

# The Monetary Times

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## UNION LIFE AFFAIRS

The investigation of the affairs of the Union Life Assurance Company is revealing an extraordinary story of finance. It should result in the tightening of legal strings and in more power to the Dominion department of finance, in order that such a monetary carousal may be made more difficult in the future. As usual, in such investigations, the responsibility for the entire trouble and fraud is, according to the evidence, being heaped upon the shoulders of one man, in this case, Mr. Pollman Evans. Mr. Evans is to blame for many things, but surely he was not a despot in Union Life affairs. Were all the other officers and directors mere dummies, ignorant of what was going on?

Mr. H. Symons, K.C., director of the Union Life, and associated for many years with that company and with the National Agency, is reported to have stated that he intends to run in the English bye-election in the Waltham constituency, where he has been nominated by the Unionist party. If Mr. Symons, as director of the Union Life, knew anything whatever of the inside trickery of that company's affairs, as he should have done, and continued to hold his position and draw his fees as a director, *The Monetary Times* thinks that Mr. Symons is a very unsuitable candidate for the British house of commons. If Mr. Symons knew nothing of the inside trickery of the company's affairs and continued to hold his position and draw his fees as director, he was a directorial dummy, a director who did not direct, and consequently an unsuitable person to help to direct the affairs of the British house of commons. To these views, *The Monetary Times* adds the wish, therefore, if Mr. Symons is serious in his candidature and proceeds with his intention, that he may be defeated in the Waltham election by a thumping majority.

## CONTROL OF MUNICIPAL LOANS

On another page are printed comments of Mr. R. O. Wynne-Roberts, of Regina, respecting the supervision of municipal loans. Mr. Roberts has specialized in municipal engineering and administration and his views and suggestions, therefore, are impressed with experience and authority. He discusses the opinion of *The Monetary Times* favoring a federal local government board in Canada comprising provincial representatives for the control of municipal finance, as opposed to several provincial boards. Mr. Roberts admits there is some force in the contention of *The Monetary Times*, but on the other hand raises the question of the constitution of the various governments. That is a naturally serious obstacle, and one which was not overlooked. The British North America Act of 1867 appears frequently to be opposed to the best interests of Canada as a whole, such as, for instance, in the matters of company laws and the inclusion of provincial securities in the British Trustee List. We still think that a federal board would carry considerably more weight in the London market than would provincial boards. The detail work would have to be done in the various provinces. It would probably mean that the greater part of the work would have to be done there, but the endorsement of a Dominion of Canada board would be a recommendation to be envied in the money markets.

The country may have to be content with provincial boards, as a beginning at least. Indeed, Saskatchewan already intends to take the lead and will shortly have such an organization. The result will be watched with interest. While hesitating to prophesy, it may, in the natural course of events, unconsciously endorse the suggestion of a federal authority.

### HONESTY

A bank clerk in St. John was transferred to Chicago. Before going he obtained certain keys, had them duplicated and stole \$10,000. The crime was simple and deftly performed. Apparently, the thief would never be discovered. Inquiries were made. The bank clerk's expenditures in Chicago were watched. He was asked by his head office to come to Toronto to undertake relief work. When he reached there, his arrest was effected.

These incidents are related merely as a reminder that despite modern extravagance and up-to-date contempt for the undeviating path, honesty is the best policy. This applies from the capitalist who pockets a few hundred thousands in the course of his promotions, to the bank clerk who dishonestly slides a dollar into his pocket. If a man has no conscience even, while his crime may go undetected for many years, experience has proved that the long arm of either the law or of Providence finally will get the criminal.

### INCENDIARIES AND THE LAW

Seven of nine Canadian provinces are still without fire marshals, the two exceptions being Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The value of the fire commissioner has been demonstrated in many channels, especially in tracking incendiaries and bringing them to justice. Arson is a crime far too prevalent in Canada, and the seven lagging provinces should consider the appointment of a fire commissioner. Ontario particularly needs the services of such an officer.

As Mr. Henry Lye, fire adjuster at Vancouver, reminds *The Monetary Times*, even in the olden days, a very watchful eye was kept upon the incendiary. In the charter granted by King Edward the Confessor to the city of Chester it was provided that "If fire burned in the city, he from whose house it started should compound for it with three oras of pennies, and give to his next neighbor two shillings."

In that of King Edward III. to the Spurriers of London, it was stated "Many of the said trade are wandering about all day, without working at all at their trade, and then, when they have become drunk and frantic, they take to their work, to the annoyance of the sick, and all their neighborhood as well, by reason of the broils that arise between them and the strange folks who are dwelling among them. And then they blow up their fires so vigorously that their forges begin all at once to blaze, to the great peril of themselves and of all the neighborhood around. And then, too, all the neighbors are much in dread of the sparks which so vigorously issue forth in all directions from the mouths of the chimneys in their forges. By reason thereof it seems that working by night should be put an end to and such time for working be forbidden, and if any person shall be found in the said trade to do contrary thereof, let him be amerced, the first time in 40 pence, the second time in half a mark, and the third time in 10 shillings, and the fourth time, let him forswear the trade forever."

In the Salic Law, about 500 A.D., Title XV., concerning arson, it says:—

"If any one shall set fire to a house in which men were sleeping, as many freemen as were in it can make complaint before the 'King'; and if any one shall have been burned in it, the incendiary shall be sentenced to 2,500 denars, which make 63 shillings."

And from Athelstanes' ordinances: "Let incendiaries, and those who avenge a thief, be worthy of the like law. And he who will avenge a thief and wound no man, let him give to the King CXX. shillings, as wite for the assaults."

### THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

A graceful tribute to the maritime provinces it was to appoint Hon. G. H. Murray, premier of Nova Scotia, as chairman of the interprovincial conference at Ottawa. Amid all the drumbeating of Western Canada and the self-satisfied smiles of Ontario and Quebec, there is a quiet persistence in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick which excites admiration. The attitude of the maritime provinces carries weight in the world's money markets. A Canadian banker in London said recently that the eastern provinces of the Dominion have nothing to fear regarding their securities on the British market. Their conservative methods are appreciated.

The maritime provinces do not always get their due, and we sympathize with their request for more adequate representation in the federal house. If any criticism were offered here, it would be only that the maritime provinces are too modest. We should like to hear their voice more frequently, and above a whisper.

### AGAINST WORLD'S FAIRS

The proposal of a Montreal World's Fair, which was brought up for consideration by the council of the local board of trade, was considered by that body as being a scheme beyond the bounds of feasibility, and by unanimous vote the council decided not to extend their support to the idea. This is a wise decision, and it is to be hoped that other citizens of Montreal will follow the board of trade's example. World's fairs are poor excuses to attract a new generation to inadequate hotel accommodation at any given point, at reduced railroad rates. Few of them pay expenses, and none of them are lasting advertisements for the cities which foolishly undertake them. Montreal will do well to steer clear of the dangerous magic of the words "world's fair." Toronto, Winnipeg and other Canadian cities should not mar the success of their annual exhibitions by entering the "world's fair" arena.

### PROVINCIAL SECURITIES AND BRITISH TRUSTEE LIST

A curious misapprehension has received currency regarding one of the recommendations of the interprovincial conference at Ottawa this week. It was stated by newspaper correspondents there that the premiers had agreed unanimously to seek the co-operation of the Dominion government in an effort to induce the Imperial government to include in the British trustee list "the stocks and debentures of provincial corporations." This is obviously incorrect. What they have asked refers to the securities of the provincial governments only. How this error is spreading is indicated in the following Ottawa dispatch to a Toronto paper: "It is believed that there is a joker contained in the resolution which urges the posting of the stocks and debentures of provincial corporations among the stocks of England where trust funds may be invested. It is thought that the intent of the resolution is to strengthen the position of the province, now being attacked in the courts, to incorporate companies which may do business throughout Canada."

At present, Canada's provincial government securities are not allowable in Great Britain as trustee investments. *The Monetary Times*, with provincial and financial authorities, has advocated a change in this direction for many years. The unanimous request of Canada's provincial premiers to the Dominion government this week will, it is hoped, induce the federal authorities to give a true helping hand, previously stuffed in the pants pocket, whenever this matter has come up.

## SASKATCHEWAN'S DRASTIC PROPOSALS

The report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Saskatchewan government to investigate agricultural credit, raises far more serious matters than the granting of loans to farmers. The commission recommends the formation of a co-operative mortgage association which will raise funds on mortgage bonds to be guaranteed by the provincial government. The word co-operation to many has become one of magic and is frequently used in a wrong sense. For ten farmers to combine to obtain a mortgage loan of \$5,000 for which all of them are liable, the money to be raised on the credit of the province, is by no means co-operation in its strict sense. It means that the farmer wants to lift himself by the strength of Saskatchewan's credit. In British North America the proud boast is that every man is resourceful and stands upon his own feet. The Saskatchewan proposal makes local associations of ten members united on the basis of joint and several liability for the mortgage loan. In brief, the businesslike, progressive farmer in the circle of ten, will have to share the undesirable results arising from the lack of responsibility in a ne'erdo-well. The liability of individual members will be limited to an amount not more than 50 per cent. greater than the amount of his loan. In other words, if his share of the mortgage is \$1,000, and something goes wrong with one of the other members, his liability is limited to \$1,500. One would imagine that this provision alone will be sufficient to show the Saskatchewan farmer that there is more gilt than gingerbread in the Royal Commission's proposals.

When the Saskatchewan government guaranteed credit to the co-operative elevator system, they commenced, we believe, with a comparatively small sum. This has now grown to many millions. There is no reason why it should not expand very much further. Indeed, the logical conclusion is that one day the Saskatchewan government will finance practically the entire crop of the province. The municipalities are now asking the government to guarantee their loans. Finally, perhaps not finally, the farmer is being told that he can obtain money at a low rate of interest (we believe it is not suggested that the rate can be reduced from 8 per cent. to less than 6 per cent.) by a new scheme, a scheme which undoubtedly will strain the credit of the province.

The Commission's report says that the farmers of Saskatchewan are paying interest on at least \$150,000,000. Under the proposed system, that sum would probably be increased greatly, and in years to come the peopling of Saskatchewan would mean a far greater sum involved than \$150,000,000. If the Saskatchewan government guarantees bonds for the purpose of advancing funds, say, first to two hundred farmers, it is natural to expect that the system will grow, just as the grain elevator system is doing, and consequently the Saskatchewan government will be called upon to guarantee many millions of bonds. Those who are handling the provincial finances know well enough what effect this would have on the credit of the province. The farmer, by the proposed plan, is to a great extent to raise money on the government's credit, instead of on his own credit.

