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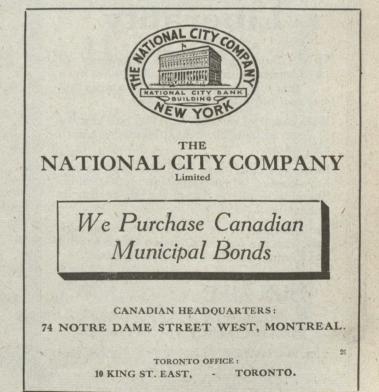
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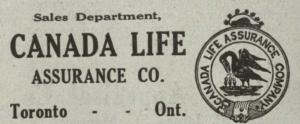
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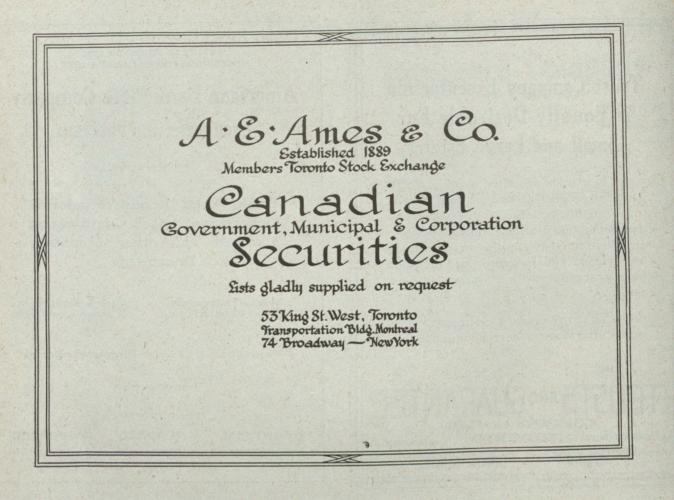




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National Fire Protection Convention

Annual Meeting at Ottawa Attended by Close to 200 Delegates — Fire Prevention by Mechanical Means and by Education—Canadians Present— New Officers—Legislation by Federal and State or Provincial Governments

S TANDARDIZATION and publicity, are the principal means adopted by the National Fire Protection Association, which has just held its 1919 convention in Ottawa, in its efforts to prevent loss by fire. The association is really international in its extent, and includes members in Canada, Great Britain, Australia, South Africa, China, Japan and other countries, as well as in the United States. The 1919 meeting was well attended and successful in every way, a substantial increase in membership being recorded for the year—May, 1918, to May, 1919.

Because of the action which is being taken by the Dominion and provincial governments of Canada to prevent fires, it was decided to hold the 1919 meeting in Ottawa, at the invitation of the Canadian members. The practice has been to have the meetings alternately in New York and Chicago, the only exception previous to this year being 1917. when it was held in Washington. The decision to accept the invitation of the Canadians was reached by unanimous vote of the executive committee. The experience indicates that it is beneficial to have the conventions in various places, as this stimulates membership and prevention activities in different sections, and the attendance at the sessions is more regular than in New York and Chicago, where so many of the members' business places are located, and their attention is frequently distracted. It is probable that, in future, Chicago will be the meeting place every second year, but the other conventions will be held in various cities.

The association consists of about 150 members and over 3,000 associate members. Among the members represented at Ottawa were: Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, San Francisco; Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, Montreal; Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto; Chicago Board of Underwriters of Chicago, Insurance Exchange, Chicago; Clay Products Association, Chicago; International Acetylene Association, New York: International Association of Municipal Electricians, Camden, N.J.; Louisiana Fire Prevention Bureau, New Orleans, La.; Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Oxford, Mich.; National Association of Manufacturers of Approved Hollow Metal Window Frames and Sash, Chicago, Ill.; National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York, N.Y.; National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Chicago, Ill.; National Wholesale Grocers' Association of the United States, New York; New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters, St. John, N.B.; New England Bureau of United Inspection, Boston, Mass.; New Jersey Schedule Rating Office, Newark, N.J.; New York Board of Fire Underwriters, New York, N.Y.; New York Fire Insurance Exchange, New York; Ohio Inspection Bureau, Columbus, Ohio; Fire Underwriters' Association, Philadel-Philadelphia phia, Pa.; Philadelphia Suburban Underwriters' Association, Philadelphia, Pa.; Southeastern Underwriters' Association, Atlanta, Ga.; St. Louis Fire Prevention Bureau, St. Louis, Mo.; Suburban Fire Insurance Exchange, New York, N.Y.; Tennessee Inspection Bureau, Nashville, Tenn.; Underwriters'

Association of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.; Underwriters' Association of the Middle Dept., Philadelphia, Pa.; Underwriters' Association of New York State, Syracuse, N.Y.; Underwriters' Bureau of Middle and Southern States, New York; Underwriters' Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.; Vancouver Island Fire Underwriters' Association, Victoria, B.C.; Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association, Winnipeg, Man.

The following Canadian associate members were among those present:---

H. S. Angus, Dale and Co., Montreal; M. H. Baker, Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association; Arnold Barr, Lake Superior Corporation; G. C. Francis, Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association; R. D. Fudger, New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters; J. W. Graham, fire chief of Ottawa; G. H. Greenfield, Canadian Car and Foundry Co.; W. H. Hall, Canadian Surety Co.; W. A. Hamilton, Dominion Messenger and Signal Co.; C. Heath, fire commissioner for Manitoba; J. E. Hodgins, St. Lawrence Underwriters, Toronto; V. D. Hurst, Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association; T. J. Irvine, St. Lawrence Underwriters; N. S. Jones, Seneca Jones and Son, Hamilton, Ont.; C. O. Jost, Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, Montreal; W. R. Lee, Rockwood Sprinkler Co., of Canada, Ltd.; J. B. Laidlaw, Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co., Toronto; Geo. F. Lewis, deputy fire marshal for Ontario; J. A. Miller, Pyrene Mfg. Co. of Canada, Ltd.; R. F. Mosley, Ontario Safety League; A. G. Lemoine, H. G. Vogel Co., Toronto; W. A. McKague, The Monetary Times of Canada; W. H. Mulligan, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario; J. L. Noble, Vancouver Island Fire Underwriters' Association; G. F. W. Price, building inspector, Toronto; J. A. Robertson, Canadian Fire Underwriters' Asso-ciation; C. L. Schofield, Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association; E. J. Stafford, National Trust Co., Toronto; H. Stainton, Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association; A. R. Ten Eyck, fire chief, Hamilton, Ont.; A. Tessier, fire chief, Hull, Que.; C. C. Wansbrough, Western Assurance Co., Toronto; James White, Commission of Conservation; Alfred Wright, London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Toronto; J. Wright, Bennett and Wright, Toronto; S. B. McMichael, Dominion Messenger and Signal Co.; L. V. M. Willmott, Dominion Messenger and Signal Co.; D. A. Cumming, D. A. Cumming and Co., Brockville, Ont.; G. D. Finlayson, superintendent of insurance for Canada; J. Grove Smith, Dominion fire commissioner; W. B. S. Shapley, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.

After a roll call of members, the delegates were welcomed by Hon N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council of Canada, on behalf of the Dominion, and by Mr. Harold Fisher, mayor of Ottawa, on behalf of the city. The Hon. Mr. Rowell referred especially to the close relations which exist between the United States and Canada; over half our external trade last year was with the United States, and we are their second best customer. Fire prevention, he said, is one of the ways in which we can make lighter the heavy burden left by the war losses and war debts. These losses and debt obligations can be made good only by the savings of the people, and further destruction of capital should be reduced to a minimum. He referred to our unenviable position at the top of the list of nations as regards fire losses, and commended the work done by the association.

President's Address

The president, Mr. F. J. T. Stewart, of New York, then gave his address, which was, in part, as follows:----

"After four successive annual meetings within a period during which most of the world has been at war, it is a great satisfaction to feel that, in coming together on this occasion, we can plan for the future full of hope that peace will reign indefinitely. It may be, however, too much to expect, that we will be without enemies. In the terms of the international diplomat, it may not be a war of nations, but we may depend upon an indefinite conflict with our neighborly enemy 'fire.' This characterization of fire is found in the address of former president W. H. Merrill, who, after summarizing the life and property loss incident to a series of conflagrations in the preceding fifteen years, added: 'Had these twenty thousand persons been killed in fighting for their country rather than simply for their lives, their fame would be everlasting. Had these two billions of property value been wiped out by the invasion of a foreign foe, the call for defence would meet with a universal response."

"All this may rightfully be said of the past four years, and, in addition, it may now be recorded that the response to the call for defence was so universal that the importance of fire prevention as a war measure gained a general recognition far beyond any we have been able to claim for it as a conservation measure in time of peace. We are encouraged, however, to believe that one of the beneficial results of the war will be a lasting realization of the national importance of conserving life and property against loss by fire.

"Many of our members, notably the National Board of Fire Underwriters, aided the various departments of the government in an organized effort to prevent fires due to carelessness or design which might destroy munitions of war. In this connection, the fire prevention section of the War Industries Board, whose working force was almost exclusively composed of National Fire Protection Association members, rendered a notable service. The war work of many of our members, especially among the architectural and engineering professions, was a prominent feature, and the importance of fire prevention was kept in the foreground in matters pertaining to construction and planning.

"The various standards and regulations of the association for safeguarding against fire, which are already widely used on this continent, found even a broader scope of application during the war. I have always felt that members of this association could rightly take pride in the many excellent standards which have been prepared over a period of nearly twenty-five years. This feeling has been fully justified recently in connection with the discussions of plans for an American engineering standards organization. On several of these occasions, the fact was favorably commented upon, that the National Fire Protection Association is unique in the field of standard making, being as it is an association of associations organized to bring together all interested talent in the preparation of fire prevention standards or codes.

"You will no doubt be interested in further information regarding the plans for an American standards organization, to which reference has just been made. Most of you, perhaps, know of the American engineering standards committee, which was formed by joint action of five national engineering societies (American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Society for Testing Materials, called the 'Founders Societies.') Its purpose is to provide machinery for the development of engineering and industrial standards, by the operation of which duplication is avoided, and co-operation between all interested organizations and government departments secured. It was expected that a standard or group of standards thus developed would be acceptable to all concerned, and therefore become a truly 'American Standard.' Moreover, it was felt that as international standardization develops, there will be need for an authoritative national body to deal with the corresponding foreign bodies. National engineering standards committees are said to be already in operation in England, Canada, France and Holland; others will probably be organized in the near future.

"It is now proposed to broaden the scope of the work and membership of the American engineering standards committee, as the outcome of a conference held at the United States Bureau of Standards, at Washington, on January 15th of this year, to consider methods of procedure to be followed in the preparation of safety codes. The present intention is to reorganize it into an association of associations in some respects similar to our own organization. Briefly stated, the aim of the new organization will be to co-ordinate the work of standard-making, particularly with reference to new standards, and in cases where no one organization is obviously best qualified or sufficiently interested to act as sponsor body and provide for a committee to prosecute the work. The standards association will be interested chiefly in knowing that such working committees are sufficiently representative of the interests most concerned with the subject under consideration. It is not proposed to review in detail a finished standard worked out by such a committee and approved by a sponsor body.

"It will, therefore, be seen that it is not the intention of the standards association to do any actual work of standard making, nor to interfere with the scope and influence of existing bodies such as our own which already are engaged in such work. In the beginning it is expected that any existing standard if presented by the organization which prepared it, will be adopted as an American standard. We are given to understand that the preparation and promulgation of fire prevention standards will be expected to continue as before, except that an opportunity will be afforded, if desired, to secure additional backing by having them designated as American standards by the new organization.

"It is significant that we should be holding our annual meeting in Canada just at this time, while we are talking and thinking so much about national and international standards. In the matter of fire prevention standards, it is perhaps safe to say that Canada and the United States are already practically in harmony and our co-operation is becoming closer and more comprehensive each year. As far as these two countries are concerned, we, therefore, seem to have anticipated in fire prevention matters, the present movement looking eventually to the establishment of international standards of all kinds.

"The war has resulted in stimulating standardization work in general, and we may expect an unusual activity of this nature in the future. As the importance of standardization work becomes increasingly prominent, our responsibility for the numerous fire prevention standards already promulgated will be proportionately greater. It will be necessary for the chairman of our special committees to keep even more closely in touch with each development affecting their subject, and promptly change our standards when found necessary to keep them in step with the state of the art.

"So much for fire prevention standards and standardization in general. Our next great concern, which logically follows the possession of standards, is how to utilize them to best advantage. While we, no doubt, all agree that a certain amount of fire prevention legislation is important, I am sure we cannot hope for pronounced success in reducing the fire waste in the North American continent, unless we can personally reach and interest the individual in some manner. Apparently, good headway has been made lately by appeals to the patriotic duty of the individual, to minimize waste by fire during the war. I think the response to that appeal was greater than we realize and is accountable for the fact that the fire loss was not radically greater than it was during the period of the war. The persistence of the newspapers in prominently featuring their suspicion and even opinion that each important fire was due to the design of an enemy, undoubtedly had a deterring effect on fires due to both carelessness and design.

We cannot, however, expect the effect of all this to be permanent, unless we make a special effort to keep up the interest which is apparently aroused. A few items may be cited which indicate that this is already being done. The fire prevention inspections and educational work done by the fire insurance companies and their field men under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, will be continued, although it was originally undertaken as a war emergency work.

"The local fire insurance agents throughout the country are fully alive to the unusual opportunity which they have in dealing directly with the owners of practically every property, whether it be in the home or in the factory. Through their organization, the National Association of Insurance Agents (member of the National Fire Protection Association), they have pledged themseves to a fire prevention campaign, both by inspections and circulation of literature.

"We have recently been encouraged to believe that the influence of women in an organized way may be made available both locally and nationally to assist in interesting the individual in fire prevention. We will hear more on this point later in our program from one of the women. In addition to these items there are other encouraging signs which one might dwell upon—and then there are the Canadians. The impending results of their enthusiasm and energy we contemplate with confidence.

"I have not referred to any of the so-called discouraging conditions. The fact is, there can be no conditions answering that description, as long as we are unwilling to be discouraged. Let us therefore keep shouting with the optimist that 'Business is fine,' and it just cannot help but be so. Convince the laggard in fire prevention that he is out of step with the others, and a lonely feeling will soon drive him to get the careful habit. We will never get anywhere by making people believe that nobody cares how many preventable fires occur.

"It is the painful duty of the president to point out to you each year that we need more funds. Some day, perhaps, we will have a president who will regret to report a large accumulated surplus in the treasury; he, at least, should be ashamed of it. We do need more money, as much as ever, but when we think how little the great game of waging war has interfered with our financial status, I again line up with the optimist and say: 'We have much to be thankful for, and more to hope for.' When I recall how we marvel each year at the results accomplished by our efficient and enthusiastic secretary-treasurer, Mr. Wentworth, I wonder if some might not feel that nothing is impossible for him, so why worry over a difference of a few dollars. My thanks and appreciation are extended to the members and committees for their excellent co-operation during the year."

Executive Committee's Report

The report of the executive committee was then received, in part, as follows:---

"Two regular meetings of the committee were held during the year, in June and January, for consideration of matters referred by the association and other business affecting the welfare of our organization. The resignation of Chairman H. L. Phillips, in the middle of the year, received with sincere regret by his associates, resulted in the appointment, under the articles of association, of the present chairman, by the executives, for the balance of the term.

"The invitation from officials of the Canadian government to meet this year in Canada, presented with such persuasive eloquence by the chairman of our Canadian committee, Mr. Laidlaw, was accepted by the executives without a dissenting vote. This Ottawa meeting represents the second departure from the long-established custom of meeting on alternate years in Chicago and New York, the first occasion being the meeting of 1917 in Washington on invitation of the Bureau of Standards, U.S.A. The executives express the hope that the policy adopted in the case of these two meetings meets with the general approval of the members, so that should other desirable opportunities offer for meetings outside of New York and Chicago; there may be no hesitancy in their favorable consideration.

"The executives again gave consideration to the matter of the joint observance of fire and accident prevention day, in co-operation with the National Safety Council, which plan has now been carried out for several years by a special committee of the association. Certain members, whose opinion we respect, have been inclined to fear that the effectiveness of our propaganda in the observance of this day may be impaired by including consideration of accidents. The committee has, however, so far felt, that both activities may be helped by intelligent and friendly co-operation. The principal industries of the United States and Canada are rapidly establishing safety and welfare departments, and under these department managements fire safety falls as naturally as the safeguarding of other hazards. It has been felt that the future will justify the present broad policy of the association in this important matter."

Resolutions Submitted

Resolutions as follows had been prepared by the executive committee and were referred to the committee on resolutions:—

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"The National Fire Protection Association, assembled in Ottawa for its twenty-third annual meeting, bespeaks the continued observance by the people of the United States and Canada, both privately and in their occupations, of the measures for conservation of our resources adopted for the war emergency. The supreme need of the war-impoverished European world for foodstuffs and the products of North America, imposes an obligation upon us to safeguard to the extent of our intelligence and ability every form of natural and created resource. The elimination of waste, at all times the duty of good citizenship, is at this moment our profoundest public and private responsibility.

"In its warfare against the needless sacrifice of human lives and property by fire the association advocates the following measures:---

"1. The adoption by municipalities of the standard building code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to the end that fire-resistive building construction may be encouraged, the use of inflammable roof coverings prohibited, adequate exit facilities from buildings assured, and interiors so designed and fire-stopped as to make easy the extinguishment of fires therein.

"2. The adoption by all states and provinces of minimum building requirements for the protection of state, provincial and county hospitals, schools, asylums and similar institutions outside city limits and of small communities in in which the establishment and enforcement of a building code is impracticable.

"3. The enactment by each state and province of the fire marshal law advocated by the Fire Marshals' Association of North America to the end that official investigation may be made of the causes of all fires, preventable fires may be eliminated by public education, and the crime of arson stamped out.

"4. The adoption of the association's ordinances providing for the systematic inspection of all buildings by city fire marshals or local firemen to insure the vigorous enforcement of rules for cleanliness, good housekeeping and the maintenance of safe and unobstructed exits, fire-fighting apparatus and other protective devices.

"5. The enactment of ordinances fixing the cost of extinguishing preventable fires upon citizens disregarding fire prevention orders, and a more general legal recognition of the common law principle of personal liability for damage resulting from fires due to carelessness or neglect.

"6. The wider general use of the automatic sprinkler as a fire extinguishing agent and life saver and the more general adoption of the fire division wall as an important lifesaving exit facility.

"7. A careful study of the technical surveys of cities made by the engineers of the committee on fire prevention of

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the National Board of Fire Underwriters covering the items of water supplies, their adequacy and reliability, fire department efficiency, fire alarm systems and conflagration hazards, and of the possibility of co-operation among neighboring cities through mutual aid and the standardization of hose couplings.

"8. The universal adoption and use of the safety match and legislation prohibiting smoking in all parts of factories, industrial and mercantile buildings except in such fireproof rooms as may be especially approved for the purpose by fire departments.

"9. The education of children and the public generally in careful habits regarding the use of fire, and the general adoption by the schools of the United States of the fire prevention manual "Safeguarding the Home Against Fire," prepared by the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the United States Bureau of Education.

"10. The universal adoption and exclusive use of slowburning motion picture film with national, provincial, state and local legislation to prevent the continued manufacture and distribution of material having the hazardous properties of the gun cotton stock now commonly employed.

"11. The co-ordination of all these activities through a central administrative officer or body of the province, state or city having primary jurisdiction, for the purpose of promoting uniformity of action and efficient co-operation.

"In the furtherance of these objects the association appeals for the co-operation of all citizens. It asks them to help in the dissemination of its valuable literature and in the use of the standards of fire protection so carefully worked out by its committees to the end that the lives and substance of our people shall not continue to be dissipated by a reckless and easily preventable waste."

Finances and Membership

Particulars of the increase in membership, and of the financial condition of the association were given in the report of the secretary, from which the following abstracts are taken:—

"Our experience in years past has been that while the rate of our increase is slow, dependent upon the awakening of North America to the significance of the fire waste, members once gained have usually been held. But last year, in spite of increased need of our counsel and literature, 412 names were struck from our rolls, representing a direct loss of nearly 14 per cent. To recover this loss and to save the association from any impairment of its activities, the members have been appealed to to supplement the efforts of the executive office and the membership committee by soliciting new members on their individual initiative. As the 'News Letter' from month to month has shown, a considerable number of our members have loyally made definite effort to secure new members, and the aggregate result of this generous aid has been a list of 527 new names, which, balanced against the losses due to the war, gives us an actual net gain of 115 for the year, or a total associate membership on May 1st of 3,129. Three organization memberships have been lost during the year, reducing this class from 130 to 127.

"Our principal output being in the form of publications, our operating expense has been greatly increased by the rapidly mounting cost of printing and paper, from the present high prices of which no relief seems yet in sight. We shall gain somewhat by the reduction in the first-class postage rate ordered by the United States government to take effect July 1st, but only a positive gain in our membership during the next year, coupled with the most rigid economy, can advance our association on the road to self-support.

