ackworth express the conviction that allegation to the effect that public moneys received by Mackenzie and Mann were appropriated by Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann, holders of the bulk of the outstanding \$60,000,000 of Canadian Northern stock, are unfounded. They do not think that holders of these shares have any claim to compensation as of right. Nevertheless they suggest that if those shareholders were permitted to hold a moderate portion of the shares, the equity of the case would be met. They propose that the portions to be so retained and the proportion of the earnings of the Dominion Railway system to be regarded as attributable to the Canadian Northern lines be determined by arbitration.

#### Grand Trunk Share Capital.

The commissioners regard the share capital of the Grand Trunk Railway as intrinsically of small value. Nevertheless, they recommend that the stockholders be offered an annuity equivalent to the average dividend payment for the last ten years and subject to increase after seven years. The trustees would, under the arrangement, hold the Intercolonial and Transcontinental roads as owners of the physical property. They would hold the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific through their ownership of the capital stock. The existence of these three companies and also of their subsidiary companies would nominally continue unchanged and there would consequently be no question of the disturbance of the rights of the bond and debenture holders. Under the scheme the trustees would enter into possession of a complete self-contained system of 20,000 miles upon which the present fixed charges are \$34,000,000 a year and upon which, after providing for the annuity of the Grand Trunk shareholders and for composition with holders of Canadian Northern income debentures, the charges would at the outset be roughly \$40,000,000 a year or \$2,000 a mile.

Mr. A. H. Smith, in his minority report, declares that it is impracticable for one parliament to bind itself to a given policy of non-interference with a government board, and he believes the scheme proposed by Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. Ackworth contains too many elements of danger. He notes that the Grand Trunk has succeeded in the east and failed in the west, while the Canadian Northern has succeeded in the west and been jeopardized by its eastern extension. He believes that under the reorganization he suggests of dividing territory between the two roads, giving one western and the other eastern Canada, both systems can work out their own salvation within a reasonable time. "I think," he declares, "that there does not exist any condition to warrant taking up a new untried public policy, which may add greater difficulties than those which are now faced."

In regard to the Canadian Northern, he declares that investigation of the commission has disclosed evidence of skill in construction and efficiency in management, and that there is ample justification for confidence that the affairs of the company will improve with the return of normal conditions. The plan of Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. Ackworth to nationalize the Grand Trunk, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific would, he claims, add about a billion dollars to the direct debt of Canada.

"Judging from the experience Canada has had," he adds, "with its government railways, it is fair to assume that the annual interest charge of about forty millions would remain a permanent burden. Operated by private companies, this interest would ultimately be borne by the companies without recourse to the government funds, and at the same cost of service to railway patrons as would obtain under government operation. I cannot believe that centralization, remote responsibility and control, would insure good service to the people of Canada."

He further points out that the scheme proposed by his brother commissioners would involve placing the government in railway business, not only in Canada, but also in operating railroads in the United States, subject to both federal and state regulations. He summarizes his conclusions in the following paragraph:—

"Let the Canadian Pacific alone; let the Grand Trunk operate the eastern lines now held by that company and the Canadian Northern; let the Canadian Northern operate the western lines now held by that company and the Grand Trunk Pacific system; let the government operate the connections or procure their operation by private companies; all of which should be done under arrangements that are equitable, and yet look to the not distant day when the country will have survived the war and resumed its prosperous growth."



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The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th to the 31st May both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

J. P. BELL,  
General Manager.

Hamilton, 23rd April, 1917.

## CANADA'S RAILROAD PROBLEM

### Objections to Government Ownership—Party System Militates Against It—State Ownership and Inefficiency

[In the following article (the second of three) by Mr. W. T. Jackman, M.A., Department of Political Science, University of Toronto, the objections to Government ownership of Canadian railroads are discussed. In his first article, Mr. Jackman considered the advantages of Government ownership. In the third article, he will deal with the remedies for our existing difficulties.—Editor.]

Having looked at the advantages of government ownership, it will be well to consider, in the next place, the objections to or disadvantages of government ownership. In the administration of a railway system or any other large enterprise, prompt action is an imperative necessity in order to be able to meet the emergencies that are constantly arising. There is need for instant action in the despatch of business and in order to secure judicious outlay in the interest of economy. The many changes in commercial conditions, of which business men endeavor to take advantage, should be met by the agents of the railway companies armed with authority to grant traffic arrangements to meet the necessities of their patrons. A delay of even a few days may be fatal. So, too, in regard to line expenses; the replacing of a bridge in time, the ballasting of the road-bed when required, the changing of gradients and curves, and many similar items, when effected at the proper time will save large amounts in the expenses of operation and in many instances will provide the public with greater facilities and greater security. When private control is exercised the management is left in the hands of a capable executive, from whom immediate action may be obtained under all circumstances. In this way, not only the welfare of the company may be secured but also the interests of the public may be advanced. But Parliament is too unwieldy a body through which to secure immediate action. Any measure which is brought before the legislature becomes at once the subject of discursiveness in debate. It is referred to a committee for recommendation and the minute regulations under which Parliament proceeds, being determined by law, leave no power of initiative to the railway executive. Since the master has no power of initiative it cannot delegate any to the servant.

#### Parliament is Too Slow.

Parliament is altogether too slow in its deliberations to be the directorate of a great railway system. Its members, representing widely separated localities with much diversity of interests, are sent to Parliament to act for the well-being of their own sectional or partisan interests and are in nowise able to see things from the larger point of view when it comes to the time for casting the vote. Out of this confusion of interests we cannot expect and do not find decisive action for the public welfare. Decisions which are finally reached are mostly compromises in order to adjust most amicably the vast variety of interests; and such indecision and compromise are fatal to the success of any large business of an economic character.

No official can administer the affairs of such a complex and changing mechanism as a railway system with even reasonable efficiency unless funds are at his disposal when they are needed. If otherwise, waste goes on, with misfortune to the property, to the owners, to the bond-

holders and to the public. When authorizations of funds are delayed for months, and sometimes for years, the effect is invariably and unavoidably increased cost of construction, maintenance and repair work, together with increased interest charges the longer the appropriation is delayed, and greater loss through the deterioration of the plant. It cannot be otherwise. Taking this in connection with the administrative expenses, which go on whether the property can be operated efficiently or not, we have a clear view of one great reason why governmental activity should not be exercised in regard to the administration of railways.

#### Party System and Railroads.

Another factor which militates against government ownership of the Canadian railways is our party system of government, with all that this includes. At a change of the party in power there is always so much undoing of work that had been done by the previous party in control. An uncertain, unstable policy of government is not conducive to the building up, upon a permanent basis, of a railway system that will be of national importance. In building for the future those who are entrusted with these responsibilities need to be assured that a continuously consistent policy will be shown, so that enterprises which have been initiated may be assured of completion. But this is impossible under our government with its vacillating policy, for public works which have been supported by one party when in power will be relegated to obscurity by the other party when it secures control. The result is that such works lack adequate continuous financial support until their completion, and so we have piecemeal construction, patchwork planning and temporizing operation. Public enterprises, like those of a private nature, must have the continuance of conditions upon which they can depend in order to build for the future; the lack of this essential would surely prove detrimental in devising the means for meeting future needs and emergencies. The influences of party and sectional demands have been all too apparent in recent years since the rise of the great agricultural western provinces, and while we do not, in the least degree, condemn those who have such influence for exercising it for the improvement of their economic condition, it furnishes us a striking example of the way in which partisan claims secure recognition at Ottawa.

#### Works for Inefficiency.

In a democratic state, not only has the direction of state-owned railways an overwhelming tendency toward inefficiency, but even the management partakes of the same character. We will recognize, however, that there are exceptions to this rule. Managers are not chosen because by training and experience they have fitted themselves to direct the affairs of a great enterprise, for government officials are usually selected on another basis than ability and aptitude in the special line of duty to which they are assigned. It does not follow that, because a man has ability in business life or skill as a physician or lawyer, he can be placed at the head of large railway interests after he has had experience in Parliament.

The work of a capable railway executive is as much a specialized calling as is that of a doctor or lawyer, and for its successful accomplishment requires training and intellectual ability of a high order combined with broad practical experience in the important grades of the service. To place any other kind of man at the head of a great railway would be to place a premium on incompetency, to create a misfit in one of the most important offices of the public service and to give rise to demoraliza-

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tion of the entire body of servants in the integration of their activities. In order to acquire a knowledge of any of the higher positions in the railway service a long period of educative and disciplinary experience is required; and in the case of the highest official, upon whom devolves the responsibility and control of the entire system, it would be a gross delusion to think that one without any railway experience, or even one with experience in only one aspect of the service, no matter how great might be his ability along other lines, could adequately measure up to the demands attendant upon this office. Moreover, under our form of popular government administrative officers are frequently changed and with changes in the heads of departments there are many changes also in the important clerkships under them; and until these new men learn the details of their business their work bears the impress, to say the least, of immaturity and incompetence. Such conduct in connection with the railways of the country would be disastrous from every point of view. Expediency, under these circumstances of political change, would lead the officials of a railway to make a good showing in connection with the business over which they were given the temporary control; but in order to make a good showing in governmental enterprises we have seen the permanent upkeep and expansion curtailed in order that the affairs might show a favorable balance of profit. This tendency of managements; whether municipal, provincial or national, leads to a continuously short-sighted policy of retrenchment in necessary expenditures; and when due correction is made of the "favorable balance," upon grounds of prudential disbursement, the result would, in many instances, be a deficit.

#### Initiative is Checked.

Again, the relation of the executive to the directorate in governmental enterprise is not such as to lead to efficiency. The constant ebb and flow in industry and commerce which are so marked a feature of all our economic life necessitate frequently immediate action on the part of railway officials. We have seen this exemplified in many ways in the past few months, by the exigencies attending the moving of the crops last autumn and the provision of a supply of coal and agricultural necessities during the present winter. Under these conditions, the railway manager requires to have large authority and discretion vested in him, so that he can meet the unforeseen situations most effectively. But, were he the servant of government, he would not be allowed to act upon his own initiative, for under our government executives are restricted in their power so that the rights and liberties of the people may not be abused but fully conserved. To circumscribe an executive in this way, and cause him to act under a diffused authority which is so remote from him that he cannot secure immediate consultation, is to paralyze all his efforts, be they never so wisely conceived, and to induce indifference and inertia. Of course, the same characteristics tend to be produced in the men who are working under such an executive. This is one of the most incisive arguments against government ownership. How can a railway manager secure results unless he has full discretion as to methods to be pursued and the personnel and promotions of the men who are to be his most intimate and trusted associates?

#### Incentive of Self-Interest.

Finally, the management, under government ownership, has lost all the incentive of self-interest, which is such a potent factor in securing the great results that have flowed from private ownership. Giving due consideration to the evils which have followed private owner-

ship, will anyone say that the unprogressiveness and lack of interest of government employees, the great army of whom know that promotion is for them a question of remote possibility, does not bring as great, if not greater, evils for the community? In the case of a great corporation, each employee wants to do his best in order to secure the promotion and other recognition that he desires. Only in this way can he secure this result, for it is very rare that, in a private concern, an incompetent will be advanced over the head of a competent individual. But promotion is not obtained in this way in government service, for here all the elements of personal influence and political favoritism which are commonly included under the term "pull" are invoked in order to bring preferment to a particular candidate.

To be sure, where civil service rules are applied the above methods are modified in a degree. But lack of immediate and personal self-interest on the part of government employees tends to retard or prevent the latter from displaying the inventiveness and resourcefulness which characterize the servants of a private corporation and which are such an important feature in the development of industry and enterprise. The inability of the individual to secure recognition tends to degrade the standards of personal efficiency in government service; and this would have very unfortunate ulterior results were the railways to be taken over by the government.

#### Financial and Political Objections.

In addition to the foregoing objections from the standpoints of control and active management, there are also financial and political reasons why government ownership is undesirable. Granting that the government could borrow, at the rate of, say,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., all the money required to refund the outstanding bonds of the companies, those persons and institutions which now hold these bonds would have to accept in lieu of them the government bonds bearing the lower rate of interest. This reduction in the earnings of the securities would bring financial difficulties to banks, insurance companies and private individuals as owners of these securities. But it is greatly to be doubted if the government could borrow all the money it required for such a large financial venture as the purchase of the country's railways and of adequate facilities in the way of rolling stock and terminals to handle the increasing volume of traffic.

It is able, under ordinary times, to borrow at such low rates simply because it has not abused its credit. But the facts which have been brought before us on account of the war have put an altogether new look upon the problem of finance. Even those great countries like England and France with almost unlimited credit have had to pay much higher interest rates for their increasing necessities; and Canada, in order to secure her latest borrowings, has had to offer a rate of interest enormously greater than we have assumed above for purposes of argument. If these high rates had to be paid by the Dominion for the capital required to finance the purchase and equipment of her railways, the financial argument for government ownership would be utterly ludicrous. As an addendum to this, we must note that if the Dominion government took over the railways, the provinces would lose in taxation a considerable amount of money—in 1915 the tax bill was \$3,049,727.62.

The political argument against government ownership of the means of transportation is also strong. In Parliament, representatives from the various and widely scattered sections of the Dominion meet to consider measures for the country's welfare; but each of these

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men, by the mere fact that he is the representative of his own community or class, is, by implication, bound to do all he can for his own constituency. Now, the government acts according to the amount of pressure that can be brought to bear in connection with a particular issue; that is, according to the number of votes which that issue can command. Hence, the greater the number of votes which can be secured in favor of a bill the greater is the probability that such a measure will be enacted into law. It is evident, therefore, that one of the advantages of government ownership which we have explained rests upon a very slippery foundation; it is not by any means the needs of the various sections of the country that is the basis for their consideration by Parliament, but rather the influence that can be exerted by all the forces to which the legislature has to listen.

Let not the advocates of government ownership think that with all these transportation facilities in the hands of the government a "square deal" will be received by every locality; for he who realizes how the government does its business will be fully conversant that this much-desired equity would not be initiated or applied under the proposed control. Those sections which can bring forward the greatest pressure will get the "plums"; and other sections will be left without the means of conveyance and communication until they can exercise sufficient influence politically to compel recognition of their needs.

#### Increase in Employees.

Another phase of this political argument is that whenever governments have taken over railways from private control there has invariably been an increase in the number of employees who are given positions in the service. The necessity of giving these appointments so as to secure the largest number of votes is recognized by all parties. This would have a two-fold influence: in the first place, the large increase in the number of employees would soon be in a position to cause even their superiors to tremble before them; and in the second place, the large increase of expenditures in salaries and wages would soon be followed by the necessity of higher rates out of the proceeds of which to pay the larger pay-roll. In the event of failure to provide the higher rates, the management would have to call upon the government for greater appropriations of public funds to make up the deficits from revenue. But the political side of this issue can be easily seen when we note that with a greatly augmented force of government officials and employees the latter might be able to hold the balance of power between two parties and thus compel the payment of higher wages or the grant of shorter hours or other privileges.

(To be concluded.)

#### RAILWAYS WILL BE SUBJECT TO FIXING OF BOND TERMS

Strong opposition is promised in the House from the railway companies to the provision in the Consolidation Railway Act which would make the issue of railway bonds and securities dependent upon the consent of the Railway Commission, which would fix the terms, says an Ottawa despatch.

The companies maintain that such matters do not come properly within the scope of the commission's functions, and that its authority should not be so extended. The provision is a new and rather tentative one, and it will not be surprising if the opposition to it, which has influential support, resulted either in a variation or elimination of the clause.

Mr. Colin Fraser, Regina, has been appointed head of the farm loans department of the Saskatchewan government. He was formerly junior partner in the Toronto legal firm of Robinson, O'Brien and Gibson.

#### ISOLATE DEPARTMENTS, LESSEN FIRE RISK

##### Lower Rates and Continuity of Business Equalize Production Costs

BY HENRY LYE.

The isolation of departments in factories and wholesale establishments, was suggested by the writer, in articles appearing in *The Monetary Times* and other journals, many years ago. The recent occurrences in Peterborough and Belleville induce a repetition of the suggestion. Where all departments of an establishment are subject to the contingencies of one fire risk, the rate of premium for fire insurance must necessarily be based upon that part in which the greatest risk exists. If however, the different classes of risk be isolated, then each department bears its own classification and the highest rate pertains only to that in which the highest risk prevails. The first economy therefore is the decreased rate of premium in which there is decrease of risk.

There is unfairness on the part of manufacturers who claim mitigation from the highest rate, on the ground that their finished stock is in itself practically innocuous, and that their finishing processes present little danger of fire, whilst at the same time the greater risk may involve the destruction of the whole establishment.

##### Conservation of Business.

The second and perhaps the most important economy is the conservation of business and business connections.

If, in a foundry, the jappanning, the pattern room, the finishing room, the furnaces, etc., are isolated from each other, any one of them may be destroyed by fire without overwhelming business disaster. If you have the patterns you can use them or have them used temporarily in other buildings; if you have the finished stock you can so distribute it as to preserve your business connections and prevent loss to your retailing customers, but if the whole goes by the board, you default in deliveries, break your contracts, your customers order from rival factories, who may give such satisfaction as to prevent you from future orders. So it is in all manufacturing establishments, with, of course, variations of circumstances.

Again, the destruction of one department may not involve the loss of any employees, but a complete or serious loss may make it necessary to pay unproductive wages or lose valuable men whom it may be difficult to replace afterwards. There is serious injustice to your employees who may have built or bought homes or incurred obligations for furniture depending upon continuous employment for power of fulfilment, and who may lose all their previous payments, because they cannot continue to pay; there is also certain loss to all who have to seek work in distant places.

##### Decrease of Premiums.

There are contracts in which penalties are imposed for non-deliveries on the dates agreed upon; but if your contracts contain no such provision you are yet, in honour, bound to prevent disappointments and probable losses on the part of your customers.

If you isolate your departments you have additional expense of production, but, is it not well to bear this addition which is local and controllable and is offset by the decrease of premium for fire insurance and the assurance of continuance of business?

These matters affect insurance companies as well as the manufacturers; the insurance companies do not like to carry extremely large lines subject to one fire and the manufacturers, by lumping their risks, find difficulty in placing their insurances satisfactorily. A similar state of affairs exists in wholesale establishments in which bulk goods are foolishly kept subject to the greater risk pertaining to open stock.

May it not be that the comparatively small ratio of fire losses in Britain are in part due to the small offices in which business transactions are concluded and the better system of isolation, as compared with the displays for which this continent is rooted?