The farmers who complain are not usually those who run their farms in a businesslike way and have their properties mortgaged to a legitimate extent. The class which complain most are those whose farms are already over-mortgaged and want still more credit. It is often forgotten that a borrower must have a proper basis of credit, no matter whether he is a farmer or a manufacturer. If a farmer comes to a bank with a statement showing his property mortgaged to the hilt, with long-standing debts to tradesmen and implement companies, and current crop in poor shape, he will not claim, surely, to have any legitimate basis of credit. He need only compare conditions with those of the farmer whose

property is mortgaged, say, 40 per cent., whose debts are few, whose reputation in the community is good, whose farming methods are thorough, and whose crop is ready for shipment.

If proper co-operation among the farmers could be obtained by long-term mortgages at low rates of interest, *The Monetary Times* would be the first to give its hearty support to the scheme. If the commissioners gave proper attention to matters in Europe, they found that this desirable condition existed where there was not only a borrowing class but also a lending class in the same community. This is not so in Saskatchewan but, according to the commissioners' proposals, the breach is to be bridged by clinging to the credit of their province. Obviously that is a very serious matter for the province.

The Saskatchewan government should look further afield than the provincial arena of politics and votes. Their money comes chiefly from the British money market. *The Monetary Times* doubts very much whether the British money market will view this latest proposal with approval. Any number of Utopian ideas cannot change the basic principles of money lending and money borrowing. If the Saskatchewan government tries the land-bank experiment, it will probably learn that fact in the school of experience.

## SMALL CHANGE

Market report: money continues firm. Agreed, unanimously.

\* \* \* \*

Taxation in Great Britain and the United States is driving capital into Canada. Moral?

\* \* \* \*

A contemporary says "let us give business a rest." It would seem that business is giving us a rest.

\* \* \* \*

Union Life financing was the nearest possible approach to a bicycle successfully crossing a picture wire.

\* \* \* \*

Hamilton complains that latest issue of stamps won't stick—chance for the Liberal party to give something a good licking.

\* \* \* \*

Second strawberry crop reported at Sarnia, Ontario, and first blizzard crop in the United States. How times have changed!

\* \* \* \*

Chicago will use the operating knife to eliminate criminal tendencies. Canada might use it similarly on overcapitalizing financiers.

\* \* \* \*

To ask nine provincial premiers assembled at Ottawa not to talk politics would be as successful as a request to the office boy to study Algebra at a baseball game.

\* \* \* \*

The Toronto World says Home Smith has mesmerized The Telegram and The Star says The Telegram has magnetized Controller Thomas Church—a pretty good example of the freedom of the press.

\* \* \* \*

Oakville, Ontario, has also experienced difficulty in selling debentures. Says a local paper in calling for a new mayor, "What Oakville needs, is a man that leads, and shows the way to all others; but the little boy blue, if the story is true, fails to finance our debentures." Who would care to underwrite the poet?

\* \* \* \*

The proverbial biscuit this week goes to Alderman Morley Wickett, Toronto, who in recommending Professor Wright for city architect, said: "He is first of all an organizer. When things were not going well at the University a few years ago, Professor Wright organized that great rugby team which was the best Canada has ever seen."

# NATIONS DOING TOO MUCH AT ONCE STRAINS CAPITAL

(The following Central News cables and letters are exclusive in Canada to The Monetary Times. Canadian Associated Press and Montreal Star cables are printed by special arrangement. "The best London cable service of any Canadian financial journal.")

## EUROPEAN MARKETS STILL DISTURBED

### Money Continues Tight, While Berlin, Bombay and Balkan Affairs Do Not Help Matters

(Central News cable to The Monetary Times.)

London, November 2nd.—A favorable weekly statement by the Bank of England and the fact that the governors of the institution did not deem it necessary to mark up the minimum rate of discount of 5 per cent., which was established on October 2nd, have had a good effect on sentiment in the city. The money market, however, is tight and the Bank of England reports heavy month-end loaning and discounting. Rates for bills are very firm, owing to the uncertainty of the outlook for gold exports and the fact that £3,000,000 additional treasury bills will be paid for next week.

The weekly return of the Bank, issued yesterday, disclosed a decline in the proportion of reserve to liabilities from 56.30 per cent. last week to 54.50 per cent. The total reserve is now £27,114,000, an increase of £513,000 for the week. There was an expansion in loans during the week of £3,690,000 to £28,619,000.

#### Mexican Railways Hurt Speculators.

As to the securities markets, a more hopeful feeling prevails, following forced liquidation from Glasgow, where a slump in Mexican railway shares hurt speculators. Dealings, nevertheless, continued narrow, because of the settlement which has just ended, of Saturday's religious holiday (All Saints' Day), and of the Mexican situation. Generally the undertone of Canadian railway and industrial issues has improved. Grand Trunk securities have been affected unfavorably by the dividend outlook. The continental interest in Canadian Pacific is widening and the feeling in them is confident.

Advices from Bombay indicate that the financial situation there has failed to improve as has been expected by representatives of Indian Banks here. Several large dealers in pearls have failed, involving some banks that had been advancing money on stones. The forthcoming settlement in the share market at Bombay is awaited with considerable anxiety. The rise in American cotton has been a disturbing factor. There is little or no credit available in Bombay.

#### German Bank Rate Reduction.

Monday's reduction in the discount rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent. was gratifying to bankers here. There was a sharp decline in prices on the Berlin Bourse on Wednesday, and three unimportant brokers suspended. Two fairly large bankers experienced difficulty in arranging their accounts, and it was feared at one time that they would be obliged to suspend, but they succeeded in obtaining the necessary funds. To-day the Bourse was calmer. Advices from Paris indicate that there is an abundance of funds in the French capital. Little buying of securities is going on because bankers wish to be ready for the Balkan and other loans. The approaching settlement is expected to be concluded without incident.

## EXPORTERS WILL PRESS SHIP COMBINE

\*London, October 27.—The Canadian Associated Press learns that the largest exporters in Manchester have privately combined to bring pressure upon the steamship companies regarding freights to Canada.

## BOND INTEREST DEFERRED

\*London, October 27.—The North Saskatchewan Land Company, of which F. Walker, H. M. Baird Hammersley, M.P., and Lorne Edgar are directors, publish a notice to holders that its £475,000 sixes, on which interest is due November first, will not be paid, owing to the financial depression and the entailment of bank credits. They hope to resume interest at an early date.

\*Canadian Associated Press cable.

\*Montreal Star cable.

## NORTH BATTLEFORD BOND ISSUE

\*London, October 27.—The North Battleford 5½ per cent. issue at 95 is apparently having a poor reception, seeing that the promoters have adopted the unusual course of extending the advertised time of application. The underwriters took less than half of the St. Petersburg two million 4½ per cent. issue. No fresh applications for capital by Canada are expected just yet.

\*London, October 27.—It is officially stated that two-thirds of the North Battleford issue of £103,100 five and halves, in addition to the amount taken firm by the underwriters, has been subscribed by the public. The only information on the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal issue of £199,500 sixes is that it was very well taken up by the public. Applications came in very satisfactorily.

## HOW CANADA MIGHT GET TWO MILLIONS

\*London, October 27.—The Dukes are taking up Lloyd George's challenge in fine style. The Duke of Marlborough's favorite pose in the picture papers just now is as a supervisor ploughing opinions at Blenheim Park, where he is putting under crops one thousand acres granted by a grateful nation to his famous fighting ancestor two hundred years ago.

The young Duke of Sutherland, writing to the Daily Mail, offers Mr. Lloyd George his 200,000 acres of Highland deer forest at £2 per acre, to enable the Government to do what Mr. Lloyd George condemns the Duke for neglecting to do, namely, to grow corn and repopulate the glens.

"This," says the Duke, "is cheaper than land can be bought in any country named by Mr. Lloyd George, and hardly above the price of prairie land in Canada."

Of course, should Mr. Lloyd George accept, as he will not, the Duke will put the resulting £400,000 into six or seven per cent. Canadian investments.

## IS VISIT TO FINANCE STEEL PLANT?

\*London, October 27.—It is understood that one object of the visit to London of Sir William Mackenzie and J. J. Carrick, M.P., is to raise \$10,000,000 for steel works at Port Arthur. The plans of the United States Steel Corporation to erect a large iron and steel plant in southern Ontario attracted considerable attention among English manufacturers.

The Manchester Guardian, commenting on these plans and the recent Ottawa bulletin on magnetic iron lands at Natashkwan, Que., notes "the determination with which Canada is developing heavy iron steel industries, and the abundant opportunities for those who look ahead. English manufacturers cannot expect to compete very largely for enormous structural or other steel requirements of the West unless they establish Canadian branches. Anyway, the Canadian market, except in isolated instances, cannot be handled like an Indian in slow, fatherly manner from a distance through an intervening agency."

## LONDON WILL CHECK PROSPECTUSLESS COMPANIES

\*London, October 27.—Alluring illustrated whole page advertisements of the Nakamun Asphalt Oil Company, Edmonton, again appear in to-day's papers, headed "£20 originally invested in oil now worth £80,000."

The advertisement offers 50,000 treasury shares at four shillings and fourpence each, through the Canadian Industrial Development Company.

It is understood that the sub-committee of the London Stock Exchange, as result of investigations made by them, contemplate drastic reforms regarding the introduction of the market of shares of prospectusless companies.

The financial editor of the Daily Press explains the method as follows: "A slip is handed round the market, giving vague information about a certain company. Generally speaking, the shares are introduced at a ridiculously inflated price—the public bid them in and the insiders slide quietly out, the public in turn being bitten."

"These introductions become a scandal, and they have the effect of checking the business of the Stock Exchange by the natural process of disgusting investors."

# SASKATCHEWAN OFFERS SHORT TERMS—LONDON CABLES

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## APPROVAL OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE CONTROL

\*London, October 28.—Canadian Government £3,000,000 fours were listed here to-day. Settling day was announced November 3rd for Canadian Northern Railway £1,025,405 fours, and city of Lethbridge £13,800 four and a halves.

The Financial News warmly approves the Saskatchewan proposal of provincial control of municipal borrowings, and hopes that the proposal will be quickly translated into an action to prevent over-indulgence of debt.

## BRITISH GOODS IN CANADA

†London, October 28.—"I have just returned from Canada," declared Mr. Faithful Begg, a prominent financier, before the London Chamber of Commerce to-day. "My firm conviction is that the situation there is essentially sound. The difficulties under which Canada finds herself arise from her prosperity alone. If discretion is used, there is no place where the investor may place capital more safely."

The occasion was the lecture by Hon. J. T. Turner, agent general of British Columbia, who denied that the preference on British goods was counteracted by freight rates. He thought there was very little in the alleged sentimental preference in Canada for British goods. Amongst the reasons why British goods had not a bigger sale were the design and make frequently being unsuitable for Canada. They were often made and packed unnecessarily heavily, and were not sufficiently advertised. Mr. Turner submitted details of the British manufacturers' exhibition train proposed to tour Canada next year.