"As to general conditions relating to the fire waste in the United States and Canada, they are undoubtedly still far from satisfactory. The abnormal waste still continues in both countries, and while the Canadian government seems to be awakening to the huge cost of fire carelessness to the people of the Dominion, and is taking steps to awaken Canada to this fact, the United States government, by the suspension of the admirably effective fire prevention section of the War Industrial Board, has, since the war, again lapsed into somnolence in this vital matter, with consequent evidences of relaxation of viligance in fire prevention matters officially and unofficially throughout the country.

Government Financial Assistance

A far-reaching resolution, aiming at prevention by educational means, was introduced by Geo. F. Lewis, deputy fire marshal of Ontario, as follows:—

"Whereas the fire waste of North America is upwards of \$300,000,000 a year and statistics show that the greater portion of this annual loss is the result of carelessness, disorder and accumulations of combustible rubbish, and is therefore preventible, and

"Whereas it is incumbent on the peoples of the United States and Canada to conserve their wealth and resources during the period of 'reconstruction,' that they may be enabled to compete with the other nations of the world, to meet the demands of commerce, and supply the destitute with the necessaries of life, to the end that hunger, suffering and unrest may be appeased;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of the National Fire Protection Association, in convention assembled, believing that the time is opportune for launching a comprehensive and aggressive publicity campaign for the purpose of educating the people and bringing them to a realization of their rights, duties and responsibilities as citizens of these progressive and enlightened countries, and which will also tend to make them more careful and improve the sanitary conditions throughout the country;

"Do memorialize the federal government at Washington, the Dominion government at Ottawa, the state and provincial governments throughout the United States and Canada to assist financially and co-operate in the work of this publicity campaign as follows:—

"1. The federal and Dominion governments to grant or appropriate such sum or sums as shall be necessary to defray the expenses of lithographing, posting and maintaining on bill boards a suitable 'poster' throughout the cities and towns of the United States and Canada.

"2. That each state of the Union and each province of the Dominion be requested to assist in the campaign by making an appropriation to advertise the fire prevention and clean-up propaganda in the newspapers of their respective territories.

"3. That all municipalities be asked to co-operate in the work of this campaign during the week of October 9th, 1919, in such manner as is considered best suited to their local conditions."

Committee Reports

The reports of the various committees on technical subjects occupied most of the time of the convention. Some of them were readily accepted, while others occasioned keen discussion and criticism, particularly the report of the committee on field practice. Mr. John B. Laidlaw, chairman of the Canadian committee, read the following report:—

"The Canadian committee of the National Fire Protection Association desires to express its appreciation on behalf of all the members in Canada, of the action of the association in acceding to the request to change the place of meeting this year to Ottawa, and the committee trust that the members from the United States, as well as from Canada, will enjoy the change.

"During the past twelve months the efforts of previous years along lines of arousing the sense of the people of Canada to the importance of stopping the fire waste, has had results in many sections of the country. This has been evidenced by the appointment of fire marshals, or the increased activity of the work they have been carrying on. In Ontario, which is a leading province of Canada in population and material prosperity, the fire waste has been very heavy of recent years. But the government of the province last year called a fire prevention convention, to which were invited representatives of commercial, manufacturing and financial bodies, also those engaged in welfare work. The convention was a decided success, and as a result the Ontario

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OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN

A CCORDING to the budget speech of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer of the United Kingdom, additional taxes will be needed in Great Britain to meet twothirds of the national expenditure for the current financial year; the remaining one-third must be raised by borrowing. This condition would indicate that not only will a still greater proportion of savings be required by the state in the form of taxation, but also that further funds will be borrowed on capital account to meet war expenditures. There will undoubtedly be a considerable demand for money in private industry, although the experience of the past few months has been that capital investments on account of "reconstruction" are smaller than was anticipated by those optimists who prophesied great activity and high interest rates upon the return of peace conditions.

This situation will mean that while some investment money may find its way to Canada during the calendar year 1919, it will be only at comparatively high rates. In fact, the tendency continues, encouraged by the exchange situation, for British holders of Canadian securities, to dispose of them and take a profit by selling the Canadian funds; the recent purchase by Winnipeg of £110,000 of consolidated stock in London, with funds raised here, is an instance of this. The treasury restriction upon the investment of capital abroad, are only partially removed; the attitude of the investor, however, and the advantages offered by the Canadian field, in comparison with other countries, are the things of real importance in our investment relations with the United Kingdom. It is desirable that our previous relations in some degree be restored, as a supply of funds for private industry would assist greatly in relieving the present industrial conditions in Canada and would forestall the demands being made for the institution of public works of a non-paying character.

An authoritative opinion on this subject was expressed to The Monetary Times a few days ago by one who has spent

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many years in close touch with financial affairs in London, England. "The trend of recent events," he said, "adds piquancy to the attempt to forecast in some general way just when the English market will again be thrown open to foreign and colonial borrowers. Late in March the chancellor of the exchequer announced that new capital issues by British companies for purposes that did not involve any part of the capital being sent out of the United Kingdom would be free from treasury control. At the same time it was decided to remove all artificial restrictions and to set free foreign exchange. Until the full effects of that decision have become apparent and so long as the domestic demands for new capital for trade and industry and national purposes are so pressing, the restrictions upon investments outside the United Kingdom, are not likely to be removed. However, the progress already made in that direction is most significant. As the Britisher is absolutely wedded to the idea of a free market, it is only a question of months before the treasury fully relaxes its grip and permits the large financial houses to play their part. The rapid revival of indus-try would undoubtedly hasten that event, as large foreign export trade has, in the past, been accompanied by corresponding loans abroad. It must not be forgotten, however, that the chancellor of the exchequer has still to fund into long-term obligations treasury bills amounting to \$5,000,000,-000, and during the ensuing financial year to raise by his system of continuous borrowing at least \$3,500,000,000, to realize the budget estimates entirely, apart from receipts from taxation.

"The drop in the rate of exchange has meant an additional profit to the British holder, and many have taken advantage of higher prices to liquidate Canadian securities since late in March. In many instances, the sellers have expressed a determination to replace these Canadian investments later on when market conditions become more favorable. General confidence in Canada is stronger than ever and the British investor will be found ready and willing to assist most liberally Canadian development in the years to come. Many difficulties, at the moment apparent and hard to overcome, will disappear with the passage of time and the relationship of the pre-war period between Canada and Great Britain will be re-established."

GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF INDUSTRY

THE British Columbia government, in addition to establishing a provincial department of industry, plans also to furnish funds through that department. The "department of Industries Act," recently drawn up, provides that the minister may, upon the recommendation of an advisory council, give financial assistance to any person, partnership, association or company, by way of loan, guarantee, or guarantee of securities, for the purpose of adding and developing industries and manufacturies, or to establish, maintain and operate such industries. Before granting any loan or guarantee, however, the minister of industries and the advisory council have to be satisfied as to the following points:—

1 The value of the security offered, estimated on the basis of productiveness.

2 The desirability of the proposed loan or guarantee for any of the purposes of the act.

3 The ability of the applicant to make a fair profit from his enterprise.

4 The solvency and the capacity and moral hazard of the applicant, and his earning powers.

5 That the granting of the proposed loan will be of economic benefit to the province.

Among the powers and functions of the department of industries the following may be mentioned:---

1 To Carry out an economic survey of the natural resources of the province, and to furnish advice in regard to the best methods of utilizing such resources.

2 To aid by loan, guarantee, or guarantee of securities on approved plans any enterprise calculated to encourage the economic and commercial manufacture of the natural resources or products of the province.

3 To consider and deal with plans submitted by representative bodies of returned soldiers of British Columbia for promoting and providing for employment through the establishment of new industries and the development of existing industries.

The maximum which the government will be empowered to borrow for this purpose, will be \$2,000,000, according to the present draft. While this sum is not great in view of the already extensive debt of British Columbia, there is an important principle involved which should be carefully considered before action is taken. It is one thing to create a department to assist industry by education, publicity and other means to which public action is peculiarly adapted; but it is quite unnecessary and unwise for a Canadian province to risk money raised on the credit of the taxpayers as a whole, to such borrowers as the public officers see fit to favor, when adequate banking machinery exists for such purposes. It is distinctly an injustice to holders of the province's bonds that new securities, ranking equally with those already outstanding, should be issued except for necessary and useful works. We suspect that this measure is in some degree the result of agitation on the part of would-be industrial leaders whose credit is not sufficiently good to satisfy the careful examination of a bank; its adoption will appreciably affect the credit of the Investors and bond dealers in Canada, Great province. Britain, and the United States, will hesitate before loaning money to a province which has embarked on such an uncertain enterprise.

It may be said that this money will be used productively in private industry, whereas if expended on roads or other public works it would to some extent be wasted. The latter can, it has been found by experience, be provided only by public enterprise, and a certain amount of extravagance is inevitable; in the case of the former, however, it is not necessary for the government to intervene at all. The saving attained by pledging the credit of the province as a whole may, and probably will, be more than offset by actual losses, and by the degree to which the standing of British Columbia is affected in the investment world. Government loans on farm property, while not commendable, are at least secured by tangible assets. Loans on personal credit require a careful estimation and a personal relation which a government is peculiarly unfitted to give.

FIRE INSURANCE AND THE PUBLIC

I NSURANCE men are still uncertain as to what will be the results of the report recently presented by Justice Masten after a prolonged investigation into insurance in Ontario, other than life and marine. One of the curious features of the report is the public apathy which was evidenced regarding the investigation, in the face of the alleged popular discontent with the condition of the fire insurance business which was the principal reason for instituting the inquiry.

We are of the opinion, however, that this discontent is only in a small degree due to the opinion that fire insurance companies are making large profits. There are certain technicalities to be considered before the rate on any property can be fixed, and the reasons for these are not always clear to the insurer; then there are the adjustments due to local variations in the risk and in the means to prevent fires, as a result of which differences of opinion are bound to occur occasionally between the companies, or the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, and the municipal authorities.

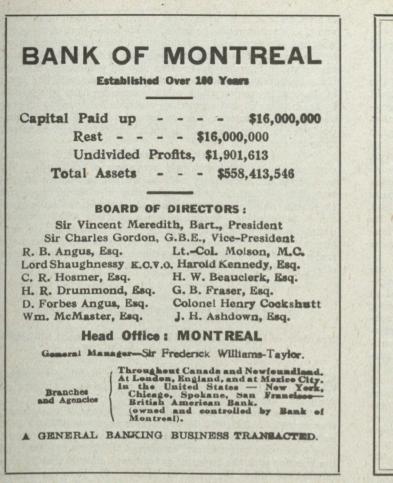
There is always a public element which is ready on principle to attack large corporations for the legitimate operation of whose business a considerable capital and the accumulation of certain reserves is necessary. Evidence of this is found in the repeated criticisms of our railways, public utility, industrial, and banking institutions as well as of the insurance companies; a considerable proportion of which criticisms are based, not on an accurate knowledge of the requirements of the business discussed, but on opposition to centralized control through capital of such large business ventures. It is overlooked that modern competition requires size and strength of organization, and "vast accumulations of money" as it was expressed by Wm. B. Ellison in The Monetary Times of April 18th, in an article discussing the Masten report. In the case of most of our large fire insurance companies, such accumulations represents little more than is adequate for the proper reserves and the equity which should offset the paid up capital which has been paid into the business; certainly fire insurance companies have not, in recent years, been paying undue dividends, and only too often the shareholders return has been little or nothing. Perhaps the public has been deceived by the amount of the turn-over, overlooking the fact that only a small percentage of premium income is left for the shareholder after all payments are met; in Ontario in 1917, this percentage was less than three per cent., a small item in the cost of insurance.

BRITISH INSURANCE MERGER

Announcement has been made to the effect that the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation is absorbing the Merchants' Marine Insurance Co. at £15 cash per share. The transaction involves $\pm750,000$ cash. The Merchants' Marine will retain its separate identity.

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation has an able and vigorous organization in Canada and Newfoundland under the direction of Mr. C. W. I. Woodland, and has long held a commanding position in the insurance world. The company's report for 1918, which appeared in *The Monetary Times* on April 25th, 1919, revealed substantial increases in all departments as compared with 1917.

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BANKING SERVICE

With branches in every important city and town in Canada as well as in Great Britain, the United States, Newfoundland and Mexico, this Bank is in a position to afford you a banking service that is second to none.

THE CANADIAN BANK **OF COMMERCE**

Toronto **Head Office** -Capital, \$15,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000 Total Assets over \$440,000,000

THE BANKOFTOR INCORPORATED 1855 Capital \$5,000,000 **Reserve Funds**

\$6,625,623

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3

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The banking facilities we offer business men include an accurate and prompt collection service, the advantage of our numerous Branches and correspondents covering all important points in the Dominion, long experience in Canadian banking (since 1855), extensive connections, careful attention to detail and ample resources.

YOUR BUSINESS INVITED Bankers LONDON, ENGLAND-LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LTD. NEW YORK-NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE CHICAGO-FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

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TORONTO

GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL and other HIGH-CLASS SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD

Correspondence invited

ADDRESS : THE MANAGER, BOND DEPARTMENT, TORONTO 62

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS

President Beatty Discusses Question at Annual Meeting of Canadian Pacific Railway

I N the course of his address at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal on May 7th, the president, Mr. E. W. Beatty, discussed government ownership of railways, and stated emphatically that he had no fear for government competition. In outlining the position of the company he said:—

"The gross receipts in the past year were larger than in 1917, but that the net earnings were \$12,043,630 below those of the previous year. This was the outcome of increased salaries and other operating expenses, coupled with a decline in traffic following the signing of the armistice. The first three months of this year were disappointing. The results of the year were, however, satisfactory, despite this shrinkage, 70 per cent. of which was the outcome of increased wages.

"The volume both of freight and passenger traffic decreased in comparison with 1917, the increase in gross earnings of \$5,148,363 being due to increases in rates granted in March and July of last year. The fact that, notwithstanding the heavy increases in the cost of operation, there was a surplus after payment of all charges and dividends, is a satisfactory evidence of the foresight and wisdom of the shareholders in having approved substantial expenditures in previous years, which undoubtedly permitted the operations of the company to be carried on with a cheapness which would not have been possible had such adequate facilities not been provided. A conspicuous example of the results of such foresight is found in the difference in the cost of rolling stock acquired during the years 1911 to 1914 and the approximate market value of an equivalent amount if required to be purchased in 1918. The rolling stock purchased during the former years, if required to be furnished at the 1918 prices, would have represented an increased cost of approximately \$96,000,000.

Extend Lines

"Your directors are of the opinion that a reasonable amount of additional branch line construction should be gone on with as soon as conditions warrant, and the necessary statutory authority obtained. Resolutions will be submitted for your approval for the construction of the lines which are most urgently required. In this connection, I should point out that in the matter of railway construction the country is faced with a condition quite unprecedented in the recent history of Canada, in that the National Railways and your company are the only large companies with resources sufficient to enable them to provide additional railway facilities to any substantial extent.

"Serious and continuing blunders in our railway policy have resulted in the government being required to assume the ownership at present of 11,400 miles of railway, with the prospect of the acquisition of an additional 6,400 miles. When this acquisition has been accomplished the principal competing systems in Canada will be your company and the Canadian National Railways.

"I have no apprehension as to the ability of your company, with its splendid facilities and equipment, and loyal and efficient officers and men, to obtain a fair share of the traffic, and to handle it expeditiously and well. I have no fear of government ownership, but government ownership, apparently, has some fear of private competition under equal conditions.

Danger for Government Ownership

"The subject of government ownership has received much attention recently, but not nearly as much as the importance of the subject justifies. Notwithstanding our previous experience and that of the United States and Great Britain, government ownership and operation of railways is to be attempted on a large scale. The situation is full of danger, which cannot be avoided or even minimized, except by rigorously independent and non-political administration, which is at least difficult of establishment under our system of government. This fact must, however, be obvious—that in no other way can the people of Canada obtain a correct appreciation of the results of government operation of the systems which are or which may hereafter come into its possession, than by their being administered in strict accordance with the laws of the country under which other companies have to operate, by their financial and accounting methods being made as precise and as accurate as the law now requires of private corporations, and by the exact financial results being submitted to parliament each year.

"Different views may conceivably be held as to the wisdom of public ownership and operation of railways. My own views are sufficiently well known not to require repetition, but the fact is, public ownership is already here, and experience only will show whether the difficulties I have mentioned in securing efficient and non-political administration can be overcome, and the country receive an adequate service at a minimum of loss. I am satisfied the government recognizes these difficulties, and that a sincere and determined effort will be made to meet the situation."

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES \$19,000,000

Net Debt of Canada Now \$1,584,000,000—Increased \$235,000,-000 Since the Beginning of the War

S UPPLEMENTARY estimates for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, were tabled in the House at Ottawa on May 7th. They total \$18,827,098.

The net debt of the country, Sir Thomas White stated, was now \$1,584,000,000. Prior to the war it was \$235,000,000, so that the increase in the national debt was \$1,348,000,000. The war loans outstanding amounted to \$1,506,276,922, and the account with the imperial government showed a difference of \$200,000,000 to the credit of Canada. He gave the following statement of war costs in summarized form: 1914-15, \$60,750,000; 1915-16, \$166,000,000; 1916-17, \$306,000,000; 1917-18, \$343,000,000; 1918-19 (estimated maximum), \$450,000,000.

\$350,000,000 for Demobilization

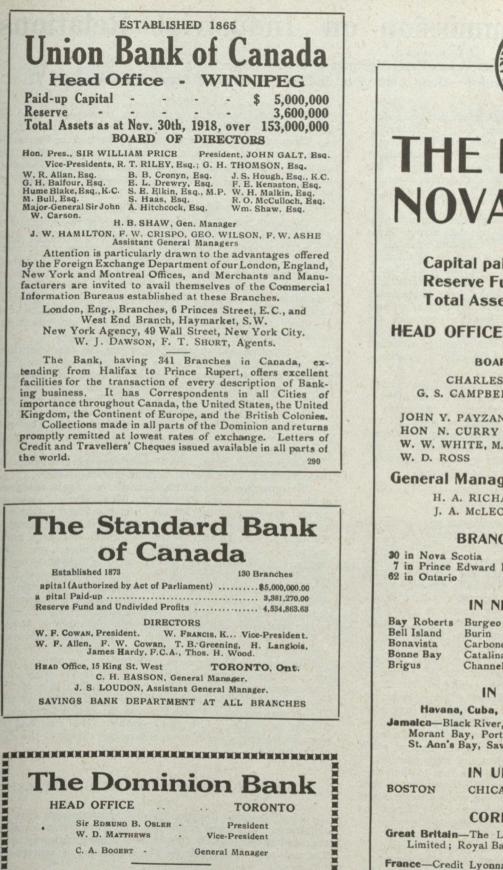
The bill to provide \$350,000,000 for demobilization and other purposes arising out of the war was considered by the committee. Mr. McKenzie suggested that it should not have been brought before the House until after the budget speech, and he therefore thought that before proceeding to examine in detail the provisions of the bill, the minister of finance should present a statement of war costs.

Sir Thomas White replied that he did not regard it as necessary that the consideration of this bill should await the bringing down of the budget. The budget showed the revenue received during the past year and indicated the amount expected during the coming year, together with proposals regarding taxation to meet the necessary expenditures. However, he said that when he presented the budget he would make as accurate a statement as possible as to the total cost of the war from the beginning, as well as an estimated cost of pensions and other matters which the war had entailed.

MONEY MARKETS

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

N.Y. funds	Buyers. 2 59-64 pm		Counter.
Mont. funds		par	1/8 to 1/4
Sterling:			
Demand	\$4.8175	\$4,8225	Nominal
Cable transfers	4.8275	4.8325	Nominal
Sterling demand in Ne	w York, 4.6	381%, nominal.	
Bank of England rate,	, 5 per cent		No in the



The London, England, Branch

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Conducts a General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business, and has ample facilities for handling collections and remittances from Canada. 347



THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Capital paid-up - \$ 6,500,000 **Reserve Fund** -12,000,000 Total Assets over 150,000,000

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> **IN NEWFOUNDLAND** Burgeo

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Fogo Burin Grand Bank Harbor Grace Carbonear Catalina Little Bay Channel

Old Perlican St. John's East End Twillingate Wesleyville

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NEW YORK (AGENCY) CHICAGO

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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; The American National Bank, San Francisco; First and Security National Bank, Minneapolis; First National Bank, Seattle.

Dominion Commission on Industrial Relations

Summary of Evidence Before Early Meetings of Commission—Labor Unrest in British Columbia Revealed — Joint Control of Industry Favored by Many Witnesses

THE Dominion Commission on Industrial Relations commenced its hearings in Victoria, B.C., on Saturday, April 26th, when representatives of local labor were heard. Notices had been sent to all labor organizations, boards of trade and employers in the western provinces, telling of the appointment of the commission and asking for evidence. Similar notice will, of course, be given to organizations in the east.

Robert Donachie, representing carpenters and mill employees, referred to the question of oriental labor. There are, he said, nine mills employing two thousand orientals in the Victoria district. He is in favor of entirely eliminating them. Employers in the district, he said, had confidence in organized labor, and it was merely a question of fixing a wage scale. When the Whitley plan for joint co-operation between employers and employees was mentioned, the witness doubted if it would succeed. Mr. Donachie expressed the opinion that the lack of employment and the insecurity of the wage earner's condition were the chief causes of unrest and considered that it was the duty of the state to guarantee employment to the individual.