The head office of the McDonald Hydro-Electric Heating Company has been changed from Ottawa to Sudbury, Ont.

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## UNITED STATES BANKS AND FOREIGN BONDS

### Banks Hold Securities, Other Than Domestic, Equal to 150 Per Cent. of Combined Capital and Surplus

The strong position of the United States whose entrance into the war has largely solved the financial problems of the Allies, is reflected in the statistics of the Federal Reserve Board.

During the calendar year 1916 exports of merchandise from the United States to other countries amounted to about \$5,480,900,000, while imports amounted to about \$2,391,700,000, leaving a net trade balance in favor of the United States of about \$3,089,200,000. Domestic trade, stimulated by unusual demands, has developed an activity keeping pace with the nation's foreign business, and the result of these conditions is reflected in the augmentation of bank resources, as illustrated by the fact that the deposits of all banks and trust companies in the United States showed an increase of \$4,344,000,000 during the year ended June 30, 1916.

#### Inflow of Gold.

Since the beginning of the European war the problem involved in the distribution of gold throughout the world, as far as the United States is concerned, has been completely reversed. It will be remembered that at the outbreak of the war the board was confronted with a serious situation in connection with European credits, which were maturing to the extent of about \$450,000,000, for which settlement was demanded. The liquidation of this indebtedness at first involved large shipments of gold, which were aided by a bankers' gold fund of \$100,000,000. But, owing to the growing volume of our exports to Europe, balances shortly began to appear in favor of this country. These balances have increased at an unprecedented rate. From the beginning of the war until the end of December, 1916, there has been a net movement of gold into the United States of approximately \$870,000,000, and it is estimated that during the same period about \$2,250,000,000 of securities of American origin, including obligations of the National Government, of states, of municipalities and of corporations, have been transferred from foreign to domestic ownership. During this period, it is estimated, about \$2,000,000,000 of securities issued by foreign governments and corporations have been absorbed and are now held by American financial institutions and investors.

#### Purchase of Foreign Loans.

Discussing the purchase by United States investors of desirable foreign loans in large amounts and the absorption by them of a vast volume of United States securities previously held abroad, the Federal Reserve Board, in its annual report, says that this "may be regarded as a healthy and normal operation in view of the circumstances that have existed since the war began":—

The board has deemed it necessary, nevertheless, to emphasize the importance of having the banks of the country keep themselves in a liquid condition. "Banks may, of course, perform an important function as temporary holders of securities during the process of their distribution to ultimate investors," says the board, "but in times when there are enormous international transactions such as we have witnessed during the past two years, the velocity and volume of our foreign trade, as far as it is based upon long-time credit, must be regulated by the power of absorption of the American investor. Whenever the absorbing power of the investment market shows signs of exhaustion it would, in the opinion of the board, be better that the volume of our exports be reduced, or that trade balances in our favor be settled by imports of gold, than that our banks, especially those of moderate size, should unduly extend their investments in foreign securities at a time when business prudence and conservatism suggest the necessity of their maintaining themselves in a particularly strong position. The board is not, however, unmindful that large accretions of gold may induce a rapid and dangerous expansion of our credit structure, and in outlining the policy of the Federal Reserve Banks and in considering amendments that, in its opinion, should be made to the Federal Reserve Act, the board has been impressed with its duty to keep in close touch with the situation and to control as far as possible conditions resulting from either an excessive inflow or outgo of gold.

"As illustrating our present situation, the board would point out that the capital and surplus of national and all

other banks in the United States on June 30, 1916, aggregated approximately \$4,044,000,000. These banks held on June 30, 1916, \$6,057,000,000 of long-time securities, principally bonds, exclusive of their holdings of about \$760,000,000 of United States government bonds, most of which are, or can be, used to secure circulation. In other words, the securities held by banks in the United States, exclusive of United States bonds, amount in the aggregate to 150 per cent. of their combined capital and surplus. When compared with their condition in June, 1914, before the outbreak of the European war, the aggregate capital and surplus of the banks have increased from \$3,846,500,000 to \$4,044,000,000, or 5.1 per cent.; while their investments in stocks and bonds other than United States bonds, including, of course, domestic securities and obligations of neutral as well as belligerent nations, have increased from \$4,761,500,000 to \$6,057,000,000, or 27.2 per cent. Stated more briefly, American banks' investments in securities other than United States bonds amounted in June, 1914, to 124 per cent. of their capital and surplus, and amount at the present time to 150 per cent."

The figures may be summarized as follows:—

	June, 1916.	June, 1914.	increase. Per cent.
Capital and surplus of all banks . . . . .	\$4,044,000,000	\$3,846,500,000	5.1
United States government bonds, practically all with circulation privilege . . . . .	760,000,000	823,000,000	*7.7
Other securities (domestic and foreign) owned . . . . .	6,057,000,000	4,761,500,000	27.2
Ratio of securities (other than United States bonds) owned to paid-in capital and surplus (per cent.)	150	124	26

\*Decrease.

### MILITARY HOSPITAL COMMISSION'S WORK

More than twice as many disabled Canadian soldiers are now being cared for by the Military Hospitals Commission as were on the rolls at the beginning of the year.

A year ago the total was about 1,530. By December 2nd the figure had risen to 2,634. Then came a slight ebb, to 2,404 at Christmas. The tide has since then been flowing strongly, and high-water mark was reached on April 15th with a total of 5,677, in spite of the hundreds discharged in the meanwhile. This means that a large number of Canadians, wounded or otherwise invalidated months ago, have sufficiently recovered in England to be sent home for the completion of their cure in Canada. Nearly all the recent arrivals have been convalescents. The shipment of thousands of convalescents to Canada, and the return of an increasing percentage of cured men to the front, have reduced the number of Canadian invalids in England from 20,256 on October 20th, 1916, to 14,545 on March 30th, 1917. The latest total is made up thus: In Canadian hospitals, 8,926, showing a reduction of 261; in sanatoria for consumptives, 92, a reduction of 13; in British hospitals, 5,527, a reduction of 5,437.

### CANADIAN STEEL ORDERS TO UNITED STATES

A New York despatch states that the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, has placed a contract with the Dominion Bridge Company for 2,500 tons of structural steel for two piers and pier sheds to be constructed in the harbor of Halifax, N.S. The steel will be furnished by the Bethlehem Steel Company. Bids have also been asked on 3,000 tons of structural steel for pier sheds at Quebec, but no award has yet been announced.

Recent bids on the construction of the second unit of the new Eaton department store at Toronto, requiring 12,000 tons of steel, were so high that it was decided to postpone the placing of the contract at this time. It will be recalled that the contract for the first unit was placed in February at the Dominion Bridge Company, and that the steel was ordered from the Bethlehem Steel Company at \$100 per ton, f.o.b., Toronto, the highest price ever paid for steel to be used in the construction of a mercantile building. Eventually, five units will be built, requiring 50,000 to 60,000 tons of steel.

## LIVE STOCK ENCOURAGEMENT

### Outline of the Alberta Act—Information Required of Applicants for Loans

A copy of the live stock encouragement act of Alberta has been received by *The Monetary Times* from Mr. W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner of the Alberta government. The act provides that any five or more persons engaged in practical farming in the province may jointly apply to the live stock commissioner for a loan not to exceed \$500 each for the purpose of buying cows and heifers. Any person who has obtained a homestead entry under the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act is eligible as a member, and if he signs a note before he is of age the act makes him liable the same as if he were of age at the time of signing.

The five or more signing the application are called an association.

The application shall be in writing and shall state the amount the association desires for each purchaser, and the kind of live stock each intends to purchase. The choice of stock shall be confined to cows and heifers, except that a portion of the loan, not to exceed 10 per cent. may be used by one or more members for the joint purchase of a pure bred bull.

#### Not More Than \$500.

If the commissioner decides, after inquiry, that the association is one that should receive financial assistance under the act he shall notify the lender, stating the maximum of the guarantee to be given, which shall not exceed \$500 for each member, and the proportion of the proposed loan each individual member is to receive. It is not necessary that each lender shall receive the same amount.

The lender then takes from the association the joint and several note of the members for the total amount to be advanced to all the members, as approved by the commissioner, for a period not exceeding five years with interest at not more than 6 per cent. per annum payable yearly.

The lender also collects from each purchaser a fee of \$1 for each \$100 of his portion of the loan to be borrowed, which amount is sent to the commissioner to cover the necessary expense connected with the loan.

#### Guarantees Payment of Note.

The lender sends the note of the association to the commissioner and he passes it on to the provincial treasurer, who guarantees to the lender, on behalf of the province, the payment of the note and interest and then returns the note to the lender.

Upon receipt of the joint and several note of all the members, guaranteed by the province, the lender deposits in some chartered bank to the joint credit of the borrower and the live stock commissioner the portion of the loan to which each member is entitled.

The borrower then goes out and buys at a reasonable price and with the approval of the commissioner live stock of the kind mentioned in his application. The live stock so purchased shall be branded with a brand recorded in the name of the department in the right of the province, and all the offspring of all cows and heifers purchased under the provisions of the act, and in like manner all the offspring of the female offspring of the same and in like manner any further offspring shall from time to time be branded with said brand.

#### Purchase Price of Stock.

As soon as the commissioner is satisfied that the provisions of the act have been complied with he shall join with the purchaser in paying out by cheque from the bank account the purchase price of the stock so purchased.

No execution, distraint, attachment or garnishee shall be of any force or effect against any of the live stock purchased under the provisions of this act or the offspring thereof, nor against the money which may be borrowed on the note guaranteed by the treasurer, nor against the proceeds of the sale of any such live stock or their offspring.

No purchaser shall part with the possession of, sell, mortgage, hypothecate or otherwise deal with any of the live stock purchased or the offspring thereof until the note given by the association, together with all the interest thereon has been fully paid and satisfied; provided, however, that the borrower may sell any male offspring over two years of age, and he may also, with a consent in writing of the commissioner, sell any of the other live stock or the offspring and

substitute other live stock approved by the commissioner, or may apply the proceeds in reduction of the joint note as the commissioner may direct.

A borrower may also dispose of all stock in his possession acquired by him under the provisions of this act to any other person if the proceeds of such sale are paid to the lender to at least his fair proportion of the said note, or provided that the said other person accepts to the satisfaction of the lender and the commissioner the said purchaser's liability on the said note and agrees to discharge the same.

It shall be the duty of the commissioner to keep a proper set of books and accounts containing a record of all financial transactions under this act, together with a record of all stock purchased and such other records and information as the minister may direct.

#### Care of Stock.

In case the commissioner for any reason considers that the borrower is not properly caring for the stock purchased, or that he has violated the provisions of the act, or if the borrower has made default in payment of his fair proportion of the note given by the association, or the interest thereon, he shall have the right and power to take possession of all the cattle belonging to the borrower acquired under the act, including all offspring, and to dispose of same by private or public sale and to apply the net proceeds in payment or part payment of the said note, and if said proceeds do not amount to sufficient to pay the said borrower's fair proportion of said note the commissioner may bring action against the borrower for the balance of his fair proportion of said note or for such larger amount, not exceeding the amount of said note, as he considers advisable, and may recover judgment for same.

#### Possession of Cattle.

If, however, the borrower has paid his fair proportion of said note the commissioner shall, if possible, collect his fair proportion from each of the other borrowers who have not paid their fair proportions. Failing to thus collect, the commissioner may take possession of any cattle of any borrower acquired under the act and may sell and dispose of same, or a sufficient portion thereof to pay the balance of the said note, provided that he shall, as far as possible, collect from each his fair proportion of the debt.

The application form asks for the following information:—Full name; married or single; post office address; section; township, etc.; number of years experience with cattle; other stock owned, horses, cows, cattle, sheep, swine; acreage in grain, 1916, 1917; acreage in turnips, 1916, 1917; acreage in green feed, 1916, 1917; acreage in mangels, 1916, 1917; acreage in winter rye, 1916, 1917; number of acres of hay land; number of acres of available pasture land; general nature of such pasture land. What winter shelter can you provide? What are your watering facilities? Well, spring, creek, slough? Amount of loan desired; class of stock to be purchased.

## CANADIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

The first issue of the Canadian Chemical Journal, the only one of its kind in Canada, is devoted to the chemical and metallurgical interests of this country. It is an attractive number and will appeal to those numerous people associated with the chemical and allied industries. It is estimated that the Dominion has 40 per cent. of the water powers of the world—which if proved will ensure pre-eminence in the chemical industries. Many of these have been developed since the war, and the attention of the world is now being directed to the natural advantages of Canada by means which call for further progress when the new and increasing demands of peace come. This movement explains the advent of the new journal which aims to advance the science and the industries based upon chemistry. The May issue contains interesting articles on the Canadian potash and nitrate industries; wood alcohol and the tariff; chemistry in Canadian woods; anti-mony production; the nickel companies' extensions; and many other instructive contributions. Mr. G. G. Macdonald, a graduate in Applied Chemistry at Toronto University, is editor of the paper, and Mr. E. B. Biggar, who contributes an article on the nickel industry, is associate editor and general manager. The paper, which is published by the Biggar Press, 2 Toronto Street, Toronto (\$2 per year), has none of the defects which are usually associated with first issues.

# This Group of Citizens

has been at work for two years on plans concerning Canada's food supply. It now requests the co-operation of the Canadian public.

**D**OLLAR steaks and two-dollar roasts are not only symptoms of War. Nor mere problems of the household, but matters of Nation and Empire—the result of many years' neglect of a vital industry. Meat should have remained cheap in Canada. Canada should have been selling millions of dollars' worth of beef to foreign countries—yet our luxurious pasture tracts have produced crop after crop of hay, year after year, *in vain*. The small Canadian cattle-farmer has lacked money to “carry” his stock over the occasional periods of scarce feed. Lack of experience, lack of capital, lack of knowledge, lack of interest concerning the ranching possibilities of Canada, have contributed to the raising of beef prices beyond the reach of the poor.

The urgency of these facts so impressed a group of men meeting in Ottawa in 1914 that they formed The National Live Stock Association (now The National Live Stock Board) to consider practical means to relieve the meat shortage and to adopt “every honorable means toward making Canada the greatest live stock-producing nation in the world.” Their first efforts were scattered and more or less casual, having to do chiefly with legislation and the gathering of accurate information. Finally, however, thanks to the generous co-operation of Federal and Provincial Governments, they were able to undertake to help into existence small ranching companies. Ten of these were assisted with their preliminary expenses and charter fees by the Association.

**O**N THE PAGE OPPOSITE TO THIS appears the first advertisement of a much larger ranching enterprise, the British Cattle Supply Co., Ltd. This company is the logical outcome of our Association's efforts to promote cattle-raising. Not one of the small ranching companies has earned less than 25 per cent. per annum. Their success makes clear the great possibilities for a wholesale ranching corporation. The President, General Manager and Board of Directors have been assembled from among the shrewdest and most experienced cattle and abattoir men in America. The company has acquired, with the counsel and co-operation of the Association, over half a million acres of the finest ranching lands in the Dominion, and 1,500 breeding cattle. These services have cost, and will cost, the British Cattle Supply Company nothing. Not one acre of land nor one animal has been subject to “profit-taking” by any middleman. In this new company there is no “promotion stock,” and in placing its shares on the market the company pays no commissions. The British Cattle Supply Company will start operations with all its paid-up capital intact.

These being the facts, and knowing, as we do, the incomparable possibilities of ranching in Canada, especially on the scale proposed, we ask, without hesitation, the support of the Canadian investing public for the coming issue of the capital stock of the British Cattle Supply Co., Ltd. The company's advertisement appears on the opposite page.

## National Live Stock Board

Chairman:

PETER TALBOT

Vice-Chairman:

NELSON MONTEITH

Secretary:

R. H. MCELROY

# British Cattle Supply Company, Ltd.

Offers for public subscription one million dollars of common stock of the company issued at par value, \$100, and payable 40% upon allotment, 30% in 12 months, and 30% in 18 months.

**T**HE formation of this company is primarily due to the desire of public-spirited gentlemen to combat, with practical measures, the Empire's meat shortage, and to restore and augment the breeding herds of Canada as a source of national wealth. This company proposes, therefore, to enter upon the business of cattle-ranching on a scale consistent with the extraordinary world shortage and the incomparable natural advantages of the Dominion of Canada, both in respect to feed resources and accessibility to the chief centres of demand.

Over half a million acres of well-watered, sheltered and luxuriant pasture-land have been secured in the Vermilion River district in the Province of Alberta. A herd of ten thousand breeding animals, of which 1,500 have already been purchased, is now being assembled. It is the plan of the company to have a permanent herd of 75,000 head upon its lands within four or five years.

Estimates of profit are based upon the fact that the average cost of raising an animal for market is \$20. The average market price to-day is \$125—and the lowest average in the past ten years is estimated at approximately \$84. Having in view the wholesale destruction of the French and Belgian herds, and the long-continued decline of the world's cattle population, it is difficult to foresee any recession in prices, at all events not below the lowest average above referred to.

**D**ROUGHT is unknown in the company's territories. Failure of the hay crop is not recorded in the history of these areas. A reserve supply of winter feed is always available from the company's lands at a nominal cost. Winter storms, which might be disastrous to herds grazing on flat prairie, are eliminated as a factor in this situation, owing to the rolling nature of the ground and the thick undergrowth on the hillsides. Disease will be guarded against by an arrangement whereby the Government of Alberta assures the company of free veterinary inspection of every beast before it is placed on a ranch, and a free monthly inspection thereafter.

The active direction of the company is in the hands of the following men:—President and Treasurer, T. E. Good (formerly General Manager and Treasurer of the Union Stock Yards, Toronto); General Manager, Harry Talbot (formerly Head Buyer, William Davies Co., Ltd.); Secretary, R. H. McElroy, M.P.P.; F. H. Carlin (General Manager, Montreal Stock Yards); S. M. Boren (ex-president, United States National Live Stock Association); C. R. McKeown, M.P.P.; J. H. Fussell (Vice-President, Fussell-McReynolds Co., Ltd.); A. N. Lambert (Manager and Treasurer, Winnipeg Stock Yards); A. C. Garden (Manager, National Drug Company and Hamilton Harbor Commissioner); Wm. G. Beamish (Manager, Meat Department, T. Eaton Co., Ltd.); D. B. Wood (General Manager, Wood Milling Company, and formerly President Hamilton Board of Trade); J. C. Doane (Vice-President, Winnipeg Live Stock Exchange).

Applications for allotment should be made direct to the company's head office, Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, or to any branch in Canada of the Royal Bank of Canada.