## STEEL COMPANY WOULD BE GLAD TO FINANCE

\*London, October 29.—Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation, informs me that the Steel Corporation is not worrying about the financial stringency, which has prevented the selling of a moderate amount of securities to provide for a new plant, etc., though naturally he would be glad to have this small balance placed.

Any slackening in the Canadian iron and steel trade has been in imports rather than in manufacturing, and the Canadian home demand is so large that there is little chance of exports to the United States, now that the tariff is removed, yet it is a good thing to have such a market at our doors in case of a dull time at home.

## MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, AND SASKATCHEWAN LOANS

\*London, October 29.—Arrangements have been completed to repay out of revenue the city of Montreal bills maturing November 1st, but the amount is only small. The city of Winnipeg is also repaying the small amount of bills maturing a little later.

These repayments are regarded as gratifying evidence of the comparative ease with which civic taxes are paid, despite the general financial stringency.

The province of Saskatchewan is offering £300,000 in one year bills, yielding purchasers 5½ per cent.

## MEXICAN SITUATION AND CANADA

\*London, October 29.—The Canadian position in the market here at the moment is more closely connected with the Mexican upheaval than most of the authorities care to admit. Indeed, Mexico has taken the place of the Balkans as a political storm centre, with this difference, that Canadian interests are heavily involved in Mexico, which is not so of the Balkans.

The strain was realized from the heavy losses of Mexican issues during the accounts which closed yesterday. Mexican Railway ordinary, which was also affected by the disappointing report, dropped 9½. Prior lien bonds of the National Railways of Mexico and the Mexican Central debentures have

fallen 5. Mexican Tramway common is down 9, Mexican Light and Power common 7.

It is understood that the position of the two leading Anglo-Mexican-Canadian houses has, during recent weeks, required considerable support from influential Canadian allies to carry them through the combined effects of the general stringency and the Mexican crisis.

## CAPITAL TRYING TO DO TOO MUCH

\*London, October 29.—Lord Wesley, former permanent secretary-treasurer, now a leading banker and a director of the Grand Trunk, presiding at the meeting of the Standard Bank, issued a note of warning, and said that public loans to Canada, Australia and South Africa rose from an average of 29 to 51 millions sterling since 1911, and added:—

"The same story applies to the world generally. The question arises, Is not the world attempting too much at one time? Is it not incurring engagements beyond present means—engagements that may lead to financial trouble? The supply of capital is not, as appears to be often thought, unlimited. It cannot be too often repeated that savings alone provided the capital needed for the development of the world. It is more than doubtful whether those savings are keeping pace with the demands made upon them."

Leading underwriting firms have certainly been driven to accept this view. The Financial Times reminds big banking houses that they control not only the borrowers, but many of the lenders as well, seeing that it seems to them that the underwriters must apply for accommodation he needs before underwriting can be granted.

## ANOTHER CANADIAN NORTHERN ISSUE COMING

\*London, October 30.—The market anticipates a further Canadian Northern issue of £1,500,000 in ten-year 5 per cents, issued about 95.

Part of the new Grand Trunk ten-year \$2,500,000 equipment notes bearing interest at 4½ per cent. are being offered here to yield the purchaser 5¼ per cent.

Application has been made to list Bell Telephone \$6,250,000 5 per cents., and Casey Sutton Cobalt £75,307 shares.

## WESTERN CANADA'S PACE

†London, October 30.—Professor Humphrey Michell has an article in the Economic Review regarding the development of north-west Canada.

"He would be a bold man who would dare to be a pessimist," writes the Professor, "and yet there are certain aspects of the case which certainly make one pause and question whether after all there may not be a limit to all this riot of progress and prosperity."

He speaks of the "utterly unscientific and wasteful" methods of agriculture too long pursued in the West. The whole of the colossal increases in production come from an extension in the number of acres under the plough and not in the improvement of agriculture. Professor Michell also sees danger in the abnormal growth of Winnipeg while the percentage of rural inhabitants steadily declines. "Winnipeg is eating the very life out of the little towns and villages," he says.

The real estate business is another source of apprehension, and he has the gravest doubts whether the idea of Winnipeg having direct communication with Hudson Bay will ever materialize. He sees, in fact, the Hudson Bay Railway and the Panama Canal diverting vast quantities of grain in other directions.

Setting aside the "childish talk" which has arisen in the boosting of the West. Professor Michell says it can be affirmed in sober earnest. Western Canada has wonderful resources. Speaking of the mineral resources, he anticipates such places as Lethbridge and Medicine Hat eventually rivalling Pittsburg. His final word, however, is that solution of the problems of Western Canada lies in improved agricultural methods and in the abandonment of exclusive grain-raising for mixed farming.

## FIRE UNDERWRITING IS EXPERTS' BUSINESS

### Men Must Be Qualified by Temperament and Experience to be Successful

From certain points of view, the business of fire insurance seems, in a particular sense, to be one which can be better conducted by private individuals than by even the most perfect governmental machinery. It seems to possess certain features which make it a particularly dangerous field for the people in their organized capacity to attempt to enter. A good many kinds of business lend themselves quite easily to the designs of those who would like to see a socialistic state established. The idea of governmental operation presents no insurmountable difficulties in a number of cases. In the case of fire insurance, our present-day reformers and radical thinkers, bent on deriving private capital out of the field and leaving this in the exclusive control of government, are confronted upon the threshold by unusual obstacles which are inherent to the business itself, and few suggestions have yet been made, of a practical nature, respecting the manner in which these obstacles can be avoided. It is no overstatement to say that, at the present time, a formidable and aggressive movement is on foot, having for its ultimate purpose the virtual transaction of the business of fire insurance by government.

#### Experts Only Can Understand Such Business.

What is the peculiar feature of the fire insurance business which makes the problem of state participation in this business a more difficult one than the corresponding problem in the case of railroads, for instance, or of water companies, or of telegraph and telephone companies? Broadly speaking, what is referred to is of course the fact that fire insurance has always been, and must always be, to an extent not approached by any other legitimate business, a game of chance pure and simple—a game of chance in which men who are qualified by temperament and experience to play it, and who are willing to risk their money in it, can survive, but in which none but experts can with any safety engage.

I entirely understand, and to a considerable extent sympathize with, the reluctant attitude of the older fire insurance men toward anything which savors of governmental aggression in their chosen field. They are engaged in a very peculiar and essentially hazardous business—one in which expert knowledge is absolutely necessary in order to succeed, said Mr. W. T. Emmet, superintendent of Insurance of New York State, at Cincinnati, and I do not in the least blame the men who have grown grey in this business for viewing with alarm the increased activities of the government in respect to their affairs. It is the last business in the world that the people ought to be eager in their organized capacity, to engage in.

#### Place on Sounder Foundation.

It differs altogether from life insurance in this respect—although I do not want to be understood as favoring state insurance in the life field either, for I certainly do not favor it. But the time has come, I think, when broad-minded fire insurance men must recognize the inevitable drift of things. They must view their problem in the light of actual conditions, not in the light of conditions as they would like them to exist. They must recognize the universality of the demand for good cheap insurance, and the utter dependence of the people upon it. They must appreciate the truth of the proposition that, after competition has died out in any branch of business, and monopoly reigns in its stead, the only direction in which men can look for protection against the possible abuses attendant upon monopolistic conditions, is the state. Monopoly having to a greater or less degree taken the place of the old competition in the fire insurance field, the leaders in the fire insurance business should realize that henceforth they must adopt a different attitude toward governmental activities in connection with fire insurance. The strong men who have performed such wonders in this useful field of work will readjust themselves quickly to the new conditions. In so doing, they will be establishing additional grounds, besides those which now exist, for the praise which no right-thinking man will withhold from them for all the splendid results they have achieved. And they will be taking the final step necessary to place their great business—without which the affairs of the world could not be carried on at all—upon a sounder foundation than it has ever yet occupied.

#### BANK OF MONTREAL BONUS

With the regular dividend of 2½ per cent. for the fourth quarter of its year, payable December 1st to stockholders of record November 15th, the Bank of Montreal has declared a bonus of 1 per cent., the second extra distribution for the year, and bringing the total return to shareholders for the twelve months up to \$12 a share.

## BRITISH FIRE COMPANIES IN CANADA

### How They Fared Last Year—Larger Volume of Business and Expenses, Lower Premium Rate and Losses

The total cash receipts from premiums of the 23 British companies doing business in Canada last year, were \$12,092,125, being an increase of \$886,433, as compared with the previous year; the payments for losses were \$6,319,064, being \$137,175 greater than for 1911, while the general expenses amounted to \$3,764,912, being \$403,616 greater than in 1911, thus showing balance of \$2,008,149 favorable to the companies. In the previous year there was a favorable balance of \$1,662,507:—

Paid for losses .....	\$ 6,319,064
Paid for general expenses .....	3,764,912
Total .....	\$10,083,976
Received for premiums .....	12,092,125
Balance in favor of the companies .....	\$ 2,008,149

#### Details of the Companies.

The following details give the balance for the different companies:—

Balance in favor.—Alliance, \$35,002; Atlas, \$44,454; Caledonian, \$84,545; Commercial Union, \$130,058; Employers' Liability, \$57,325; General Accident Fire, \$47,903; Guardian, \$60,905; Law Union and Rock, \$31,168; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$177,061; London and Lancashire Fire, \$162,227; London Assurance, \$55,907; North British and Mercantile, \$200,986; Northern, \$137,839; Norwich Union, \$118,530; Palatine, \$38,081; Phoenix of London, \$146,926; Provincial, \$20,067; Royal, \$91,163; Royal Exchange, \$75,118; Scottish Union and National, \$112,320; Sun Fire, \$56,579; Union Assurance, \$70,696; Yorkshire, \$53,289. Total balance in favor, \$2,008,149.

For every \$100 of premiums received there was spent on the average \$52.26 in payment of losses, and \$31.13 for general expenses.

In 1911 the loss rate was \$55.17, and the general expense \$30, for every \$100 of premiums received.

For the fire business the rate of premium was \$12.584 per \$1,000 of risks taken, as against \$13.305 in 1911.

Hence these companies have done a larger volume of business than in 1911 at a lower rate of premium, a higher rate of expense, and at a lower rate of fire losses.