A. R. Berry urged the nationalization of all basic industries and the employment of all Canadian labor. He believes that employers in some cases are restricting production in order that greater profits later on would be obtained. In government operations of essential industries he maintained that this production for profit would be eliminated. He did not believe in joint control of industry by labor and capital, but that it should be entirely in the hands of labor.

Victoria Employers Heard

On Monday, April 28th, several employers gave evidence. P. B. Thompson, works manager for the Foundation Co., shipbuilders, suggested that employers did not pay sufficient attention to working conditions and the social welfare of their employees. The demand for labor is not distributed evenly over the twelve months. He does not consider that the wooden shipbuilding industry in British Columbia will be permanent. The principal difficulty just at present is unemployment, which is the result of the lack of public works. On the one hand and of the small amounts of capital being invested in industry. A good many changes are required in the taxation system, and he suggests that a state old-age pension should be provided for all classes, which should be financed by taking a percentage of the worker's income. Mr. J. O. Cameron, president of the Victoria Board of Trade, approved of the plan of selling shares to the workmen and suggested that this should be made compulsory if the latter wanted to buy. He doubted if the majority of workmen would be willing to meet a share of the possible loss. In his own company, the Cameron Lumber Co., the hours of work were fiftyfive a week, and meals were provided at a loss to the company. While there was no committee of his own employees, he would have no objection to meeting such a committee, but he would not want to discuss the company's affairs with outsiders. He did not believe that an industrial council of lumber workers and employers would be successful. As regards oriental labor, as a general rule, they did a class of work that is not wanted by white labor. If it was necessary to pay for this labor at the rate paid to Canadian labor, the company, he said, would be forced to close down, as it has to compete in a world-wide lumber market, because the Canadian demand was not sufficient to take care of the output. British Columbia lumber men have organized a co-operative selling company, called the Associated Lumber Buyers, to handle foreign business. Mr. Cameron's suggestion of the best general remedy for the industrial situation is that instead of state ownership of industry, employees should be enabled to buy stock in the concerns in which they work.

Thomas Graham, general superintendent of the Dunsmuir Mines, described a general committee through which the company met once a month and took up any grievances. Conditions in the company's mines were, generally speaking, satisfactory.

Vancouver Situation

On April 29th, N. G. Neill, manager of the Employer's Association of British Columbia, strongly favored the creation of industrial councils for every trade group, a provincial executive of employers and employees, with a court of appeal, and a confederation council constructed on the same plan as a final court. Such a system would, in his opinion, eliminate arbitration and strikes. "Fifty per cent. of the cost of commodities to-day," said Mr. Neill, "is due to friction in our industrial relations." He did not consider employment insurance favorably.

Information was obtained regarding the administration of three Vancouver dairies by a joint industrial council representing employers and workmen. These three concerns have about one hundred employees or seventy-five per cent. of the dairy employees of Vancouver. Ten employees are entitled to one member in the council, the employers having equal representation. There is no profit sharing. The witnesses who described this method were optimistic as to its possibilities.

A deputation from New Westminster gave evidence to the effect that there was no serious discontent there.

The principle of industrial councils was again approved at the session on April 30th, by Mr. W. G. Murrin, assistant general manager of the British Columbia Electric Co., and by Mr. F. M. Sylvester, manager of the Granby Consolidated Mining Co. One council should be formed with each plant and when a thorough test had been made for each organization, and the form of council best suited to individual conditions had been obtained, the plan might be developed in a more general way. Mr. Murrin referred to the difficulties of public utility companies, which were faced with increasing demands, and had a comparatively fixed revenue. Mr. Sylvester described the Granby Company's operations in Anyox, B.C., where over twelve hundred men were employed; orientals were used only in domestic occupations. The men had worked on a sliding wage scale, based on a price of copper, and this had proved satisfactory up to the time when copper prices were fixed. He considered that this system was the most feasible automatic method of dividing profits. The company consulted with the men through the agency of a joint committee which met monthly. The men had no share in the operation of town enterprises except in the case of the hospital.

CREDIT BONDS COVERING SHIPPING CANCELLED

The Canadian Railway Board has announced that the requirement of a bond covering all credit accounts for shippers and consignees of freight had been done away with. The new credit rules call for the settlement of accounts as follows:—

Charges accumulated from the 1st to the 7th of the month must be paid by the 14th; from the 8th to the 14th must be paid by the 21st; from the 15th to the 21st must be paid by the 28th, and so on. Settlement within 48 hours after shipping or after delivery of the freight shall be considered cash in the case of shipper or consignee, respectively. May 9, 1919.



Many of the large Corporations and Business Houses who bank exclusively with this institution, have done so since their beginning.

Their banking connection is for life yet the only bonds that bind them to this bank are the ties of service, progressiveness, promptness and sound advice.

307 Branches in Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific New York Agency: 63 and 65 Wall Street

Bankers in Great Britain : The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Limited ; The Royal Bank of Scotland

PERSONAL NOTES

MR. A. E. OSLER, senior member of the firm A. E. Osler and Company, has returned to Toronto after spending the winter in Florida.

MR. G. H. DUGGAN, of Montreal, has been elected to the directorate of the Steel Company of Canada, taking the place of Col. Charles Alexander, who has resigned.

MR. G. H. TURPIN has been elected a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange. Mr. Turpin succeeds his late father, W. J. Turpin, who was one of the older members of the exchange.

MR. ROBERT GIRDLESTONE, who has been overseas for four and a half years, has returned to Winnipeg and taken up the position of insurance manager with C. S. Gunn an Company, Union Trust Building.

MR. T. E. KEYSELL, manager of the fire department of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, at head office, is now on this side of the Atlantic, and expects to visit Toronto and Montreal in due course.

CAPT. ÆMILIUS JARVIS, M.C., and bar, who has just returned from overseas, has been admitted into partnership in the firm of A. Jarvis and Company, headed by his father, and will represent them on the stock exchange floor. A Jarvis and Company have just installed private wires between Montreal, New York and Chicago.

MR. KENNETH R. SCHOFIELD has been admitted to the partnership of the firm of F. B. McCurdy and Company, Montreal. The business will be continued under the present name and style of F. B. McCurdy and Company, the partners being: F. B. McCurdy, John R. Macleod, Rupert H. Metzler, Alfred Bowser and Kenneth R. Schofield.

MR. T. P. HOWARD, of the Phoenix Bridge and Iron Works, of Montreal, is to be the next president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for Canada. Mr. Howard is now vice-president, and the association has an unwritten law that the vice-president shall become president. The annual meeting will be held in the course of a few weeks at which Mr. Howard will be appointed to this post.

MR. F. S. LONG has been appointed manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Royal Trust Co., in succession to F. W. Hartley, who resigned recently. Mr. Long has just returned from overseas, having served with the Thirty-first Calgary battalion, and having been awarded the Military Cross. Prior to the war he was manager of the Bank of British North America at Calgary for several years.

MR. D. F. COYLE, of the Home Bank of Canada, Winnipeg, is leaving the banking business to enter the railway supply field, attracted by the large development plans for railway companies. Mr. Coyle was for many years associated with the Canadian Northern Railway, and with Mackenzie, Mann and Company, where he secured a most intimate knowledge of the needs of railway construction companies and the requirements of railways for maintenance. He has already opened his offices in Winnipeg and entered on his new occupation.

COMPARATIVE PRICE LEVELS

In a pamphlet recently published by the United States Department of Labor, Division of Public Works and Construction Developments, Mr. T. S. Holden gives a comparison of the maximum rise in the price level of different countries. The increases as compared with 1913 are as follows:---

	Date of	Increase
Country.	latest figures.	shown.
United States	September, 1918	107%
Canada	November, 1918	115%
United Kingdom	August, 1918	133%
France	May, 1918	235%

RAILWAYS BILL PASSED IN COMMONS

In the House of Commons this week legislation incorporating the Canadian National Railways was passed. Third reading was given after several amendments had been voted down by the government majority.

ALBERTA TO UTILIZE OWN WOOL CLIP

A new project has been undertaken by the wool growers of Alberta. They are planning to erect a mill at some convenient point in their province which will manufacture their wool into cloth on a co-operative basis. Under the proposed arrangement the farmers will be paid the market price for their wool at the mill, and will also share the profits of manufacturing.

TAX COMPANIES NOT UNDER LEGISLATION

In the Nova Scotia legislature last week Mr. O. T. Daniels, of Halifax, moved the second reading of his revenue bill, entitled "An Act respecting the Taxation of Certain Companies." He said that there were a number of companies in Nova Scotia, with a capital of over \$500,000 and doing enormous business, which did not come within the scope of existing revenue legislation. The bill proposed to tax these companies one-twentieth of one per cent. on their paid-up capital. The decision of the provincial secretary should be final. The payments were to be due on the first of January, but not payable until the first of August. The amount paid by the companies under the Supplementary Revenues Act would be deducted from the new tax. Mr. Daniels said that a revenue of \$50,000 annually was expected from this source.

NEW BRUNSWICK POWER COMPANY

On April 15th the Corporations Committee of the New Brunswick Legislature heard C. W. Whiting, Boston, on behalf of the city, in regard to the New Brunswick Power Co. bill. He said he could find no reason for the common stock issued except an excuse to secure more money from the public. In reply to Mr. Baxter, he said he had no reason to change his rate base of \$1,850,000. He thought that quite enough.

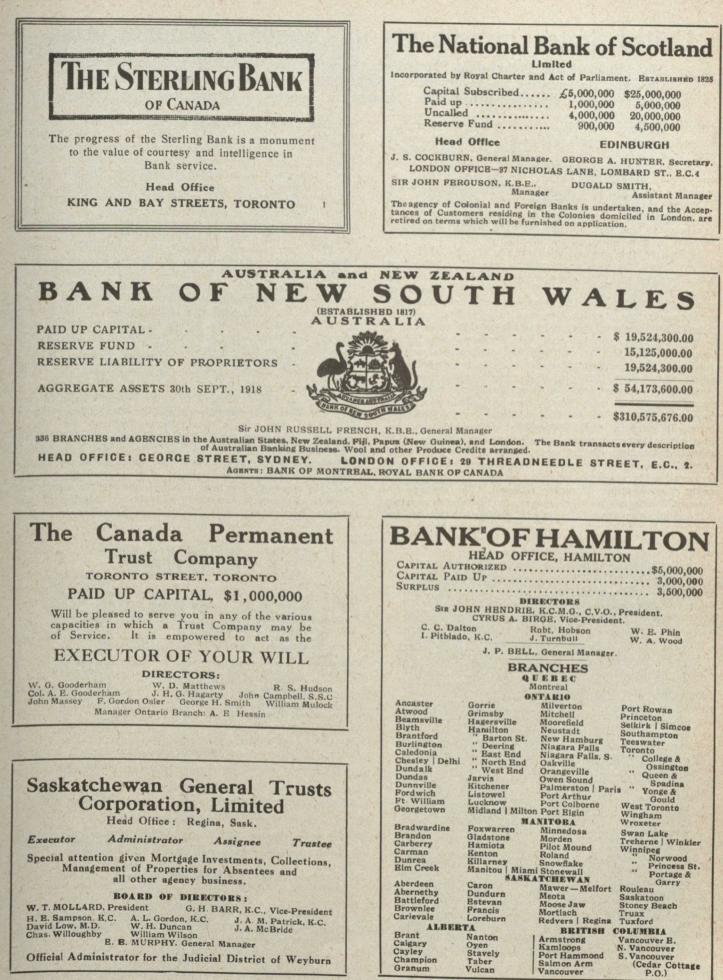
For the company, Mr. Taylor asked for some amendments. He urged that the city should not be given the right to take over the company by expropriation at a cost of \$2,800,000, as provided for in the Currier bill. He said that expropriation should be permitted only on the basis of replacement value, and this value had been estimated by one expert to be \$5,000,000 and by another \$3,200,000. Mr. Taylor said that he accepted the Currier report as that of an independent commission, but he could not agree with their valuation. It was too low. Mr. Taylor asked that provision be made for five instead of four company directors. He also asked for definite provision for a sinking fund, and that the rate of return should be 8 instead of 7 per cent.

The committee met in private in the evening, and by a large majority agreed to accept the report of the Currier commission, thus fixing the amount on which the company is entitled to returns at \$2,800,000. The city's contention has been that the rate base should be the amount arrived at by C. W. Whiting, the city's expert engineer and accountant, who reported that the actual investment value was \$1,850,000.

The city wins in the matter of extra charges for street pavement and maintenance. The committee adopted the city amendment relating to this matter, providing that the company must pay \$500 per mile per year for the upkeep of the streets through which their rails run, remove snow from the track sections and between the rails on double-tracked streets, and also pay for the foundations under their track sections in streets on which the city lays permanent pavements.

16

May 9, 1919.



United States Investments in Canadian Manufacturing

Three Hundred and Eighty-eight Plants Here Connected With United States Manufacturing Concerns, Representing an Investment of \$264,939,592-In Some Cases Control Has Been Transferred to Canada-Considerable Increase in Investment During Past Five Years

THERE are now three hundred and eighty-eight manufacturing plants in Canada which are connected with similar concerns in the United States, according to a list collected by The Monetary Times, and given below. The total investment is estimated at \$264,939,592. In the case of 76 of the companies the actual paid-up capital has been obtained, being \$51,895,350, an average of \$682,834. The 76 for which the capitalization has been obtained are fairly representative of the whole list, and this average has been used in estimating the total investment in all the plants.

A similar list was compiled by The Monetary Times in January, 1914, the number of plants being then estimated at four hundred and fifty, and the total investment \$135,000,-000, an average of \$300,000. A considerable number of branches included in that list, however, were mere distributing agencies; the intention has been to eliminate these entirely from the present list, and include only those involving the investment of capital in such fixed forms as manufacturing premises and machinery. This has eliminated a number of names from the list. Some of the concerns previously included have since 1914 passed entirely into the hands of Canadians and these have also been struck off; while they generally speaking, manufacture lines in Canada similar to those manufactured in the United States by the company or companies which originally established the branches here, yet they no longer represent the investment of any great amount of American capital on this side. On the other hand there have been a large number of plants established here during recent years with American capital, and the net decrease in the number of plants is small. The average investment has increased substantially, not merely as a result of the elimination from this list of the distributing agencies mentioned above, but also owing to the increase of business in Canada.

While the intention has been to limit the list to concerns representing the investment of American capital here there are a few given below which are not controlled either by a parent United States company or by shareholders in the United States. In the great majority of cases, however, the Canadian branches are either owned entirely by the American parent companies or are controlled by them through the ownership of a majority of common stock.

This list does not represent the investment of United States capital exclusively as the lists of shareholders of many of the Canadian concerns include a considerable proportion of Canadians. On the other hand there are a large number of companies not included in this list, the shareholders of which include many citizens of the United States. In the case of some enterprises, for instance, which have always been distinctly Canadian, a majority of the stock is now held in the United States. The total investment represented by the list given below may, therefore, safely be considered as the amount of United States investments in Canadian manufacturing.

In some cases the United States concerns have entered the Canadian field directly without securing a Dominion or Provincial charter. In these cases, therefore, there is no separate capitalization for the Canadian end of the business, and the capital investment here cannot be obtained. Where a separate charter has been taken it is not always possible to ascertain the amount of the actual investment; the paid-up capital has been obtained, however, in a sufficient number of cases to constitute a basis for determining the average investment.

Bridgeburg, Ont.		Charlottetown, P.E.I.	
Firm. Capital	lization. Head Office.	Firm. Capitalization. Portland Packing. Co	Head Office. Portland, Me.
Buffalo Specialty Co., liquid veneer and polishes Canadian Jewett Refrigerator Co., Ltd. \$ Century Telephone Construction	50,000 Buffalo, N.Y.	Chatham, Ont. American Deep Wells Machinery Co	an ellesteres
Genesee Pure Food Co., ice cream	Leroy, N.Y.	American Pad & Textile Co., horse pads, and cotton gloves Canadian-American Pump and Well	Greenfield, Ohio.
Hazen Morse, patent medicines LaClede Mfg. Co., color cards Mentholatum Co., proprietary medicines		Machinery Co., Ltd Canadian Des Moines Steel Co., Ltd. \$ 50,000 Canadian Des Moines Steel Co., Ltd.	Chicago, Ill.
P. Harold Hayes, patent medicine Pratt & Lambert, varnishes, etc Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co., of Canada, Ltd., furnace registers and vents World's Dispensary Co	Buffalo, N.I.	Canadian Wolverine Co., Ltd., plumb- ers' brass goods Denby Motor Truck Co., Ltd Gray-Dort Motors Co., Ltd	Detroit, Mich.
World's Dispensary Co Calgary, Alta.	Bunalo, N.I.	International Harvester Co. of Can- ada Libby, McNeill & Libby	Chicago, Ill.
Advance Rumely Thresher Co., tractors	Township Ind	Chesterville, Ont.	
and farm implements Aultman-Taylor Machinery Co., thresh- ing machinery		Maple Leaf Condensing Co	Detroit, Mich.
Ford Motor Co., of Canada, Ltd Hart-Parr of Canada, Ltd., farm im-	Ford, Ont.	Chippawa, Ont.	
plements	Winnipeg, Man. Toronto, Ont.	Norton Co., grinding wheels, etc	Worcester, Mass.
ada Ltd.	Hamilton, Ont.	Cobourg, Ont.	
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co John Deere Plow Co., of Calgary, Ltd. Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. of Canada, Ltd.	500,000 Winnipeg, Man.	Bird Archer Chemical Co Douglas Packing Co Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co	Rocnester, N.I.
ar time 1 Coch Register Co. of Can-			
National Cash Register Co.	Toronto, Ont. Minneapolis	Copper Cliff, Ont.	
		International Nickel Co	Toronto, Ont.
Pacific Press Publishing Laboratory Palmolive Co. of Canada, Ltd Singer Manufacturing Co.	New York City.	Drummondville, Que.	
Walter M. Lowney Co., of Canada, Ltd. West Disinfecting Co.	Montreal, Que.	Aetna Explosive Co Canadian Explosives, Ltd Walsh Plate and Structural Works	Wilmington, Del.
Canso, N.S.		Edmonton, Alta.	in the second

Canso, N.S.

Portland Packing Co., fish packing, Portland, Me.

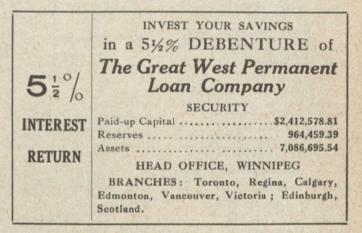
North-West Biscuit Co., Ltd. \$ 100,000 Edmonton, Alta.



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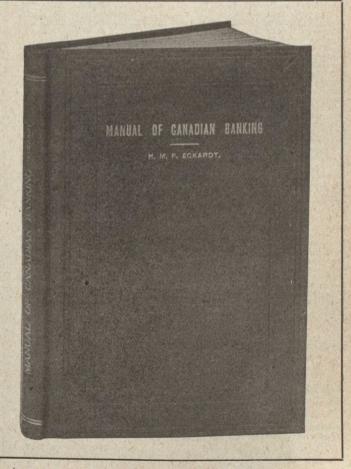


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Ford. Ont.

Firm.	Capitalization.	Head Office.	
Canadian Lamp & Stamping Co			
Chalmers Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd			
Dominion Forge & Stamping Co., Lt	d		
Fisher Body Co. of Canada Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd			

Galt. Ont.

	Boston, Mass.
Canadian 1 Ocaco machinery con the	Hammond, Ind.
Wells Bros. Co. of Can., Ltd	Greenfield, Mass.

Grimsby, Ont.

Kilray Curtain Stretcher Co.

Guelph, Ont.

Aspinwall Mfg. Co., agric. implements Canadian Metal Products Co Gilson Mfg. Co., farm tractors,	 Berea, Ohi Elyria, Oh
gasoline engines, etc International Malleable Iron Co	 Milwaukee, Chicago, I
Jackson Signal Co., railway signals, fuses, etc. Munder Tungsten Lamp Co. New Idea Spreader Co.	 Richmond, Coldwater,
Page-Hersey Co. Sherer Gillett Co., Ltd., grocery counters Shinn Mfg. Co., lightning rod cable,	Chicago. I
tire braid, etc	 Chicago, I Cleveland,

Hamilton, Ont.

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Iberville, One.

Norcoss Brothers Co., stone Worcester, Mass.

Kenora, Ont.

Keewatin Lumber Co.

Kitchener, Ont.

	Blower & Forge Co., Ltd	Buffalo, N.Y.	
Co.		Montreal and	N.Y.

Leamington, O	nt.
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Head Office. Capitalization. Head Office. Pittsburg, Pa. Firm H. J. Heinz Co., pickles

Lennoxville, Que.

Union Screen Plate Co. of Canada... \$ 20,000 Fitchburg, Mass.

London, Ont.

Hall, Dent Canada, Ltd., gloves, etc.. Jersey City, N.J.

Montreal, Que.