# British Cattle Supply Company, Ltd.

EXCELSIOR LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

# Famine and World-Hunger Are on Our Threshold!

"  
in the nations honour, heed!  
Acquit yourselves like men.  
As workers on the land, do your  
duty with all your strength!"

—Lloyd George.

The land is waiting—the plough is ready—will  
we make the plough mightier than the sword?  
Will we help the acres to save the flag?

## World-Hunger Stares Us in the Face

David Lubin, representative of the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture—maintained by forty Governments—reports officially to Washington that the food grains of the world on March 31st, 1917, showed a shortage of 150,000,000 bushels below the amount necessary to feed the world until August, 1917. He declares it is beyond question that unless a greater acreage is put to crop in 1917 there will be **WORLD-HUNGER** before the 1918 crop is harvested.

The failure of the grain crop in the Argentine Republic which is ordinarily a great grain-exporting nation resulted in an embargo being placed, in March, 1917, upon the export of grains from that country to avert local famine.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in its official report, announces the condition of the fall wheat crop (which is two-thirds of their total wheat crop) on April 1st, 1917, to be the poorest ever recorded and predicts a yield of 244,000,000 bushels below the crop of 1915. The 1916 crop was poor. Even with favorable weather, the wheat crop of the United States is likely to be the smallest in thirty-five years, not more than 65 per cent. of the normal crop.

Under date of April 10th, Ogden Armour, executive head of Armour & Company, one of the world's largest dealers in food products, stated that unless the United States wishes to walk deliberately into a catastrophe, the best brains of the country, under Government supervision, must immediately devise means of increasing and conserving food supplies. Armour urged the cultivation of every available acre.



ONTARIO

The food shortage, he said, is world-wide. European production is cut in half, the Argentine Republic has suffered droughts. Canada and the United States must waken up!

People are starving to-day in Belgium, in Serbia, in Poland, in Armenia, in many quarters of the globe.

Famine conditions are becoming more widespread every day.

On these alarming food conditions becoming known, President Wilson immediately appointed a Food Comptroller for the United States. He selected Herbert C. Hoover, to whom the world is indebted as Chairman of the International Belgium Relief Commission, for his personal direction of the distribution of food among the starving Belgians.

Mr. Hoover is already urging sacrifice and food restrictions, for, as he states, "The war will probably last another year and we shall have all we can do to supply the necessary food to carry our Allies through with their full fighting stamina."

## The Problem for Ontario

The land under cultivation in Ontario in 1916 was 365,000 acres less than in 1915.

Consider how much **LESS** Ontario produced in 1916 than she raised in 1915:

Acres.	Bushels.	1916 DECREASE	
		Acres.	Bushels.
<b>Fall Wheat—</b>			
1916.... 704,867	14,942,050	105,315	9,794,961
1915.... 811,185	24,737,011		
<b>Barley and Oats—</b>			
1916.... 529,886	12,388,969	24,432	7,504,160
1915.... 552,318	19,893,129		
<b>Peas and Beans—</b>			
1916.... 95,542	1,243,979	31,401	799,070
1915.... 126,943	2,043,049		
<b>Corn—</b>			
1916.... 258,332	12,717,072	51,441	9,043,424
1915.... 309,773	21,760,496		
<b>Potatoes and Carrots—</b>			
1916.... 139,523	7,408,429	34,411	5,858,594
1915.... 173,934	13,267,023		
<b>Mangel-Wurzels and Turnips—</b>			
1916.... 42,793	9,756,015	8,006	15,600,303
1915.... 50,799	25,356,323		

Other crops show as critical decline.

Reports from Ontario on the condition of fall wheat for 1917 are decidedly discouraging.

As there is an average of not more than one man on each hundred acres of farm land in Ontario, the prospects indicate even a still smaller acreage under cultivation in 1917 unless extra labor is supplied.

## The Crisis

France, England and Italy in peace times did not depend upon America but on Russia, Roumania and Bulgaria for most of their bread stuffs. With these sources closed the crisis of the hour demands that we see that our soldiers and the Motherland are fed.

Everyone in Great Britain has been put on limited rations; meat is prohibited one day a week and the making of cakes and pastry has been stopped. Further restrictions are anticipated.

Bread has gone to 28c. per four-pound loaf in England, for the first time since the Crimean War.

Lord Devonport, British Food Comptroller, proposes taking authority to search the houses of Great Britain to prevent food hoarding.

Forty million men, less the casualties, are now on active service.

Twenty million men and women are supporting them by service in other war activities.

In the last analysis, the land is bearing this burden.

One million tons of food-carrying ships have been torpedoed since February 1st, 1917.

Germany's hope for victory is in the starvation of Britain through the submarine.

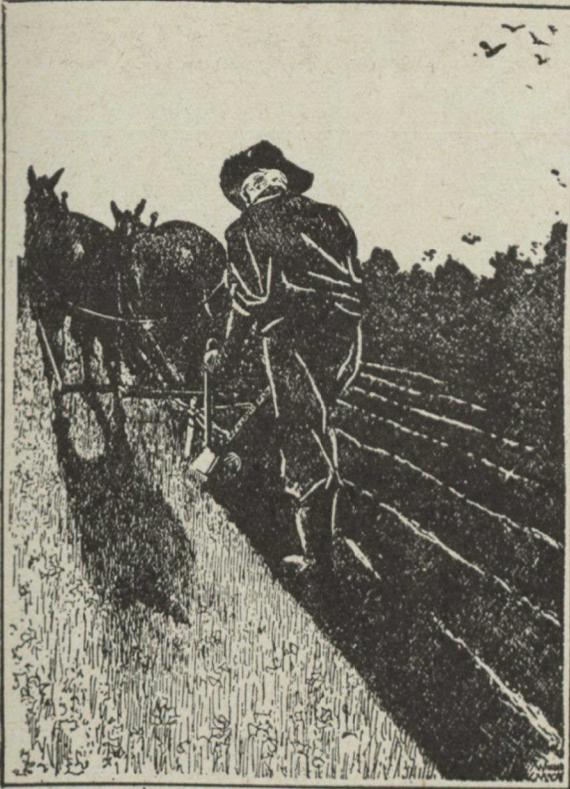
Canada's sons will have died in vain if hunger compels the Motherland's surrender.



—Photo from London (Eng.) Bystander.

### A FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL AT WORK.

Miss Alexandra Smith, one of the thousands of British women workers on the land. She recently won an All-Comers' Champion prize for plowing.



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—McCay in the New York American.  
THE SECOND-LINE TRENCHES.

## Food Production is the Greatest Problem the World Faces To-day

Owing to destruction by submarines, ocean ships are scarce.

It is much easier to protect shipping between Canada and England than on the longer voyages from India or Australia.

One vessel can make twice as many trips from Canada to Britain as from India, and four times as many as from Australia.

Therefore, every ton of food stuffs grown in Canada is worth to the Motherland two tons grown in India or four tons grown in Australia.

## Why the Call to Canada is so Urgent

If this country does not raise a big crop this year, not only will the people of Canada suffer but the Motherland and her Allies will suffer and their military power will be weakened if not paralyzed. Therefore, the right solution of the present war problem comes back to the farm, as to a foundation upon which our whole national and international structure must be built and maintained.

The farmers know that they are the last reserve, and that the soil on which crops are grown is the strategic ground on which wars are decided. To their care is entrusted the base of supplies.

To enable the farm to do the work two factors are essential. The first is Time. Whatever we are to do must be done at once. Nature waits for no man. The second is Labor. Many farmers cannot plant the acres they would get because they cannot get the necessary help. Many are afraid to increase their acreage because they fear they would not be able to cultivate and harvest an unusual crop after they had raised it. If they are to do the work that is essential for them to do, the last man in each city, town and village must be mobilized at once.

Every man not on Active Service can help. In every city, town and village are men who by their training on the farm, or by their present occupation, can readily adapt themselves to farm work. These can render no greater service to the Empire at the present time than by answering the call of the farm. Capable men and boys willing to learn should not allow their lack of farm experience to stand in the way.

Can the employer render a more signal service in this crisis than by encouraging these men to help the farmer to cultivate every available acre, and by making it easy for them to go?

Ontario's farm lands are waiting—the implements are ready—the equipment is complete—the farmer is willing—all he needs is labour.

So short is the world's food supply that without increased production many in Canada must go hungry, and even with enormously increased production we cannot expect cheap food. The world is waiting for our harvest.

If peace should be declared within a year, the food conditions will be no better, for the accumulated hunger of the Central Empires must be met. This will absorb a large part of the world's supply.

We do not know when this war shall cease. It is endless—its lengthening out has paralyzed the thought and conception of all men who thought about it and its possible time of conclusion. Three months—six months, we said; nine months, a year, we said; and yet two years and eight months have passed their long dreary and sanguinary length and there is no man who can tell how long this gigantic struggle may yet last.

Lloyd George, in a letter addressed to farmers throughout the Empire, said:

*"The line which the British Empire holds against the Germans is held by those who WORK ON THE LAND as well as by those who fight"*



Copyrighted by S. S. McClure.

—From the New York Evening Mail.  
HUNGER TIGHTENING HIS GRIP.

*"on land and sea. If it breaks at any point it breaks everywhere. In the face of the enemy the seamen of our Royal naval and mercantile marine and the soldiers gathered from every part of our Empire hold our line firstly. You workers on land must hold your part of our line as strongly. Every full day's labor you do helps to shorten the struggle and bring us nearer victory. Every idle day, all loitering, lengthens the struggle and makes defeat more possible. Therefore, in the nation's honour, heed! Acquit yourselves like men, and as workers on land do your duty with all your strength."*

So, for the honor of Canada's soldiers in France—and for the glory of our New-born Nationhood—let it be said of Ontario's citizens that, in the hour of our greatest need, their response was worthy of their sons.

We owe a great debt to those who are fighting for us.

## Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Chairman: His Honour, Sir John S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; Vice-Chairmen: Honourable Sir William H. Hearst, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Ontario; N. W. Rowell, Esq., K.C., Leader of the Opposition; Secretary: Albert H. Abbott, Esq., Ph.D.

# WE MUST PRODUCE MORE FOOD





return renders the delinquent liable to a penalty of \$200 for each day of default. The penalty for false statement in any return is \$10,000, or six months imprisonment, or both.

On or before September 1st each year, the finance minister forwards notice of assessment of taxable profits to each company, firm and individual, and the tax is payable on or before November 1st following.

Deductions from gross profits for remuneration of directors, managers, etc., were not, without consent of the minister of finance, to exceed the sums deducted for those purposes in the accounting period ended before January 1st, 1915, and no deductions of any nature will be permitted which improperly reduce the taxable profits of the business. The spirit of this provision still applies.

Appeals against the minister's assessment of taxes may be made in form prescribed by the act, to a board of referees appointed by the finance minister, within twenty days after date of mailing of notice of assessment, and if the tax payer is dissatisfied with the decision of the board, he may within twenty days after mailing of the decision give the finance minister written notice, in form prescribed by the act, of his intention to appeal the decision. The matter will then be referred to the Exchequer Court of Canada, whose decision is final.

### SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND IMMIGRANTS

Seventy-five thousand immigrants were admitted to Canada during the fiscal year 1916-17, according to information given by Hon. Dr. Roche, minister of interior. Of the number, 61,389 came from the United States, 8,282 from Great Britain, and 2,935 from continental Europe. During the same period 17,988 persons proposing to settle in the Dominion were denied admission at the international boundary line between this country and the United States, 172 were rejected at seaports, and 605 immigrants were deported. In the fiscal year 10,246 Canadians were repatriated from the United States, as compared with 11,084 in 1915-16; 18,011 in 1914-15, and 17,638 in 1913-14.

### SHELL ORDERS ARE LESSENING

The report that orders for eight and nine-inch shells are to be summarily stopped on May 31st was declared to be incorrect at the Imperial Munitions Board. Some time ago it was officially intimated and published that manufacturers might expect a falling off in orders owing to the greatly increased capacity of the munition factories in England and the difficulties of transportation. By the end of June the orders for this class of shell will be determined gradually. They will be tapered off, and may run till September. The view of the Munitions Board is none too favorable towards manufacturers, who are far behind in their deliveries.

### PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY

According to Victoria dispatches, the report of the legislative inquiry committee into the construction of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, presented to the British Columbia House on Tuesday, finds that General J. W. Stewart and Timothy Foley, of St. Paul, Minn., are disqualified as directors of the railway, because the contract for construction awarded to Pat Welch, the third member of their company, was in reality illegally awarded to the whole firm of Foley, Welch and Stewart. The other directors, E. F. White and F. Wilson, appeared to have been drawing salaries of \$6,000 a year each, and at the same time profited by taking sub-contracts without giving any apparent value. The unit prices fixed between Welch and the government are found to have been excessive in comparison with similar work on the Canadian Northern.

The committee finds that payments were made on the estimates of Chief Engineer Callahan, an old employee of the firm, and that the government engineer went over the work very infrequently. Pat Welch is found to have made a profit of \$5,000,000 on the work. The road remains uncompleted, and it will take another \$13,000,000 to finish the job. The former government is blamed for having paid the guarantee at a rate faster than the money was earned, for the total guarantee which was to be expended pro rata over the whole line has been used up.

### ALBERTA'S SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The savings certificates act of Alberta makes provision whereby any person who wishes to invest in an absolutely safe security at a fair rate of interest may purchase provincial savings certificates in amounts of \$10, \$100 and \$1,000 respectively. These certificates may be bought at par from the provincial treasurer; they are payable on demand and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded half-yearly. They give the small investor an excellent opportunity to obtain a good rate of interest on a security that can be turned into cash at any time. The certificates may be called in by the provincial treasurer after they have been issued three years.

### OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION

Having completed 46 years of successful business in many parts of the world, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London, England, has placed itself in a strong financial position. At the same time, it has won the respect and practical support of many insurers, and this patronage is rapidly increasing. The company has written accident lines in Canada since 1895, and is now writing fire, accident, automobile, burglary, guarantee, plate glass and sickness insurance. It commenced to transact fire insurance in this country in 1915. Mr. Charles H. Neely, who is the company's general manager for Canada, is one of the best known and able accident underwriters in the Dominion.

Although the company has been writing fire insurance in Canada since April, 1915, it already had \$14,811,905 at risk here at the end of 1916. The net cash received for premiums last year was \$142,834, with reinsurance and return premiums of \$2,232. The gross amount of policies new and renewed in 1916 was \$14,425,441. The net losses paid last year were \$66,223.

The company's Canadian results in other lines during the same year were as follow:—

	Net cash received for premiums.	Net amount at risk.	Net losses incurred during year.
Accident .....	\$149,248	\$24,574,066	\$71,074
Automobile (including fire risk) .....	5,497	249,353	5,258
Automobile (excluding fire risk) .....	48,282	7,651,215	7,367
Burglary .....	43	3,500	None
Employers' Liability ..	214,517	9,315,616	99,322
Guarantee .....	21,436	5,975,302	11,451
Plate glass .....	31,811	.....	13,489
Sickness .....	62,087	.....	33,671

The company held its annual meeting in London last month and a satisfactory balance sheet was presented. The revenue for the past year amounted to \$13,140,220, as compared with \$11,251,460 for 1915, an increase of \$1,888,760. This increase is spread over every department of the company's business in almost every country. Speaking at the meeting, the chairman, Mr. E. Roger Owen, said: "We consider the year's figures satisfactory because our underwriting profit works out at about 10 per cent. of our earned income. That is approximately the figure at which we aim. If we make less, the suggestion is that we have not been sufficiently cautious, and if we make more the implication is that we have been too cautious. It is notable that although we have parted with all our new business inspectors who are (medically) fit for military service, yet the total volume of business transacted by the corporation has increased. No better testimony could be offered of the national importance of insurance than the fact that, without canvassers, with a greatly depleted organization, so necessary is the commodity which we sell that the public have been obliged to come to us for it."

The company's total assets exceed \$20,000,000, including \$5,000,000 of the last British war loan.

Mrs. Florence E. Shaal, Boston, one of the speakers at the forthcoming Winnipeg convention of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada, recently wrote two income bonds for \$100 a month each, one with a single premium of \$15,446.30, and the other an annual premium of \$3,686.70.

MUNICIPAL BOND MARKET

The Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Municipal Activities and Financing

The following table, compiled for *The Monetary Times*, gives the bank loans to municipalities since January, 1914, to March, 1917:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
January . . . . .	\$29,301,620	\$35,952,805	\$32,015,371	\$24,487,272
February . . . . .	30,372,854	38,437,903	35,149,915	26,121,324
March . . . . .	31,890,843	41,227,449	38,640,462	29,877,911
April . . . . .	30,168,812	43,031,360	44,371,050	.....
May . . . . .	33,689,577	43,948,436	43,924,036	.....
June . . . . .	37,260,571	46,889,816	46,773,032	.....
July . . . . .	36,372,334	44,029,446	42,385,096	.....
August . . . . .	39,664,534	46,020,730	39,882,811	.....
September . . . . .	44,338,873	43,928,331	38,708,745	.....
October . . . . .	47,316,076	45,682,230	37,613,530	.....
November . . . . .	44,706,055	41,064,550	32,945,963	.....
December . . . . .	38,256,947	30,878,028	24,056,797	.....

**Oakville, Ont.**—A by-law has been passed to borrow \$20,000 for water and lighting.

**Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.**—Tenders close on May 15th for an issue of \$14,964 5½ per cent. bonds.

**Windsor, Ont.**—An issue of \$70,000 bonds for park purposes has been authorized by the city council.

**Saskatoon, Sask.**—A small block of bonds is to be sold and bids obtained from previous tenderers for same.

**Port Hope, Ont.**—The town is asked to guarantee the bonds of the Port Hope Supply Company to the extent of \$50,000.

**Manitoba.**—Issues of \$12,500 7 per cent. 15-year bonds of the Sunnyside Rural Telephone Company and \$5,200 7 per cent. 15-year bonds of the Fox Rural Telephone Company have been awarded to Mr. J. A. Thompson, Winnipeg.

**Alberta.**—The following bond issues were awarded by the bond branch of the Alberta department of education: Birdsvie S.D., \$1,200, 10-years, 7 per cent., to Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto, at 103.67; Fosk Consolidated S.D., \$1,000, 10-years, 6 per cent., to Messrs. H. O'Hara and Company, Toronto, at 99.40; Lac la Biche S.D., \$1,800, 10-years, 7 per cent., to the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, Toronto, at 103.50; seven rural issues, \$7,140, 10-years, 7 per cent., to Messrs. H. O'Hara and Company, Toronto, at \$7,397.12.