#### Experience of 38 Years.

Collecting the result for the 38 years from 1875 to 1912 as regards the receipts for premiums and the expenditure of the British companies we find:—

Paid for losses (1875-1912) .....	\$128,171,707
Paid for general expenses .....	57,450,353
Total payments .....	\$185,622,060
Received for premiums .....	204,478,607
Excess of receipts over expenditure .....	\$ 18,856,547

An adverse balance was in existence from the year 1877 till the end of the year 1886, due to the exceptional circumstances of the conflagration at St. John in the first-mentioned year—when the losses paid by British companies amounted to almost \$5,000,000. The adverse balance was reversed at the end of the year 1887, when a favorable balance of \$341,938 was shown, and this favorable balance increased thereafter from year to year (with the exception of 1893) up to the close of 1899, when it amounted to \$5,020,980. In 1900 the loss by the British companies on account of the Ottawa and Hull conflagration amounted to over \$2,500,000. To this is due the large deficit of that year, \$1,365,476, wiping out the savings of the preceding four years, and reducing the favorable balance at the end of 1900 to \$3,664,504, which sum had been still further reduced to \$3,512,636 at the end of 1901. The favorable experience for the years 1902 and 1903 increased this balance to \$7,123,044 at the end of 1903, but it was again reduced by the unfavorable experience of 1904 to \$3,969,472. During the past eight years the favorable balance has been largely increased and now amounts to \$18,856,547.

#### WANTS PARTNERSHIP IN FINANCIAL HOUSE

In another column an advertiser seeks a junior partnership in a good financial house. The advertiser has presented his credentials to *The Monetary Times*, and we will be pleased to discuss these with any who have taken up the question of partnership with the advertiser.

**HANDLING OF BANK AUDITS**

**Need of External Inspection is Admitted—Has Dominion Adopted Best Methods?**

Considerable interest is being shown by the general public, as well as professional accountants, relative to the recent appointment of auditors for the Canadian banks, and the whole question of bank examinations and with regard to those who are best fitted to handle these audits. In the hope that the views of the bank depositor and ordinary shareholder may be elicited, Mr. F. C. Blomfield, C.A., who is a Canadian and an ex-banker, resident at Detroit, has written *The Monetary Times* the following letter:—

"With the possible exception of some of the higher officials of the different banks, the desirability of an audit by some other than a bank officer, is generally admitted. There does, however, appear to be some difference of opinion as to who is best fitted to undertake this work; and also as to the wisdom of the method of procedure, in the election of auditors, as prescribed by the Bank Act.

**Appointment by Shareholders.**

"The general managers of the Canadian banks have already too much power in their own hands, and the manner of election of auditors would appear to rather strengthen this authority than otherwise.

"There can be no question that, if all officers of banks had been prohibited from taking any part in the election, and the appointments, subject to the approval of the minister of finance, were made by the shareholders, a greater feeling of security would be felt. Under the present provisions, an accountant who does not happen to be a partner in one of the few large firms of chartered accountants in the Dominion will practically become, to all intents and purposes, an employee of the bank employing him. This of course will have the tendency of destroying such an appointee's independence, and in the large majority of cases the protection will be little greater than afforded before. To the casual observer though, there will be the greatest protection possible given to depositors and shareholders, in the way of an independent audit.

**Is Present System the Best?**

"The question is—Is the recently adopted system of external bank audits the best that could have been devised? It would seem to the writer, after a long experience as a banker in both Canada and the United States, that a system somewhat similar to that in the United States would be infinitely better in every way. The total cost to the banks under the present system, if paid into the government, would allow the appointment of an extremely efficient man as superintendent of banks and bank audits, as well as sufficient capable assistants, to handle the work satisfactorily.

"In regard to the examination of National banks in the United States, Mr. H. C. McLeod in his pamphlet 'Bank Inspection,' shows that it has been a success there, as can be seen from the following figures:—

National banks	.....	failed in 43 years	5 1/2 %
Other United States banks	.....	" " 43 "	17 1/2 %
Canadian banks	.....	" " 26 "	25 %
National banks	.....	" " 26 "	5 %

To-day these figures would be even more favorable to the United States, as examinations of national and state banks are being made more thorough and by more competent men, and this is particularly true in regard to the latter."

**COMPANY LAW IN CHAOTIC STATE**

"If the legislatures, the profession, and the public learn the chaotic state of company law in Canada and take some steps for remedy, some good may have been accomplished," is a striking sentence in the introduction of a comprehensive volume on Canadian company law, by a gentleman, whose qualifications to deal with the subject, are recognized throughout the Dominion, Mr. Thomas Mulvey, under-secretary of state. He has dealt with the matter in his usual thorough manner.

The section dealing with the Dominion Company's Act occupies no less than one hundred and eighty-four pages, and corresponding space is given to each of the provincial laws. Notes have been added to the sections of the Dominion and Ontario acts, and references have been made in the statutes of other provinces to the corresponding sections of these statutes. The book contains all amendments up to the date of its issue, and is well indexed. *Canadian Company Law*, by T. Mulvey, K.C. Published by John Lovell and Company, Limited, Montreal. Price \$10.

**WEST INDIES MARKET FOR CANADA**

**All Negotiations Have Been Completed—Now Traders Must Interest Themselves**

The signing of the contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company marks the conclusion of a series of communications and negotiations to promote better trade communications between Canada and the West Indies. In 1891, Honorable Mr. Foster made a tour of the islands and had conferences with their governments and boards of trade. Though there was sympathy at that time expressed with the idea of preferential arrangements, the general fear that the islands would suffer in the United States market from making such arrangements, whilst the Canadian consumption was not sufficient to absorb the major part of their chief products, prevented any actual progress from being made.

Later in 1908, Messrs. Parmelee and Jones had a conference at Barbados with delegates from the principal islands and British Guinea, and there again, although there was an expression of sympathy manifested in a very decided way with the idea on the part of some of the larger islands, yet nothing in the form of an arrangement resulted. Undoubtedly, however, progress was made toward that end.

Then came the royal commission of 1909-10, of which Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson were members, and under whose direction a thorough examination was conducted in Canada and the West Indies, with the result that a general agreement and unanimity of opinion was manifested and the basis laid for future conference.

**With Ten of the Colonies.**

In 1911, immediately after assuming office, Hon. Mr. Foster took the matter up with the authorities, and invited through them the delegates from the different West Indian Islands to meet at Ottawa. The result of this meeting was successful in bringing about a mutually advantageous agreement with ten of the colonies and opportunity left for the accession of others to the treaty. One of these, Grenada, has since adhered to the agreement.

A preferential agreement having been provided for, upon definite lines, the second step, and one of great importance, was to effect a reduction in ratio of cable communication. This has been carried through, with the co-operation of Canada and Great Britain, and will result in a reduction of 50 per cent. in rates to and from West India points, and now the signing of the above-mentioned contract ensures that from November 1, large, well-equipped and suitable vessels under the management of an experienced and powerful company will take up the service and push it by modern methods.

**Canadian Producers Must Co-operate.**

It remains now for the producers in Canada to take a live and thorough interest in the extension of markets for Canadian products to the West Indies. Unless they do, personally and generally, take this interest, the best results cannot be expected to follow. Although we do a considerable trade with these islands at present, it is still a fact that a large proportion of the consumption therein of the articles which Canada produces is provided from other sources, largely from the United States of America. The basis for an extension of trade is laid, and with an up-to-date service regularly performed and well carried out, it is now up to Canadian producers to co-operate effectually in ensuring the success of the negotiations resulting in the present favorable condition.

**NEW SCHOOL DISTRICTS**

The following are the names of new school districts, together with their senior trustee:—

**Alberta.**

- Hacke, No. 3049. J. P. Atwood, Milk River.
- Meadow Lane, No. 3046. John Hill, Barney.
- Cash Creek, No. 3045. L. C. Shaw, Flat Creek.
- Annasheim, No. 3047. Bert Kirkeby, Dowling Lake.
- Three Hills Village, No. 3048. A. E. Patton, Three Hills.
- Fair Haven, No. 3044. J. H. Vincent, Athabasca Landing.

**Saskatchewan.**

- Arbury, No. 3141.
- Gregherd, No. 3142.
- Blume, No. 3073. W. F. Kent, Muenster.
- Cando, No. 3145. Jas. Cummings, Cando.
- Edmund, No. 3143. L. Eikenberg, Canuck.
- Lupescu, No. 3146. Herman Cohen, Cupar.
- Loverna, No. 3144. W. K. McFarland, Loverna.
- Addington, No. 3147. Robert Warner, Arborfield.

## BORROWED COMPANY TO CONTINUE BUSINESS

### Investigation of Union Life Affairs Reveals Astonishing Finance

The critical period in the Union Life Assurance Company's existence was in the year 1909. At that date the department of finance at Ottawa had refused to accept the securities held by the Union Life of its parent corporation, the National Agency Company, and it was necessary to secure other securities to satisfy the government inspectors. As both companies were closely connected, the death of one meant the downfall of the other. This was shown by the continuation of the government investigation into the corporation's affairs.

To meet the demands of the government, and show a sound financial groundwork, the National Agency borrowed the Stratford Building and Savings Society, secured the debentures of the loan company in exchange for its own, and then turned the Stratford Savings securities over to the Union Life. The assurance company placed the securities in its capital, and the finance department accepted them, and permitted the Union Life to continue business.

#### How Control Was Secured.

The control of the Stratford company was secured through the Imperial Trusts Company. According to the evidence given by Mr. Harry Symons, a former president, and original director of the Union Life, the National Agency acquired the Stratford Savings controlling stock for \$178,000. At the time the Imperial Trusts held a large block of stock, and acting under orders of the National Agency, obtained an addition sufficiently large to permit the National Agency to control the board of directors.

The campaign of the Union Life's brokers in the United Kingdom in 1910 resulted in disposing of stock to the value of \$785,000. Of this amount A. C. Masten, K.C., representing the Dominion Government, succeeded in tracing over \$626,000, of which fully three-quarters will be a total loss to the investors.

The following is how the \$626,000 of British capital was disposed of by the Union Life:—

Loaned to the Canada Provident Company..	\$340,000
Cash debenture of Imperial Loan Company.	37,000
Loaned to National Fruit Company .....	65,000
Deposited with Imperial Loan Company....	44,000
Expenses of British campaign .....	140,000
	<hr/>
	\$626,000

#### About Some Loans.

The loan made to the Canada Provident Company, of Winnipeg, was secured by bonds of the Imperial Loan Company, supposed to have been valued at \$484,000.

The cash debenture of the Imperial Loan Company for \$37,000 and the \$44,000 on deposit can be realized upon in the future, but the amount will not be as large as the \$81,000 invested by many thousands of dollars.

The \$65,000 loaned to the National Fruit and Packing Company was secured by a first mortgage on the property of the company, situated in the vicinity of Mimico, which was valued by the officials at \$120,000, including the plant. This company is now in liquidation, and about \$20,000 can be realized upon the property.

Mr. Masten said: "There is no doubt but that they were made at variance with the intentions which the company expressed to the English investors when the debenture issue of three-quarters of a million was sold. It was stated that the money was secured to solidify and expand the business, but these investments apparently did not have any bearing upon either statements."