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nadian Buffalo Forge Co., Ltd		
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neral Railway Signal Co.		Rochester, N.Y.
llette Safety Razor Co. of Canada,	2,000,000	Boston. Mass.
Ltd. G. Vogel, fire extinguishers	2,000,000	boston, mass.
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and mining machinery uffel & Esser Co. undau & Cormack, Ltd.		Columbus, Ohio.
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Ltd. bolts nuts screws		
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terson Manufacturing Co., road	Strates a strate	
preservatives		New York, N.Y.
hram Automatic Sealer Co. of Can-		
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nited States Steel Products Co		New York, N.Y.
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Moose Jaw, Sask.

International Milling Co. \$,000,000 Minneapolis Minn.

Neepawa, Man.

Quaker Oats Co. Peterborough, Ont.

New Westminster, B.C.

Swift-Canad	lian Co., Ltd	275,000	Toronto, Ont.
Laminated panels,	Materials Co., veneer etc.	140,000	Boston, Mass.

Niagara Falls, Ont.

Acheson Graphite Co., electrodes	
American Can Co	
American Can Co., Ltd	100.000
American Cyanamid Co., fertilizers	
Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co	
Canadian Aloxite Co., Ltd., abrasives	
Canadian Ramapo Iron Works, Ltd	4 300.000
Canadian Shredded Wheat Co	250,000
Davis-Bournonville Co., Ltd	
Dominion Chain Co., Ltd.	
Dominion Onam 00., 110	1,000,000
National Abrasive Co.	200 000

Oneida Community, Ltd., traps and chains

 Oneida
 Community, Ltd., traps and chains
 Oneida, N.Y. New York.

 Spirella
 Co. of Canada, Ltd., corsets.
 100,000
 Niagara Falls, N.Y.

 Thompson & Norris Co. of Can., Ltd..
 600,000
 Brooklyn, N.Y.

 Wisor Knitting Co., Ltd.
 Niagara Falls, N.Y.

 Wm. Rogers Mfg, Co., Ltd., silverware National Abrasive Co.
 300,000
 Meriden, Conn.

North Sydney, N.S.

Niagara Falls, N.Y. Hamilton, Ont. American Can Co., New York, N.Y. Grand Rapids, Mich. Niagara Falls, N.Y. Niagara Falls, N.Y. Jersey City, N.J. American Chain Co., Bridgeport, N.Y. Boston, Mass.

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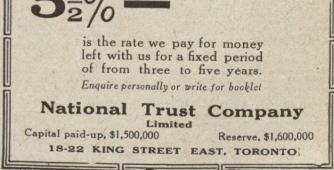
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May 9, 1919.



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

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21

shacker & Johnson, pulp and paper		Monarch Electric Co
Oshawa, Ont.		, Thorold,
vrolet Motor Co	Flint, Michigan.	a president and the second second second
Ojibway, Ont.		Ontario Paper Mills The Beaver Board Co.
adian Steel Corporation, Ltd	The second second	
		Toronto,
Peterborough, Ont.		A T Beach Company
Laval Co., Ltd	Chicago, Ill. Proctor, Vermont.	A. J. Reach Company Aluminum & Crown Stopper Co., Ltd. American Laundry Machinery Co., Ltd. Arlington Co. of Canada, Ltd Arlington Co. of Canada, Ltd., collars.
Petrolia, Ont.		combs, etc
higan Sugar Co., beet sugar	Coswell, Mich.	Ault & Wiborg Co. of Canada, Ltd., printing inks and shellac Bateman-Wilkinson Co., Ltd
Port Arthur, Ont.		Benjamin Electric Co. of Canada, Ltd Benj. Moore & Co., Ltd., paints, etc.
aley, Frog & Switch Co., railway accessories	Memphis, Tenn.	Berg Machinery Mfg. Co., Ltd British America Wax Paper Co. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. of Can.
Port Colborne, Ont.		Ltd., billiard tables Canadian Ammonia Co., Ltd
No. The T		Canadian Chewing Gum Co., Ltd.

Hoad Off

Canadian Union Furnace Co. Buffalo, N.Y. International Nickel Co. New York, N.Y.

Port Hope, Ont.

Ocean Falls, B.C.

Canitalization

Canadian Mathews Gravity Carrier Co., Ellwood City, Pa-Ltd.

Prescott, Ont.

Prescott-Newell Mfg. Co., Ltd., brass Ogdensburg, N.Y. goods

Richmond, Que.

Boston Last Co. 30,000 Boston, Mass.

Saskatoon, Sask.

Advance Rumely Thresher Machine	
Co. (Inc.)	
Ford Motor Co	
	Charles City, Ind.
International Harvester Co. of Can-	the second second second second
ada,, Ltd	Chicago, Ill.
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.	
(Inc.)	Racine, Wis.
Quaker Oats Co	Peterborough, Ont.
Reliance Lumber Co	Minneapolis, Minn.
Singer Sewing Machine Co	New York, N.Y.
Toledo Scales Co	Toledo, Ohio.
Waterloo Mfg. Co., plows, engines,	
threshing machinery	Rock Island, Ill.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

A. J. Kirstin Canadian Co., stump	
pullers	Escanaba, Mich.
Brown & Bigelow, calendars	 St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Barker Co., barking ma-	-
chines	 Green Bay, Wis.

Sherbrooke, Que.

Beckwith Box Toe, Ltd., toe caps for		
shoes	25,000	Bos
Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills Co.	1,837,200	
Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co., Ltd.,		
pneumatic tools	300,000	
E. and T. Fairbanks Co., Ltd., scales.		St.
Kayser, Julius & Co., silk underwear.		Br

St. Andrews, N.B.

..... Hamilton, Ont. American Can Co.

St. Catharines, Ont.

Canadian Warren Axe & Tool Co., Ltd.	150,000	Warren, Pa.	Pon
Canadian Yale & Towne, Ltd		Stamford, Conn.	Pra
McKinnon Columbus Chain, Ltd	589,200	Columbus, Ohio.	
McKinnon Industries, Ltd	700,600	Buffalo, N.Y.	Reg
The Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co		Akron, Ohio.	S.
Lord Burnham Co., Ltd		Irvington, N.Y.	Sid
Marathon Tire & Rubber Co., Ltd	350,000	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.	
Welch Co., Ltd.	300.000	Westfield, N.Y.	Sta
	Constant and the second second		Color Color

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St. John, N.B.

Armour & Co	
Booth Fisheries Co. of Canada, Ltd.	
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd	
Ford Motor Company	
International Harvester Company	
Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd	
Noyes Machine Co., propellers and	
brass supplies	1.
Stetson, Cutler & Co., lumber, lime	
Swift-Canadian Co., Ltd	
The Barrett Co., Ltd., building sup-	
plies, tar products, paving, etc	

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Monarch Electric	Co.			Nev	v York,	N.Y.
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Onta	rio Pap	er Mills	5	 	 				100	• •		Unicago,	
The	Beaver	Board	Co.		 		 				 	 Buffalo,	N.Y
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	A. J. Reach Company	
	Aluminum & Crown Stopper Co., Ltd.	12.
	American Laundry Machinery Co., Ltd.	
	American Watch Case Co., Ltd	
1	Arlington Co. of Canada, Litd., collars,	
	combs, etc	\$
	Ault & Wiborg Co. of Canada, Ltd.,	

Canadian Chawing olim Co., Ltd.... Canadian Hanson and VanWinkle Co. Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., asbestos and magnesia pro-

Gidden Varnish Co. Goldschmidt Thermit Co., Ltd., smelt-ing furnaces Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., of Can., Ltd. Harwey Hubbell Co. of Can., Ltd. Hendee Mfg. Co., motor cycles Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd., saws and files Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., boxes Hot Point Electric Heating Co. Huylers, confectionery I. B. Kleinert Rubber Co. International Varnish Co., Ltd. John Underwood & Co., inks Kawneer Mfg. Co., store fronts.... Luten Bearing Co., bronze castings National Cash Register Co. of Can., Ltd.

Lumen Bearing Co., bronze castings ... National Cash Register Co. of Can., Ltd. National Fireproofing Co. of Canada. Northern Aluminum Co., Ltd. Prompeian Manufacturing Co. Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd., veterinary remedies Regal Shoe Co. S. F. Bowser & Co., Ltd., oil tanks... Sidway Mercantile Co., children's vehicles Standard Sanitary Co., Ltd. Standard Sanitary Co., Ltd. Standard Sanitary Co., Ltd. Standard Sanitary Co., Ltd. Standard Silver Co. Stewart Hartshorn Co., blindrollers... Sunbeam Incandescent Lamp Co. of Canada Thermos Bottle Co., Ltd. Toronto Testing Laboratory Tower Canadian, Ltd. United Drug Co., Ltd. Waterbury Chemical Co. Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., silverware... Wm. Harland & Son Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Co., Ltd., chewing gum

	Baltimore, Md.
300,000	Wilmington, Del.
150,000	Cincinnati, Ohio.

700,000	Chicago, Ill.

	New York, N.Y.
5,000,000 25,000	Rochester, N.Y. Chicago, Ill.
	Ellwood Ofty, Pa.
100,000	
1,200,000	Cleveland, Ohio.
	Niagara Falls, N.Y.
50,000	
	Des Moines, Ohio. St. Louis, Mo.
	New York, N.Y. New York, N.Y. Dayton, Ohio.
	Dayton, Ohio.
100,000	Syracuse, N.Y. Chicago, Ill.
25,000	Chicago, Ill. Philadelphia, Pa.
	Philadelphia, Pa. Flint, Mich.
	Chicago, Ill.
350,000	Flint, Mich. Philadelphia, Pa.
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2,380,000	
100,000	
	Bridgeport, Conn. Rochester, N.Y.
250,000	Philadelphia, Pa.
	Sandusky, Ohio. Ontario, Cal.
	Chicago, Ill.
	Miles, Mich.
•••••	Buffalo, N.Y.
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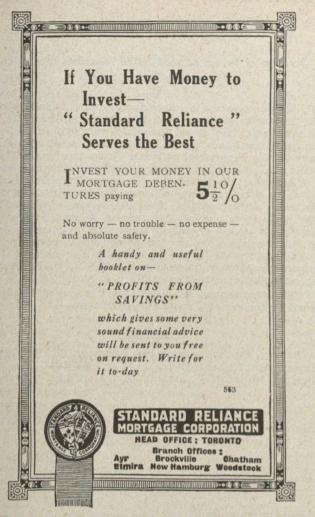
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The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society

 Capital Subscribed
 ...
 \$2,000,000,00

 Capital Paid-up
 ...
 1,200,000,00

 Reserve and Surplus Funds
 ...
 1,228,810.35

 Total Assets
 ...
 ...
 4,579,472.98

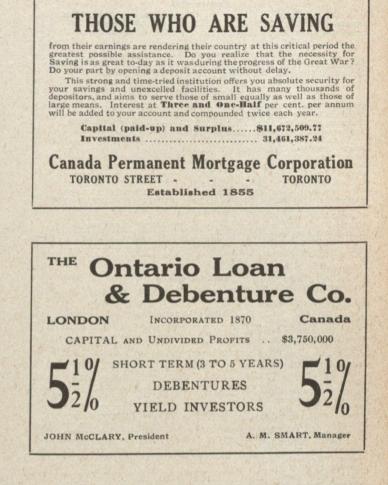
Debentures issued for terms of from one to five years at highest current rate of interest.

Savings Department Deposits received, and interest allowed on daily balance. Withdrawable by cheque. Trustees and Executors are authorized by Law to invest Trust Funds in the Debentures and Savings Department of this Society. MONBY TO LOAN.

Head Office, King Street, HAMILTON, Ont. GEORGE HOPE, President D. M. CAMBRON, Treasurer



Paid-Up Capital and Reserve Fund, \$1,600,000.





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THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY Office, No. 13 Toronto Street Capital Account, \$724,550.00 Reserve Fund, \$590,000.00 Total Assets, \$3,141,401,68 President, WELLINGTON FRANCIS, Esq., K.C. Vice-President, HERBERT LANGLOIS, Esq. Debentures is sued to pay 5%. a Legal Investment for Trust Funds Deposits received at 4% interest, withdrawable by cheque. Loans made on improved Real Estate on favorable terms. WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager

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Vancouver, B.C.

American	Can Co.,	Ltd.			New York, N.Y.
Laminated	Materials	Co.,	boxes	 	Boston, Mass.

Walkerville, Ont.

American Auto Trimming Co	
Canadian Detroit Lubricator Co	·····
Chalmers Motor Co	Detroit, Mich.
Commonwealth Chemical Corpn. of	
Canada, Ltd	
Cooper Medicine Co., "Tanlac."	
Driver Harris Co	
General motors Oo., Ltu	
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Motor Products Corp. of Canada Northern Crane Works, Ltd	
Overland-Willys Co.	
Studebaker Corporation	
Square D. Co.	
Trussed Concrete Steel Co.	
Universal Button Co.	
Wilt Twist Drill Co.	

Watford, Ont

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Andrews	Wire	Works	of	Canada,	Ltd.	\$	60,000	Rockford,	111.	

Windsor, Ont.

Auto Specialties Mfg. Co		
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Heller-Aller Co.		
Hoover Suction Sweeper Co		
Horton-Cato Mfg. Co.		
Hupp Motor Co.		
Kelsey Wheel Co.		
Leggatt & Platt Co		
Lufkin Rule Co		
Maxwell Motor Co		
Mothersill Remedy Co		
Moloney Electric 'Co. of Canada, Ltd.,		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
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Stearns & Co., Fredk.		
Swedish Crucible Steel Co		
Toledo Computing Scale Co		
U.S. Playing Card Co		
Zenner Disinfectant Co	A MARK THE AVERAGE AND A MARKED A	100000000

Welland, Ont.

Dominion Truck & Transportation Co.		Buffalo, N.Y.
Plymouth Cordage Co	4,000,000	Plymouth, Mass.
The John Deere Mfg. Co The Union Carbide Co	450,000	Ottumwa, Iowa. New York City, N.Y.

Woodstock, Ont.

Canadian Linderman Co., Ltd.,	wood-		
working, special machinery		154,500	M
Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co			Fo

Winnipeg, Man.

John Deere Plow Co. 500,000

uskegon, Mich. ort Wayne, Ind.

GAS FRANCHISE GRANTED BY MOOSE JAW

The Moose Jaw city council has accepted the agreement offered by George A. MacKenzie, of Calgary, and his associates to supply the city with natural gas, and the agreement will be submitted to the burgesses for ratification on May 19. It provides that the company will supply the gas to the city limits at 20 cents per thousand cubic feet, and will sell to the consumers at that figure plus a reasonable profit. When the consumption of the city has reached fifteen million cubic feet per day the rate will be decreased to 18 cents per thousand, and when twenty million cubic feet is reached a further reduction to 15 cents will be made. The company is to be granted an exclusive franchise for twenty years, and agrees that it will not sell to any other city within sixty miles at a lower rate than to this city. Development work will be commenced within sixty days of the ratification of the agreement.

DEBT HAS NOT INCREASED DURING WAR

Premier of Prince Edward Island Describes Provincial Finances in Budget Speech

THE budget speech of the Prince Edward Island government was given on April 24th, by the premier, Mr. A. E. Arsenault. He stated that only as regards two items did the expenditure exceed the amounts voted and these were for the Department of Public Works and for the Board of Health. In the former case it was due to extensive costs.

Reviewing the period since December 2nd, 1911, during which his party has been in power, the premier stated that the debt had decreased by the slight amount of about \$10,-000. No other province has reduced its debt during this period, but practically all of them show a large increase. In 1891 the debt of the province was \$171,000 according to a special audit made for the year, and in December, 1911, a second special audit ascertained the debt to be \$1,072,000. An audit just completed estimates it at \$1,062,000.

The statement of liabilities as at the end of 1918 prepared by the external auditor is as follows:---

Liabilities.

Balance, Current account, 31st Decemb Expenditure, 1918	\$506,047	\$ 379,075
		4,200
	5	\$ 383,275
Due loans Due bank	\$ 91,340 366,935	
Less, Victory bonds	\$458,275 75,000	
	\$383,275	
Accrued interest bank		\$ 3,404
Accrued interest loans		2,835
Accrued interest debentures		6,134
Accounts payable, public works		33,340
Incomplete contracts, public works		5,270
Acounts payable, treasury		2.026
Teachers salaries, grants and supplements	accrued	24,163
Debentures and special short term loan		601,987
		679,162

\$1,062,438

BANK LOSES BY FRAUD OF CUSTOMER

The Banque d'Hochelaga recently lost \$46,648 which it had advanced to the Lalonde Co., Ltd., on the strength of certificates accompanying promissory notes purporting to show that the company had executed certain work for the Imperial Munitions Board, and was, therefore, entitled to payment from the latter. The certificates were issued by an inspector of the Canadian Inspection and Testing Laboratories, Ltd., which did the inspecting for the Munitions Board. The inspector had left blank signed certificates with the Lalonde Co., which had filled them in, representing work which had not been done. When the Lalonde company became insolvent the bank then sued the Canadian Inspection and Testing Laboratories, Ltd., but the court held that the fraud was on the part of the customer, and the bank could not, therefore, secure judgment.

The Alberta-Saskatchewan Life Insurance Co. will, at the present session of the Dominion parliament, apply for an act changing the name of the company to Provident Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION CONVENTION

(Continued from page 8)

Fire Prevention League was formed. This league has since been incorporated by the government, and through it the fire marshal will carry on an active campaign to arouse the public to the need of fire prevention, and to stimulate the activities of local fire prevention leagues. It may be mentioned that two ladies who had been prominent in social welfare work are on the executive of the league. The fire marshal's department has been active in promoting the formation of local chapters of the league, and several public meetings have been held in connection with the organization of such, in the larger cities and towns of the province. The department has also issued a number of pamphlets and information to the daily press, as well as a booklet entitled "Fire Prevention on the Farm and Elsewhere," of which 190,000 copies have been issued.

"The Ontario Fire Marshal Act was amended at the last session so as to give greater powers to the fire marshal, and make his work more effective in correcting unsafe conditions when and where discovered. The Dominion government have also taken action, and under their auspices, the Dominion Fire Prevention Association has been formed, having representatives from all the important financial, commercial and manufacturing associations in Canada.

"At a convention of this committee, held last December, at Ottawa, several important recommendations were made, looking towards the lessening of the fire waste. These have been carefully considered by all parties interested, and are to be reconsidered at a meeting of the committee to be held at the close of this convention. The Dominion government will endeavour to make the recommendations of this fire prevention committee effective, and, as a preliminary, has had parliament pass an amendment to the Criminal Code, which has been already referred to and explained, which makes those who neglect to comply with an official order for the correction of unsafe conditions, criminally liable if loss by fire occurs because of such neglect. The Dominion government have also recently appointed Mr. J. Grove Smith, as Dominion fire commissioner to carry on an active propaganda for fire prevention.

"This is a democratic country, and our laws must have the support of public opinion, if they are to be properly enforced. It is hoped that permanent organizations may be formed everywhere to carry on the work of fire prevention, even if the public mind should for a time be diverted to other subjects.

"It is hoped that this meeting of the National Fire Protection Association in Ottawa, will strengthen and support the various efforts which are being put forth in Canada towards fire prevention and conservation of property."

Other features provided included a luncheon on Wednesday, arranged by the Canadian committee, and presided over by Mr. W. H. Shapley, chairman of the Dominion fire prevention committee. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Canadian minister of the interior, was the principal speaker, and he commended the spirit of co-operation shown by the organization. On Wednesday afternoon the new parliament buildings, now in course of completion, were inspected, a display was given by the Ottawa fire department, and a visit made to the Royal Mint and other attractions of the city. In the evening a public fire prevention meeting was held in the Ottawa collegiate, at which addresses were given by A. R. Small, of Chicago, on the "Underwriters' Laboratories," and by F. H. Wentworth, secretary of the association, on "the National Fire Protection Association,-International." On Thursday the delegates were the guests of the mayor and council of Ottawa. Towards the close of the convention, the committee on resolutions presented its report.

New Officers

The nominating committee submitted the following names for the year 1919-20, and these were elected to the offices named:— For president, Mr. F. J. T. Stewart (New York); for first vice-president, Mr. H. O. Lacount (Boston, Mass.); for second vice-president, Mr. W. E. Mallalieu (New York); for secretary-treasurer, Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth (Boston, Mass.); for chairman of executive committee, Mr. Rudolph P. Miller (New York); for executive committee (for three years), Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd (Philadelphia), Mr. J. H. Brumbaugh (Chicago), Mr. John H. Kenney (Baltimore); Mr. John B. Laidlaw (Toronto), Mr. Willis O. Robb (New York); (for two years), Mr. Edmund L. Sanders (Worcester); for nominating committee (1920), three members, Mr. F. E. Cabot (Boston), chairman, Mr. W. H. Merrill (Chicago), Mr. T. B. Sellers (Columbus).

WANT PASSAGE OF BANKRUPTCY ACT DEFERRED

At a meeting of the Regina Board of Trade last week, while expressing accord with the principle of a Canadian Bankruptcy Act, the members went on record as favoring that any action on the present bill now before the House of Commons be deferred until further publicity could be given to it.

The Canadian act, it was explained, was drafted along the lines of the American act, which, in turn, was founded on the act of Great Britain.

L. V. Kerr expressed the opinion that the time for the passing of the act was very inopportune, following upon five or six years' depression. It would follow that there would be many bankrupts. The retail merchants, he stated, favored a bill of the sort, but there were some features of it they could not support.