**Saskatchewan.**—The following is a list of bonds reported sold:—

School Districts.—Podole, \$1,000. Nay and James, Regina; Carmen Silva, \$1,600. Goldman and Company, Toronto; Frobisher, \$2,500. Goldman and Company, Toronto; Elmhurst, \$550. Goldman and Company, Toronto; Fertile, \$3,000. John Kirby, Fertile.

Rural Telephone Companies.—Willow Hill, \$1,000. Town of Davidson Sinking Funds; Tantallon, \$8,000. H. O'Hara and Company, Toronto; Tetlock, \$6,500. Nay and James, Regina; Belfast, \$1,000. Nay and James, Regina; Gleggarry, \$1,500. Kerr, Fleming and Company, Toronto; Oronoco, \$17,000. O. H. McQuay, Regina.

Town.—Morse, \$2,800. W. L. McKinnon and Company, Toronto.

Village.—Young, \$1,800. W. L. McKinnon and Company, Toronto.

**Victoria, B.C.**—Mayor Stewart, in his annual report, states that the city of Victoria has not borrowed any money on tax arrears, while many other cities have done so. He is of the opinion that the city should in the ensuing year borrow about \$500,000 on tax arrears in order to relieve the legitimate property owner, particularly the small owners. He states that quite a number of speculators will, when the city has widened streets, have received cash from the corporation in payment of their claims, which cash if invested at 6 per cent. would be sufficient to pay their taxes on the expropriations anywhere from one to three times over, and it can further be proved by the books of the corporation that many of these property speculators have not returned one cent to the city in repayment according to the by-laws. In 1915 the city invested \$250,000 from its sinking funds in the Dominion government war loan, making a profit at maturity

of the loan to the city of over \$43,000, in addition to the usual rate of interest on sinking funds. In 1916, in view of the favorable money market, the city decided to purchase its own bonds from its sinking funds when the price was favorable. A number of these bonds were accordingly purchased and cancelled. The city is making a greater profit than anticipated.

**Saskatchewan.**—The following is a list of bond applications granted by the local government board from April 16th, 1917, to April 20th, 1917:—

School Districts.—\*Haig, \$1,400, 10-years, not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. Secretary-treasurer, A. P. McNaughton, Pre-late; \*St. Basilian, \$500, 5-years, not ex. 8 per cent. instalment. Geo. Barton, St. Phillips; Orange Valley, \$1,200, 10-years, not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. C. W. Durham, Shaunavon; Dysart, \$6,000, 20-years, not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. D. Ramsaym, Dysart; \*Silver Springs, \$1,200, 10-years, not ex. 8 per cent. instalment. P. B. Huntington, Silver Springs.

Rural Telephone Companies.—Huron, \$17,000, 15-years, not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. John Flint, Tugaskie; Stewart, \$8,500, 15-years, 7 per cent. annuity. W. G. Graham, Gravelbourg; Pearl Creek, \$6,600, 15-years, 7 per cent. annuity. J. W. Matthews, Melville; Brownlee Faulkton, \$14,400, 15-years, not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. M. W. Mattson, Brownlee; Fox, \$5,200, 15-years, 7 per cent. annuity. Geo. Oulston, Waldeck; Grain Belt, \$4,000, 15-years, 7 per cent. annuity. A. E. Thomas, Gull Lake; North West Smiley, \$5,700, 15-years, not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. R. J. Humphreys, Smiley; Muenster, \$10,500, 15-years, not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. A. W. Loehr, Muenster.

\*These issues are being sold by the local government board.

GOVERNMENT HAIL INSURANCE IN ALBERTA

During 1916, on account of the heavy hail losses, the Hail Insurance District of Alberta was not able to pay all awards. Provision has been made by an amendment to the municipal co-operative hail insurance act whereby the system of taxation for hail purposes is changed from a flat rate on all assessable lands to a flat rate of five cents per acre on all assessable lands and an additional rate on all lands under crop such as will be sufficient, together with the flat rate of five cents per acre, to pay all hail losses for the year, administration expenses and unpaid awards of former years. This should make it certain that any farmer in the hail district suffering loss will receive payment in full of his claim, and provision has been made by legislation whereby the province has guaranteed a loan to the hail district so that they may be in a position to pay all outstanding unpaid awards, such loan to be repaid during the next two years out of the hail tax levied by the hail district. This amendment places the business of the hail insurance district on a solid footing, and will give to grain growers within the area of the district hail insurance at less than cost.

The hail insurance board organized under the municipal co-operative hail insurance act of Alberta, is indebted to claimants for hail insurance losses which it is unable to pay to the amount of \$262,000. In order to enable the board to pay its claims in full the government, by an amending act, agrees to guarantee the payment of the promissory note or notes of the board for the amount herein specified and interest.

Any sum so borrowed, with interest thereon, shall be repaid by the said board out of the proceeds of any rate levied or to be levied for hail insurance in the province under the provisions of the said municipal co-operative hail insurance act, and such repayment shall be made in such sums and over such periods as may be agreed upon between the lender and the board, with the approval of the lieutenant-governor in council.

Mr. William Barber, honorary president of the Western Ontario Poultry Association, is a member of the special committee on poultry of the Ontario Organization of Resources Committee. The other members are: J. E. Peart, secretary Confederation of Local Poultry Associations of Ontario; Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College; J. Lockie Wilson, superintendent of agricultural and horticultural societies; Robert H. Essex, editor of Canadian Poultry Journal, Hamilton; and W. R. Rollo, of Hamilton.

## WAR AND CANADIAN LIFE INSURANCE

### Companies Have Heavy Responsibilities—Soldiers as Risks—Present Conditions

Canadian life insurance companies prompted by that true spirit of patriotism desired to give every possible advantage to the men enlisting for overseas. But there remained the other obligation, that of looking after the general interests of the policyholders, says a Canadian contributor in the New York Spectator. With these two things in mind the companies set about to readjust matters. Many companies in Canada had always used a military clause in their contracts, and the first thing that they did was to waive this clause in all contracts in force prior to the outbreak of war. A committee was then formed and drafted a clause providing for a single extra premium of \$50 from those going on active service, and in return gave them a contract that was indisputable as far as the war risk was concerned after a period of one year. In this connection, although the government act reads as if it only applied to service in Canada and that troops leaving the country in defense of the Empire come under the Imperial forces, the companies have never tried to take advantage of this, but are willing to allow every claim.

Early in 1915 some of the companies found it necessary to make some readjustment with respect to this fifty dollar extra premium and before the summer had passed effected a clause calling for an unnamed extra premium in case of troops going overseas; but did not exact anything whatever from troops on home service. In cases of non-payment the policy liability is restricted to the reserve, or more generally to the return of the premiums paid plus interest in event of death abroad or within six months after returning.

#### Increased Bond Holdings.

That this has placed a burden on the companies, and a large burden at that, is at once apparent. But this has been greatly offset by two or three facts. First of all, high-grade bonds have greatly displaced mortgages in the companies' investments. In 1914 the companies held about seven and a half millions on mortgages and a little over six million in bonds and had five and a half million out on policy loans. At the close of 1915 this had greatly changed and has continued to change. In 1915 the mortgages had decreased to about one and one-quarter millions; bonds increased to eight and three-quarter millions, and policy loans decreased to three millions. The rate of interest on these bonds has greatly increased, as a result of the war, and thus forms an additional income.

Again, there has always been a profit accruing from the companies' mortality experience. It seldom ranges beyond sixty-five per cent. of that allowed. If it were deemed wise, this could be conserved to meet special war hazard cases, and should it not be required it could be divided among the policyholders after war was over. This action would safeguard the policyholders and place no hardships upon them.

The system of quinquennial distribution of profits will also have a beneficial effect on this phase of the subject. This will have the effect of spreading the war claims over a period of at least five years. At the rate at which claims are now being filed under this method they will be hardly felt.

#### Danger of War Risks.

At the outbreak of the war some companies operating in Canada continued to write war risks; but at the present there is very little, if any, of this class being written without some special compensation as outlined above. Without safeguarding themselves the companies lay themselves open to great danger, as an actual experience of one of the companies will show. Although the case cited is that of a company whose position would not be seriously impaired with many times the loss, nevertheless it shows that the war risks as a business is a bad proposition.

In the year 1914 after the outbreak of the war one of the companies writing war risk business wrote \$373,000 of this class alone. In 1915 they increased this by adding \$2,694,000, but in 1916 they conserved somewhat and wrote \$824,000 on the lives of soldiers. Their claims were as follows: 1914, none; 1915, \$24,500, and in 1916, \$410,750. That these will continue to pile up is shown that the death claims for the first two months of 1916 were only \$1,500 as against \$61,500 for the corresponding period of this year.

One Canadian company that writes over \$20,000,000 a year says that its business for 1917 to date shows an increase

of 141 per cent. Another company beats that with a 150 per cent. increase. Other Canadian companies show increases as follows:—27 per cent., 11 per cent., 50 per cent., 70 per cent., 73 per cent., 50 per cent., 50 per cent., 100 per cent., 21 per cent. Others of the eighteen referred to say that business is "on a par with last year," "shows a considerable increase," "good increase," "substantial increase," etc., and not one of them is behind last year's record.

That United States companies are sharing in this is evidenced by the fact that they report that they are 56 per cent., 36 per cent., and 38 per cent. ahead in three cases, respectively. A fourth does not state and the fifth shows a slight decrease, which has been characterized as "temporary."

#### Prospects are Younger Men.

Canada has a population of a little over eight million people, and out of this has raised an army of over 400,000. These men are all physically fit and represent no small part of the insurable persons in this country. War risks are not being taken to any great extent by any of the companies as pointed out, although some municipalities are insuring the soldiers that leave for overseas duty. The war, then, has taken away a great many of the agents' prospects and has made it just so much harder for him to get business. At the last government census there was a male population in Canada of 1,681,338. If you allow ten per cent. of these as medically unfit, the enlistment of 400,000 men has depleted the main life insurance field by over twenty-five per cent. The companies have also suffered by the fact that many of their representatives have answered their country's call, and this in many cases has meant the cutting off of a profitable supply of new business.

One reason why the war had not had any great effect on the volume of business is due to the fact that those who have gone overseas are for the most part young men, and it is commonly known that young men do not, as a rule, put on large amounts of insurance. In this connection it is rather interesting to give the results of an investigation made in several of the companies as to the average age of the applicants for insurance. In practically every case it was found to be a year or two younger than the average age in 1915. This can probably be explained by the fact that many youths in this country are now holding men's jobs and getting men's pay. They are forming fertile fields for operation by the agent.

#### COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following are the shipments of ore, in pounds, from Cobalt Station for the week ended April 27th, 1917:—

La Rose Mine, 87,513; O'Brien Mine, 64,200; Beaver Mines, 64,831; Dominion Reduction Company, 173,000; Aladdin Cobalt Mine, 149,600. Total, 539,144 pounds, or 269.5 tons.

The total shipments since January 1st, 1917, now amount to 7,603,641 pounds, or 3,801.8 tons.

#### GRAND TRUNK'S CAUTIOUS POLICY

The annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway was held in London, and a cable states that "astounding results, despite unprecedented difficulties, was the keynote of the meeting." There was some disappointment among the shareholders that A. W. Smithers, the chairman, was unable to announce the results of the commission's enquiry into the future of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

A shareholder rising, exclaimed: "They are criticizing you pretty freely in Canada." Mr. Smithers replied: "I do not bother about irresponsible critics who never sign their names."

Mr. Smithers intimated the early probability of increased railway rates to meet the rise of wages and lack of labor, and said that the government must allow increases if railways are to continue to exist profitably. Farmers and manufacturers are so prosperous that they can afford to pay more, otherwise they cannot expect the railways to expand.

Mr. Smithers also emphasized the cautious policy the directors intend to pursue, hence the transfer of \$2,000,000 to reserve for contingencies. He said that the company is now leading a hand-to-mouth existence for the necessary supplies, and the future is so largely unforeseeable that they must take every precaution.

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## IMPERIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD PROPOSED

### Dominions Royal Commission Outlines Scheme—Small Body Recommended

Development and organization of the British Empire, is discussed at length in the final report of the Dominions Royal Commission. It is pointed out that in the self-governing parts of the empire the burden of legislators and administrators is heavy and exacting. Local interests are pressing, and when these are served there is little time or energy left for considering broader and wider interests. Whilst now and then an inspiration to common action is laboriously realized, most ideas languish under the lack of the needed mechanism, and are ultimately buried amongst the neglected opportunities of the world. In the other parts of the empire ingenuity to devise and power to fulfil are seldom found in conjunction, whilst the tedious procedure necessary precludes speedy attainment.

"So," says the report, "in both these divisions of the empire golden opportunities for concerted effort are continuously being lost, and in every part of the vast estate fields of richest promise lie fallow. The tasks which, if undertaken, would result in vastly increased wealth and multiplied man-power remain unattempted."

#### Need for New Board.

After outlining the existing deficiencies, the commissioners state there is both scope and need for a new Imperial Development Board which, without displacing any existing body, would devote its energies and experience to a continuous survey and consideration of empire resources and opportunities, and to study of the best means of co-ordinating Empire effort for the development of these resources, for the extension of Imperial trade, and for the strengthening of Imperial lines of communication. This board should be purely advisory in its initial stage. In other words it should be purely advisory in its initial stage. "We are not," says the report, "prepared to suggest that at its inception any specific administrative functions should be assigned to it, but equally we hesitate to restrict the future activities of a new, and to some extent experimental, organization. If at some future time the governments of the empire should, either through the Imperial Conference or otherwise, desire to delegate any administrative duties to it we see no inherent difficulty in giving effect to such a wish. It might, for example, be considered desirable that the board should undertake, either directly or by means of special committees, the working of joint services, such as the Pacific cable."

#### Objections are Analysed.

In discussing the advantages of such a body, the commissioners proceed to examine some of the objections which may be brought against the creation of a permanent Imperial board such as outlined. The report says:—

"First, it may be argued that its institution will not sensibly decrease the great waste of time which has always occurred in the past, when co-operation is needed between self-governing communities. Also it may be pointed out that uniform action even in the self-governing parts of the empire only results in the last resort from a tedious and complicated process, involving legislative and administrative action by six governments at least, and possibly many more.

"This argument touches the very foundation of the constitution alike of the United Kingdom and the Dominions. Difficulties of legislation and administration could not be avoided without a fundamental change in existing institutions, and the establishment of a single authority representative of, and responsible to, the empire as a whole. Into this great question we do not feel that it lies within our province to enter. We would, however, point out that the argument does not invalidate, but rather strengthens the case for immediate improvement in the practical working of the empire's machinery. It points, in our judgment, to the urgency of the need for the creation of a new body which will seek to adjust differences, to remove causes of delay, and so smooth the path to speedy and effective action.

"Secondly, it may be urged that Mr. Lyttelton's proposals, in 1905, for the creation of an Imperial Commission, and, again, those put forward by Mr. Harcourt at the Imperial Conference of 1911 for the appointment of a standing committee of the conference, met with considerable op-

position and were abandoned. Will not then the present proposal meet with similar objections, and a similar fate? To this we reply that in 1905 and even in 1911, the urgency of promoting Imperial development on scientific lines was but dimly realized, if realized at all. Since the Imperial Conference of 1911 the whole conception of inter-Imperial relations has altered, and the need for co-operation between the governments in such matters as the development of their resources and the best distribution of their population has been brought into the strongest relief.

"In our view, the new board would be of the greatest assistance to the Imperial Conference, or such other Imperial machinery as may be created in the future. Criticism of the existing system is too easy to be of interest, but, surveying the whole question, it is impossible not to be impressed with the inadequacy of the examination which the Imperial Conference is now able to devote to any particular problem, and the consequent need for a body representing all parts of the empire, which shall number among its functions the study in the intervals between conferences of matters referred to it, as well as the elaboration at leisure of fresh schemes of Imperial importance.

#### Machinery of Trade and Development.

"Thirdly, it may be contended that a new Imperial board, even with advisory functions only, might limit the freedom of action of your Majesty's government, and the oversea governments. We answer that such apprehensions would have no solid foundation in regard to the organization which we have suggested. It must not be in any sense political. Its functions would be confined exclusively to matters affecting the machinery of Imperial trade and development. It could not interfere with the policy of the empire or of any part of it. Its duty would be to procure information and give advice on questions of development and trade, either on its own initiative, or as the result of a specific reference by the Imperial Conference or by one or more of the participating governments.

"Lastly, it may be thought that duties of the nature which we have indicated could best be delegated to special *ad hoc* committees or commissions and that there is no need to create a permanent organization to deal with such cases as may arise. We venture to express an unqualified preference for the discharge of the proposed functions by a permanent organization with continuity of action and traditions rather than by special committees whose action must be necessarily spasmodic and whose appointment might well take longer than the full investigation of a given subject by the proposed body. We would also point out that a body representative of all parts of the empire, which starts on the investigation of matters of development and trade equipped with a knowledge of Imperial affairs obtained by current work, would be better qualified than an *ad hoc* commission whose members have necessarily to crowd their examination of general conditions into the brief duration of their special mission. If it is urged that an *ad hoc* commission would have better technical and scientific equipment than the members of a board selected on general grounds, we may reply that technical advice can always be invited and indeed is essential in practically every case. Technical and scientific assessors on special subjects can be brought in to assist the permanent board on points outside its general competence."

Representation of the various parts of the empire on the board might be on the following lines, it is suggested:—

United Kingdom, India, Crown Colonies and Protectorates, 7; Canada, 1; Australia, 1; New Zealand, 1; Union of South Africa, 1; Newfoundland, 1.

The report is signed by Lord D'Abernon (chairman), Sir H. Rider Haggard, Mr. Tom Garnett, Mr. W. Lorimer, Mr. J. Tatlow, Sir Alfred Bateman (who acted as chairman during the Canadian tours of the Commission), Sir George Foster (Canada), Hon. J. R. Sinclair (New Zealand), Sir J. W. S. Langerman (South Africa), and Sir Edgar R. Bowring (Newfoundland).

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## UNITED STATES ALLIED BOND ISSUE

### Next Loans to France, Italy and Belgium—Arrangements for Offerings

The next allotments of credit by the United States government to Allied nations will be to Italy, France and Belgium, the loans to the three nations aggregating approximately \$450,000,000. According to Washington dispatches, these allotments are not any part of a plan of regular periodical advances of money. They are preliminary and intended purely to meet present necessities for funds to pay for war supplies contracted for in the United States and being delivered every day.