#### What Mr. Symons Says.

These loan transactions were discussed at the investigations, and Mr. Symons, K.C., a director of the Union Life, referring to one of them, said:—

"The loan would have never been made if I had been there, and I doubt if any of the directors but Mr. Evans knew of the real nature of the security. I did not know until a month later when I returned. It was at variance with my plans for using the money, as I desired that it should have been invested in mortgages and municipals. When I found out what had happened I decided that in future the rest of the money would be invested in Western assurance, and I visited Winnipeg and Vancouver with a view of securing good business relations, and investments. I had to go away again, however, and upon my return I found that Mr. Evans had canceled all my arrangements. I then washed my hands of the investments, as it was plain that my advice was of no use to the company."

## GRAND TRUNK'S RETURNS

### Gross Receipts Showed Increase and So Did Working Expenses

The report of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company as submitted at the half-yearly general meeting held on Thursday, October 23rd, showed in the following comparison of the half-year's revenue account with that of the corresponding half-year to June 30th, 1912:—

	June 30th, 1913.	June 30th, 1912.
Gross receipts .....	£4,365,636	£3,834,328
Deduct—		
Working expenses, being at the rate of 73.46 per cent., as compared with 72.85 per cent. in 1912 .....	3,207,111	2,793,286
Net traffic receipts .....	£1,158,525	£1,041,042
Balance of income from rentals, outside operations, and car mileage .....	Dr. 77,014	Dr. 33,505
Total net revenue .....	£1,081,510	£1,007,537
Add—		
Amount received from the International Bridge Company .....	16,013	16,013
Interest on bonds of Central Vermont Railway .....	6,507	6,507
Interest on securities of Controlled Lines and on St. Clair Tunnel bonds acquired by the issue of Grand Trunk Four per Cent. debenture stock ...	113,254	70,776
Balance of general interest account ...	50,737	51,232
Net revenue receipts .....	£1,268,022	£1,152,065

#### Surplus and Dividends.

The following are the net revenue charges for the half-year compared with the corresponding period, viz.:—

	June 30th, 1913.	June 30th, 1912.
Rents (leased lines) .....	£ 77,603	£ 77,603
Interest on debenture stocks and bonds of the company .....	630,973	571,642
Interest on debenture stock and bonds of lines consolidated with the Grand Trunk Company .....	9,703	9,230
Canada Atlantic Railway deficiency ..	73,992	52,805
Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway deficiency .....	76,624	50,680
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£868,897	£761,960
Leaving a surplus of .....	399,125	390,105
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£1,268,022	£1,152,065

Adding the balance of £12,785 at the credit of net revenue account on December 31st, 1912, to the above surplus for the past half-year of £399,125, the total amount available for dividend is £411,910, from which the directors recommend for the payment of the following dividends, viz.:—Dividend for the half year on the four per cent. guaranteed stock, £247,254; dividend for the half-year on the first preference stock, £85,420; dividend for the half-year on the second preference stock, £63,210; leaving a balance of £16,025 to be carried forward.

#### Gross Receipts Are Augmented.

The following table exhibits a comparison of the receipts for the half-years to June 30th, 1913 and 1912:—

Description of receipts.	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Passengers .....	£1,165,828	£1,035,756	£130,072
Mails and express .....	168,429	162,249	6,180
Freight and live stock .....	2,868,344	2,406,200	372,144
Other receipts .....	163,036	140,123	22,913
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	£4,365,637	£3,834,328	£531,309

The Saskatchewan provincial executive of the trades and labor congress will ask the provincial government to take into consideration the formation of a commission upon a similar plan to that of the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Commission, to insure all employees in Saskatchewan against injury or death through accident while at their work. It will practically take the place of the casualty insurance which every employer of labor has to place on his men under the present Workmen's Compensation Act of Saskatchewan.



# GUARANTEE INSURANCE TRANSACTED IN CANADA LAST YEAR

Guarantee business was transacted in Canada last year, under the supervision of the Dominion insurance department, by 16 companies, of which seven were Canadian, four British and five United States. The total premiums received were \$564,096, guaranteeing an amount of \$153,105,282, and the net amount paid for claims was \$99,747, with unsettled claims amounting to \$125,015 outstanding at the end of the year.

The Guarantee Company of North America transacted business outside of the Dominion, which is not included in the above.

A surety claim man recently said:—"If the employers of men whom we bond would be more particular in making claims, it would facilitate the settlements of defalcations. I refer to the fact that it is frequently the case that employers in making claim for loss, confuse the issue by attributing to the defaulting employee losses of which there is no proof. When the surety company comes to make an investigation, it finds that while there is proof that the bonded employee has taken a portion of the amount charged against him, there is no proof to connect him with other defaults, which are claimed by his employer.

"This necessitates a rigid investigation on the part of the surety company and the looking over of books and records simply because the employer failed to eliminate items

in his claim on which there was no proof of the guilt of the bonded employee. The employee, on the other hand, is generally placed in an unfortunate position, because, knowing very well that he is guilty on a number of the accounts, it is hard for him to prove his innocence on others, of which perhaps he has no knowledge. Surety claim men say rightly that the employers in many cases where a default has occurred under a bond are of little assistance in proving the claim."

Surety claim inspectors have been taught by experience to regard it as a suspicious circumstance that any employee in a fiduciary capacity should be one of the kind to "boast" that he never took a vacation. As a matter of fact, long experience of the ways of defaulters has proved that, in many cases, a defaulter will not take a vacation in order that he may continue to cover up his speculations. For this reason a number of firms not only give their employees a vacation willingly, but even insist that everybody in their employ shall knock off work for not less than two weeks. It is frequently the case that the accounts of the firm are gone over to see that everything is all right, while the employees in question are away, and in this way defalcations have been frequently discovered.

Interesting articles on guarantee insurance will be printed in *The Monetary Times* Annual Review.

	Premiums of the Year	Number of Policies New and Renewed	Amount of Policies New and Renewed	Number of Policies in force in Canada at Date	Net Amount in force at Date	Losses incurred during the Year	Claims Paid
	\$		\$		\$	\$	\$
1912.							
American Surety Co. ....	33,016	4,873	10,689,875	4,314	10,096,376	2,228	3,259
Canada Accident .....	233	23	44,300	21	33,800	None.	None.
Dominion Gresham .....	25	6	16,400	6	16,400	None.	None.
Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident ...	34,739	2,468	12,804,951	2,135	12,420,377	9,688	7,971
Employers' Liability .....	47,169	2,700	14,516,357	2,381	11,350,537	23,998	16,998
Guarantee Co. of North America .....	54,899	.....	24,508,231	.....	19,275,685	15,899	15,572
Guardian Accident and Guarantee .....	1,536	121	953,550	119	725,350	249	None.
Imperial Guarantee and Accident .....	27,759	1,058	8,060,682	994	7,074,335	2,959	8,059
International Fidelity .....	6,127	1,199	611,000	1,100	561,500	1,056	1,056
London Guarantee and Accident .....	86,278	4,503	29,789,241	4,240	28,706,791	8,453	12,239
London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident..	10,470	1,009	4,804,419	815	3,258,504	1,904	4,904
Maryland Casualty .....	13,746	233	2,388,790	178	2,240,892	351	None.
National Surety Co. ....	58,561	692	7,945,257	591	8,479,575	30,726	15,840
Ocean Accident and Guarantee .....	3,851	.....	1,171,900	.....	1,111,150	5,500	1,140
Railway Passengers .....	10,213	485	3,495,983	459	2,800,633	3,317	117
United States Fidelity and Guarantee .....	175,474	5,103	31,304,346	11,838	32,977,332	24,358	12,592
Totals .....	564,096	.....	153,105,282	.....	141,120,237	130,686	99,747

## TRADE OUTLOOK IN WESTERN CANADA.

Monetary Times Office,  
Montreal, October 29th.

Mr. Clarence F. Smith, who has returned from a trip of inspection of the branches of the Ames-Holden-McCready Company, of which he is general manager, is impressed with the view that next season will witness a trade revival throughout the west. At the present time there is depression, more especially in British Columbia.

Speaking more particularly of the business of the Ames-Holden-McCready Company, he said that the sales and profits of the present year would probably equal those of the past.

The company had a large stock of goods on hand at the beginning of this year, and this stock has been gradually diminishing. Meantime, the price of boots and shoes has increased and Mr. Smith is of the opinion that it will continue to increase. Leather is dearer than ever before and Mr. Smith quoted figures tending to show that prices are more likely to advance than decline in the near future. Owing to the policy pursued by the company, stocks at the end of the fiscal year will show considerable diminution as compared with the beginning.

The Ames-Holden-McCready Company has been developing a trade in the finer grades of shoes of late, and the output of the factory has met with a good reception in Montreal and the different cities. The sale of finer boots and shoes will probably show an increase.

As to the future, the outlook for next year's trade was promising. Orders for the spring are coming in satisfactorily and will equal in volume those of a year ago. Values

are gradually stiffening, but the company had set its prices in August and these are not being departed from.

When spoken to concerning the likelihood of a general setback in business, such as is being predicted in the United States and abroad, Mr. Smith replied that after passing through the west and noting the progress there and the opportunities open to immigrants, he could not reach any other conclusion than that this country is bound to go ahead no matter what happened other countries. Each immigrant meant a producer of the natural products of the country and a consumer of the manufactured products. The class of people being attracted was, on the whole, most satisfactory, and it might even be argued that depression in other countries would tend to cause the population to emigrate from these to Canada and thus result in a final benefit to us.

Further light was shed at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, upon the methods adopted by the promoters of the defunct Farmers Bank to secure the flotation of that ill-fated institution. Application was made before Master-in-Ordinary Alcorn for an order for the removal of the names of two Halton farmers from the list of shareholders, on the ground that the men had been induced, by misrepresentation and fraud, to subscribe for stock. Also, that they were entitled to relief because they had appealed to the courts, before the bank secured its charter, to have their names removed from the list of contributors. Further, that they had been prevented from prosecuting the proceedings started owing to the sharp practices of some of the promoters, who had gone so far as to wilfully mislead the courts. The master found the applicants' charges substantially correct, and allowed them the relief sought. This decision means a loss of \$27,000 to the liquidator.

## WATCHING DOMINION STEEL STOCK

## Holding Corporation's Securities and Their Relation to Coal and Steel Company's

Monetary Times Office,  
Montreal, October 29th.

The decline in the common stock of the Dominion Steel Corporation at Montreal to 39 once more attracts attention to the issue, this being the lowest price at which the stock of the holding company ever sold. It managed to rally this week. The Dominion Steel Corporation is heavily indebted to the bank, the amount of such indebtedness being understood to be in the vicinity of \$4,000,000. It is further stated by those who have considerable knowledge of the inner workings of the company that the present visit of Mr. Plummer to England is in connection with obtaining further money for the carrying on of the operations of the steel plant. The impression prevails in Montreal that the financing will take place through the issuing of additional preferred stock of the Steel Corporation, inasmuch as the sale of bonds would probably have to be made at such a low figure that it would reflect upon the price of the present issue.