An amendment was then offered stating that, while the board favored the principle of a Bankruptcy Act, it was of the opinion that definite action on the present bill should be deferred until wider publicity had been given to it.

BRITISH SHIPPING INSURANCE SCHEME PROFITABLE

The British government scheme of insurance (shipping losses, aircraft and bombardment) produced \$988,989,000 in premiums, while the losses totalled \$857,314,000, leaving a credit balance of \$131,675. It is explained in a preliminary statement of results that amounts due to the Allies will reduce the credit balance to about \$85,000,000.

No less than \$53,200,000 of the latter sum is represented by profits on insurance of property against aircraft and bombardment risks, the figures being:—

Premiur	11.200		• •		• •									• •			\$68,050,000
Claims	paid	•	• •	• •		•								• •	•	•	14,850,000

\$53,200,000

This huge profit was made in spite of the fact that since February, 1917, a discount of 50 per cent. was allowed on the original premium rates.

One of the first insurances effected after the outbreak of war was in October, 1914. An arrangement was made for the shipment of gold belonging to the Russian government from Archangel to England by two of His Majesty's ships. The insurance was at the special rate of 1 per cent., to cover all risks, and the total premium received was \$399,865, so that the two ships carried nearly \$40,000,000 in gold.

Insurance of the hulls of British steamers produced in premiums over \$400,000,000 and yielded a profit of nearly \$80,000,000. On the other hand, there was a loss of \$4,880,000 on the insurance of the hulls and gear of British fishing vessels.

Under the first of the two government insurance schemes, there was a loss of \$55,000,000 on the insurance of the cargoes of British ships, the premium amounting to \$242,500,-000, and the compensation paid to \$297,500,000. Premiums to the amount of \$57,500,000 were paid under the later scheme, which yielded a profit of \$17,500,000.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

Assets Increased by Nearly \$5,000,000-Now Stand at the Magnificent Sum of \$50,000,000

A N analysis of the report of the above named corporation for the year ending December 31st, 1918, which has just been received, reveals some interesting figures, and proves conclusively the outstanding position this company occupies in the realm of insurance.

Incorporated in 1720 (almost two centuries ago), this old and tried company, with offices practically the world over, has gone on from year to year occupying a more and more important place in the insurance world.

During the year just closed the assets of the company, (all of them most carefully selected from among the highest grade securities), have increased \$5,000,000 over the previous year. The total assets of the corporation now stands at the very substantial figure of well over \$50,000,-000, while reserve funds during the year just closed have also been considerably strengthened.

While the statement under review reveals growth in all departments of the corporation's activities, the following excerpts, taken from the report covering the fire and accident departments, will be of special interest.

Fire Department

During 1918, the company took in this department in net premiums the sum of \$6,379,620 as compared with \$5,-589,440 in 1917, an increase of almost one million of dollars. After providing for all losses on claims known to have occurred on or before December 31st last, the total losses for the year amounted to \$2,978,580. This gives a loss ratio of 46.69 per cent., which compares with 51.1 per cent. in 1917. The sum of \$500,000 was added to the fire fund, this fund now having reached the substantial sum of \$3,551,850. The profits in this department during the year were \$655,167.

Accident Branch

In this department the net premium income amounted to \$2,207,356 as compared with \$1,822,237 in 1917. The losses paid during the year amounted to \$814,924, while the profit for the year was \$296,559.

Total Profits

The total profits from the fire, marine, accident and trustee and executor departments of the corporation amounted to \$1,953,588. Of this amount \$105,000 has been provided for losses due to the war; \$50,000 was transferred to the staff pension fund; a sum of \$750,000 has been set aside as a special reserve fund; the fire fund was strengthened to the extent of \$500,000.

The splendid report for 1918, reflects in a most convincing manner the sound and reliable policy which the corporation has pursued during its long and honorable career. It is now eight years since the Royal Exchange com-

It is now eight years since the Royal Exchange commenced business in Canada, under the able direction of Mr. Arthur Barry, a capable and cautious underwriter. During the year just closed the net fire premiums collected in Canada amounted to \$614,421 as compared with \$517,971 in 1917, or nearly \$100,000 of an increase. During 1918, the company in Canada enjoyed the very favorable loss ratio of 43.67 per cent.

Mr. Barry has in Mr. J. A. Jessup, who is in charge of the casualty branch, an excellent lieutenant. Here, too, the results for the year just closed, have been very satisfactory.

The local directors of the Canadian branch of the Royal Exchange Assurance are; Sir H. Vincent Meredith, Bt. (Montreal), chairman; H. B. MacKenzie, Esq., Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., J. S. Hough, Esq., K.C. (Winnipeg), and Col. B. A. Weston.

The annual meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada will be held at the head office, Toronto, on May 28th, 1919.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE LEGISLATION

Dominion Bill to Bring Fraternal Societies Under Control Has Passed Second Reading

THE bill of the Dominion government to amend the Insurance Act, 1917, in order to bring fraternal insurance societies under stricter control passed its second reading in the House of Commons on April 22nd. The object of the bill is explained in a memorandum prepared by the Superintendent of Insurance and read by Sir Thomas White when he moved the second reading, as follows:—

The object of this bill is to provide additional safeguards for the members of fraternal benefit societies operating in Canada, and to make it necessary for foreign fraternal societies to obtain licenses under the Insurance Act before transacting business in Canada.

The Insurance Act as passed in 1917, and as it has existed since 1885, exempts from its provisions fraternal benefit societies, and at the present time the only fraternal benefit societies licensed under the act are those societies which have been incorporated by the Dominion parliament and whose charters require them to obtain such licenses. Of these, there are at present seven. There is, in addition, one provincially incorporated society which has voluntarily submitted itself to the provisions of the act.

In addition to these societies there are operating in Canada sixteen foreign fraternal societies and a large number of fraternal societies incorporated by the legislatures of the various provinces.

The Dominion parliament has jurisdiction to require the foreign societies to obtain licenses before transacting business in Canada, and this requirement is imposed by the bill.

For foreign societies not now transacting business in Canada the bill provides that they must be actuarially solvent before obtaining licenses.

For the sixteen foreign societies now transacting business in Canada, many of which are actuarially insolvent, the bill provides that they may receive licenses up to 1925, provided they properly secure their new members by deposits in Canada, held for their protection exclusively. After 1925, however, the societies must be entirely solvent if their licenses are to be continued.

Foreign societies now transacting business in Canada which are unable to get a license may continue business in respect of existing policies without incurring penalty.

Parliament has not the same jurisdiction in respect of the provincial societies, and the provisions of the bill are that these societies may obtain licenses under the act if they are actuarially solvent, but they are not compelled to do so.

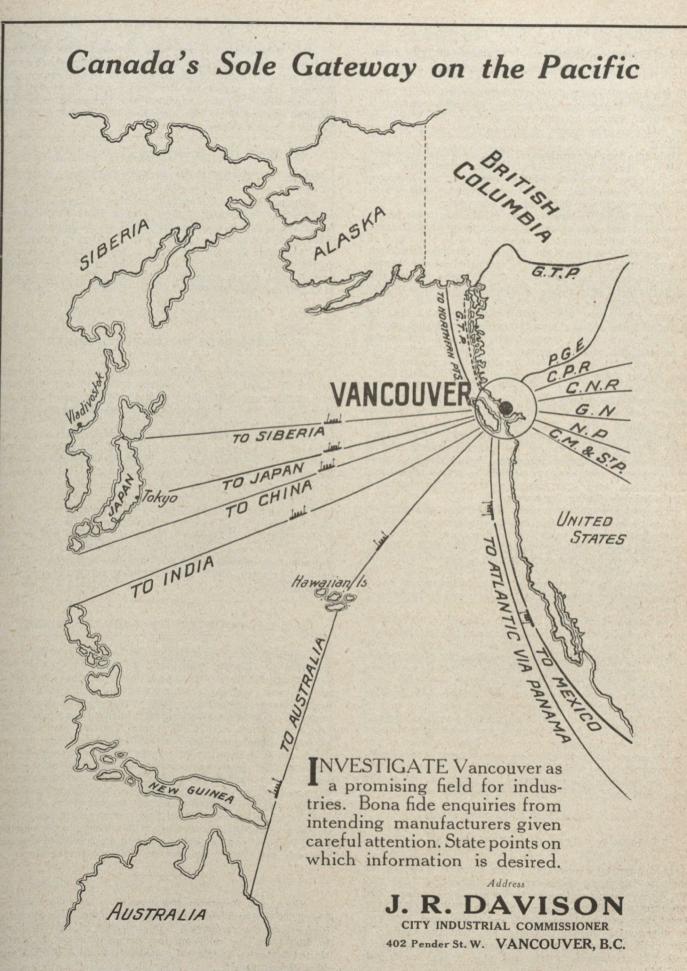
If such a society applies for a license and is not actuarially solvent, it may obtain a license until 1925 if it either deposits with the minister securities to fully protect new members, or creates a separate class, whose fund is actuarially solvent, into which new members will be admitted. After 1925 the license will be continued only if the society as a whole is actuarially solvent.

One of the most important provisions of the bill is that requiring annual valuations by an actuary, and an annual certificate by an actuary that the society is actuarially solvent.

The standing of the actuary is assured by requiring that he shall be a Fellow of the British Institute of Actuaries, or the Faculty of Actuaries of Scotland, or the Actuarial Society of America. It is believed to be essential that the many serious problems facing these societies should be dealt with by actuaries of the highest standing.

The bill repeals certain sections of the act respecting assessment companies under which the licensed societies have been operating, and which have been for some years more or less inapplicable to these societies, and substitutes a new Part HA applicable solely to fraternal societies.

The bill also repeals the exemption granted to fraternal societies.



MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION

Report of Executive Committee—Investments of Trust Companies—President's Address

A^T the annual meeting of the Mortgage and Trust Companies' Association of British Columbia, on April 15th, a brief account of which was given in *The Monetary Times* last week, the report of the executive committee was submitted.

Only two special meetings of the association were held during the year. At the second meeting resolutions were passed in favor of new legislation regarding the Supreme Court rules, foreclosure, water and light rates, tax certificates and receipts, and the Land Registry Act.

The opinion of the association's solicitor on these points was obtained and also as regards the appointment of trust companies as official administrators and as to the right of trust companies to invest in British Columbia municipal securities. The solicitor's report, submitted at the annual meeting, expressed the hope that the Supreme Court rules could be amended as desired. Regarding the new municipal act, which was given its first reading at the session of the provincial legislature which just closed, he states that he is satisfied he can have any reasonable provisions, which the session may decide upon, inserted. Light companies will come within the jurisdiction of the new "Public Utilities Act" which it is expected will relieve their present difficulty. Water rates are not embraced in the "Public Utilities Act" but the solicitor suggests that they might be The proposed new "Land brought under its provisions. Registry Act" was not introduced at the recent session, copies of which will be circulated among those interested.

The solicitor reports that after conference with the inspector of trust companies and the attorney-general it was decided that a legislative amendment would not be necessary to make a trust company eligible to act as official administrator; in fact a trust company was recently appointed official administrator by the courts.

official administrator by the courts. The session has been urging that trust companies be permitted to invest in British Columbia municipal securities. No amendment was secured this session, however, but the government gave definite assurance that the subject would be dealt with before the next session. The minister of finance has stated that if he opened up the act at all he would amend it in other respects, one of which would be to alter the provision allowing trustees to invest in mortgages and real estate.

The president, Mr. G. L. Smellie, referred in his address to general conditions in the provinces and stated that payments upon obligations have shown a decided improvement; this is partly the result of the demand made upon British Columbia resources for war materials. Referring to ininvestments in the province, he said: "Our particular work will be to advise the government as to changes in legislation that will establish greater confidence abroad in investments in this province. It is only by the proper application of capital and labor that we can hope to make the best use of our resources, and it is hardly necessary for me to remind you that you can only borrow when conditions are such as to make the lender feel confident, not only as to the substantial resources of the province, but in the wisdom and probity of its governing bodies."

REALIZE \$6,865,047 UNDER WAR TAX ACT

In answer to a question by Sir Herbert Ames in the Commons this week, the government stated that 5,885 persons, giving their vocation as farmers or stock-raisers, had been assessed under the income war tax, 1917, for \$417,349. The number that paid was 3,623, and the amount, \$219,826. The government further informed him that the number of firms which had paid under the Income War Tax Act up to April 30th last was 32,715, and the amount paid was \$6,865,047.

NEW FINANCIAL PARTNERSHIP IN MONTREAL

Mr. Wilfrid McCormack, who has been with the firm of Bryant, Dunn and Co., Montreal, for the past fourteen years, and Mr. Frank E. Ross, who was in the contracting business before leaving for the front, where he spent three years on active service, announce the formation of a new financial partnership. The new firm is located at 82 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

BANK MUST DELIVER ENEMY-OWNED MONEY

Justice Duclos, of Montreal, on May 3rd, dismissed the petition made on behalf of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for power to retain enemy money held by its liquidation for debts owed the bank by German and Austrian enterprises.

The judge directed the bank to file a claim on enemyowned money in the bank, to be confiscated by the federal custodian of enemy property at Ottawa. The bank claimed \$152,456, and held \$91,000 of enemy funds.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE MONTHLY

A comprehensive publication is to be issued each month by the National Bank of Commerce, New York, with the title of "Commerce Monthly." The initial number is that of May, which has just appeared. The leading article is entitled "Apportioning American Capital," being a discussion of the best employment of American investments from the point of view of good business and good citizenship. Other articles are: "Legislation affecting Business Men"; "Tax Exemptions of U.S. War Obligations"; a table of wholesale prices showing the actual trade quotations of leading commodifies from 1913 down to the present; "The Money Market"; a general "Market Letter"; "The Loan Act and Foreign Exchange"; and an exhaustive article on the "American Woolen Industry." The purpose of the magazine is described as being "to serve as a medium through which the experience and investigations that have proved useful to this bank in the fields of industry, commerce and finance may be shared with its friends."

LIFE UNDERWRITERS TO MEET IN CALGARY

The Dominion convention of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada, which will be held at Calgary this year, August 19th to 22nd, promises to surpass, in attendance at any rate, any similar gathering of life men of the past. The association has a membership of over twenty-one hundred, an increase of some eight hundred over last year's high-water mark, and it is expected that at least one-half the total membership will make the trip. Every western member will be there, and the "wise" ones are expected from the east. The convention certainly affords a splendid opportunity for the eastern underwriter to see the prairies at their best-harvesting time; also to give the "once over" to Sunny Alberta and the Rocky Mountains. Several of the Canadian and American companies will hold their own conventions at Calgary immediately preceding or following the big convention. Preparations are being made to accommodate a crowd that will set a new mark for convention attendance.

The Great American Insurance Co. has subscribed for \$1,000,000 of the Victory Liberty Loan notes. This subscription brings the company's total holdings of Liberty bonds to \$6,375,000. In addition, the company holds \$2,050,000 United States certificates of indebtedness and \$240,000 Canadian Victory bonds.



IMPERIAL CANADIAN TRUST COMPANY

During the year 1918 the Imperial Canadian Trust Co., of Winnipeg, made a net profit, after deducting organization and management expenses, interest on deposits, etc., of \$20,-029, which was entirely carried forward to the credit of the profit and loss account. The balance sheet as at December 31st shows a reserve fund of \$104,311 and a contingent reserve fund of \$100,000. The paid-up capital stock is \$912,-500, guaranteed investments \$235,000, and deposits \$80,931. Assets on capital account total \$1,461,919 and those on estate, trust and agency account amount to \$5,574,454.

The principal officers of the company are W. T. Alexander, general manager; W. W. Evans, assistant general manager, and F. H. Alexander, secretary.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Port Arthur, Ont.—At a meeting of the council last week it was decided to hold another tax sale, probably in September.

St. Hyacinthe, Que.—La Compagnie de Phonographes Casavant, Ltd., \$75,000; J. C. Casavant, S. Casavant, C. J. Laframboise.

Vernon, B.C.—The city council has definitely fixed the tax rate for the current year at thirty-four mills. This is a reduction of two mills from the previous estimate of the finance committee, and is the same rate that obtained last year.

Cobourg, Ont.—The finance committee has settled on a rate of 36 mills for public school supporters, and a little less for separate schools. The municipal rate, including county rate and local improvements, amounts to 21.10. The rate last year was 38 mills.

Belleville, Ont.—The assessor's report of the city for 1919 shows that the value of property in the city is \$6,620,-005, business assessment \$519,375, and taxable income \$352,-760; total, \$6,620,005, an increase of \$198,345. The population is 12,345, an increase of 338 over last year.

Nanaimo, B.C.—The estimates for the year, presented to the council last week, anticipate receipts from all sources of \$128,713. The estimated revenue of the current year is over \$13,000 in excess of the estimated revenue for 1918, while the expenditure for the current year, it is anticipated, will, after looking after all ordinary expenditures, permit of \$7,798 being available for street improvements.

South Vancouver, B.C.—South Vancouver properties in arrears for taxes up to and including 1917, will be sold on September 10th, according to a by-law passed by Commissioner Gillespie recently. Delinquent taxpayers will have the privilege of entering into an agreement to consolidate their arrears and to spread the payment over a period of ten years, providing that the 1919 taxes are paid in full.

The commissioner is fixing July 1st as the first penalty date, when 10 per cent. will be added to unpaid taxes. October 1st will be the date of the second penalty when an additional 5 per cent. will also be added. This is done in accordance with a recent amendment to the Municipal Act.

Haileybury, Ont.—The municipal budget was presented at a special meeting of the town council recently. The public school supporters in the town will be asked to pay a 42 mill rate, while the separate school supporters face a 48 mill rate. For all purposes, including education, the municipality must raise close to \$60,000, of which the schools will take over \$25,000.

Estimates presented by the chairman of the various committees were as follows:—Fire and light, \$8,835; streets, \$4,200; police, \$2,100; finance, \$7,600; waterworks, \$9,650, a total of \$32,385. The requisition from the public school board was for \$14,000, the separate school estimated its financial needs as \$6,500, and the high school board asked for approximately \$5,308. The total amount to be raised by taxation in the town is \$58,193.

Regina, Sask.—The wooden water mains in the business district are to be replaced by cast iron or steel pipes. This faces the city with an expenditure of over \$60,000.

The general assessment of all lands in the rural municipality for 1919 will be made by taxing the assessed value of each parcel of land in the municipality according to the revised assessment roll for 1918 and increasing or lowering the value of each parcel according to the order issued by the Wild Lands Tax Commissioner. Where advice has been received from the said commissioner that the assessment will not be changed then the values of each parcel as assessed in 1918 will be the values for assessment purposes for 1919. Lands that may be included in the assessment roll for the first time will be assessed by the assessor at a valuation bearing a fair and just proportion to the values at which other lands in the municipality are assessed. Edmonton, Alta.—A rate of 35 mills is estimated for this year according to a statement given out by Mayor Clarke, who says:—

"While it is yet impossible, owing to appeals pending against the 1919 assessment, to give definite figures, it is apparent that a substantial reduction in the assessment of real property has been given effect to. Last year the assessment for municipal purposes was about \$91,900,000, made up of \$76,500,000 on lands and \$15,400,000 on improvements and buildings. Although the present year's figures are not available it is understood that the reduction on the assessable value of land will be about 20 per cent. Assuming that the net assessment on the lands, therefore, may be \$61,-000,000, and on improvements \$16,000,000, the whole assessment for municipal purposes may be \$77,000,000."

On this basis it is possible to make an approximate forecast of the probable mill rate for the present year. According to departmental estimates dealt with by the finance committee, the amount required for general municipal purposes will be about \$850,000, after allowing for estimated business and income tax levy. This, however, does not include any estimate for reserve against uncollectable taxes for which reserve was made last year. General debenture debt interest and redemption charges, \$876,899, are very slightly less than last year.

Windsor, Ont.—A writ has been issued by the county of Essex, against the city of Windsor, for payment of monies alleged owing, and falling due for maintenance and construction of good roads in the suburban area. The total amount claimed is \$40,875.80.

The amount already alleged to be due by the city is \$7,605.80, made up as follows:—For the year 1916, \$1,388.58 and interest \$138.64; for 1917, \$2,013.42 and interest \$125; for 1918, \$3,891.51 and interest \$48.64. The anticipated expenditures for 1919 are \$33,270, which brings the grand total up to \$40,875.80.

Under the Highways Improvement Act and the Ontario Highways Act a commission of three is appointed to determine the roads to be included in the suburban area. One commissioner each is named by the county and the city, and these two appoint the third.

The personnel of the commission is J. F. Millen, county registrar, for the county; Mr. Fritz Bridges for the city; while the third was the late Judge J. O. Dromgole.

"The city anticipated the suit," Mayor Winter said, when asked regarding the action started by Essex County against Windsor to recover the alleged share of the city in the cost of improving and maintaining good roads in the suburban area.

"The suit was expected because that is the only way the question in dispute of the extent of the suburban area can be solved. The county claims it is right and we think we are right, so the court will have to decide."

Greater Winnipeg Water District.—A financial statement for the year ended December 31st, 1918, has just been made public. The condensed statement of expenditures made up to the end of that period shows a total of \$14,822,-444 which is represented on the liability side by debentures and prescribed stock to the amount of \$13,294,588, bank overdraft, accounts payable, etc.