The bill authorizing an issue of \$5,000,000,000 of long-term bonds of the United States and \$2,000,000,000 1-year certificates of indebtedness was signed by President Wilson on April 24th. The bill authorizes a loan of \$3,000,000,000 to the Allied powers, the first payment of \$200,000,000 having been made to Great Britain, as noted in these columns last week. Tentative plans under consideration by Administration officials call for the issue of \$2,000,000,000 in bonds on the first public offering. While the programme is subject to revision, officials are considering the advisability of collecting the proceeds of the first issue in instalments thirty days apart, and lasting over a period of from four to six months. Should the first issue be \$2,000,000,000 and the instalment feature be adopted, subscribers may be given four months in which to complete payment. This would bring revenue into the treasury at the rate of \$300,000,000 a month, which would probably be ample to meet the needs of the Allies for the immediate future.

#### Bankers' Objections.

The instalment method has been suggested to Secretary McAdoo by banking interests and others with strong endorsements. Gradual payment for the bonds, advocates of the plan declare, would result in minimum disturbance to present financial conditions and would tend to prevent derangement of the money markets. According to New York dispatches this week the bankers' objection to the instalment plan is that it may tie up a large amount of their money at a low rate, while the banks cannot re-sell any considerable part of the certificates to individuals or institutions. The proposal made to the secretary of the treasury by the Federal Reserve Board is for the sale of from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness every fortnight pending the receipt of funds from the first offering of long-term bonds. The method proposed has advantages from the standpoint of the treasury officials, and might result in getting the bonds out with much less disturbance than may be looked for if an effort is made to finance sales of \$2,000,000,000 worth at once. It is the Reserve Board's theory that the banks should take the treasury certificates as they are put out to meet the government's extraordinary need for funds, and use them in lieu of cash in paying for the 3½ per cent. bonds when the latter are issued. The plan has the merit of being easily changed to suit conditions, and if the treasury department finds that the short-term paper is not being absorbed easily some other method will undoubtedly be devised.

Meantime the secretary of the treasury, to take care of immediate needs, is issuing, at par, 3 per cent. treasury notes payable June 30th, 1917. These notes are in denominations of \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$100,000.

#### Uncertainty is Dissipated.

That the uncertainty as to the effects of the \$7,000,000,000 government loan has been pretty well dissipated, is the opinion of J. H. Bache and Company, New York. The provisions of the bond bill make it possible for the secretary of the treasury to redeposit amounts withdrawn by and from banks to pay for the bonds—both the amounts of the banks' own subscriptions, as well as the money withdrawn by depositors for the same purpose.

What is equally important also, no reserve is required to be kept against these government deposits; otherwise if the 18 per cent. reserve were enforced, nearly one-fifth of the amount of the loan so taken would be locked up, which would produce stringency in the money market. All this establishes a minimum of disturbance as far as the immediate money market at the time of payments is concerned.

The effect of so large an offering of 3½ per cent. bonds of the highest world safety and tax-exempt upon the market for other high-class bonds, is a matter of surmise, but to some

extent the operation has been discontinued by lower price levels in this character of bond. It would be natural that in times like these, conservative individuals and estates should choose such an investment for funds as is afforded by this government issue.

Looked at broadly, this loan operation is as if a great corporation had decided to buy vast amounts of the country's product and had borrowed \$7,000,000,000 to finance the operation. Such an influx of new business could not fail to stimulate all business and to increase prosperity.

Compared to the total bond and note issues of the European belligerents, and based on the theory that the United States could borrow in the same proportion to our national wealth, \$7,000,000,000 is only about one-sixth of the nation's total loan capacity.

## MONEY ORDERS FOR CANADIAN WAR PRISONERS

About the beginning of 1916 arrangements were made by the chief postmaster, London, England, through the Red Cross and post-office, to forward small amounts of pay to Canadian prisoners of war in Germany. The requests come from the men themselves by post card, and up to January, 1917, the remittances were made by post-office order. This practice was discontinued at the Canadian government's request, because no receipts or absolute guarantee that the money reached the men were obtained. Since January, 1917, the American Express made payments in cash to the men themselves and obtained individual receipts, at first through their own agents in Germany, and, since United States declared war, through Dutch agents of the American Express Company in Germany. Small sums are sent, not exceeding three pounds, which are charged to the men's accounts in London. The pay of prisoners of war is credited to the men's accounts, and accumulates, less these small remittances.

## TRADING IN WHEAT FUTURES RESTRICTED

No trade in any futures of any grains may now be executed in the pit of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange without first obtaining sanction of a censoring committee composed of the secretary, Dr. Robert Magill; the manager of the clearing house, F. O. Fowler; and Thomas Brodie, representing the floor committee.

The following statement, signed by J. Stewart for the Royal Wheat Commission, was read on the exchange: "This is your authority to announce that no buying of Winnipeg wheat futures has taken place by the allied governments during the last forty odd cents advance, and that we have sufficient bought for present requirements."

Almost immediately the effect was the lowering of the market, which in fifteen minutes had sold off twenty cents for May wheat. At Minneapolis May wheat declined 16 to 18 cents in the same period, but Chicago did not decline to the same extent.

## TO ENCOURAGE EMPIRE TRADE

The following resolution has been forwarded by the trade and industry committee of the Royal Colonial Institute to the governments of the dominions and of colonies not possessing responsible government and of crown colonies having power to legislate, as well as to chambers of commerce, boards of trade, etc., in all parts of the Empire:—

"That with a view to encouraging the establishment of new industries in the British Empire and giving a measure of confidence and security to capital to be embarked therein, as well as assisting the expansion of existing industries, the governments of the Empire be urged to make it obligatory on all government departments, municipalities, railways, dock and harbor boards, gas, water and electric light corporations, and all such bodies spending public moneys, or enjoying charters from government or other public authorities, to purchase Empire-made goods and to place all contracts with British firms, exceptions to be made, by special permission of proper authority, only in cases where such a course is considered to be at variance with public interests."

## Consider the Cost

**A** FACT not generally understood by those drawing up a will, is that the highly specialized and competent service rendered by a Trusts Corporation costs no more than the uncertain service of an individual trustee.

When you consider that your estate will receive the benefit of experience gained in the management of many estates, your heirs will be assured the utmost protection.

When you make your will, why not insure efficient and economical management of your estate by appointing this Company as Executor and Trustee?

*We make no charge for assisting in drawing up your will—and will store it in our Safety Deposit Vaults free, when we are named as executors.*

*An officer of the company will be pleased to give you full information and advise on wills.*

2264

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## Crown Life Insurance Co., Toronto

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

43

## SIMPLICITY FIRST

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

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

## The Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Winnipeg

## The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1859

Assets	-	-	-	-	-	\$718,608.76
Surplus to Policyholders	-	-	-	-	-	\$380,895.44



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45

## A Weekly Quotation Sheet

containing the names and current prices of a large number of investment bonds is prepared regularly by us. Investors wishing to keep in touch with the market for standard bonds may receive these weekly quotations by asking to have their names placed on our mailing list for Weekly Sheet No. MT-9.

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Investment Securities

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**WATERPROOF PLYWOOD NOW MADE IN CANADA**

Prior to the outbreak of the war, waterproof plywood was not made in America. Shortly after the outbreak of the war Mr. James Wood, of Vancouver, invented a process of making waterproof plywood, and he has been manufacturing for export during the past year, securing all the overseas orders that he could fill, says the weekly bulletin of the department of trade and commerce, Ottawa.

**WOOD FLOUR WANTED**

The commercial intelligence branch of the department of trade and commerce, Ottawa, frequently receives inquiries for wood flour or wood meal made in Canada. So far, no Canadian manufacturer has been found who is prepared to supply this article. It is used in the manufacture of explosives, the making of linoleums, the manufacture of dolls, and a variety of other purposes. This would appear to be an opportunity for some Canadian woodworking establishment to use up waste material.

**CANADIAN WAR BONDS**

Trading in the new Dominion war loan suggests that a substantial volume of the bonds remains unabsorbed. The demand has been fair but not as active as was the early trading in the first two loans. At about 95, "with interest," and 95½ "flat," offerings of the new loan are fairly plentiful.

A certain amount of confusion having arisen through the multiplicity of Dominion war loans, it is suggested that as soon as the latest loan is paid up, the loans may be known as A, B and C. At present, they are generally referred to as old war loan 1925, new war loan 1931, and new war loan 1937.

**EVILS OF RETROACTIVE TAXATION**

The Wall Street Journal comments as follows regarding retroactive taxation, which is a feature of the Canadian business profits war tax act:—

"It is to be hoped that Congress will not resort to retroactive measures in providing revenue, even for the extraordinary requirements of war. Such form of taxation of income would be vicious, destructive of industry and confiscatory of investments, to say nothing of its constitutionality.

"It would be class legislation and individual proscription, because its burden would vary in every instance from what it was in every other instance. Uniformity would be impossible. It would be a tax not collectible out of the thing taxed. Therefore, it would have to be taken out of something else, probably new income, and would then be a double tax. To impose taxation on what has been spent or invested is not to tax income.

"In many cases it would prove to be pure confiscation of reinvestments, which would never have been made had it been possible to foresee the legislative will. For the same reason it would be a deterrent to future investments. Armed with knowledge that it was our national fiscal policy, the intending investor would have no earthly means of ascertaining what the Sixty-sixth or Sixty-seventh Congress would do in the way of accumulating further retroactive taxes. This potential cumulative liability would have an effect on investments analogous to that of unpaid cumulative dividends on the investment value of the common stock of a corporation.

"Such taxation would by ex post facto operation permit a political party deemed best adapted to legislate under conditions as they will exist in 1920, to reform the economic policies of 1918, when a great majority of the people in 1918 may have then rightly regarded an opposing party and policy better suited to the year 1918.

"In many instances the income retroactively taxed would be in fact paying state, county, city and national taxes in many forms; in many instances the extent of its public service in this way could not be analyzed at all. It would prove a barrier to individual trade expansion. A merchant who carefully accumulated his profits in his business so as to increase his turnover, would be deprived of the right and opportunity of adjusting his sales to the amount of his capital.

"In fact, there is no fallacy in taxation that does not find illustration in a retroactive income tax. It discourages industry, renders thrift abortive and stifles even the highly important and necessary spirit of private benevolence."

**IRON ORE ON VANCOUVER ISLAND**

The iron ore deposits on Vancouver and Texada Islands are the subject of a report made by Mr. W. M. Brewer to the British Columbia bureau of mines. His estimate of ore (in tons) is as follows: Actual ore, 470,000; probable ore, 4,537,600; possible ore, 7,880,600; total ore, 12,888,200.

"This deposit of iron ore is as yet an undeveloped prospect, without much proved for or against it. There is no possibility of estimating, at the present time, any appreciable tonnage of reasonably assured ore, or even of probable ore. At no place is there more than a few tons of ore proved up. It is possible, however, that further development would reveal a continuity between the different outcrops and so show a considerable tonnage of ore."

**PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED**

**Victoria, B.C.**—Annual departmental returns as issued by Mr. A. Stewart, mayor.

**Language Issue in Canada.**—Bulletin 23, April, 1917, of the Departments of History and Political and Economic Science in Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. By Prof. O. D. Skelton. Issued by the Jackson Press, Kingston, Ont.

**Anthrax.**—Bulletin of the United States bureau of labor statistics, No. 205. "Anthrax as an Occupational Disease," by J. B. Andrews, Ph.D. Price, 25 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

**Armour Year Book.**—A digest of the industries of Armour and Company, food packers, and the methods by which the company's business is conducted. Issued by Armour and Company, Chicago, U.S.A. Applicants should mention *The Monetary Times*.

**Canada's Expenditures and Revenue.**—Report of the Auditor-General for 1916. Vol. 1, Details of expenditures and revenue, Correspondence, etc. Parts A, B and A to K, Vol. 2, Departmental returns, Parts L-U, Vol. 3, Departmental returns, Parts V-Z. Price, Vols. 1, 2 and 3, \$1.25. Vol. 4, War appropriation, price, 20 cents. Issued by the Auditor-General's Office, Ottawa, Ont.

**Municipal Statistics.**—A comprehensive and valuable volume, containing financial statements of every important borrowing municipality in Canada. Municipal laws are summarized by Mr. A. Bruce, K.C., Toronto, and maps of the Dominion and provinces are included. This book will prove of considerable use to investors in Canadian municipal securities. Issued by Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company, bond brokers, Canadian Pacific Railway Building, Toronto. Applicants should mention *The Monetary Times*.

**Gold.**—A study of the shifting of the gold reserves from the belligerent to the neutral nations and the resultant changes in their credit structures, reprinted in pamphlet form from the New York Tribune of Sunday, April 1st, 1917. The study was made by John E. Rovensky, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, in response to repeated requests by customers. Issued by the Service Department, National Bank of Commerce, New York. Applicants for this pamphlet should mention *The Monetary Times*.

**Workmen's Compensation.**—Bulletin No. 203 of the United States bureau of labor statistics and No. 8 of the workmen's insurance and compensation series. This is a compendious report, of which Part I, deals with the various compensation commissions of the United States, and the legislation enacted. Part II, summarizes the principal features of forty acts, including those of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Ontario. Part III, gives the text of the United States laws. Price, 75 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

The Imperial Bank has opened a branch at Laird, Sask.

All insurance policies held by the city of North Vancouver were cancelled on April 26th, so that all the risks may be put on a schedule falling due at the same time and apportioned to various insurance agents and brokers. The total insurance amounts to \$450,000.



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Total Assets, \$3,386,136.85

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Compiled, Revised and Tabulated from Official Reports

† A list of original purchasers, price and income basis of the Municipal Bonds sold in 1916, showing purpose, amount, interest rate and maturity of each issue. The names of the borrowing States, Counties, Cities, etc., are arranged alphabetically, by States.

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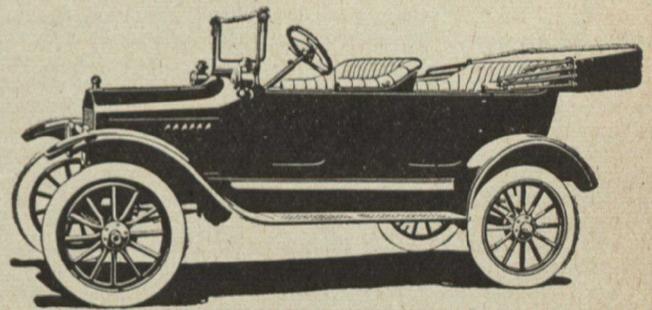
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## MARCH RAILWAY RETURNS

Comparisons of the Canadian Pacific Railway's returns of March gross and net earnings during the past eight years, are given in the following table:—

March.	Gross.	Net.
1917 .....	\$11,846,542	\$3,937,317
1916 .....	10,380,981	3,421,330
1915 .....	7,852,989	2,973,014
1914 .....	9,447,461	3,099,239
1913 .....	11,111,892	3,855,416
1912 .....	10,519,319	3,718,401
1911 .....	8,800,640	3,156,566
1910 .....	7,796,337	2,711,173

The Grand Trunk Railway's net returns for the first quarter of 1917 are as follows:—

January .....	\$691,763	inc. \$135,866	24.44%
February .....	241,796	dec. 304,556	55.7%
March .....	948,299	inc. 62,034	7%

Canadian Northern Railway's statement of earnings and expenses for March is as follows:—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total gross earnings ..	\$ 3,273,200	\$ 2,607,000	+ \$ 666,200
Operating expenses ...	2,655,100	2,240,600	+ 414,500
Net earnings .....	618,100	366,400	+ 251,700
Aggregate gross earnings from July 1st	30,095,900	24,134,600	+ 5,961,300
Aggregate net earnings from July 1st	7,504,500	6,275,700	+ 1,228,800

## WELLAND IS FORGING AHEAD

The town—it will soon be city—of Welland, Ontario, with its 4,890 industrial employees, produced an output in 1916, equal to 32 per cent. of Canada's total exports of manufactures in 1914. Based on our estimate that last year the total production of all Canadian factories was \$2,000,000,000, Welland produced 1 per cent. of Canada's total industrial production. This is an excellent record.

Welland has for many years had a well deserved reputation for being one of Ontario's most active industrial centres. According to figures compiled by Mr. Louis Blake Duff, the town's energetic and capable industrial commissioner, the local manufacturers spent in new buildings last year \$361,808, and in new machinery appliances and equipment \$1,125,734. The value of the products of the 24 industries in the Welland industrial area has increased as follows: 1906, \$150,000; 1912, \$6,500,000; 1915, \$13,285,495; and 1916, \$19,375,115. Welland's industrial workers increased in 1916 by 1,015, but of this increase, scarcely more than half belongs to the industries making munitions.

Mr. Duff, in his recent report to the local city council and board of trade, emphasized the necessity for more houses in the district. The industrial workers increased by over one thousand during the year, and yet new houses built in Welland last year numbered only 78. The present situation is acute. One employer has been preparing plans to adapt a building for sleeping quarters to accommodate fifty employees.

The Welland industrial captains, we feel sure, are sufficiently farsighted to formulate their plans now, during the present activity, for the period to follow the war.

Mr. J. H. Castle Graham, secretary of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada and editor of the Life Underwriters' News, has been appointed secretary of the McMaster University Toronto Alumni Association.

Mr. T. West, senior member of the firm of Messrs. J. and J. Taylor, Limited, Toronto, died on Saturday. He came to Canada in 1866, and two years later went to the United States, where he was connected with railroading for ten years, occupying important positions. In 1880 he located in Toronto to take charge as a partner of the business of J. and J. Taylor, Toronto Safe Works, of which firm he became proprietor.

## EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION

The largest increase in premium ever shown in any year of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation's business was recorded in 1916. The total was approximately \$12,281,000, compared with \$9,319,000 in 1915, an increase of \$2,962,000. This increase was derived from practically every country in which the company operates, but the largest part of it came from the United States. An unusually large share of the increase was due to excess premiums, that is, premiums on policies belonging to the year 1915, but which were not ascertained or fully paid until 1916, and on which all liability has run off. Further the company purchased at the latter end of 1916, certain business of the Casualty Company of America, and the last month's share—viz., December—of that company's business appears in the above noted figures.