In explanation of the weakness in the common stock, it is said that the bank is desirous of having the indebtedness of the corporation towards it reduced.

**Reasons for Weakness Shown.**

Owing to various factors, the industrial situation is uncertain at the present time, and the action of the United States in reducing its tariff is thought will bring down the selling price of iron and steel products in the United States and of increasing the competition of the Canadian market. In addition to this, the iron and steel interests in Canada have not obtained definite promise of assistance from the government. Under these circumstances it is felt that the dividend on the common stock may have to be passed, as its continuation would not contribute to the reduction of the bank loan.

As to the weakness in the preferred stock of the Dominion Iron Company, it would seem that the preferred stock of the holding company, the Dominion Steel Corporation, takes precedence over the preferred stock of the constituent companies, owing to an arrangement made last year by which both the constituent companies authorized an issue of \$3,500,000, each, of 6 per cent. income bonds, making a total of \$7,000,000, to be exchanged for \$7,000,000 preference stock of the Dominion Steel Corporation. This \$7,000,000 of 6 per cent. preference stock has been issued, and the funds were used for improvements and extensions to the two constituent companies. Whether any new issue of preferred stock would receive precedence in like manner is difficult to say. If there is any doubt concerning the earnings of either of the companies, the fact that each company has to supply \$180,000 towards the dividend of the preferred stock of the corporation before the preferred shareholders of the individual companies receive anything, would have effect upon the price of these preference issues. Owing to the large earnings of the coal company, this sum would probably be easily available without in any way affecting the company's ability to meet its preferred charges.

**Issue and Conditions Relative Thereto.**

A new issue of preferred stock of Steel Corporation can only be put out under certain conditions. The total amount to be issued is not to be more than half the amount of common stock outstanding. Assuming that the common stock remained as it is at present, this would give the company the privilege of issuing up to a total of \$18,448,100 preferred, of which \$7,000,000 has been issued. The corporation has undertaken not to increase the preferred issue until the average yearly net earnings have for three years exceeded four times the amount of the yearly dividend on the preferred stock outstanding, plus the further shares proposed to be issued. The 6 per cent. preferred stock of the corporation is cumulative, which, together with the precedence given it, makes it a valuable issue.

Assurances have been given out from time to time as to the satisfactory business being done by the corporation this year. Sales and gross earnings are reported to be in excess of those of a year ago, but what a comparison of the net earnings would result in is difficult to say. At the last meeting of the directors it was promised that regular quarterly reports of the business of the company would be issued, and the Street is experiencing some disappointment over the nature of the information obtainable.

Mr. F. Bowser, of the Burrard Peninsula joint sewage committee, recently appointed, says the board will issue \$2,500,000 bonds in the early spring. These will be placed on the London market.

## BENEFIT FARMERS BY CO-OPERATION

## Legislation in Saskatchewan is to That End—Delisle is Newest Town

(Special correspondence).

Regina, Sask., October 28th.

The Saskatchewan legislature will commence its sessions on November 6th. The government at Regina has announced that Delisle will be the next town created in Saskatchewan.

Several years ago the Provincial and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were instrumental in the organizing of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which company has been of benefit to the farmers, and a revenue producer. Later the government solved the hail insurance difficulty, and has also entered into numerous other schemes for the benefit of the farmers.

**Every Branch of Farmers' Activities.**

A department has now been organized in connection with the department of agriculture, for the direction of co-operative organizations. It is the intention of the government to have established in Saskatchewan a string of co-operative societies—local in their operations, but federated under one provincial head. These organizations, it is expected, will be concerned with every branch of the farmers activity, including the marketing of live stock and live-stock products, the importation of stock for the purpose of improving present herds, the handling of seed grain, and even the purchase of the necessities of life.

Mr. Thomson, of the department of agriculture, in explaining the matter, stated that one suggested improvement would be the organizations to market eggs systematically. All eggs will be collected once a day, and marketed at least once a week. Each egg will bear a stamp which can be traced back to the owner.

**Crops Were Good.**

Evidence of the fine crops raised in the Regina district, is given by the fact that Mr. Martin Wagner's 100-acre farm produced 4,150 bushels of wheat, all of which graded No. 1 Northern, and was sold to Messrs. Cook and Vanstone, millers, of Regina.

Another indication of a generally good crop is given by the fact that Hon. W. C. Sutherland, speaker in the Saskatchewan House, has 15,000 bushels of wheat from a 500-acre farm. The average is, therefore, 30 bushels to the acre

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**SASKATCHEWAN BURNS ONE-FIFTIETH OF HARVEST'S RETURN**


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Damage to the extent of more than \$1,100,000 has been caused by fire in Saskatchewan during the last six months, according to Mr. R. J. McLean, provincial fire commissioner. Such a loss was sustained between April 1 and September 30, and since that time there have been many other serious outbreaks. The value of the property which is going up in smoke annually in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, equal nearly to 2 per cent. of the total grain harvest of the province.

"During the past three months the losses have been heavy and in the investigation into the causes of the outbreaks much work has been done. The period has been an exceptionally busy one."

From 15 to 25 per cent. of the fires which have occurred within the last few weeks, Mr. McLean declared, were caused by gasoline explosions or originated from burning gasoline in one way or another. No fewer than four reports of such fires were received by the commissioner in one day.

"There have been a number of fires of suspicious origin, especially during the last couple of months. The circumstances have been such in many instances as to justify the conclusion that they were the work of incendiaries. Ten per cent. at least were of this character. If to these were added the number of fires the cause of which is reported to be unknown, but which there is good reason to believe were deliberately lighted by persons with criminal intent, the proportion would be very much larger. Several fires were caused by defective stove pipes, and there are many evidences to show that carelessness is one of the most fruitful of causes. Impudently with a happy-go-lucky spirit, the people of the west are frequently all too indifferent in matters of this nature. On the farms, when the cold weather season begins, the settlers are tempted to pile wood on their fires without thought as to the danger to which they may become exposed. Proper care is not exercised and frequently the destruction of the settler's home is the outcome.

## VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE

XXXVI.

### Wholesale Houses and Business Policies

BY G. A. HASTINGS.

What a large number of old-established wholesale houses there are in the Dominion, but how many of them have taken adequate precaution to protect their business for the generations that are to come? To say, Let the future generation take care of itself is selfishness to a degree, yet it is often said.

These large business houses have usually been founded by one man, or a very few men, who have put not only all their capital into it, but also brains and work; these businesses can only be built up by sheer hard work and by continual hard work—but then, all this work has been a pleasure, for it always is a pleasure to see the fruits of one's labour ripening. What an injury—what a calamity it is to the members of a large business house, as well as to the community at large, to see that fruit turning sour after so many years.

#### Realize Worth of Services.

Yet one does see it occur—it is one of the risks we all run which caused that collapse—namely, death. There is no way to prevent it, but it can be eliminated to such an extent that the business would not be hampered, and the remaining owners can continue to serve their customers in the future as they have been served in the past.

No business house would dream of doing without fire insurance and other forms of protection, but they seem to dread life insurance—whereas, in reality, this is the most important form of insurance any house can carry. The best policy is a joint life, or a partnership policy. For example, two or three men or more are in business together, they realize the value of each other's services or capital, and the greater value of their combined services and capital, and build up, through a period of years, a business which is worth, say, \$100,000 to each one.

Suddenly, without any warning, one partner is taken away by death, whose estate is in such a condition that his widow requires an immediate settlement. The surviving partners have all their spare cash locked up in their business: what are they to do? They must stop doing business and realize in order to fulfil their obligations.

#### Use of Adequate Business Policies.

Furthermore, it is not only a question of the deceased partner's interest. They lose his services as well. He might have held the key, through his personality, to the entire business of the concern—a detail which is seldom found out until it is brought home to the survivors.

The premiums on a joint life policy are relatively small, and cannot be termed as an expense. As a matter of actual fact, the premiums build up the following advantages:—

- (1). It is the only sure plan of providing a sinking fund.
- (2). The loan feature is sufficient reason to justify the outlay.
- (3). It is a powerful asset with which to gain the goodwill of creditors.
- (4). It is equivalent to the purchase of government bonds on the instalment basis.

Can any business house afford to do without an adequate business policy? It is the only form of protection that can be carried on the books as an increasing asset and never a liability.

## INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR TOWNS

At the close of October the secretary-treasurers and auditors in each rural municipality, village, town and city of Saskatchewan, will issue an interim statement showing the condition of the finances for the first ten months of the year. One object of issuing this financial report is that the ratepayers may examine the same, and thus investigate to a certain extent at least the records of the municipal fathers, in good time before the first Monday in December, when nominations will take place throughout every municipal body in the province. These financial statements are available for every ratepayer, and should be studied by each elector who takes an intelligent interest in the public affairs of his own community.

At the beginning of next year the annual financial statement must be compiled by a competent auditor. The information thus secured and sent to the ratepayers will be supplied to every elector in each municipality.

## HOW TWO LIFE COMPANIES LOST A PROSPECT

### Aggressiveness Did Not Avail—Tact and Method Were Needed to Get This Man

(Related by The Prospect).

Not desiring a visit of aggressive life insurance solicitors, or to listen to their cajoleries, a certain young man desiring to investigate the benefits of insurance with a view to taking a policy on his life wrote to two companies. One was a Canadian corporation, the other a United States company doing a large volume of business in the Dominion. Replies were to be sent to the general delivery in one of Canada's largest cities.

The United States company's representative in his haste sent the following reply:—

"Yours of no date to hand, and contents noted. I was very pleased to note that you were interested in our endowment policy. We will be pleased to explain the same to you if you will pay us a visit. We do not care to send particulars by mail unless we know something about who we are sending them to. Your letter does not impress me that you have any desire to take out life insurance with our company and hence my reason for not supplying you with the information."

#### What the Canadian Manager Sent.

The Canadian company's city manager was more tactful in his correspondence and wrote:—"I have your favor of recent date asking for particulars of our endowment policies. Not knowing your age, I am unable to give you definite information. I should like if you would favor me by filling in and returning the enclosed card, advising me as to your age next birth-day and as to your address. It is always much more satisfactory to have a personal interview with us when considering the placing of life insurance, because not knowing your circumstances, we are not in a position to give you proper advice or really intelligent service. It is our aim to give to each client individual consideration and the very best service it is in our power to give. I should like very much if you could arrange to call and see us, or let us know when we could see you at your home."

But his tact there ended, for he handed the enquiry, not to a skilled canvasser, but to a "green" field man who hunted the city directory for names similar to that of the prospect and then proceeded to interview them. He missed the actual prospect but got an interview with his brother.

#### Were the Methods Wrong?

The prospect himself then reasoned thus. In neither letter is there any information. Why, are these companies hesitant to tell what they have to sell? Do they not think some purchasers of policies can make their own investigations and draw their own deductions regarding policies without the aid of a solicitor? and then he went elsewhere and bought his insurance.