That the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway would show profits, or at least, a revenue far over the estimates which were already sufficient to cover expenses, if the gravel pits along the lines were operated on a business basis, was the contention made by R. D. Waugh, at the regular meeting of the water board on May 1st.

Mr. Waugh pointed out that the estimated revenue per year had been \$35,000, and for the last six months it had totalled no less than \$43,000. Excursions to the lake would also mean a very considerable source of revenue, and he had already more than a dozen applications for such excursions.

The figures he submitted to the board showed estimate cost of operating railway for one year, \$81,350. The earnings for six months, from October, 1918, to March, 1919, amounted to \$43,000. The estimated cost of operation of the aqueduct itself amounted to \$35,500 for one year, and it was pointed out that in the original report Messrs. Herring, **REPRESENTATIVE LEGAL FIRMS**

BRANDON

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CALGARY

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CALGARY, ALBERTA

EDMONTON

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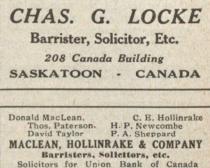
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VANCOUVER

W. J. Bowser, K.C. R. L. Reid, K.C. D. S. Wallbridge A. H. Douglas J. G. Gibson BOWSER, REID, WALLBRIDGE DOUGLAS & GIBSON Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. Solicitors for Bank of British North America YORKSHIRE BUILDING 525 Seymour St. VANCOUVER, B.C.

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Stearns and Fertes, experts who examined the first scheme, had estimated the cost of operation at \$40,000 per year, not including the amounts to be paid for interests, sinking fund and taxes. The present estimate of \$35,500 included all administrative expenses.

Montreal, Que.—It is expected that there will be keen opposition at the next meeting of the city council, to a report the Administrative Commission will make concerning the imposition of a local improvement law.

The concise meaning of the contemplated law was that proprietors must pay the cost of permanent pavements laid in front of their respective properties. "The custom in the past," said Ald. Dixon, "was for the city to 'borrow' for all permanent work, with the result that to-day there is a debt of over one hundred and twenty million dollars, and annual interest charges of over six and a quarter millions. Now, it stands to reason, that such a mode of running a city is unbusiness-like. It is because of the difficulties they are faced with that the Administrative Commission has decided to come before the city council with the question of adopting a local improvement law. I understand, however, that the commission intends to so frame this measure that, for the time being, permanent pavements will only be given certain proprietors if they 'ask' for them. On main thoroughfares through the public interest may be such that the law will 'order' permanent works-the riparian proprietors paying for same in ten yearly payments.'

The view is advanced by Ald. Dixon that, if a general local improvement law is passed, it should be framed in a manner that all exempt properties would in future have to pay for new pavements laid in front of them. This had not been done in the past. He did not think it would be a hardship for properties belonging to the government, the legislature, etc., to contribute to the civic treasury for permanent sidewalks and permanent pavements. Surely it was enough that such properties were exempt from paying all real estate taxes. "When it is considered there is in the city to-day exempt reality to the amount of \$256,000,000," he said, "it would mean a considerable item to the treasury if they paid for their permanent improvements. The plain truth is the realty tax is so heavy to-day that the question of lowering the huge exemption list is becoming more and more a matter of urgency."

Calgary, Alta .- The annual statement of the city auditor has just been completed. It shows that the city ends the year with a deficit of \$96,061 on its general revenue and expenditure accounts. This deficit will have to be taken care of in the 1919 estimates. Features that have been taken care of, however, show that the special levy carried to reserve was \$172,000; the amount written off the doubtful taxes account, \$15,000, and the special levy to the sinking fund, \$27,084. The utilities show results for the year's operations as follows, having felt keenly the increased cost of labor and material, electric light and power, a loss of \$29,179, the street railway a loss of \$7,118, the municipal paving plant a loss of \$19,835, and the market and weigh scales a loss of \$6,704. The only profit was that of \$24,406 made by the waterworks, which had increased rates to profit by, and very favorable winter weather conditions.

An important factor, the auditor points out, that has to be taken into consideration of the over-expenditure was the influenza epidemics, which adversely affected the general account by \$42,314. The earning power of the sinking fund is also impaired by the lack of contributions and the growing disparity between the fund and the present value is noticeable, the former being \$4,385,406 and the latter \$2,362,373, or a deficit of \$2,023,032. Against that is to be placed the uncollectable taxes amounting to \$4,539,718. The account of doubtful taxes has been reduced by \$40,000, and the remainder will be taken care of this year. In the reserves the accrued debenture charges are \$131,400, the debenture charges levied in advance, \$295,000, and the general reserve is \$172,000.

"The fact that the annual report of the city finances shows a deficit of \$96,000 is sufficient reason for the adoption of the work order system," said City Comptroller W. C. Wood, discussing his report on his scheme for city management. There are only eight out of the 28 departments of the city which do not show a deficit for 1918. On this basis alone it is evident that some system by which expenditure under estimates may be sanctioned before and not after the expenditure is made, be evolved. The mill rate last year was 31 mills. With this deficit it would have been 32.25. It simply means that ratepayers of 1919 are carrying not only their own burdens but an additional levy for 1918 as well."

PERSONAL COVENANT HANDICAPS BORROWINGS

Alberta Loan Companies Pass Resolution—Want Uniform Assessment of Succession Duties

T HE annual meeting of the Mortgage Loans Association of Alberta was held at the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, on April 25th. There were twenty members present, representing the same number of loan and trust companies, who carry on business in the province.

The association is formed for the purpose of considering any proposed or existing legislation affecting the taxation of lands, real estate mortgages, the taxation of companies, and in addition, such other objects of common interest to loan and trust companies that may arise from time to time; also for the creating and maintaining of mutual confidence between the loaning companies, the borrowing public, and to securing the united action by all loaning companies in connection with proposed or existing legislation so as to obtain the best possible legislation in the general interest of borrower and lender.

Discuss Personal Covenant

During the meeting, recent legislation passed by the Alberta government, was taken up and considered. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That in the opinion of this association recent statutory enactments by the legislature of this province, especially amendments to the land titles act, and particularly in the retroactive aspects, constitute serious and unwarranted interference in the contract rights between borrowers and lenders, that, in particular, the restriction upon the enforcement of the personal covenant in mortgages has already had a prejudicial effect upon the attitude of loaning companies and investors towards this province in restraining outside capital available for investment in the province, and from time to time, this effect will become more pronounced. That the serious consequences of this should be clearly understood by the citizens generally. That the co-operation of farmers' organizations, boards of trade and other representative organizations, be sought, and that the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association of Toronto be asked to place itself on record in support of the movement."

Duplicate Assessment

It was also resolved: "That, whereas, under the present procedure of the succession duties department of the various provinces, deceased estates in some cases may be assessed in more than one province for succession duties, in respect to current assets.

"This association recommends to the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association (the parent association) that steps be taken to endeavor to have the various provinces agree on a uniform method of assessment of succession duties, so as to avoid any duplication of such assessments."

The officers elected for the current year are: William Toole, Calgary, honorary president; W. T. Creighton, Edmonton, president; H. A. Howard, Calgary, vice-president; E. C. Pardee, Edmonton, secretary.

A pamphlet describing all the war loan issues of the United States government has been issued by Spencer, Trask and Co., of New York. May 9, 1919.



33

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS

The following are the bank clearings for the week ended May 1st compared with the corresponding week last year:-

TITUY THE COMPANY	A CALL AND A CALL CALL	Carl And And Carl and And		
	Week ended	Week ended		
	May 1, '19.	May 2, '18.		Changes.
Montreal	\$114,213,095	\$ 76,407,834	+	\$37,805,261
Toronto	78,675,667	68,684,677	+	9,990,990
Winnipeg	44,757,082	46,937,530	-	2,180,448
Vancouver	11,952,310	10,185,473	+	1,766,837
Ottawa	8,269,568	6,557,105	+	1,712,463
Calgary	6,594,744	6,081,990	+	512,754
Hamilton	5,060,705	5,045,173	+	15,532
Quebec	5,928,757	4,615,628	+	1,313,129
Edmonton	4,256,143	2,959,247	+	1,296,896
Halifax	4,239,527	3,826,765	+	412,762
London	3,423,654	2,453,198	+	970,456
Regina	4,079,136	2,954,408	+	1,124,728
St. John	2,673,444	2,054,859	+	618,585
Victoria	2,231,053	2,196,200	+	34,853
Saskatoon	1,947,902	1,588,550	+	359,352
Moose Jaw	1,415,763	1,205,434	+	210,329
Brandon	533,278	464,582	+	68,696
Brantford	915,373	906,098	+	9,275
Fort William	563,447	578,091		14,644
Lethbridge	698,444	740,970		42,526
Medicine Hat	000 100	488,445	-	95,959
New Westminster.			+	81,930
Peterboro'		783,471	-	94,904
Sherbrooke	000 010		+	105,288
Kitchener	DOD A FO	544,107	+	292,046
Windsor			+	69,674
Prince Albert		LA OF NAMES AND A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCR	+	185,751
			1	QEC 590 106

Totals : \$307,647,386 \$251,118,280 + \$56,529,106

MONTHLY BANK CLEARINGS

The following are the bank clearings for the month of April, 1919, compared with April last year:---

	HIOHOH CHIGOG	Ionth ended		CT
	webered and a set	pril 30, '18.		Changes.
Montreal	\$ 463,754,440 \$	373,807,451	ALL PORT	\$89,946,989
Toronto	315,665,782	276,705,355	+	38,960,427
Winnipeg	153,888,003	210,246,242	-	56,358,239
Vancouver	48,996,045	42,986,756	+	6,009,289
Ottawa	30,749,589	28,162,050	+	2,587,539
Calgary	23,831,494	28,934,805		5,103,311
Hamilton	22,423,175	23,077,288	-	654,113
Quebec	22,353,270	19,554,541	+	2,798,729
Edmonton	16,826,237	14,761,035	+	2,065,202
Halifax	16,767,183	17,929,142		1,161,959
London	12,110,323	11,000,219	+	1,110,104
Regina	14,786,178	15,104,525	-	318,347
St. John	11,123,884	10,090,509	+	1,033,375
Victoria	9,658,898	8,856,111	+	802,787
Saskatoon	8,128,711	7,561,296	+	567,415
Moose Jaw	6,872,875	5,639,870	+	1,233,005
Brandon	2,509,342	2,485,172	+	24,170
Brantford	4,482,643	4,114,903	+	367,740
Fort William	2,563,116	2,568,288	_	5,172
Lethbridge	. 3,034,366	3,565,097		530,731
Medicine Hat	1,732,798	2,297,465		564,667
New Westminster	2,165,971	1,797,769	+	368,202
Peterboro'		3,193,265	+	16,426
Sherbrooke	4,002,443	3,650,769	+	351,674
Kitchener		2,823,650	+	601,756
Windsor	to perform the second state of the second state of the second state of the	3,857,228	"+	1,446,551
Prince Albert		1,193,203		542,387
		Contraction of the second		1.1.1.1

Totals \$1,212,016,458 \$1,125,963,004 + \$86,053,454

According to the April edition of Houston's Bank Directory, there were 129 branches of Canadian banks opened in March and six closed. The following table shows the number of branches opened by each bank during March:—

italication of the state of the	
Bank of Montreal 8	
Bank of Nova Scotia 1	
Bank of Toronto 5	
Molsons Bank 2	
Bank Nationale 12	
Merchants Bank of Canada 3	
Bank Provinciale 29	
Union Bank of Canada 9	
Canadian Bank of Commerce 12	
Royal Bank of Canada 14	
Dominion Bank 1	
Bank of Hamilton 4	
Standard Bank of Canada 4	
Banque d'Hochelaga 12	
Bank of Ottawa 2	
Imperial Bank of Canada 7	
Home Bank of Canada 1	
Sterling Bank of Canada 3	
The second s	
m-t-1 anonad 129	

Out of the 129 branches opened, 64 were sub-branches, and out of the six branches closed three were sub-branches.

BANK BRANCH NOTES

The following is a list of branches of Canadian banks

opened recently:-	
Red Willow, Alta	Royal Bank of Canada.
Iroquois Falls, Ont	Royal Bank of Canada
Midland, Ont	Royal Bank of Canada
Waterloo, Ont	Royal Bank of Canada
Winnipeg, Man	Royal Bank of Canada
Elmwood, Man	Royal Bank of Canada
Greenspond, Nfld	Bank of Montreal
Walkerville, Ont	Bank of Montreal
Hamilton, Ont. (Sherman and	
Barton)	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Franklin Centre, Que	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Lucky Lake, Sask	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Gibbons, Alta	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Redwater, Alta	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Radway Centre, Alta	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Smoky Lake, Alta	Standard Bank of Canada
Spruce Lake, Alta	Standard Bank of Canada
Wahsahatenow, Alta	Standard Bank of Canada
Bilke, Sask	Standard Bank of Canada
Cessford. Alta	Bank of Toronto
Pollockville, Alta	Bank of Toronto
Pulwark, Alta	Bank of Toronto
Paisley, Ont	Merchants Bank
Hamilton, Ont. (Delta Branch)	Bank of Hamilton
Brooklin, Ont	Dominion Bank

Mr. Frank A. Gibson, of the Kitchener branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada, has been appointed manager of Paisley branch of the bank, which has just been recently opened.

Mr. Charles White, manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada at Ingersoll, Ont., for the last 21 years, has been superannuated and succeeded by Mr. G. L. Alexander, late of Aurora.

Mr. F. H. Reid, formerly manager of the Home Bank of Canada at Winnipeg, has been appointed manager of the Bank of Toronto at Edmonton. He is succeeded by Mr. P. M. Wood, who was manager at London, Ont., for the Home Bank.

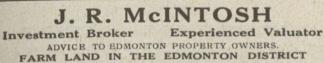
Mr. A. S. Creighton, manager of the head branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at St. John, N.B., has resigned to become associated with a large mercantile company at Trinidad. May 9, 1919.



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LONG-DISTANCE RATES DISCUSSED

Connections With Bell Telephone Company—Local Companies Before Railway Committee

L ONG-DISTANCE rates and long-distance connections with the Bell Telephone Co. were the subjects of discussion before the Special Railway Committee of the Commons in Ottawa on April 25th. Mr. F. D. MacKay, representing the Canadian Independent Telephone Co. of Ontario, said that the local companies were here simply asking to get long-distance connections at Bell long-distance rates. They were prepared to pay all costs of physical connection. They claimed that the charges made by the Bell company were long-distance, these charges being made on the bases of "compensation."

Hon. T. W. Crothers suggested that they should go before the Railway Board and ask it to rescind its order regarding compensation.

Mr. MacKay said that the Railway Commission had ruled against them, Sir Henry Drayton alone of the commissioners supporting the independent companies' position. The Supreme Court also decided against them by three to two, the two being Justices Davies and Idington. They, therefore, thought they should come to the parliament of the people to argue their case.

They wanted the same rights for the farmers as the man who dropped his coin in a slot machine at a railway station and got long-distance connections. The amount charged increased as the number of telephones went up.

Mr. C. F. Sise, vice-president and general manager of the Bell company, said that the majority of the companies in existence to-day were built up at the suggestion and with the help of the Bell. He thought the only difficulty was with the companies in active competition with the Bell.

Not Question of Expense

Asked if he could tell the committee any additional expenditure the Bell company was put to in order to give this long-distance connection, Mr. Sise replied that it was not a question of expenditure, but simply that the Bell company was losing subscribers in these territories. The company did not submit to the Railway Board any figures as to compensation. It submitted that long-distance connection might be refused to active competitors. Loss of local business was the only consideration. More local connections mean more business.

Col. T. R. Mayberry, of Ingersoll, said that the local company had 1,500 subscribers and the Bell 120. The local rate was \$5 under the Bell. There should be no compensation paid to the Bell for loss of business.

Other statements made by representatives of independent companies was that at Ingersoll the Bell company made \$6,000 out of long-distance calls before the local company was formed, yet last year the local company subscribers paid the Bell \$7,000; that in Haldimand there was no Bell company; that in Waterloo a local farmers' line was not charged anything by the Bell for long-distance connection; that the latter's representative was here "to help the other fellow," and that a club was being held over the small companies.

VANCOUVER REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE FORMED

The Vancouver Real Estate Exchange, Ltd., has recently been incorporated under provincial charter with a view to facilitating the purchase and sale of real estate in Vancouver and to look after the interests of dealers and owners generally. The directorate consists of R. K. Houlgate, president; A. C. Stirrett, vice-president; Geoffrey L. Edwards, secretary; J. P. Nicolls, J. J. Banfield, J. W. McFarland, S. Burke, H. V. Sharples, H. T. Devine and J. W. Allan.

Ferguson and Ormsby, investment dealers, have moved their offices from 120 Bay Street to Suite 4114 Continental Life Building, Toronto.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

Buffalo Mine, 87,900; La Rose, 19,251, O Brien Mine, 127,990; total, 289,127.

The total since January 1st is 6,847,754 pounds, or 3,423.8 tons.

CALGARY CONSIDERS MUNICIPAL INSURANCE

The city of Calgary is considering adopting a system of municipal insurance on city property. It is pointed out that during the past ten years the city has sustained a loss of \$10,000 while it has paid out \$120,000 in premiums. Information has been collected by the city clerk relative to this subject, and recommendations based on this information will probably be presented to the council by the city commissioners.

GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY

Total assets of \$7,086,695 were held by the Great West Permanent Loan Co. on December 31st, 1918, according to the annual report recently made public. Mortgages on real estate and properties acquired by foreclosure constituted \$5,827,142, the balance being made up of stocks and bonds, head office building, cash, etc. Debentures, with accrued interest, amount to \$1,425,301; deposits and accrued interest, \$691,574, and loan repayments, \$1,579,260. The net profits for the year, after paying all expenses and allowing for certain depreciation items, were \$207,879, of which \$150,000 was transferred to contingent reserve fund and \$57,879 to reserve fund. The managing director is Mr. W. T. Alexander; the secretary, F. H. Alexander, and the treasurer, H. G. Musson.

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The following are the earnings of Canada's transcontinental railways for the month of April, 1919:---

Canadian Pacific Railway.

April 7 April 14 April 21 April 30	1919. \$2,921,000 2,868,000 3,037,000 3,954,000	1918. \$2,984,000 2,935,000 3,016,000 4,072,000	Inc. or dec. \$ 63,000 67,000 + 21,000 118,000
Total	\$12,780,000	\$13,007,000	- \$227,000
	Grand Trunk	Railway.	and the second second
April 7 April 14 April 21 April 30 Total	\$1,274,553 1,263,483 1,248,310 1,571,191 \$ 5,357,537	$ \begin{array}{r} \$1,012,494 \\ 1,058,517 \\ 1,012,494 \\ 1,518,742 \\ \hline \\ \$4,602,247 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + \$262,059 \\ + 204,966 \\ + 235,816 \\ + 52,449 \\ \hline + \$755,290 \end{array}$
	Canadian Natio	nal Railway.	
April 7 April 14 April 21 April 30	\$1,450,444 1,583,458 1,551,366 2,314,364	\$1,569,763 1,671,776 1,686,046 3,258,305	$\begin{array}{r} \$119,319 \\ \$8,318 \\ 124,680 \\ + 56,059 \end{array}$
Total	\$ 6,899,632	\$ 7,185,890	- \$286,258

Messrs. Shaw and Begg, insurance brokers, who for many years have occupied offices at 2 Court Street, have moved to more commodious and suitable quarters at 84 King Street East, Toronto.

DIVIDENDS AND NOTICES

BANK OF MONTREAL

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after Monday, the Second Day of June next, to shareholders of record of 30th April, 1919.

By order of the Board. FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,

General Manager.

Montreal, 25th April, 1919.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND No. 129

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, has been declared for the quarter ending 31st May next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 2nd June, 1919. The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

> By Order of the Board. JOHN AIRD, General Manager.

Toronto, 17th April, 1919.

MORTGAGE SALE

EDMONTON CITY WAREHOUSE

Pursuant to the directions of the Registrar and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by "The Land Titles Act" under a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of the sale.

There will be offered for sale by public action at the Sale Rooms of Robert Smith, 10167 99th Street, in the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, on Friday, the 6th day of June, 1919, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:—

Terms of sale to be ten per cent. cash at the time of the sale and the balance in sixty days.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserved bid and free from all encumbrances, save: subject to a certain Caveat as to costs of a Spur Railroad Track in rear of said premises and taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated centrally within the City of Edmonton, and that a spur track runs at the rear; that on the land is erected a warehouse 50'x 120', containing basement 9' 6" high. First Floor, 11'; Second Floor, 9' 6"; Third Floor, 9' 6", and Fourth Floor, 10' high. Outside walls of brick of average thickness of 1' 6", basement of concrete; that the whole is of modern first-class fireproof construction and steam-heated; that each floor contains office accommodation, enabling each to be let separately; that there are two freight elevators adjoining platform by Railway spur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to EMERY, NEWELL, FORD & LINDSAY.

Vendor's Solicitors.

Approved.

H. J. DAWSON, Registrar.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 129

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 10 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 Monday, the 2nd day of June, 1919, 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, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

H. B. SHAW,

General Manager.