In the profit and loss account, the revenue account balance is shown at \$177,910. Interest and rents in 1916 amounted to \$480,760, as against \$440,070 in 1915, or an increase for 1916 of \$40,690. This, together with the balance brought from the revenue account, gives a total of \$658,670. Against this the company had to meet taxes of \$496,940, and miscellaneous expenses of \$140,840, and those expenses are not chargeable to any particular branch of the premium; so they were put under the heading of miscellaneous. That makes a total of \$637,780 which, deducted from the previous figure, leaves \$20,890, the sum available out of the profits of the year for dividends. Dividends amounting to \$320,000 were paid. The principle which has guided the directors in the payment of dividends, is that they should be paid in relation to the interest earned rather than on the profits earned.

In the balance-sheet the investments are shown at \$13,053,615, and at December 31, 1915, \$11,811,935, an increase in 1916 of \$1,241,680. The cash in hand and on current accounts for 1916 amounted to \$386,350, as against \$218,000 in 1915, or an increase of \$168,350. Combining the investments and cash at December 31, 1916, they amounted to \$13,439,965, and at December 31, 1915, to \$12,029,935, but there was then a loan of \$341,885 from our bankers, which reduces that sum to \$11,688,050, so there was really an increase in 1916 of \$1,751,915.

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation has an aggressive Canadian organization in charge of Mr. C. W. I. Woodland, a capable accident and casualty underwriter, and his excellent staff. The company commenced to transact business in this country in 1887, and is now writing fire, accident, automobile, employers' liability, guarantee and sickness insurance. Its total assets in Canada are \$1,343,363. The extent of its substantial business in the Dominion last year is shown in the following table:—

	Premiums for year.	Net amount in force.	Losses incurred during year.
Fire .....	\$429,933	\$52,580,287	\$201,668
Accident .....	92,333	16,968,896	36,070
Automobile .....	73,152	13,581,000	35,692
Employers' liability	487,942	17,847,167	269,783
Guarantee .....	80,525	21,576,056	83,173
Sickness .....	47,977	3,658,345	25,560

The company is 36 years old and has a splendid reputation.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P., Calgary, has been elected a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, succeeding Sir William Mackenzie, who declined renomination.

Mr. T. H. Rieder, the newly elected president of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, who is leaving Kitchener to take up his residence in Montreal, was the guest of honor at the first dinner of the Kitchener Manufacturers' Association on Saturday.

Mr. Lachlan McNeil, as previously stated in *The Monetary Times*, has been appointed chief commissioner of the Manitoba farm loans board. The other officers are: secretary, Mr. A. R. Tomlinson; member representing the Union of Rural Municipalities, Mayor MacDonald, of Dauphin; member representing the grain growers, Mr. J. S. Wood, Oakville, and the two members representing the government, Messrs. Fred C. Hamilton, real estate broker, and Geo. Anderson, formerly of the Canadian Pacific Railway land department. The board will have permanent offices in Winnipeg.



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**Montreal and Toronto Stock Transactions**

Stock Prices for Week ended May 2nd, 1917, and Sales.

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

Montreal Stocks		High	Low	Sales
Ames-Holden.....com.		19	15	35
Asbestos.....pref.		60	10	.....
Bell Telephone.....		20	.....	.....
British Columbia Fishing & Packing.....		.....	.....	85
Brompton.....		51	49½	487
Brazilian.....		39	38½	421
Canada Car.....com.		29	28½	80
Canada Cement.....pref.		71	69½	135
Canada Cement.....com.		60½	60	415
Canada Cottons.....pref.		95	92	75
Canada Cottons.....		79	50	85
Canadian Converters.....		.....	.....	5
Canadian Foundry & Forgings.....pref.		.....	.....	25
Canadian General Electric.....		82½	80	205
Canadian Locomotive.....		161	159½	6
Canada Pacific Railway.....		40	39½	860
Canada Steamship Lines.....com.		88	87½	846
.....(Voting Trust)		40	38	200
Cedars Rapids.....		72½	79	612
Civic Invest.....		29	21b	.....
Cons. Mining and Smelting.....		5	.....	360
Crown Reserve.....		115	114	552
Detroit Railway.....		.....	.....	313
Dominion Iron.....pref.		135	125	75
Dominion Bridge.....		80½	80½	1440
Dominion Steel Corporation.....com.		84	83	260
Dominion Textile.....		.....	102	50
Gould Manufacturing.....pref.		.....	100	.....
Goodwins.....pref.		45	.....	.....
Illinois Traction.....pref.		.....	14	.....
Lake of Woods Milling.....pref.		.....	123	30
Laurentide Co.....		72	177	.....
Lyall Con. Co.....		124	12	.....
Macdonald.....		.....	.....	.....
Mackay.....com.		112	.....	10
Maple Leaf.....		.....	.....	65
Montreal Cottons.....com.		102	101½	35
Montreal Loan & Mortgage.....pref.		75	.....	15000
Montreal Tram Debenture.....		94½	94	887
Nova Scotia Steel.....		2	147	145
Ogilvie Flour Mills.....		.....	.....	56
Ottawa Steel Products.....		.....	.....	150
Ottawa L. H. & P.....		.....	.....	25
Paton Manufacturing Co.....		70	69	43
Penmans.....		1½	.....	5
Price Bros.....		116	115	310
Riordan Paper.....pref.		.....	92½	40
Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power.....		28½	28½	780
Shawinigan Water and Power.....		.....	121½	373
Sherwin-Williams.....		.....	.....	10
Smart Woods.....pref.		.....	.....	10
Spanish River.....com.		18	16½	136
Steel Co. of Canada.....pref.		59½	59½	35
Toronto Railway.....pref.		83	80	1912
Tucketts.....		.....	.....	86
Winnipeg Railway.....		.....	.....	99
Wayagamack.....		75	73½	1346
Bank of British North America.....		.....	.....	27
Bank of Commerce.....		.....	186½	.....
Bank of Montreal.....		202½	.....	.....
Bank of Ottawa.....		.....	.....	7
Bank of Toronto.....		145	.....	.....
Bank d'Hochelega.....		.....	.....	8
Banque Nationale.....		254½	.....	.....
Bank of Nova Scotia.....		.....	.....	22
Dominion Bank.....		170	.....	38
Merchants Bank.....		.....	.....	8
Molsons Bank.....		31	213	.....
Quebec Bank.....		.....	.....	3
Royal Bank.....		.....	.....	.....
Standard Bank.....com.		.....	139½	.....
Union Bank.....		.....	.....	.....
Montreal Bonds		Last Sale		
Ames-Holden.....		72½	72	.....
Asbestos.....		984	.....	.....
Bell Telephone.....		96½	98	3600
Canada Cement.....		83	.....	500
Canadian Cottons.....		97	97	700
Canada Felt.....		90	90	1500
Canadian Con. Rubber.....		90	90	5000
Cedars Rapids.....		94½	93	5000
Dominion Canners.....		90	99	1500
Dominion Coal.....		97	97½	5000
Dominion Cotton.....		97	87½	.....
Dominion Iron and Steel.....		97½	.....	.....
Dominion Textile.....A		97	.....	.....
Dominion Textile.....B		97	.....	.....
Dominion Textile.....C		97	59	1000
Dominion Textile.....D		96½	.....	.....
Lake of Woods Milling.....		103	103	6000
Lyall Construction Co.....		83½	86	.....
Montreal Light, Heat & Power.....		101	93	.....
Montreal Tramways.....		914	.....	.....
National Breweries.....		90	85	1000
Nova Scotia Steel.....		10	.....	.....
Ogilvie.....A		103	.....	.....
Ogilvie.....B		103	.....	.....
Ogilvie.....C		103	.....	2000
Penmans.....		84½	84½	.....

Montreal Bonds (Continued)		Asked	Bid	Sales
Quebec Railway, Light and Power.....		67	68	200
Riordan.....		96½	97	4000
Sherwin-Williams.....		99½	.....	3500
Steel Co. of Canada.....		99½	106	.....
First Dominion War Loan.....		98½	97½	17000
Second Dominion War Loan.....		98½	96	12200
Winnipeg Street Railway.....		95	95	.....
Wygmk.....		84	86	1100

Toronto Stocks		Asked	Bid	Sales
Ames-Holden.....pref.		23	20	.....
American Cynamid.....		59	55	.....
Barcelona.....pref.		11½	11½	460
Bell Telephone.....		38½	38½	1806
Brazilian.....		17	15	.....
Canada Bread.....		84	80	.....
Canadian Car & Foundry.....pref.		30	28	.....
Canadian Canners.....		71	68½	.....
Canadian General Electric.....		108½	107½	191
Canada Landed & National Investment.....cum. div. pref.		157	155½	.....
Canadian Life Insurance.....		61½	59½	37
Canadian Locomotive.....		.....	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific Railway.....pref.		162	160½	17
Canada Permanent.....		171½	.....	.....
Canadian Salt.....		135	130	15
Canada Steamship.....		39½	39½	1909
Cement.....pref.		87½	87½	1765
City Dairy.....com.		60	59½	244
Colonial Loan.....pref.		93	81	.....
Confederation Life.....		.....	30	.....
Coniagas.....		375	350	.....
Consumers Gas.....		.....	165	34
Crown Reserve.....		70	50	10
Crow's Nest Pass.....		115½	114	1
Detroit.....rights		15½	15	95
Dome.....		5	22½	.....
Dominion Canners.....		60½	60½	775
Dominion Steel Company.....pref.		.....	50	8
Duluth Sup.....		.....	85	6
F. N. Burt.....pref.		90	89	6
Hamilton Provident.....		.....	141	.....
Huron & Brie.....		210½	208½	.....
La Rose.....		.....	146	.....
Landed B. & L.....		130	128½	.....
London & Canadian.....		85½	85	186
Mackay Companies.....		65½	65	68
Mackay Companies.....pref.		107	105	125
Maple Leaf Milling.....		.....	94	25
Maple Leaf Milling.....pref.		.....	30	19
Monarch.....		.....	.....	10
Nat. S. Car.....pref.		212	.....	.....
National Trust.....		760	725	25
Nipissing.....		95	93½	150
Nova Scotia Steel.....		.....	.....	.....
Ogilvie.....		.....	.....	.....
Pacific Burt.....pref.		39	36½	.....
Petroleum.....com.		14	13½	2
Porto Rico.....pref.		38	30	.....
Quebec Light & Power.....		28½	28½	565
Riordan.....		116	113	.....
Rogers.....com.		70	90	7
Russell Motor.....pref.		103	102	200
Sawyer-Massey.....		17½	15	5
Spanish River.....pref.		59	49½	.....
Smelters.....		28½	27½	60
Standard Chemical.....		144	12	50
Standard Chemical.....pref.		51	49	110
Steel Company of Canada.....		59½	59	1070
Toronto General Trust.....		93½	92½	95
Toronto Mortgage.....		212	188	7
Toronto Paper.....		88	87	440
Toronto Railway.....		.....	.....	5
Trethewey.....		.....	.....	.....
Tucketts.....		20	18	.....
Winnipeg Electric.....pref.		79	78	5
Twin City.....		68	55	.....
Bank of Commerce.....		91	90	11
Bank of Ottawa.....		.....	186	9
Bank of Hamilton.....		202	.....	.....
Bank of Montreal.....		192	.....	18
Bank of Nova Scotia.....com.		.....	257	.....
Bank of Toronto.....		.....	.....	10
Dominion Bank.....		207	.....	.....
Imperial Bank.....		194½	.....	85
Merchants Bank.....		.....	.....	.....
Molsons Bank.....		.....	183	.....
Royal Bank.....		213	.....	.....
Standard Bank.....		209	.....	8
Union Bank.....		.....	139½	4
Toronto Bonds		Last Sale		
Canada Bread.....		92½	93	92½
Electrical Development.....		92½	.....	.....
Penmans.....		89	86½	.....
Rio (1st mort's).....		81	82½	81
Sao Paulo, 1929.....		84	83	8500
Steel Company of Canada.....		96½	99	98½
First War Loan.....		98	97½	1700
Second War Loan.....		95½	95½	4100
Third War Loan.....		94½	94½	370800

INVESTMENTS AND THE MARKET

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

**Canada Foundries and Forgings Company.**—The directors have declared a 3 per cent. quarterly dividend. No bonus accompanies this declaration.

**Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company.**—The company are applying for extended powers to permit of engaging in other manufacturing business than is granted under present articles of incorporation.

**C. W. Lindsay, Limited.**—The annual return shows the company had a satisfactory year. The usual dividends of 7 per cent. on the preferred and 8 per cent. on the common shares were declared. Mr. C. W. Lindsay is president and general manager of the company; Mr. B. A. Edward, secretary; and Mr. E. Hamilton, treasurer.

**Toronto Paper Company.**—The company's earnings for the past year are shown in the annual report as \$212,794, against \$75,871, an increase of \$136,923. Added to these earnings is the balance brought forward of \$70,648, making a total of \$283,442. From this has been deducted bond interest of \$29,352, dividends \$37,500, depreciation account \$25,000, leaving a balance to carry forward of \$191,590. The company's assets total \$1,692,926.

**Sawyer-Massey Company.**—The annual returns of the Sawyer-Massey Company, Limited, for the fiscal year ended November 30th, 1916, shows net earnings for the year of \$71,202, against \$116,606 for 1915.

The shortage of skilled labor and the difficulty of procuring sufficient and regular supplies of raw material are given as the chief reasons for the decline in profits. The report states there was a market for the company's products at all times, but, unfortunately, production was curtailed owing to prevailing conditions throughout the industries.

After providing for revaluation of all liquid assets and bills receivable, the company carries forward to the credit of profit and loss \$161,610, as compared with \$106,196.

**Price Brothers and Company, Limited.**—The company's profits for the past year amount to \$1,240,485. From this was deducted bond interest and sinking fund requirements, \$419,688; interest on the 6 per cent. collateral trust serial notes, \$15,578; dividends totalling 6 per cent. on the capital stock, \$300,000, leaving a net balance of \$505,218. The balance at the credit of profit and loss account was \$1,403,569, making a total net balance to be carried forward of \$1,908,787 (subject to provision for business profits war tax).

During the past year there was charged to revenue in respect of repairs and improvements a sum of \$281,899, and general depreciation reserve has been increased by \$443,689, made up as follows: Transfer from first mortgage bonds sinking fund, \$153,689; charges to revenue in respect of depreciation on pulp and paper mills at Kenogami, Jonquiere and Rimouski, and also at the various saw mill establishments, \$290,000

During the year the company disposed of \$500,000 6 per cent. collateral trust serial notes (repayable in five equal annual instalments, the first falling due July 1st, 1917), to finance the construction and equipment of an additional unit to the Kenogami paper mills, including a necessary increased development to the Shipshaw power plant. The company's assets aggregate \$17,481,808.

**Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company.**—The company's annual statement compares with 1915 as follows:—

	1916.	1915.
Gross earnings .....	\$225,325	\$136,192
Bond interest .....	96,682	97,407
Sinking fund .....	5,320	4,709
Discount on securities .....	8,749	8,840
Depreciation .....	32,920	13,533
Mining rights .....	1,984	.....
Surplus .....	\$146,655	\$134,489
Carried forward .....	78,667	11,701
	65,355	53,645
Preferred dividend .....	\$144,022	\$ 65,355
	3,310	.....
Balance profit and loss account.	\$140,711	\$ 65,355

Total assets are placed at \$4,049,712. Of this, \$56,500 represent investments. Under current assets, cash on hand amounts to \$120,746, and book debts, most of which is Canadian Government Railway account, of \$196,031.

**Dominion Linens, Limited.**—The company's earnings provided for the payment of the regular preferred 7 per cent. dividend, totalling \$11,193, the writing off of \$3,067 of deferred and organization expenses, the addition of \$7,748 to contingent reserve, and the increase of the profit and loss balance by \$9,318. Earnings in the first quarter of 1917 have been more than 40 per cent. in excess of the same period in 1916. The figures are as follows:—

	1916.	1915.
Profits (net) .....	\$31,326	\$24,734
Preferred dividend .....	11,194	8,140
Deferred charges .....	\$20,132	\$16,594
	3,066	1,750
Contingent reserve .....	\$17,066	\$14,844
	7,748	5,351
Debts reserve .....	\$ 9,318	\$ 9,493
	.....	455
Previous balance .....	\$ 9,318	\$ 9,038
	13,910	4,872
Surplus .....	\$23,228	\$13,910

Application will be made to parliament to incorporate the North American Accident Insurance Company, head office at Montreal, for the transaction of such insurance as allowed in the insurance act of 1910.

ANGLO-FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% Bonds Due 15th October, 1920—Interest Half-yearly.

Free from all present or future British or French taxes.

PRICE TO YIELD ABOUT 7%

BRITISH GOVERNMENT 21-Year Bonds—To Yield 5.45%

Full particulars on request. Orders may be wired at our expense.

MACDONALD, BULLOCK & COMPANY

Toronto Stock Exchange Bldg.

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TORONTO

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON

The following record of transactions on the London Stock Exchange in Canadian securities during the week ended April 12th, is compiled by the Canadian Gazette from the Official Lists, and consists of the first and last "markings" and the highest and lowest intervening "markings" unless there is a repetition. The asterisk implies the last recorded transaction where no business has taken place during the week.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Dominion

Table listing Dominion Government Securities including Canada, 1909-34, 3 1/2%, Do., 1938, 3%, Do., 1947, 2 1/2%, etc.

Provincial

Table listing Provincial Government Securities for Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan.

Municipal

Table listing Municipal Government Securities for various cities including Burnaby, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto.

MUNICIPAL (Continued)

Table listing Municipal Securities (Continued) for Vancouver, Victoria, Westmount, and Winnipeg.

CANADIAN BANKS

Table listing Canadian Banks including Bank of British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Royal of Canada.

RAILWAYS

Table listing Railway Securities including Alberta & Gt. Waterways, Algoma Cent., Canadian Northern, and various other railway companies.

Table listing miscellaneous securities including St. Lawrence & Ottawa, Temiscouata, and Toronto Grey & Bruce.

MISCELLANEOUS

Table listing Miscellaneous Securities including Ames-Holden-McCready, Asbestos Corporation, and various other industrial and utility companies.

**DISTRICT AGENT WANTED**—To take charge of productive territory in East Ontario. Liberal contract will be made with the right party. Excellent opportunity to build an organization. All inquiries confidential. Apply R. T. Faircloth, Manager E.O. Branch, Canada Life Assurance Company, Toronto.

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(or inquire about other territory)

### WHAT YOU NEED:

**FIRST**, an old, tried company, with abundant evidence of success; experienced in the business, and consistent in its record. Paying large dividends to policyholders, and safely and sanely planning the future. Issuing new and saleable policy plans.