The enclosure of a well-worded pamphlet in the letter, detailing actual experiences, would likely have whetted the prospect's desire for an interview with the city manager and resulted in securing the business.

## ONE MILLION DOLLARS FOR POLES

In 1912, there were 608,556 poles purchased by Canadian railways, and telegraph, telephone and light and power companies, according to a recent bulletin of the Forestry Branch, Ottawa. This represents an outlay of \$1,113,524, making the average cost per pole \$1.83. The total number of poles purchased and the average price per pole increased somewhat from corresponding figures for 1911.

Cedar made up 86 per cent. of the total number of poles cut, the western cedar being increasingly used for this purpose. Balsam fir, tamarack and spruce made up the balance of the cut, the greater part of the poles being between 20 and 25 feet in length.

In 1912, there were purchased 21,308,571 ties representing a value of \$9,373,860. This represents the large increase of 48.1 per cent. over the number of ties purchased in 1911, due probably to the extensive railway construction now going on.

Jack pine ties made up 36.5 per cent. of the total with an average value of \$0.44. Cedar was second on the list with an average cost at point of purchase of forty-five cents, followed by Douglas fir, averaging 30 cents per tie. In all twenty-one different species of wood were used.

Ties treated with preservatives made up 8.5 per cent. of the number purchased. These were chiefly hardwoods, it being found more economical to treat the heavier, stronger woods, than those which are liable to fail from mechanical wear before they have time to decay. Some of the eastern railways are now using hardwood ties exclusively.

## PROPOSED UNITED STATES BANKING SYSTEM

### Principal Divisions With Their Powers—National Banks May Open Foreign Branches

The organization of the United States federal reserve banking system as proposed in the Owen-Glass bill, has passed the house of representatives, but which may be **amended in the Senate**, has been outlined in a skeleton form by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, showing the three principal divisions of the system—the federal reserve board, representing the government control of the general currency and banking system; the federal reserve banks, those "public utility" banks which, through the individual and privately-owned banks in districts will give a central organization for banking in their respective districts and hold reserves; and finally the grouped member banks, which will deal direct with the people in all kinds of banking business.

The federal reserve board consists of seven members. They are secretary of treasury (ex-officio chairman), secretary of agriculture, controller of currency, and four to be chosen by president with consent of senate to serve for eight years, not more than one from each district, not more than two from same political party, one experienced in banking, one to be manager and one vice-manager. No member shall be an officer, director or stockholder of any bank.

The powers of this board follow:—1. To examine federal reserve banks. 2. To permit or require federal reserve banks to rediscount paper of other federal reserve banks. 3. To suspend for stated periods reserve requirements, except with reference to notes. 4. To regulate the issue of notes. 5. To add to and reclassify reserve and central reserve cities. 6. To suspend and with approval of president to remove officials of federal reserve banks. 7. To require writing off doubtful assets of federal reserve banks. 8. To suspend and appoint a receiver for federal reserve banks violating this act. 9. To perform all duties, etc., specified or implied in this act. 10. Federal reserve board may exercise functions of clearing house and may require federal reserve banks to do the same for member banks. 11. To levy upon federal reserve banks semi-annual assessments sufficient to meet estimated expenses of the board. The federal advisory council is to be composed of as many members as there are federal reserve banks, one chosen by each bank. It may act in advisory capacity only, to federal reserve board.

#### Federal Reserve Banks and their Powers.

There are not less than 12 federal reserve banks to be formed in cities designated from among reserve and central reserve cities, incorporated for 20 years.

Each controlled by nine directors:—Three chosen by member banks representing banks, three chosen by member banks representing public interests of district, and three by federal reserve board.

The capital of which is to be not less than \$5,000,000. Shares \$100 par value; not transferable, subscribed for by member banks in district. Earnings:—5 per cent. cumulative dividends; after this half to surplus up to 20 per cent. of paid-in capital and half divided, 60 per cent. to United States and 40 per cent. to member banks in ratio to average balances. Said 60 per cent. to constitute a sinking fund for outstanding United States bonds.

The federal reserve bank must keep in its vaults 33 1-3 per cent. of demand liabilities in gold or lawful money.

The powers conferred on the federal reserve banks will be:—

All powers of national banks except as limited by this act.

Accepts deposits from government and member banks and other federal reserve banks, paying interest on government deposits only.

Upon indorsement of member banks, may discount notes and bills of exchange, except those drawn or issued to carry stocks or securities. These notes not to run for more than 90 days, but under certain reserve conditions they may run for 120 days. (Federal reserve board have right to define character of bills eligible.)

Upon indorsement of any member bank, may discount acceptances of such bank, bearing signature of one other member bank, based on exportation or importation of goods and maturing in not more than six months.

Under regulation of federal reserve board may buy and sell prime bankers' bills and bills of exchange of kind named above.

May deal in gold and bullion.

May invest in United States, state, county and municipal bonds.

May buy and sell two-name bills of exchange bearing signature of member bank payable in foreign countries (90 days to run).

May establish branches in district, one for each \$500,000 capital.

To establish each week a discount rate.  
May open banking accounts and establish agencies in foreign countries to deal in two-name 90-day bills of exchange with consent of federal reserve board.

Collections by federal reserve banks to be flat.

#### Note Issues To Be United States Obligations.

The note issue is to be:—

Obligations of United States issued at discretion of federal reserve board—redeemable in gold or lawful money.

Issued to federal reserve banks—secured by an equal amount of paper accepted for rediscount, and to be a first lien on all assets of issuing bank.

Federal reserve banks allowed to substitute collateral.

Notes to be redeemed in gold or lawful money on demand at the United States treasury, or at any federal reserve bank; also must be redeemed when reaching treasury and must be forwarded for redemption when received at other federal reserve banks.

Federal reserve banks shall carry 33 1-3 per cent. gold or lawful money against outstanding notes—to be used to redeem these notes.

No federal reserve bank shall pay out notes of another bank under penalty of 10 per cent. face of notes.

Federal reserve board may require federal reserve banks to maintain on deposit in the United States treasury gold equal to 5 per cent. of notes issued—to be counted as part of above 33 1-3 per cent.

Federal reserve board has right to reject application of any federal reserve bank for notes.

Every federal reserve bank to pay interest not less than one-half of one per cent. per annum on notes issued to it.

National banks forbidden to issue or use clearing house certificates or other circulating obligations, except as above provided.

#### What National Banks Can Do.

Every national bank must within one year, and state institutions may at any time, join the federal reserve bank in their district, by subscribing to stock, a sum equal to 20 per cent. of their unimpaired capital, 10 per cent. to be paid in and 10 per cent. to be held subject to call.

National banks may open foreign branches if they have capital of \$1,000,000.

National banks may accept drafts or bills of exchange drawn upon them for exportation or importation of goods having not more than six months to run.

National banks, if not in reserve or central reserve city, may make farm loans up to 25 per cent. of capital and surplus, on not to exceed 50 per cent. of value of property, maturing in not to exceed 12 months.

Any national bank, which, after one year from passage of act, fails to join the federal reserve bank in its district, shall be dissolved.

Requirement that national banks shall deposit United States bonds with treasurer repealed.

The reserves of the various banks to be:—

Country banks 12 per cent. (not including savings deposits)	}	5-12—Own vaults.
		5-12—Federal reserve bank of home district—(for 14 months only 3-12).
Reserve city banks 20% for 60 days 18% thereafter (not including savings deposits)	}	2-12—In reserve or central reserve banks for 36 months, afterward either in own vaults or with federal reserve bank.
		9-18—Own vaults. 5-18—Federal reserve bank of home district—(for 12 months only 3-18).
Central reserve city banks 20% for 60 days 18% thereafter (not including savings deposits)	}	4-18—In central reserve banks for 36 months, afterward either in own vaults or with federal reserve bank.
		9-18—Own vaults. 5-18—Federal reserve bank of home district—(for 12 months only 3-18). 4-18—Either in own vaults or with federal reserve bank.

#### Savings Department's Assets To Be Separate.

National banks may set apart for a savings department a portion of paid-up capital and surplus—not less than \$15,000 or than a sum equal to 20 per cent. of capital and surplus. Assets of savings and commercial departments to be kept separate.

May apply for power to act as trustee for mortgage loans.

Must keep reserve equal to 5 per cent. of deposits.

Savings department may:—1. Loan funds on real estate.  
2. Purchase securities authorized by federal reserve board.  
3. Pay interest on its deposits.  
Federal reserve board to formulate rules governing this department.

Then as to the refunding of United States bonds and retirement of national bank notes. The government 2 per cent. bonds deposited as security for national bank notes are to be exchanged for 3 per cent. 20-year bonds without the circulation privilege. No bank allowed to exchange in any one year more than 5 per cent. of its 2 per cent. bonds so deposited, except that in any case any bank does not turn in its full quota in any year other banks may use allotment.

On expiration of 20 years all 2 per cent. bonds outstanding to be paid and national bank notes redeemed or secured by lawful money.

Meanwhile national banks will continue to receive circulating notes based upon deposit of 2 per cent. bonds.

### MONEY MARKETS.

Mr. J. Seath, jr., exchange broker, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, quotes local rates as follows:—

	Between Banks.		Counter.
	Buyers.	Sellers.	
Sterling 60 days' sight ..	8 3-32	8 3/8	8 7-32 to 8 15-32
do. demand .....	9 3/8	9 5-32	9 1/4 to 9 3/8
Cables .....	9 3/4	9 9-32	9 3/8 to 9 5/8
N. Y. funds .....	3-64 dis.	1-32 dis.	3/8 to 1/2
Montreal funds .....	10c. dis.	5c. dis.	3/8 to 1/2

### BANK CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

The following are the figures for the Canadian Bank Clearing Houses for the weeks of October 31st, 1912; October 23rd, 1913; and October 30th, 1913:—

	Oct. 31, '12.	Oct. 23, '13.	Oct. 30, '13.	Ch'g %
Montreal	\$52,720,375	\$66,956,833	\$59,538,678	+12.9
Toronto	37,193,578	40,169,661	44,952,783	+20.8
Winnipeg	34,098,530	38,726,442	44,829,046	+31.1
Vancouver	10,880,764	10,494,963	10,964,190	+ .76
Calgary	4,551,372	5,132,299	6,085,731	+33.7
Ottawa	3,209,879	3,810,195	4,141,269	+29.01
Edmonton	3,955,874	3,592,274	3,894,766	- 1.5
Victoria	3,353,492	2,843,875	3,175,540	- 5.3
Hamilton	2,814,408	3,029,969	3,059,667	+ 8.7
Quebec	2,935,727	2,968,724	3,084,175	+ 5.05
Saskatoon	2,416,742	1,792,973	2,014,434	-16.6
Regina	2,454,620	2,602,095	3,067,057	+24.9
Halifax	1,054,378	1,846,912	1,952,757	+18.03
St. John	1,475,817	1,511,780	1,775,446	+20.3
London	1,343,247	1,483,776	1,759,404	+30.9
Moose Jaw	1,212,882	1,182,647	1,277,372	+ 5.3
Fort William	643,481	1,058,912	969,269	+50.6
Lethbridge	795,475	672,620	717,303	- 9.6
Brandon	611,836	677,536	709,932	+16.1
Brantford	537,152	563,813	652,996	+29.01
Totals	\$168,859,629	\$191,118,302	\$198,621,815	+107.6
New Westminster		417,313	501,364	
Medicine Hat		532,319	523,189	

### OIL, BUT HOW MUCH?

The following letter has been sent to *The Monetary Times* from Calgary, and is signed by Messrs. H. A. Sinnott, mayor; J. W. Campbell, president board of trade; O. G. Devenish, president industrial bureau:—

"Attention having been directed from many parts of the world to the reported discovery of crude petroleum in the vicinity of Calgary, it seems expedient that some announcement should be made on the subject with the purpose of preventing any false or harmful statement or statements being circulated with respect to the result of the oil-boring operations in this territory.