Winnipeg, April 17th, 1919.



ORGANIZATION OF FRANCO-AMERICAN BANK

Announcement has been made of the formal organization of the French-American Banking Corporation in New York. Maurice Silvester has been elected president. The corporation, capitalized at \$2,000,000, with a surplus of \$500,000, represents a combination of the National Bank of Commerce of this city, the First National Bank of Boston and the Comptoir National d'Escompte of Paris, effected for the handling of long and short-term international credits. The total resources of the institution behind the new organization are \$1,280,000,000.

URGE PREFERENTIAL TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

Representations are to be made to Ottawa by the Victoria Board of Trade with a view to getting the Dominion Cabinet to take up with the Australian government the proposal of a preferential trade agreement between the two Dominions.

Mr Edwin Tomlin, who was appointed chairman of the board's trade, commerce and transportation committee, spoke on the subject at the initial meeting of the 1919 council, and was instructed to go further into the matter with his committee and take action.

DOMINION COAL AND SCOTIA STEEL ADJUSTMENTS

A bill has been introduced in the Nova Scotia legislature which has for its purpose an interchange of coal leases between the Dominion Coal Co.'s iron subsidiary and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. along the lines sought by the latter for some months back.

Scotia was given temporary relief some months ago by orders-in-council of the legislature, giving it a block of coal belonging to Dominion Coal, which enabled it to resume work, which had been stopped, on the claim that it could not profitably operate unless given access to the neighboring area under lease to the Dominion Coal Co.

The present bill is an entirely new one, which proposes to readjust the whole matter of coal area leases between the two companies, and against which the Dominion Coal Co. vigorously protests as confiscatory. The claim is that the industrial progress of the province,

The claim is that the industrial progress of the province, as well as its revenue, are being seriously interfered with by the present situation, which calls for rectification.

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

The following is a list of debentures offered for sale, of which particulars appear in this or previous issues of *The Monetary Times*:—

Borrower. Moose Jaw, Sask New Brunswick Beamsville, Ont Capreol, Ont	1,000,000 6,000	51/2	6. Maturity. 20 instal. 3 years 10 instal. 10 years	Close. May 19 May 14 May 15 May 15	
Township of Barton, Ont Renfrew, Ont	30,000	5½ 6	30-years 30-years	May 19 May 16	

Sherbrooke, Que.—The city will shortly make an issue of \$542,500 paving and fire station debentures.

Coldwater, Ont.—A small block of \$7,700 5½ per cent. 15-year bonds has been purchased by A. E. Ames and Co.

Aurora, Ont.—The council has under consideration the issuance of \$100,000 sewerage system and \$50,000 paving debentures.

Ingersoll, Ont.—The city council has decided to issue \$10,000 debentures to provide a market building. They will be 10-year maturities.

Nova Scotia.—A bill providing for a \$500,000 loan for provincial highways passed the third reading in the provincial legislature last week.

Capreol, Ont.—The town has extended the date upon which tenders were to be received for the \$18,775 6 per cent. 10-year debentures to May 15th.

Renfrew, Ont.—Tenders will be received up till May 16th, 1919, for the purchase of \$15,520 6 per cent. 30-year bonds. J. A. Devenny, clerk and treasurer.

Point Grey, B.C.—The School Board is asking the municipal council to submit a by-law to the ratepayers authorizing

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MONETARY TIMES OF CANADA (Bond Advertising Department)

62 CHURCH STREET 1206 McARTHUR BLDG. TORONTO WINNIPEG

the issuance of \$165,000 school-building debentures.

Brockville, Ont.—An election will be held on May 14th, and a by-law to issue \$22,000 5½ per cent. 10-year site-purchasing debentures will be submitted to the ratepayers.

Guelph, Ont.—The city council has received a request from the finance committee of the Board of Education, asking for the issuance of \$60,000 debentures for the building of a new eight-room school.

St. Thomas, Ont.—A by-law is before the council to raise \$45,000 for the improvements and repairs of the St. Thomas Street Railway. The debentures are to run for twenty years, bearing interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the annual payments to be \$3,765,50.

Township of Barton, Ont.—Tenders will be received up till May 19th for \$30,000 5½ per cent. 30-year bonds. The money will be used for the enlargement of the school site and erecting two additional rooms for School Section No. 2. Alfred G. E. Bryant, township clerk.

Grimsby, Ont.—Messrs. G. A. Stimson and Co., Toronto, have purchased an issue of \$15,000 6 per cent. 10-instalment bonds at 102.51, at which price the municipality pays about 5.47 for its money. The following is a list of bids:—

G. A. Stimson and Co	102.51
J. F. Stewart and Co	102.312
Turner, Spragge and Co	101.33
C. H. Burgess and Co	
A. E. Ames and Co	
Ralph M. Bird and Co	101.23
R. C. Matthews and Co	101.20
MacNeill, Graham and Co	101.032

Saskatchewan.—The following is a list of authorizations granted by the local government board from April 12th to April 26th, 1919:—

Rural Telephone Companies.—Wartime, \$8,900 15-years not ex. 8 per cent. Beadle, \$600 15-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. Thorndyke, \$10,450 15-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. Hillview, \$2,900 10-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. Glen Eagle, \$1,000 15-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. Greenan, \$500 15-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. Plenty, \$1,300 15-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. Plenty, \$1,300 15-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. Woodleigh, \$800 15-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. Big Butte, \$200 7-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. Big Butte, \$200 7-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. Ogema N.E., \$6,000 15-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. Howell, \$18,700 15-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. Fulda, \$39,100 15-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. New Finland, \$10,500 15-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. Kindred, \$700 5-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity.

School Districts.—Avalon, \$2,700 10-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. *Grierson, \$1,200 10-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. Verwood, \$4,100 10years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. *Tramping Lake, \$4,500 10-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. *Pleasant Valley, \$3,250 10-years not ex. 8 per cent. instalment. *Brookhill, \$1,500 10-years not ex. 8 per cent. annuity. *Maple Valley, \$3,000 10-years not ex. 8 per cent. instalment.

Village.-Loreburn, \$2,000, for digging village well, 10years not ex. 8 per cent. instalment.

The following is a list of debentures reported sold from April 12th to April 26th, 1919:---

School Districts.—Dinsmore, \$10,000; McLaughlin, Fulton, Stinson and Anderson, Lindsay, Ont. Avonlea, \$2,500; Harris, Read and Co., Regina. Cote, \$4,000, Norquay, \$9,000, Henrietta, \$1,200, Lipton, \$1,000; Canada Landed and National Investment Co., Winnipeg. West Gap, \$2,500; H. J. Birkett and Co., Toronto. Olicana, \$2,500; W. Lawley. Queensville, \$1,200; James Trumpour. St. Hilaire, \$3,300; Waterman-Waterbury Manufacturing Co., Regina.

Rural Telephone Companies.—Valley, \$850; Donald Mc-Dougall. Spion Kopp, \$2,200; E. Channel, Saskatoon. Heavylands, \$400; Harris, Read and Co., Regina.

Rural Municipality.—Kingsley, \$3,500; Harris, Read and Co., Regina.

*To be included in the next local government board sale.



Walkerville, Ont.—Messrs. J. F. Stewart and Co., Toronto, have purchased an issue of \$45,000 6 per cent. bonds, payable in 10 and 15-instalments, at 103.77. The following is a list of tenders:—

J. F. Stewart and Co	\$46,650.00	
Wood, Gundy and Co	46,251.00	
Canada Bond Corporation	46,198.20	
A. E. Ames and Co	46,155.00	
A. Jarvis and Co	46,146.00	
Housser, Wood and Co	46,134.00	
Ralph M. Bird and Co	46,120.50	
G. A. Stimson and Co.	46,101.75	
Brent, Noxon and Co	45,961.60	
Dominion Securities Corporation	45,957.15	
Geo. Carruthers and Co	45,946.30	
R. C. Matthews and Co	45,865.50	
National City Co., Ltd.	12 001 00	
W. L. McKinnon and Co.	45,726.75	
C. R. Clapp and Co.	45,592.50	
Sterling Bank of Canada	45,585.00	
NOTITE SAME OF CALIFICATION INTERPORT	For the State State State	

Thorold, Ont.—Messrs. J. F. Stewart and Co., Toronto, have purchased an issue of \$40,000 6 per cent. 10-instalment debentures at 102.582. The following is a list of tenders:—

J. F. Stewart and Co	102.582
Wood, Gundy and Co	101.92
A. Jarvis and Co	101.85
W. L. McKinnon and Co.	101.562
G. A. Stimson and Co.	101.47
W. A. Dyment and Co.	101.37
C. H. Burgess and Co.	101.33
	101.327
Brent, Noxon and Co	
Canada Bond Corporation	101.31
Ralph M. Bird and Co	101.29
Turner, Spragge and Co	101.275
R. C. Matthews and Co	101.26
	101.21
Dominion Securities Corp.	and the second second second
A. E. Ames and Co	101.13
MacNeill, Graham and Co	100.713
	100.56
C. R. Clapp and Co	100.00

NEW MATTAGAMI PULP FINANCING

In a recent issue of *The Monetary Times* reference was made to the new financing that was in prospect for the Mattagami Pulp and Paper Co. This preliminary notice has now been confirmed by an announcement issued by the Royal Securities Corporation to the effect that that company heads a group of Canadian and American interests for the purchase of a new issue of \$2,000,000 7 per cent. convertible sinking fund mortgage debentures of the Mattagami Co.

The purpose of this new financing is to supply working capital and to increase the capacity of the company's plant from thirty thousand tons to forty-five thousand tons per year. A large portion of this increased production of the plant has already been booked for shipment abroad at attractive prices.

At the inception of the Mattagami Pulp and Paper Co. several years ago, the bonds and preferred shares of the company, aggregating some \$3,500,000, were placed privately among investors in Canada and the United States by the Royal Securities Corporation and associated companies. The faith which the original holders then displayed in the prospect of the enterprise has been more than justified by the earning power of the company since that time.

A large portion of this issue of debentures has already been placed with those closely identified with the Royal Securities Corporation, and it is understood that a public offering of the securities will follow their private distribution.

Messrs. Hanson Brothers, bond dealers, and Hanson and Ferguson, members of Montreal Stock Exchange, have moved their offices from 164 St. James St., to the Guardian Building, 160 St. James St., Montreal. Township of Tay, Ont.—Messrs. G. A. Stimson and Co., Toronto, have purchased a small block of \$3,400 6 per cent. 10-instalment bonds, which were issued for telephone purposes.

North Bay, Ont.—Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co., of Toronto, have purchased two blocks of bonds issued by the town. One block was for \$22,000 6 per cent., repayable in 20 instalments, and the other for \$4,400 6 per cent. 10-instalments. The price paid was 102.07.

ANOTHER DOMINION LOAN IN THE FALL

A domestic loan, similar to the Victory loan of a year ago, but not so large, will be floated by the government, probably in September, according to an announcement by Sir Thomas White in the House at Ottawa on May 8th. The loan is in connection with the \$350,000,000 war appropriation to be voted by parliament this session.

PAPER COMPANY CONTEMPLATING BOND ISSUE

A letter has been issued by the Howard Smith Paper Mills calling a special meeting of shareholders for May 15th, 1919, for the purpose of obtaining permission to create and issue \$1,500,000 first mortgage sinking fund bonds. Mr. C. Howard Smith, president, in a letter to the shareholders, says:--

"The total issue proposed at present amounts to \$1,000,-000. In order to provide for the cost of this installation and to retire the existing short-term bonds of the company and to pay off bank advances, it is proposed to issue at the present time \$1,000,000, the balance remaining in the treasury for future extensions."

The outstanding bond issue to be retired amounts to \$300,000 equally divided between the Crabtree and Beauharnois plants. There is an issue of \$475,000 preferred on which 7 per cent. is being paid and \$1,062,500 common on which three quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. were paid but ceased last year.

YIELDS ON INVESTMENTS IN STOCKS AND BONDS

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

Toronto Brown Exchanger too Day ottoot and	May 7th, 1919.			
Preferred	Div. Rate	Price about	Yield	
Canadian Locomotive	7	91	7.69	
Canada Cement	7	100	7.00	
Canada Steamships	7	84	8.33	
Dominion Foundries	8	94	8.51	
Mackay Companies	4	66	6.06	
Steel of Canada	7	97	7.21	
Maple Leaf Milling	7	1021	6.82	
Common			Tell State	
Bell Telephone	8	1291	6.20	
Canada Cement	6	67	8.95	
Canadian Locomotive	6	68	8.82	
Canadian General Electric	8	113	7.07	
Consumers' Gas	10	1511	6.60	
Canadian Pacific Railway	10	161	6.21	
Dominion Foundries	8	68	11.76	
Steel of Canada	6	64	9.37	
Dominion Steel Corporation	6	63	9.52	
Mackay Companies	6	81	7.40	
Maple Leaf Milling	10	159	6.28	
Bonds: Canada Bread	6			
Canada Bread Canada Cement	6	94	6.50	
Canada Cement Canada Steamships	5	81	6.72	
Canada Steamships Canadian Locomotive	6	933	6.55	
First War Loan, 1925	5	993	6.47	
First War Loan, 1925 Second War Loan, 1931	5	998	5.15	
Second War Loan, 1931 Third War Loan, 1937	5	1003	5.07	
Victory Loan, 1932.	51	1005	4.97	
Victory Loan, 1922. Victory Loan, 1923.	51	1005	5.35	
Victory Loan, 1923. Victory Loan, 1927.	51	1023	5.34 5.15	
Victory Loan, 1927 Victory Loan, 1933	54	1023	5.15	
Victory Loan, 1933 Victory Loan, 1937	51	1042	5.05	
Victory Loan, 1307.111	02	100	1 0.00	

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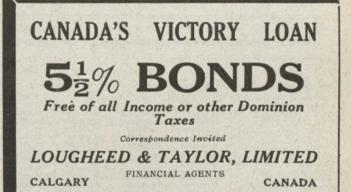
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UNLISTED SECURITIES

Quotations furnished to The Monetary Times by A. J. Pattison Jr., & Co., Toronto, (Week ended May 7th, 1919.)

	Bid	Ask	1	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask	and the second second	Bid	Ask
Abitibi Power com.	63	66	Can. Westinghouse	115	130	London Loan & Savings.	6	108	St. Lawrence Sugar6's	93	de la
		100	Carriage Factorycom.	9	15	Maritime Coalcom.	14	19	Sterling Bank	102	112.5
Alta, Pac, Graincom.	118	122222223	Carter Crume, pf. xd 13%	66	75	Massey-Harris	110	120	Sterling Coalcom.	15	16.5
	a second to be a second to be	93	Cockshutt Plowpref.	80	88.50	Matthew Laing 6's	97	1	" " ··································	72.50	76
mer. Sales Book6's	90		Dominion Fire	24	27	Mexican North, Power 5's	12.50	16	Temple Theatrecom.	60	1.
rena Bonds	ESAL ASKALLA	90	Dom. Glass	17	49	McDonaldcom.	23.50	25	Toronto Carpet	97	
	29	34	Dom. Iron & Steel 5's 1939	81	84.75	pref.	70	75	Toronto Paper6's	85.50	92
lelding Paulcom.	29 90	Contraction of the	Dom. Power	42	50	Mississauga Golf	36	45	Toronto Power5's 1924	89.50	92
Black Lake pref.	50	4.50	pref.	. 90	96	Morrow Screw6's	87.50	93	Toronto York Rad 5's 1919	98.50	10.00
	11	4.50	Dunlop Tire pref.	92	97	North-Amer. Pulp	7	7.50	Trust & Guarantee	85	90
" " " honde	38	39.50	Dumop Tire	96	101	North Ont. L. & P 6's		89	Universal Tool Steel		6.50
	00	1007020278	Eastern Car pref.	50	56	Nova Scotia Steel 6%deb.	87.50	91.50	Western Assurance	10	
randHenderson6's	99	10 50	14 15 01	00	96	Ontario Pulp			West. Can. Flourcom.	108	125
British Amer. Assurance	1 2 m	12.50	Cusich & Oct 10 Dou \$50	90	03	P. Burns, 1st mort6's		1.1.5			
an. Machinerycom.	23.50	29	Guelph & Ont. In. Par \$50		50	People's Loan	69	80			1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
pref.	48	53	Harris Abattoir6's	50	84	Rosedale Golf	325	400			
" 6's		81.50	Home Bank	07 50	CAN TO AR	South Can. Powercom.	16	21			
an. Mortgage	70	75	Inter. Millingpref.	87.50			10	65	1		
an. Oil	42.50	50	Lambton Golf	485	530	Steel & Rad bonds		03			

Statistics relating to Dominion Savings Banks, Post Office Savings Banks, National Debt, Building Permits Compared, Index Numbers of Commodities, Trade of Canada by Countries, and Preliminary Monthly Statement of Canada's Trade appear once a month as issued by the various Government departments.

TRADE OF CANADA WITH UNITED KINGDOM BY MONTHS.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF MERCHANDISE FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

Months	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
The part of the second	\$	\$	\$	8
pril	4,829,105	6,953,307	6,754,791	5,351,736
lay	5,297,150	10,015,047	8,028,763	4,148,969
une	5,693,544	9,170,364	8,486,607	4,697,220
uly	6,307,797	9,463.316	6,901,711	7,012,066
ugust	6,315,225	9.699.705	8.008.713	6,576,426
eptember	5,902,915	8,818,520	K.368,729	6,059,350
ctober	5,688,293	8,506,096	7,120,227	6,178,292
ovember	7.338.718	8 462,892	6.528,930	7,878,788
ecember	6.243.327	8.112.981	5,069,304	6,941,634
anuary	7,327,255	9,455,133	5,704,626	6,709,200
ebruary	6,978,123	8,139,966	4,655,584	5,578,674
larch	9,449,230	10,273,854	7.674,418	fairie inte
Totals, Fiscal Years.	77,370,682	107.071,181	81,302 403	

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN MERCHANDISE TO UNITED KINGDOM

Months	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	\$	\$	\$	\$
April	18,192,655	35.847.117	35,322,310	34,880,337
May	24,643,519	62,310,274	67,122,849	24,289,746
June	21,783,968	61.850.279	50,778,218	54,578,968
uly	22,739,381	71.317.030	108,669,391	47,044,198
August	17.925.332	59,153,587	88,831,407	32,238,081
September	22,189,301	55,804,371	46,404,616	71,287,876
October	45,765,452	47,171,629	78,148,129	59,373,357
November	59,584,272	70,141,525	116,388,719	52,029,287
December	66,405,670	93,348,306	96,837,834	36,122,427
lanuary	59,236,993	65,987,895	57,765,519	55,985,436
February	34,445,583	42,590,593	51,263,269	31,012,620
March	58,940,273	76,624,931	47,947,808	
Totals, Fiscal Years.	451,852,399	742,147,537	845,480,069	

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE TO UNITED KINGDOM.

Months	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
F. Marine 1	\$	8	\$	\$
oril	42,153	280,260	1.017.694	5,548
May	186,497	313.643	773,540	536,012
une	2,060,035	1,135,051	1.304,400	514,149
uly	1,121,625	611,253	552,648	585,769
ugust	2,125,681	1,425,947	3,470,196	2,835,851
eptember	3,908,253	810,545	77,536	2,260,143
ctober	592,942	961.527	1.241.873	5,160,522
lovember	145,768	1,330,290	3,879,006	2,586,792
ecember	353,252	1,595,448	575,457	551,676
anuary	416,103	1,498,945	1,264,140	3,889,135
ebruary	69.803	2.005,942	417.885	420,808
Aarch	206,730	1,954.671	1,018,955	
Totals, Fiscal Years.	11,228,842	13,923,522	15,593,330	

TRADE OF CANADA WITH UNITED STATES BY MONTHS.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF MERCHANDISE FROM UNITED STATES.

Months	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
The state of the	\$	\$	\$	\$
April	20.059.097	38,283,790	74,611,244	66,876,922
Aay	24,683,167	52,543,423	91,332,166	78,196,780
une	25,412,590	50,754,009	82,035,868	70,428,026
uly	25,989,742	48.370.692	76,164,433	68,492,152
ugust	28,255,575	56,433,525	75,034,983	64,353,711
eptember	26.986.214	53,345,945	61,040,349	58,005,852
ctober	28,381,750	56,081,018	62,556,763	59,081,635
ovember		58,496,757	59,372,483	56,683,539
ecember	34,449,039	53,917,608	50,745,419	57,011,028
anuary	37,337,914	57,847.927	47,460,270	59,379,127
ebruary	38,945,968	53,517,508	41,137,623	51,972,972
Iarch	47,577,390	84,627,451	70,414,526	
Totals, Fiscal Years	370,497,867	664,219,653	791,906,127	

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN MERCHANDISE TO UNITED STATES

Months.	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
and the fact of the	\$	\$	\$	\$
April	7,951,610	12,791,903	17,860,126	26,459,118
May	12,256 886	22,871,262	50,805,672	36,784.057
June	13,914,300	21,729,722	48,536,527	39,834,229
uly	16,589,893	23,458,183	34,539,868	42,711,990
August		23,987,082	34,278,837	41,832,636
September		22,814,216	36,718.471	38,170,502
October		26,336,639	38,398,107	41,762,241
November		29,008,668	36,457,580	44.520,058
December		27,363,888	33,629,332	34,569,031
anuary		22,026,268	26,681,092	38,836,250
February		16,826,311	22,795,703	32,357.038
March	20,047,677	31,402,188	37,111,492	
Totals, Fiscal Years	201,106.488	280,616,330	417,812,807	

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE TO UNITED STATES.