**SECOND**, a company which treats its representatives as business men, free from red tape, sympathetic and in harmony with the aims of the field force. Unhindered in its regulations, and liberal in its interpretation of contracts. A company which it is a pleasure to work for and with which you can build up a permanent connection.

**CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

Head Office, Toronto

## ALWAYS A PLACE FOR DEPENDABLE AGENTS

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

**Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.**

Portland, Maine

ARTHUR L. BATES, PRESIDENT. HENRI E. MORIN, SUPERVISOR

For Agencies in the Western Division, Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, apply to WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager, 502 McGill Building, Montreal.

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

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

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

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA

164 St. James St. Montreal

ALEX. BISSETT - Manager for Canada

## New Records

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

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

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

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

## BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE, HAIL, OCEAN MARINE and INLAND MARINE INSURANCE

INCORPORATED 1833

HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO

W. R. BROCK, President. W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

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

Assets, Over \$2,500,000.00

Losses paid since organization over \$41,000,000.00.

(FIRE)

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

The Right Hon. J. Parker Smith, Pres. D. W. MacLennan, Gen. Mgr.

Head Office Canadian Branch—TRADERS BANK BLDG., TORONTO

Liberal Contracts to Agents in Unrepresented Districts

## CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY

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J. G. BORTHWICK, Manager

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Temple Bldg., Bay St., TORONTO

Telephone Main 66 & 67

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

Accumulated Funds, 1914 ..... \$41,615,000

E. P. PEARSON, District Agent, Toronto, Ont.

Head Office for Canada, 88 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal

G. E. MOBERLY, Manager

UNLISTED SECURITIES

(Quotations furnished to The Monetary Times by A. J. Pattison Jr., & Co., Toronto (Week ended May 2nd, 1917.)

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Abitibi Power..... com.	60	70	Chapman Ball Bearings.....	27.50	40	Interlake Steamships, 6's	96		Sovereign Life Assur....		25
..... pref.	89		Continental Life.....	20	26	London Loan & Savings.	97	110	Standard Reliance Loan	45	47.50
Atlantic Sugar..... com.	10	13	Cockshutt Plow Co. pref.		68	Linderman S. & Mac. Co.	5	5.25	Steel & Radiation..... com.		35
..... pref.	37	42	Carriage Factories..... com.	12	15	Imperial Oil.....	375	415	..... bonds		70
Arena Bonds.....	96		Crown Life.....	80		Mutual Steamships, 6's.	95		Trust & Guarantee.....	87	89
Anglo-French 5% bonds..	93.50	94.50	Dom. Po'er & Trans com.	60	65	Matthew-Blackwell com.	25		Toronto Paper, 6% bonds	87	
Brandram-Hend'n..... com.		50	..... pref.	94.50	99	Maritime Coal & Rl. com.	12	17.50	Tooke Bros..... pref.		80
Black Lake..... com.	1.50	3	Dom. Linen..... pref.		100	..... bonds		72	Univ. Steel & Tool. com.		40
..... pref.	4	5	Dom. Permanent Loan	69	72	MacDonald..... com.	10	12	Volcanic Oil.....	120	130
Brompton Paper.....	49	50.50	Dom. Mfg..... pref.		45	..... pref.		80.50	Wabbaso Cotton..... com.	27	32
Canada Fur, Mfg..... pref.		42	Dunlop Tire..... pref.	91	98	Monarch Life Assur.....		25	Western Assur..... com.		42
Canada Machinery, 6's.....	69	77	Dom. Steel & F'dry. com.	145	160	Neilson, Ltd., Wm. com.	51		Morrow Screw, 6's.....	88	
..... pref.	40	49	..... pref.	89	91	North American Pulp.....	5	5.50	Milton Pressed Brick....	20	
Canada Fair, Morse, pref.		97	Dom. Sugar..... com.	80		Nova Scotia Stl. 6% deb.		97	Crossen Car, 6's.....	97	
Canadian Marconi.....	1.50	3	Eastern Car, 6's.....	96		Ont. Pulp Bonds.....	88		Crown Trust.....		95
Canadian Mortgage.....	86	94.50	Frontenac Brewery 6's..	85		Otis-Fenson Elev. pref.	90.50	98	North Crown Bank.....		94
Canadian Oil..... com.	38.50	43	Home Bank.....	64.50	66	People's Loan & Savings	85	90	Can. C. & F. Mills..... com.		1.10
..... pref.	90		Howard Smith Pap. pref.		81	Prudential Trust.....		80	Marcus Loews..... pref.	86.50	90
Canadian Westinghouse.	116	125	Imper. Steel & Wire. pref.	4.50	6	Provincial Paper..... com.	50.50	52	.....		
Carter Crume..... pref.	62		..... com.	.75		Russian Govt. 5% bds.	26.50	27	.....		

Statistics relating to Dominion Savings Banks, National Debt, Trade of Canada by Countries, and Preliminary Monthly Statement of Canada's Trade appear on this page once a month as issued by the various Government departments.

BUILDING PERMITS COMPARED

RETURNS FOR THIRTY-FIVE CITIES.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FIGURES	February 1917	March 1917	March 1916	Mar., 1917, compared with Mar., 1916.	
				Amount	Per Cent.
				Increase +	Decrease -
<b>CITIES</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Nova Scotia.....	27,250	90,563	5,767	+84,756	+1,470.36
Halifax.....	25,335	68,475	4,332	+64,143	+1,480.68
Sydney.....	1,915	22,088	1,435	+20,653	+1,439.23
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>					
Moncton.....	88,475	277,200	41,650	+235,550	+565.55
St. John.....	2,175		12,150	-12,150	
	86,300	277,200	29,500	+247,700	+839.66
<b>QUEBEC</b>					
.....	553,390	613,229	366,726	+246,953	+67.18
Maisonneuve.....	500	128,525	3,000	+125,525	+4,184.17
Montreal.....	402,565	343,460	272,305	+71,155	+26.13
Quebec.....	145,725	129,699	89,821	+59,878	+85.75
Sherbrooke.....		7,000	8,700	-1,700	-19.54
Three Rivers.....	2,700	3,795	7,450	-3,655	-49.06
Westmount.....	1,900	750	5,000	-4,250	-85.00
<b>ONTARIO</b>					
.....	771,997	1,177,905	782,900	+394,705	+50.42
Brantford.....	5,815	13,260	10,935	+2,325	+21.26
Fort William.....	200	2,250	202,950	-200,700	-98.89
Guelph.....	3,200	14,369	2,125	+12,244	+576.19
Hamilton.....	40,000	215,000	77,900	+137,100	+175.99
Kingston.....		11,040	13,275	-2,235	-16.84
Kitchener.....	2,825	18,530	2,390	+16,140	+679.49
London.....	18,305	46,300	40,220	+6,080	+15.12
Ottawa.....	26,500	63,175	78,525	-15,350	-19.55
Peterborough.....	13,425	4,945	8,255	-3,310	-40.01
Port Arthur.....	1,125	220,745	3,090	+217,655	+7,043.85
Stratford.....	11,505	11,258	13,214	-1,956	-14.80
St. Catharines.....	13,580	34,740	8,707	+26,033	+298.99
St. Thomas.....	2,080	1,170	18,079	-16,909	-93.53
Toronto.....	573,517	414,708	272,690	+142,018	+52.08
Windsor.....	60,200	106,115	30,545	+75,570	+247.60
<b>MANITOBA</b>					
.....	36,350	159,610	90,450	+69,160	+76.46
Brandon.....	24,000	2,060	51,000	-48,940	-97.92
Winnipeg.....	12,350	157,550	39,450	+118,100	+299.39
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>					
.....	68,255	23,300	15,625	+7,675	+49.12
Moose Jaw.....	53,600	5,200	14,875	-9,675	-65.05
Regina.....	13,005	6,885	750	+6,135	+818.00
Saskatoon.....	1,650	11,215		+11,215	
<b>ALBERTA</b>					
.....	7,300	18,900	29,900	-10,100	-34.83
Calgary.....	4,500	14,300	11,500	+2,800	+24.35
Edmonton.....	2,800	4,600	17,500	-12,900	-73.71
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>					
.....	104,200	50,180	213,840	-163,660	-76.53
New Westminster.....	6,520	14,185	1,925	+12,260	+636.88
Vancouver.....	96,780	33,715	205,465	-171,750	-83.58
Victoria.....	900	2,280	6,450	+4,170	+64.65
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,657,217</b>	<b>\$2,410,587</b>	<b>\$1,545,508</b>	<b>+865,079</b>	<b>+55.98</b>

MONEY MARKETS

Messrs. Glazebrook and Cronyn, exchange and bond brokers, Toronto, report exchange rates as follows:—

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N.Y. funds.....	11-32 pm	15-32 pm	½
Mont. funds.....	par	par	¾ to ¼

Sterling—

Demand.....	\$4.77.60	\$4.77.75	\$4.80
Cable transfers.....	\$4.78.55	\$4.78.70	\$4.81

Rates in New York, sterling, demand, \$4.75.55.  
Bank of England rate, 5 per cent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COMMODITIES

(DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FIGURES)	No. of Commodities	INDEX NUMBERS		
		Mar. 1917	Feb. 1917	Mar. 1916
<b>I. GRAINS AND FODDERS:</b>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	297.5	287.8	176.5
Western.....	4	255.4	235.7	162.2
Fodder.....	5	201.1	198.9	176.1
All.....	15	254.1	243.0	172.5
<b>II. ANIMALS AND MEATS:</b>				
Cattle and beef.....	6	270.9	265.9	207.0
Hogs and hog products.....	6	273.1	263.4	186.1
Sheep and mutton.....	3	236.3	233.3	211.0
Poultry.....	2	305.7	273.6	271.5
All.....	17	269.1	260.2	207.9
<b>III. DAIRY PRODUCTS:</b>	9	224.2	234.6	171.1
<b>IV. FISH:</b>				
Prepared fish.....	6	186.4	186.4	151.8
Fresh fish.....	3	212.7	193.3	156.8
All.....	9	195.1	188.7	153.4
<b>V. OTHER FOODS:</b>				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	257.4	257.4	174.6
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	122.3	95.2	98.7
Dried fruits.....	4	192.3	192.7	160.8
Fresh vegetables.....	5	511.1	481.9	249.7
Canned vegetables.....	3	181.9	181.7	102.4
All.....	16	280.8	266.8	167.5
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions				
Breadstuffs.....	10	203.2	200.1	147.5
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	141.6	141.6	121.9
Sugar, etc.....	6	179.4	185.0	157.2
Condiments.....	5	157.8	153.1	142.9
All.....	25	178.5	177.7	145.6
<b>VI. TEXTILES:</b>				
Woolens.....	5	253.7	242.0	204.0
Cottons.....	4	192.2	184.0	146.0
Silks.....	3	115.0	115.0	108.8
Jutes.....	2	415.0	412.7	320.8
Flax products.....	4	280.7	270.2	200.1
Oilcloths.....	2	139.8	139.8	125.6
All.....	20	230.7	223.8	181.2
<b>VII. HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:</b>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	291.9	320.8	233.1
Leather.....	4	191.3	191.3	187.0
Boots and shoes.....	3	221.1	221.1	180.6
All.....	11	254.2	264.7	202.0
<b>VIII. METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:</b>				
Iron and steel.....	11	203.7	190.3	135.5
Other metals.....	12	275.5	274.4	309.1
All.....	10	165.2	165.2	130.0
All.....	33	218.1	213.1	196.9
<b>IX. FUEL AND LIGHTING:</b>				
Fuel.....	6	222.3	204.6	153.9
Lighting.....	4	103.7	99.3	94.7
All.....	10	174.9	162.5	130.0
<b>X. BUILDING MATERIALS:</b>				
Lumber.....	14	193.5	189.2	180.1
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	191.3	186.0	140.2
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	222.8	244.4	185.8
All.....	48	207.4	197.7	165.0
<b>XI. HOUSE FURNISHINGS:</b>				
Furniture.....	6	177.5	177.5	145.9
Crockery and glassware.....	4	203.0	209.0	186.5
Table cutlery.....	2	90.1	90.1	87.2
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	160.3	155.4	132.3
All.....	16	170.2	168.9	141.8
<b>XII. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS:</b>	16	246.3	237.0	262.1
<b>XIII. MISCELLANEOUS:</b>				
Raw Furs.....	4	403.7	403.7	296.9
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	164.8	184.8	140.5
Sundries.....	7	157.2	155.6	139.2
All.....	17	219.0	218.8	126.7
<b>All commodities.....</b>	<b>262*</b>	<b>220.6</b>	<b>217.3</b>	<b>176.4</b>

\* Nine commodities off the market. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

FOUNDED 1871

# The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office, TORONTO, ONT.

CHARLES H. NEELY, General Manager for Canada

## Dr. BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1916 Cr.

To Shareholders' Capital:—		By Investments, viz.:—	
<b>Authorized—</b>		British Government Securities .....	\$4,012,786.18
200,000 Shares of \$25 each .....	\$ 5,000,000.00	Indian and Colonial Government Securities .....	903,753.86
<b>Subscribed—</b>		Indian and Colonial Provincial Securities .....	147,701.62
12,000 Shares of \$25 each (fully paid) .....	\$ 300,000.00	Indian and Colonial Municipal Securities .....	440,202.74
112,308 Shares of \$25 each (\$5 per Share paid) .....	2,807,700.00	Foreign Government Securities .....	1,114,545.38
		Foreign Provincial Securities .....	142,580.30
		Foreign Municipal Securities .....	731,908.62
<u>124,308</u>	<u>\$3,107,700.00</u>	Railway and other Debentures and Debenture Stocks—Home, Indian and Colonial .....	949,382.86
Less Uncalled Capital .....	2,246,160.00	United States Railway Bonds .....	4,841,060.36
		Railway and other Debentures and Debenture Stocks—Foreign .....	1,711,102.04
To Sundry accounts pending .....	861,540.00	Railway and other Preference and Guaranteed Stocks .....	201,221.64
To Reinsurance and other Funds .....	646,182.92	Railway and other Ordinary Stocks and Shares .....	405,464.02
To Unclaimed Dividends .....	248,578.02	By Mortgages on Freehold and Leasehold Properties .....	801,162.68
To Staff Provident Fund .....	816.84	By Freehold and Leasehold Premises (less Depreciation) being the Corporation's Head Office and Branches .....	1,511,209.14
To Capital Redemption Fund .....	77,187.40	By Rents due from tenants and other Balances .....	416,966.36
To General Insurance Fund, viz.:—	96,169.34	By Balances at Branches and Agents' Balances (less provision for Commission, Cancellments and Non-Renewals) .....	1,480,075.62
Provision for claims outstanding .....	\$4,690,000.00	By Cash at Bankers and in hand:—	
Investment Reserve and General Contingency Fund .....	1,250,000.00	On current and deposit account and in hand .....	732,072.38
	\$5,940,000.00	By Investments in Trustees' Hands to meet Capital Redemption Fund .....	96,169.34
Reserve Fund .....	1,500,000.00		
Balance from Revenue Account, including \$4,660,749.32, proportion of premiums unearned ...	\$11,480,422.54		
Less Amount transferred to Investment Reserve and General Contingency Fund above .....	211,531.92		
	11,268,890.62		
	18,708,890.62		
	<u>\$20,639,365.14</u>		<u>\$20,639,365.14</u>

### BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Personal Accident  
Plate Glass  
Guarantee Bonds

**FIRE**

**AUTOMOBILE**

Employers' Liability  
Public Liability  
Teams' Liability

BRANCHES:—

Montreal

Winnipeg

Regina

Calgary

Vancouver

# DIVIDENDS AND NOTICES

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

### DIVIDEND NO. 121

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending 31st May next, together with a bonus of one per cent., and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st June, 1917. The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
JOHN AIRD,  
General Manager

Toronto, 20th April, 1917.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

### DIVIDEND NO. 121

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the UNION BANK OF CANADA, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its Branches, on and after Friday, the 1st day of June, 1917, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of May next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
H. B. SHAW,  
General Manager.

Winnipeg, April 19th, 1917.

## CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, PREFERRED SHAREHOLDERS.

### DIVIDEND NO. 29

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 1¾% for the three months ending March 31st, 1917, being at the rate of 7% per annum on the paid-up Preference Stock of this Company, has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 16th day of May next, to Preference Shareholders of record at the close of business April 30th, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from May 1st to 10th, both days inclusive.

## BANK OF MONTREAL

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two-and-one-half per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, also a Bonus of one per cent., both payable on and after Friday, the first day of June next, to Shareholders of record of 30th April, 1917.

By order of the Board,  
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,  
General Manager.

Montreal, 24th April, 1917.

## ILLINOIS TRACTION COMPANY

### NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 17

A Quarterly Dividend at the rate of Three per cent. (3%) per annum on the Common Stock of the Illinois Traction Company has been declared for the Quarter ending April 30th, 1917, payable May 15th, 1917, to Shareholders of record May 1st, 1917.

By order of the Board,  
GEO. M. MATTIS,  
Treasurer.

Champaign, Ill.

## TORONTO PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

### ANNUAL MEETING MAY 18, 1917.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Toronto Paper Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Offices, Mail Building, Toronto, at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, May 18th, 1917, to receive the Directors' Report and Statement for the year ending March 31st, 1917; to elect Auditors and Directors for the current year, and to transact such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

ALFRED W. BRIGGS,  
Secretary.

April 26th, 1917.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

### DIVIDEND NO. 119

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. (being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum) upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, the first day of June next, to Shareholders of record of 15th May.

By order of the Board,  
C. E. NEILL,  
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., April 17th, 1917.

## CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

"Positions Wanted," 2c. per word; "Positions Vacant," "Agents or Agencies Wanted," 3c. per word; other condensed advertisements, 3c. per word. Minimum charge for any condensed advertisement, 50c. per insertion. All condensed advertisements must conform to usual style. Condensed advertisements, on account of the very low rates charged for them, are payable in advance.

**THE STORY OF A YOUNG FINANCIAL MAN'S SUCCESS.**—A financial man, thirty-three years of age, came to our office four years ago to take up a new line of business—a line against which he had been prejudiced, but which he knew carried great rewards for the successful. His average commissions this year will be over \$5,000.00, and he has built up a future income of over \$3,000.00 a year on business already written. We are enlarging our organization to prepare for an enormous expansion of business during the next few years. We have positions for two good men with successful records. This offer will be open during the next week. Only applicants of unquestioned integrity and with the highest references will be considered. W. A. Peace, Manager Toronto Branch, Imperial Life Assurance Company, 20 Victoria Street, Toronto.

## WANTED

**BY A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
With Head Office in the West, two (2) good organizers as Inspectors for Western territory. Will give exceptional contracts to the right men. Address  
**Western Superintendent, c/o Monetary Times**

Application will be made to the treasury board to sanction an agreement between the Security Life Insurance Company of Canada and the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, permitting the latter company to reassure participating policy contracts of the former company, which now transacts only non-participating business.

**WESTERN Assurance Company** INCORPORATED 1851  
**FIRE, EXPLOSION, OCEAN MARINE & INLAND MARINE INSURANCE**

Assets ..... over \$5,000,000.00  
 Losses paid since organization " 66,000,000.00

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

JOHN AIRD JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D.  
 ROBT. BICKERDIKE, M.P. Z. A. LASH, K.C., LL.D.  
 W. R. BROCK, President W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President  
 ALFRED COOPER (London, Eng.) GEO. A. MORROW  
 H. C. COX Lt. Col. the Hon. FREDERIC NICHOLS  
 D. B. HANNA BRIG. GEN. SIR HENRY PELLATT, C.V.O.  
 E. HAY E. A. ROBERT (Montreal)  
 E. R. WOOD

**Head Office: TORONTO, Ont.**

W. R. BROCK, President W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President and General Manager C. C. FOSTER, Secretary

**THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK**

ESTO PERPETUA.  
  
 OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

"THE BIG COMPANY."  
 ASSETS EXCEED - \$34,000,000  
**Fire. Rent. Tornado.**

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA  
 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

Special Agent  
 A. R. STELL,  
 31 Scott St., Toronto

W. E. BALDWIN, Manager

**Commercial Union Assurance Co. LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENGLAND**

Total Annual Income Exceeds ..... \$ 47,250,000  
 Total Funds Exceed..... 142,000,000  
 Total Fire Losses Paid..... 183,366,690  
 Deposit with Dominion Government .. 1,225,467

**Head Office Canadian Branch:**  
**COMMERCIAL UNION BLDG. - MONTREAL**  
 JAS. MCGREGOR, MANAGER

**Toronto Office - 49 Wellington St. East**  
 GEO. R. HARGRAFT:  
 General Agent for Toronto and County of York.

**ATLAS Assurance Company, Limited OF LONDON, ENGLAND**

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

At the Accession of	Income	Funds
KING GEORGE IV. ...	\$ 387,065 ...	\$ 800,605
KING WILLIAM IV. ...	657,115 ...	3,038,980
QUEEN VICTORIA ...	789,865 ...	4,575,410
KING EDWARD VII ...	3,500,670 ...	11,185,405
KING GEORGE V. ...	6,846,895 ...	15,186,090
and at		
31st DECEMBER, 1915 ...	7,757,140 ...	19,953,150

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

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.  
**Head Office for Canada, 260 St. James St., MONTREAL**  
 MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager

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

Accident Insurance Sickness Insurance Plate Glass Insurance  
 Burglary Insurance Automobile Insurance Guarantee Bonds  
 The Oldest and Strongest Canadian Accident Insurance Company

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

**UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED**

(FIRE INSURANCE SINCE A.D. 1714)

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

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

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

**Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company**

ESTABLISHED IN 1863  
**Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.**

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

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

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

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

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

**SUN FIRE** FOUNDED A.D. 1710

THE OLDEST INSURANCE CO. IN THE WORLD

**Canadian Branch ... Toronto**  
 LYMAN ROOT, Manager

**Economical Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Berlin**

HEAD OFFICE ..... BERLIN, ONTARIO  
 CASH AND MUTUAL SYSTEMS  
 TOTAL ASSETS, \$725,000 AMOUNT OF RISK, \$27,000,000  
 GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, \$50,000

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

**The LONDON ASSURANCE**

Head Office, Canada Branch, MONTREAL  
**Total Funds ... \$20,000,000**

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

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Forty-seven Charters Granted With Capitalization  
Totalling \$5,764,000

Canada's new companies incorporated this week number 47. The head offices of these companies are located in four provinces. The total capitalization amounts to \$5,764,000.

The largest companies are:—

Hardy Bay Coal Company, Limited ..... \$1,000,000  
McCconnell Consolidated Mines, Limited..... 1,000,000

Grouping the new concerns according to provinces in which the head offices are situated, we have the following results:—

Province.	No. of companies.	Capitalization.
Ontario . . . . .	17	\$2,408,000
Quebec . . . . .	17	1,476,000
British Columbia . . . . .	10	1,855,000
Manitoba . . . . .	3	25,000
	47	\$5,764,000

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

**Toronto, Ont.**—Rockland Chocolate Company, Limited, \$40,000. M. MacDonald, P. E. F. Smily, B. Williams; Ontario Molybdenum Company, Limited, \$40,000. T. Burrell, Irene O. Allan, Irene Rouse; Toronto Hat Company, Limited, \$80,000. J. C. Baker, J. M. Radford, N. M. Birrell; the Style Hat Company, Limited, \$40,000. C. E. Ring, J. C. Wilgar, I. Feins; McConnell Consolidated Mines, Limited, \$1,000,000. R. McConnell, H. F. Meech, Ethel M. Drake; Broadview Manufacturing Company, Limited, \$100,000. J. H. Spence, G. Cooper, Lillian M. Heal.

**Montreal, Que.**—Rochlieu Quarry, Limited, \$20,000. O. Gagnon, L. Choquette, J. A. Parent; the Nominique Pulp and Lumber Company, Limited, \$300,000. E. Patenaude, H. G. Boyle, J. G. Shearer; the Standard Factory of Canada, Limited, \$75,000. N. Backman, E. N. Brown, J. Jenkins; J. and P. Davignon, Limited, \$45,000. J. Davignon, P. Davignon, E. Courville; Colonial Supplies, Limited, \$50,000. S. L. D. Harris, C. Champoux, C. H. Skelton; Bankers Exchange Corporation, \$300,000. M. Goldstein, J. B. Taylor, A. Engel; Compagnie d'Aqueduc du Cap-de-la-Madeleine, \$99,000. F. Lapointe, A. Gauthier, A. Balthazard; the Canadian Stock Exchange Company, \$49,900. A. LaRocque, H. Laurencelle, W. Johnson; La Compagnie Cinema Maisonneuve, \$49,900. J. E. Labelle, E. Beaugard, C. Desmarais; Public Services Company, \$12,000. A. Gauthier, E. Lauzon, F. Lapointe.

Included in the previous week's total were:—

**Barons, Alta.**—Delany and Rogers, Limited, \$25,000.  
**Trail, B.C.**—Trail Garage Company, Limited, \$10,000.  
**Wetaskiwin, Alta.**—Lawson and Company, Limited, \$20,000.  
**Leask, Sask.**—The Leask Cattle Company, Limited, \$7,000.  
**Southey, Sask.**—Southey Motor Company, Limited, \$10,000.  
**Battleford, Sask.**—Leeders Trading Company, Limited, \$20,000.  
**Senlac, Sask.**—The McKenzie Trading Company, Limited, \$20,000.  
**Big Valley, Alta.**—Northland Lumber Yards, Limited, \$25,000.  
**Provost, Alta.**—The Provost Publishing Company, Limited, \$20,000.  
**Moose Jaw, Sask.**—The Walter W. Shaw Company, Limited, \$100,000.  
**New Westminster, B.C.**—Broder Canning Company, Limited, \$100,000.  
**Twickenham, Sask.**—The Patt Guinn Live Stock Company, Limited, \$20,000.  
**Quebec, Que.**—La Glace Frontenac, Limitee, \$20,000. J. H. Fortier, N. Minguy, P. C. Falardeau.

**Roxton Falls, Que.**—Home Motor, Limited, \$20,000. J. A. Gendron, C. H. Lalonde, E. Rheume.  
**Prince Edward Island.**—H. H. Beer Company, Limited, \$5,000. H. H. Beer, E. H. Beer, C. B. Green.  
**Morewood, Ont.**—The Morewood Milk Company, Limited, \$5,000. J. Fetterly, A. Carlyle, G. Barrington.  
**Ciscome, B.C.**—Giscome Lumber Company, Limited, \$1,000,000. W. S. Lane, J. H. Lawson, R. W. Ginn.  
**Ottawa, Ont.**—Rideau Steamboat Company, Limited, \$50,000. W. E. Beaton, W. J. Best, A. W. Campsall.  
**Cuelph, Ont.**—Fried, Grills Hat Company, Limited, \$150,000. J. Fried, W. W. Grills, W. E. Buckingham.  
**Windsor, Ont.**—Residence Park Land Company, Limited, \$40,000. L. Milner, E. D. Janisse, O. J. Janisse.  
**Victoriaville, Que.**—Levasseur and Fortier, Limitee, \$48,000. P. W. Fortier, P. W. Fortier, P. C. Falardeau.  
**Sarnia, Ont.**—Landbo Transportation Company, Limited, \$40,000. F. F. Pardee, A. S. Burnham, W. J. Barber.  
**Woodstock, Ont.**—Sterling Textile Company, Limited, \$100,000. W. E. Buckingham, A. Holm, H. G. Mack.  
**Nottaway, Que.**—The Nottaway Pulp and Lumber Company, Limited, \$20,000. J. E. Fortin, U. Fortin, D. Gourd.  
**Saskatoon, Sask.**—The New Home Machinery Company, Limited, \$20,000; Mowatt and McGeachy, Limited, \$60,000.  
**Amos, Que.**—Abitibi Telephone Company, Limited, \$20,000. L. Lizotte, J. O. U. Dudemaine, C. E. Marchand, A. H. Drouin.

**Chatham, Ont.**—The W. C. Crawford Insurance Agencies, Limited, \$40,000. W. C. Crawford, H. L. English, Minnie H. Campbell.

**Port Colborne, Ont.**—Port Colborne Building and Realty Company, Limited, \$40,000. J. F. Gross, Mabelle Holder, C. N. White.

**Portage la Prairie, Man.**—Premier Grain Elevator Company, Limited, \$60,000. J. W. Higgins, B. L. Deacon, J. Dickson.

**Peterborough, Ont.**—The Grand Opera House, Peterborough, Limited, \$50,000. J. J. Turner, R. H. Turner, A. W. Turner.

**Walkerville, Ont.**—F. X. Truck and Auto Company of Canada, Limited, \$40,000. S. A. Griggs, E. H. Collins, E. C. Griggs.

**Vancouver, B.C.**—Chace Automatic Valve Company, Limited, \$15,000; Returned Soldiers Garage and Repairs, Limited, \$10,000; the Fairwell Mines, Limited, \$500,000.

**Galt, Ont.**—Perfect Machine Company, Limited, \$40,000. W. Clark, J. S. Rumble, W. B. Call; Roelofson Elevator Works, Limited, \$75,000. J. F. Roelofson, E. C. Codling, H. Smith.

Application for letters patent is being made by the Summerside Steam Laundry, Limited, Summerside, P.E.I., \$16,000. J. Dobson, J. C. Hickey, E. W. Manson.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

DR.	FEBRUARY, 1917	CR.
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st Jan., 1917..	\$ ct. 41,722,377.64	WITHDRAWALS during the month..... \$ cts. 927,743.27
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month.....	894,139.16	
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month:—		
PRINCIPAL.....		
INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer...		
DEPOSITS transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	4,466.83	
INTEREST accrued on Depositors accounts and made principal on 31st March, 1916 (estimate)	1,662.76	
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month.....	11,704.34	
	42,624,350.73	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' accounts on 28th Feby. 1917..... 41,696,607.46
		42,624,350.73



**LONDON  
GUARANTEE AND  
ACCIDENT COY.**  
Limited  
Head Office for Canada:  
**TORONTO**

ESTABLISHED 1869

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

**AND FIRE INSURANCE**

### You Look for Security

Whether with the intention of taking out insurance or associating yourself with some Company, you look for security. The latest figures emphasize the unexcelled financial position of this Company.

Business in Force over.....\$59,600,000  
Assets over.....16,400,000  
Net Surplus.....2,600,000

These are reasons why the Company is known as  
"SOLID AS THE CONTINENT"

**North American Life Assurance Co.**  
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT.

### Participating Life Policies Pay If they are Mutual Policies

THE NEVER-ENDING DISCUSSION—"WHICH IS THE MORE ECONOMICAL?—LIFE INSURANCE WITH OR WITHOUT PROFITS," MAY BE SUMMED UP IN A WORD—IT DEPENDS ON THE PROFIT-EARNING POWER OF THE COMPANY ISSUING THEM! POLICIES MAY BE PURCHASED IN THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA EITHER ON THE PARTICIPATING OR THE NON-PARTICIPATING PLAN. THE LATTER IS CHEAPER AT THE OUTSET, BUT WE HAVE FOUND BY LONG EXPERIENCE THAT THE PARTICIPATING POLICY TURNS OUT IN THE END TO BE THE CHEAPER. IF THE DIVIDENDS ARE USED TO REDUCE THE PREMIUMS, IN A FEW YEARS THE PREMIUMS BECOME LESS THAN THOSE PAYABLE ON NON-PARTICIPATING CONTRACTS.

**The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada**  
Waterloo Ontario  
Assurances, \$109,645,581. Assets, \$29,361,963. Surplus, \$4,595,151.

### FOUR FEATURES

each of importance to those considering Life Insurance, are clearly shown in the Report for 1916 of The Great-West Life Assurance Company.

1. THE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY—the unquestioned excellence of the investments and their profitable nature.
2. THE PROMINENCE OF THE COMPANY—for ten successive years leading all Canadian Companies in the amount of business written in Canada.
3. THE ECONOMY OF THE COMPANY—exceptionally low expense rates.
4. THE POPULARITY OF THE COMPANY—clearly proven by the record Business written and the record business gained.

**The Great-West Life Assurance Co.**  
DEPT. "F"  
HEAD OFFICE : : WINNIPEG  
Ask for a copy of the Report.

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

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

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

### Guardian Assurance Company Limited

- - - Established 1821.

Assets exceed Thirty-Five Million Dollars  
Head Office for Canada, Guardian Bldg.,  
Montreal

H. M. LAMBERT, Manager. B. B. HARDS, Assistant Manager.  
**ARMSTRONG & DeWITT, General Agents,**  
6 Wellington Street East - Toronto

### ACCOUNT BOOKS LOOSE LEAF LEDGERS BINDERS, SHEETS AND SPECIALTIES

Full Stock or Special Patterns made to order  
PAPER, STATIONERY, OFFICE  
SUPPLIES

All Kinds, Size and Quality, Real Value

**BROWN BROS., LTD.**  
Simcoe and Pearl Streets - TORONTO

### Great North Insurance Co.

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

OFFICERS

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

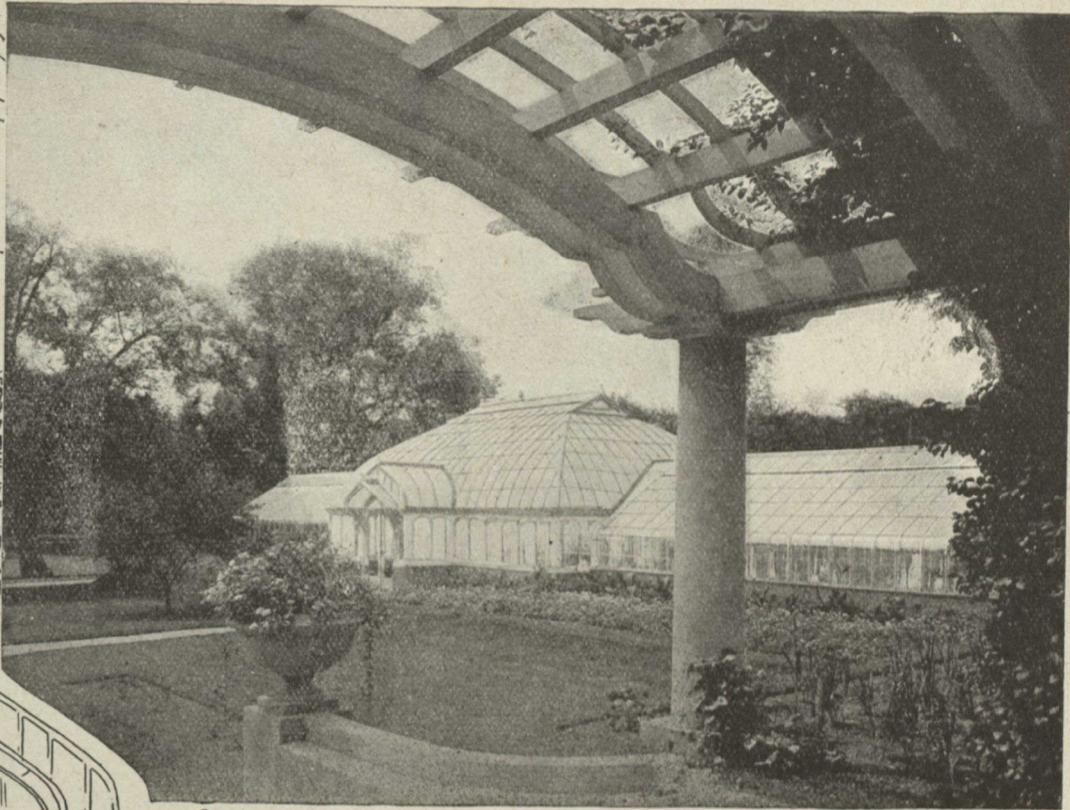
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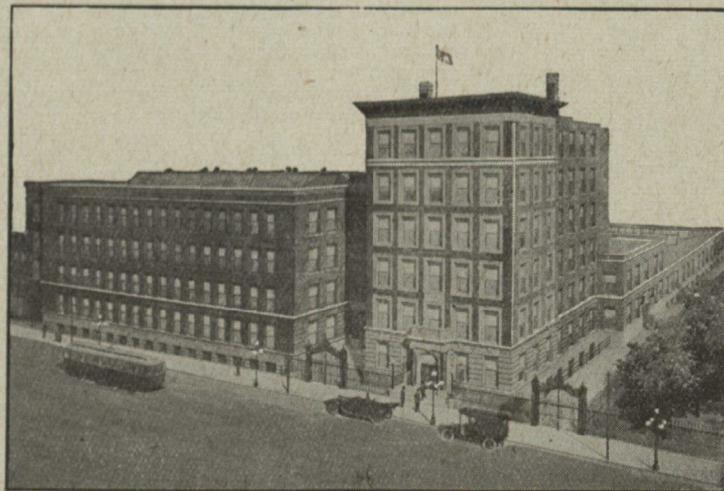
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