Months	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
- 1 / Martin	\$	\$	\$	\$
April	2,523,936	498,847	692,672	852,686
May	804,121	694,465	1,698,249	1,596,763
lune	565,292	685,866	1,642,247	1,535,504
uly	1,388,725	706,075	1,779,090	1,134,503
ugust	4,562,614	739,633	2 235,705	1,215,444
September	1,181,862	1,118,379	2,252,042	1,168,267
October	1,022,692	977,307	2,196,161	1,398,148
November	723,051	848,179	2,764,908	1,476,746
December	842,645	825,913	1.520,669	1,536,890
lanuary	510,587	848,628	1,290,956	2,391,339
February	702,873	895,969	2,712,528	2,654,879
March	734,376	1,123,182	2,792,886	
Totals, Fiscal Years.	15,562,774	9,962,443	23,578,113	

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

TOWNSHIP OF BARTON INVITES TENDERS

For \$30,000.00 for enlarging the School Site and for the erection of Two additional rooms for School Section No. 2. The Debentures are 30-year bonds, 5½ per cent. interest, payable half-yearly.

Tenders to be sealed and marked "Tenders for Debentures" and addressed to the undersigned. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

Tenders close Saturday, May 19th, 1919. The lowest or any other tender not necessarily accepted.

ALFRED G. E. BRYANT, Township Clerk, Room 1, Court House, Hamilton.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

TOWN OF CAPREOL

SALE OF DEBENTURES

Upon request, the Council of this Municipality have sanctioned date of extension of tenders to be received by the undersigned up to and including Thursday, the 15th day of May, A.D. 1919, for the purchase of Public School Debentures of the Town of Capreol for \$18,775.00, bearing interest at 6% (six per cent.), principal and interest being repayable in annual instalments during a period of ten years.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. H. MATHEWS, Clerk.

Capreol, Ont., April 29th, 1919.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

\$1,000,000 PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK 3-YEAR 51/2 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Province of New Brunswick Bonds" addressed to the undersigned, will be received for the purchase of \$1,000,000 (One Million Dollars) three year Gold Bonds of the above Province, to be dated May 15th, 1919, bearing interest at the rate of five and one-half per centum per annum, payable half yearly on the 15th May and 15th November. Principal and interest payable in Gold at the office of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Fredericton, N.B., or at Bank of Montreal in St. John, Montreal or Toronto, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal in the City of New York, at the option of the holder.

Bonds to be in the denominations of \$1,000 and \$500 in amounts to suit the purchaser, with coupons attached, and may be registered as to Principal and Interest. Full payment for Bonds with accrued interest to date of payment to be made at the Bank of Montreal, Fredericton, on delivery of Interim Certificates at said Bank. Interim Certificates will be supplied, to be exchanged for definitive Bonds on completion by the engravers.

Tenders to be delivered to the undersigned not later than noon on Wednesday the 14th day of May 1919. Tenders must be for the whole amount offered and must be accompanied by marked cheque for \$20,000, to be applied in the case of the successful tenderer in payment for Bonds.

The highest or any bid not necessarily accepted.

THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL, Province of New Brunswick.

Fredericton, N.B., April 28th, 1919.

CITY OF MOOSE JAW

SALE OF DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tender for Debentures," will be received by the City Commissioners up to noon of the 19th day of May, 1919, for the purpose of the following issues of debentures of the City of Moose Jaw:---

\$210,000.00 debentures for extension to the Electric Light and Power Systems of the city. Tenders will be received alternatively for:--

(a) Debentures bearing interest at the rate of 5½% per annum, repayable in twenty equal annual instalments of principal and interest.

(b) Sinking Fund Debentures bearing interest at 5½% per annum repayable at the end of twenty years.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. S. A. HAMILTON,

Mayor. GEO. D. MACKIE, City Commissioner.

Moose Jaw, 29th April, 1919.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

POSITION WANTED.—Young man, at present in Straits Settlements, desires connection with firm engaged in or wishing to establish Export and Import business. Leaving Straits October. Box 181, *The Monetary Times*, Toronto.

WANTED.—Young man thoroughly conversant with Marine Insurance to take charge of Marine Department in General Insurance Office. Apply, stating age and qualifications to Box 187, *The Monetary Times*, Toronto.

POSITION WANTED.—Young lawyer, returned, would devote part time representing new or small company in Toronto, using his office as central headquarters. Box 185, *The Monetary Times*, Toronto.

CHIEF CLERK wanted for fire insurance office. Must be capable of handling office staff. Thorough knowledge of fire business necessary. State age and experience. Applications treated confidentially. Box 189, *The Monetary Times*, Toronto.



Montreal and Toronto Stock Transactions

Stock Prices for Week ended May 7th, 1919, and Sales.

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

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NEW INSURANCE COMPANY IN WEYBURN

The Central Mutual Fire Insurance Co., with headquarters in Weyburn, has been organized by farmers of the district. An application has been made for a charter, and it is expected the company will open for business about June 1st. The election of a board of directors was held and the following were elected: H. McGowan, R. F. Thompson, A. Schoenkeber, A. Peterson, J. N. Mertz, E. G. Stewart, E. R. Mooney, J. A. McBride, O. H. Peacock, A. B. Saunders, W. Hollinger and J. L. Dinsmore. At a meeting of the directors the following officers were appointed: President, R. F. Thompson, M.P.; vice-president, Robert Mooney; secretary-treasurer, J. N. Mertz.

GOOD MARKET IN BRITAIN FOR CANADIAN LUMBER

Sir James Ball, British Timber Controller, and Mr. Montague Meyer, British timber purchaser, were tendered a luncheon at the National Club, Toronto, this week by Ontario lumbermen and millowners. Sir James Ball stated that his work as controller was finished with the completion of the purchases made in Canada, and that it was now up to the Canadian lumber dealers to get it to the British market for them.

"Pre-war imports of timber into Britain were cut off 77 per cent. by the submarine campaign," he said. "British woods furnished in 1918 two and a half million tons of mine timber and a billion feet of sawn timber. The Canadian forestry corps, under Gen. Alex. McDougall, did magnificent work in this production."

He pointed out that before the war Britain imported eleven billion feet, and of this total only some 10 per cent. had come from Canada and 40 per cent. from Russia. With Russia cut off, Canada had a great opening. They would rather buy from Canada than Sweden.

Mr. Meyer said the Dominion government had arranged credit so that the trade balance might not be upset, and thereby they had been able to make such large purchases. At Ottawa 100,000,000 feet had been bought, and other large quantities along the St. Lawrence and gulf.

NEW PENSION BILL NEARLY COMPLETE

The new pensions bill in the hands of the special committee of the Commons is nearing completion. This bill will include nearly fifty clauses, and will authorize a number of increases in certain classes, as well as some extension of educational privileges to dependents of men who have lost their lives in the service of their country.

REDUCTION IN FIRE LOSS

Considerable reduction in fire loss in Ontario is reported by Deputy Fire Marshal Lewis, for the first three months of 1919, as compared with the same three months of 1918. Financial saving amounts to \$1,165,257 and the number of fires is 363 less. Figures for the first three months of 1917, 1918 and 1919 are:—

1917—Fires, 2,583; total loss, \$3,282,161; insured loss, \$2,525,674; uninsured loss, \$756,487.

1918—Fires, 2,589; total loss, \$3,194,300; insured loss, \$2,634,318; uninsured loss, \$559,982.

1919—Fires, 2,226; total loss, \$2,029,073; insured loss, \$1,526,345; uninsured loss, \$502,728.

In March there were 832 fires, with loss \$795,791, and \$618,555 was covered by insurance. There were 257 fires in Toronto during March, as compared with 206 during the same month of last year, but the total loss in Toronto was reduced by \$44,445, or over 26 per cent., which more than offsets the increase of 24 per cent. in the number of fires.

Deputy Fire Marshal Lewis says these satisfactory figures are due largely to the fire prevention campaign begun last year.

INVESTMENTS AND THE MARKET

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

La Belle-Kirkland Mines, Ltd.—The company has decided to offer for sale 500,000 shares of treasury stock for the further development of the mine, which is situated in the north-east corner of the township of Teck.

Beaver Mines, Ltd.—News has been received of an important find on the company's property at Cobalt. This strike was made at the 600-foot level, and consisted of a four-inch vein of ore running \$2,000 to \$3,000 per ton.

Niagara Falls Power Co.—Combined gross earnings of Niagara Falls Power Co. and Canadian Niagara Power Co. for the quarter ended March 31st totalled \$1,272,322; net after taxes \$818,283 and surplus after charges \$546,945.

International Nickel Corporation.—Directors of the corporation have passed the dividend on the common stock. Since February the payment to shareholders has been at the rate of 50 cents a share, but prior to that time the disbursement had been at the rate of \$1 a share.

Shawinigan Water and Power Co.—Announcement has been made by the company of its intention to open an office in London, Eng., at an early date for the purpose of further developing the sale of the products of the various subsidiary companies allied to the Shawinigan enterprise.

Demerara Electric Co.—The annual report for the year ended December 31st, 1918, shows net earnings of \$55,862, against \$52,401 for 1917. The gross earnings increased greatly, but most of the increase was absorbed by additional costs of operation. The total assets are \$1,147,241, an increase of \$26,000 compared with last year; property constitutes over \$1,000,000.

Canada Cement Co.—It has been officially stated that. the company will shortly begin the erection at Port Colborne of a \$500,000 plant for the manufacture of potash.

The most interesting fact in this announcement is that the potash will be made from waste at the cement mills of the company at Port Colborne. The dust is to be utilized and treated with potash as the product.

Trinidad Electric Co.—The 1918 income account shows a total of \$265,125, and operating expenses of \$176,908. Bond interest to the amount of \$36,000 had also to be deducted, leaving net earnings of \$52,216, which is less than last year by about \$20,000. This was carried to surplus account, in which there was a balance of \$276,076 from 1917, and, after deducting directors' fees, war tax, etc., the sum of \$25,375 is carried forward in this account. Total assets are now \$2,252,459, compared with \$2,209,830 at the end of 1917.

Holt, Renfrew and Co.—Although nothing definite has been settled yet, negotiations are now under way for the purchase of the controlling interests of the company. The extensive fur business will pass to a syndicate composed of Montreal capitalists, whose names have not yet been disclosed. The sale of the business includes the Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg stores. The amount of purchase involved is said to be \$2,250,000, but in the event of the negotiations ending in a sale, the present firm name will be retained and business continued with practically the same organization as in the present.

National Brick Co.—The annual meeting of the company was held on April 30th at Laprairie, Que. The business consisted mainly in the approving of a plan set forth by the bondholders for their protection, and at the same time whereby the company might continue to operate in the usual manner.

The main feature of the change consisted of a provision in the trust deed whereby the bondholders agree to accept a payment of 2 per cent. on their bonds after 1922, being sufficient to prevent the company going into liquidation.

The annual statement of the company was practically the same as it has been year by year since the commencement of the war.

Under the new arrangement the bondholders select and elect four of the seven directors and the shareholders the other three.

Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Co.—The annual report for 1918, which will be submitted at the annual meeting on May 15th, shows the following results in comparison with last year:—

Gross earnings	1918. \$8.176.544	1917. \$6,989,599
Operating expenses and taxes	4,376,655	3,385,469
Net income		\$3,604,129 149,754
Total net income	\$3,940,784 989,138	\$3,753,884 1,138,623

Net profit from operation and miscellaneous income \$2,951,645

\$2,615,260

Out of the net profits the sum of \$203,000 was set aside as reserve for depreciation, and the remainder, when added to the balance at the credit of profit and loss from last year, made a total of \$5,018,936. From this was deducted dividends at the rate of 6 per cent., requiring \$2,155,612, provision for sinking fund, bad debts, etc.; the balance of \$2,-639,025 was carried forward to next year's account.

Toronto Paper Manufacturing Co.—The profit and loss account for the year ended March 31st, 1918, shows earnings of \$162,373, less bond interest, dividends and depreciation, leaving \$48,895 to be added to the balance from last year. This makes a total of \$302,984. Last year the earnings were \$198,039. Total assets are slightly higher than last year, being now \$1,752,093, consisting of capital assets, \$1,213,448; bonds purchased for sinking fund purposes, \$48,400, and current assets, \$490,245. In his report to shareholders, Mr. R. S. Waldie, president, said:—

"It was owing to our war tax payments that your directors decided that it was prudent to reduce the last bonus paid with the regular half-yearly dividend from 2 per cent to 1 per cent. There will be no change for the present in our dividend policy, which is to pay 3 per cent. half-yearly, together with any bonus we can pay with confidence. Our products continue to enjoy a good reputation in the trade, and you will be interested to know that at the conclusion of the war we are making a better standard of paper than at the beginning of it.

"While it is possible to forecast the future, we see no reason why we should not enjoy a good year's business. Although we depend upon the home market to absorb our output, we have thought it advisable to form a modest export connection."

The annual meeting of the company will be held in Toronto on Friday, May 16th.

NEW WIRE SERVICE IN MONTREAL

Messrs. O'Brien and Williams, members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, have announced that they have made arrangements with Hornblower and Weeks, members of the New York Stock Exchange, resulting in the establishment of their private wire service in the office of the Montreal firm.



RECENT FIRES

The Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Fire Losses and Insurance

Bow Island, Alta.—April 30—Mr. Frank Reams had large barn destroyed. Cause, spontaneous combustion.

Bowmanville, Ont.—May 4—Farm buildings on the Crawford farm were damaged by lightning. Estimated loss, \$6,000. Insurance carried, \$3,000.

Erindale, Ont.-May 5-Store of John Barker was destroyed. Cause, careless throwing of lighted match. Two adjoining buildings were also damaged. Estimated loss, \$10,000.

Forest, Ont.—May 2—Frame building at rear of Pressey's Market was destroyed. Estimated loss, \$800.

Kingston, Ont.—April 26—Queen Street Methodist Church was destroyed. Cause, overheated furnace. Estimated loss, \$30,000. Insurance, \$33,950, as follows: Phœnix of Hartford, \$10,250; London Assurance, \$11,000; London and Lancashire, \$12,700. Total, \$33,950.

London, Ont.-May 2-Premises of the Murray Shoe Co. were damaged. Estimated loss, \$2,000.

Melville, Sask.—May 1.—The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery was destroyed. Estimated loss, \$12,000. Insurance on building, \$8,000; on stock, \$3,500.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—May 2—The Canadian government terminal elevator, three miles west of the city, was damaged. Cause, spontaneous combustion. Estimated loss, \$1,000.

Quebec, Que.—April 29—Bank Nationale building on St. Peter Street was damaged. Estimated loss, \$10,000.

Sarnia, Ont.-May 2-The Sarnia steam laundry building was damaged. Estimated loss, \$600.

Toronto, Ont.—May 2—Building at 1475 Queen Street West, owned by Smith, D'Entremont and Co., was damaged. Cause, friction from a lathe. Estimated loss, \$1,200.

May 6—Dwelling of S. Bond, 1006 St. Claren's Avenue, was damaged. Estimated loss on building, \$250; on contents, \$150. Insurance to amount of \$1,000 carried in Merchants Fire Insurance Co.

Windsor, Ont.-May 1-Barn at 265 Sandwich Street West was damaged. Estimated loss, \$200.

Winnipeg, Man.—May 2—Warehouse of Thos. Kelly and Sons, Ross Avenue and Brant Street, and three Canadian Pacific Railway freight cars were destroyed. Estimated loss, \$150,000. Warehouse is partly insured.

Wolfe Island, Ont.—May 4—Barn on farm of George Rattray was destroyed by lightning. Estimated loss, \$1,500, partially covered by insurance.

Wasaga Beach, Ont.—May 4—Riveria Hotel and an adjoining cottage were destroyed. The loss on the hotel is estimated at \$5,000, with insurance of \$3,000. The loss on the cottage is estimated at \$1,500, with little insurance.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING FIRES

Montreal, Que.—April 23—The Jubilee Rink was destroyed. Estimated loss, \$16,500. The following companies are interested: Liverpool and London and Globe, \$3,000; Norwich Union, \$2,500; North America, \$2,500; Alliance, \$2,000; Mount Royal, \$1,500; Law Union and Rock, \$1,000; North British and Mercantile, \$1,000; Northern, \$1,000; Employers, \$1,000; Globe and Rutgers, \$1,000. Total, \$16,500.

Toronto, Ont.—April 27—The premises of the Wire and Cable Co., corner of Dundas and Chelsea Streets, were damaged. Estimated loss, \$150,000. Insurance was carried to the amount of \$275,000 as follows: Northern, \$11,000; Economical, \$2,000; Lloyd's, \$10,570; Excess, \$1,930; National Ben. Franklin, \$2,500; Atlas, \$7,500; Duquesne, \$12,000; State of Pennsylvania, \$7,500; National of Hartford, \$7,500; Nova Scotia, \$6,500; North British and Mercantile, \$10,000; Ætna, \$8,500; Home, \$10,000; Fidelity-Phenix, \$5,000; Merchants, \$1,500; Montreal Underwriters, \$5,000; Nationale of Paris, \$3,000; Stuyvesant, \$3,500; St. Paul, \$4,000; British Traders, \$4,500; Ocean, \$15,000; Millers National, \$3,750; London Mutual, \$3,750; London and Lancashire, \$20,000; Employers, \$5,000; London Guarantee and Accident, \$10,000; Sun, \$10,-000; Norwich Union, \$10,000; Dominion Fire, \$5,000; Northwestern National, \$5,000; Provincial, \$5,000; Mount Royal, \$11,000; Wellington, \$2,000; Millers and Manufacturers, \$7,-500; Pacific Coast, \$5,000; Century, \$4,000; National Union, \$4,500; Hand-in-Hand, \$5,000; Queen City, \$4,500; Union of Canton, \$7,000; Queensland, \$5,000; Rochester Underwriters, \$3,000; Hartford, \$2,500; Perth, \$2,000; Gore District, \$3,000. Total, \$275,000.

Manitoba.—The following is the report of the Manitoba Fire Commission for month of March: Number of fires reported, 120; estimated value, \$2,179,380; amount of insurance, \$1,282,723; estimated loss, \$104,523; loss ratio per capita, 0.1705; fatalities reported, two.

The following is the report of the commission for the three months ended March 31st: Number of fires reported, 312; estimated value, \$10,339,761; amount of insurance, \$8,138,203; estimated loss, \$258,900; loss ratio per capita, 0.4223; fatalities reported, seven.

Winnipeg, Man.—Deputy Fire Commissioner Alexander Inch stated on April 25th that laxity in the enforcement of fire prevention laws on the part of civic employees exists in Winnipeg. He referred especially to the fire which occurred at the Brett Manufacturing Co.'s plant on April 22nd. "Many municipalities throughout the province are without fire prevention laws of any sort, while others have placed some on their books without taking trouble to enforce them," Mr. Inch said. From a survey made of towns and villages in certain parts of the province the deputy fire commissioner has found that many places have inadequate fire protection in spite of the fact that 90 per cent. of their buildings are of frame structure. In the business sections of the village the buildings are close together, and in the event of a fire starting it would be impossible to extinguish it.

The cause of the fire at the Scott manufacturing plant is believed to be a kiln for drying of wood used in manufacturing wooden machinery. The kiln was situated in the centre of the manufacturing plant and lumber was piled on all sides of it. Shavings caught fire, which rapidly spread to the main plant. Mr. Inch points out that if the fire laws of the city were properly enforced the authorities would never have allowed the kiln to be situated in a wooden structure which threatened all the buildings in that section of the city in case of fire.

After a thorough study of conditions in Winnipeg, Mr. Inch advocates that more rigid laws be enforced in this city. He urges that careless tenants of buildings be made responsible for any losses caused by fire which starts on property which they occupy. By bringing more rigid laws into force, Mr. Inch points out that the insurance rates would be decreased considerably.

"The time is here when preventive measures will take precedence over protective measures," Mr. Inch said. "Every municipality should have inspectors under an experienced head who would take charge of all matters pertaining to fire prevention. This matter has not been given sufficient consideration in Winnipeg. The fire department here is supposed to do the inspection work, and in this way become acquainted with the buildings in case of fire. There has been too much talk and too little action along this line in the past."

The Chicago office of the Bank of Montreal, which has for nearly twenty years been located in the Temple, 108 South La Salle Street, in that city, will, about the first of June, be moved to the National Life building, 27-29 South La Salle Street.

The American Foreign Banking Corporation of New York has opened a branch at Brussels, Belgium. In addition to the new branch, the corporation already maintains branches in Brazil, Cuba, Hayti and Panama. As soon as arrangements can be completed, agencies will be opened in Manila, P.I., and Harbin, Manchuria. May 9, 1919.

THE MONETARY TIMES







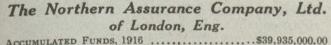
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