"After several months of boring, crude petroleum of a limited quantity was struck on October 7th, at a depth of 1,562 feet, in the boring upon the property of the Calgary Petroleum Products Company, Limited, located in Section 6, Township 20, Range 2, west of the fifth meridian.

"It is impossible to state whether the oil found merely came from a seepage, or indicates the existence of a large deposit at a greater or lesser distance or depth. Meanwhile boring continues with some promise of ultimate success, but until oil has been struck in volume, the public are warned against placing too great confidence in circulated reports, and particularly urged to exercise care in investments in oil leases, or in the stocks of companies or syndicates which have been or may be formed for oil exploitations."

### ANOTHER BANK BONUS

The Bank of Toronto has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 3/4 per cent., and a bonus of 1 per cent. payable on December 1st, to shareholders of record of November 14th.

### SHUSHANNA GOLD RUSH

In a circus-style advertisement in a Vancouver paper of an offering of shares, it is stated that the Shushanna Mining and Trading Company, Limited, was incorporated on September 20th, 1913, under the Companies Act of British Columbia. "The company's operations, therefore, come under the strict corporation laws of British Columbia, and the stock is fully paid and there is no personal liability." That is all right, but those strict laws do not guarantee that this or any other company has a real mine, or will ever have one.

### SPANISH RIVER STATEMENT

There was considerable criticism of the make-up of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company's statement at the shareholders' meeting this week, especially regarding the placing of such items as deferred charges as commissions, discounts and expenses in connection with issues of securities on the "asset" side. A number of shareholders did not agree with this, and treated the items as a liability.

The following board of directors was elected: W. E. Stavert, J. Frater Taylor, W. K. Whigham, F. A. Szarvasy, T. H. Watson, H. E. Talbot, and G. H. Mead.

Net profits of \$1,500,000 before paying bond interest on short term notes and sinking funds was the estimate made by Mr. T. H. Watson for the current year.

A special meeting of shareholders was held before the annual meeting, at which a by-law authorizing the issue of £300,000 short term notes for periods of two and three years was passed, and also a by-law reducing the number of directors to seven.

### NORWAY SENDING PULP TO CANADA.

Monetary Times Office,

Montreal, October 29th.

A Norwegian steamer has reached Montreal with a cargo of wood pulp. This is the second importation of wood pulp into Canada within a few weeks. A local pulp and paper man explains that it is possible for Swedish and Norwegian manufacturers to ship wood pulp into this country for various reasons. There is a clause in the tariff which offers a rebate of 99 per cent. on the duty on pulp wood imported into this country, provided it can be proved that the pulp is manufactured into paper and re-shipped out of the country. Wood pulp can be manufactured in Norway and Sweden at a lower cost than in Canada, for the reason that Scandinavian labor is much cheaper and factories can be erected at a cost or from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. less than here. There is also the question of ocean freight rates. Norwegian vessels can carry wood pulp from home ports to Canada at low cost; the boat which arrived this week was a new boat and was coming to this country for a cargo of grain. It therefore could carry wood pulp as ballast at a very low rate.

Local pulp men say that when the 99 per cent. rebate clause was put in the tariff, it was not intended that Canadian pulp and paper manufacturers should be adversely affected and it is probable that the matter will come up for discussion at the next session of parliament. The opinion prevails that within the next 10 or 12 months, 10,000 tons of Swedish and Norwegian pulp are likely to be imported into Canada.

The Bankers' Bond Company, Limited, Toronto, have disposed of an issue of \$100,000 15 and 20 year St. Catharines, Ont., debentures.

Sir Donald Mann denies the story circulated that the Canadian Northern Railway will ask for a government guarantee of a large bond issue.

## STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY DECLARED DIVIDEND

### Long Established Companies Joined Forces—Capitaliza- tion and Outlook

The Ontario Steel Products Company, Limited, declared a dividend on their preferred stock last week to all shareholders of record on the 31st instant, and payable on the 15th November.

The Ontario Steel Products Company was formed for the purpose of acquiring the properties, assets, rights, claims and privileges of the Gananoque Spring and Axle Company, Limited, of Gananoque, and D. F. Jones Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Gananoque, the latter company being manufacturers of shovels, spades and draining tools.

These businesses were founded in 1860 and 1852, respectively, and are two of the oldest established manufacturing concerns in Canada. In 1876 the Gananoque Spring Manufacturing Company, Limited, was incorporated. In 1884 this company amalgamated with Byers Bros. & Company (manufacturers of axles) under the style of the Gananoque Spring and Axle Company, Limited. In the same year, D. F. Jones & Company also changed from private ownership, the D. F. Jones Manufacturing Company, Limited, being incorporated to take over the shovel business.

#### Interested in Automobile Industry.

In 1909, realizing the development likely to occur in the automobile spring business, and desiring a factory in close touch with the Western Ontario trade, the Gananoque Spring and Axle Company purchased the Dowsley Spring and Axle Company, Limited, of Chatham.

The company's capitalization is as follows: \$600,000 6 per cent. 30-year first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, \$750,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, \$750,000 common stock.

After charging all expenses of operations of every description, including allowance for maintenance of the plants and properties, but excluding any special charge for depreciation, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, Chartered Accountants, the net earnings of the company are:—

1910 .....	\$ 92,347.49
1911 .....	105,442.84
1912 .....	101,937.68
1913 (over) .....	118,000.00
	\$417,728.01

Being an average for four years of over..... \$104,432.00

The reduction in 1912 was due to partial suspension of operations during alterations and erection of extensive new buildings and equipment to all three plants.

#### Estimates for Current Year.

The estimated net earnings for year ending 1st July, 1914 .....

July, 1914 .....	\$160,000.00
Fixed charges, interest on bonds .....	36,000.00

Balance for preferred stock, equal to 16.5 per cent. ....	\$124,000.00
Preferred stock 7 per cent. dividend.....	52,500.00

Available for common stock, equal to 9.46 per cent. ....	\$ 71,500.00
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An issue of \$150,000 of the company's preference shares is being handled by Messrs. Richardson & Company, Montreal.

## ALTERATIONS IN CAPITAL

The following companies increased their capital stock:—Landau & Cormack, Limited, from the sum of \$50,000 to the sum of \$200,000.

Calgary Tannery Company, Limited, from the sum of \$50,000 to the sum of \$100,000, and the capital of Royal Fruit Company, Limited, has been reduced from the sum of \$50,000 to the sum of \$25,000.

## UNIVERSITY COURSE IN HIGHER ACCOUNTING

A special course of lectures on Higher Accountancy is being held at the Arts Building, McGill University, Montreal. Enrollments may be made at any time during November. The course is comprehensive in scope, the lecturer being Mr. David S. Kerr, the well-known chartered accountant. His name is a guarantee of an intelligent and easily understood exposition of his subject.

## BORROW FOR ESSENTIAL EXPENDITURES ONLY

### Canadian Banking Authority Tells of Conditions in London

Sir Frederick Taylor, manager of the London branch of the Bank of Montreal, who has often contributed valuable articles to *The Monetary Times*, is visiting Canada.

He said at Montreal:—"All borrowers throughout the world that depend on the London market for their financial requirements have of late found, and are now finding it not only wise, but imperative to restrict the size of their flotations to the smallest extent possible and also to limit their commitments to essential expenditures.

"Furthermore, owing to the money crisis, which, by the way, is still in progress, the terms to business borrowers have been on a steadily rising scale, and far more onerous than for many years past.

#### Canadian Issues Will be Scrutinized.

"These remarks apply to Canada with this addition, that the reception accorded Canadian securities in London for several years past has vanished, and although our credit—I am speaking generally—continues good, and the Dominion as a whole will doubtless be able to continue to borrow in London, it will be with less ease, and consequently in smaller volume than in the past, besides which all offerings will be subject to careful scrutiny.

"It will of course be understood that my remarks do not in any way refer to the securities of the government of the Dominion of Canada, which are in a class by themselves.

#### Advantageous to Some.

"The British public have not lost confidence in Canada and Canadian institutions by a great deal," added Sir Frederick. "What I mean is that what might be termed the craze for Canada and Canadian investments is, let us say, in suspense. The condition in question was doubtless taken advantage of by certain individuals on both sides of the ocean, to their personal advantage, but greatly to the disadvantage of Canada's credit and the British investors' pocket."

## SASKATCHEWAN PROPOSALS AND MONEY VALUE

Regarding the proposals of the Saskatchewan royal commission to form a mortgage association, details of which were printed in *The Monetary Times* last week, a correspondent writes:—

"The recommendation that money be raised on the credit of the government, and that such money be loaned to farmers at cost, is all right and quite sound as far as I can see, provided the province is prepared to use its credit for this purpose, and the borrowers are prepared to run the risk of any losses which may result, up to the amount of their loans as is suggested. But why should such loans be confined to farmers? Surely the manufacturers, tradesmen, miners and others, living within the province, and whose credit is to be equally pledged, should have as much right to the advantages.

"Then again, why should the government stop at loaning money to farmers, and possibly others, when they could raise wheat and farm stuffs themselves? There is also no valid reason why the Saskatchewan government should not act as retailers themselves, and thus supply the consumers directly. This would do away with the necessity of establishing rural co-operative societies for purchasing and selling farm products and supplies as recommended.

"Saskatchewan, with its present little population, would, I think, be perfectly within its rights to do all this and more, but must not run away with the idea that it can in any way affect the value of money. The province can only strain its credit to a certain extent.

The Commissioners do not express any opinion as to the limitations of the borrowing powers, but the province can, of course, pledge its credit up to the limit, whatever that may be, and loan the proceeds to whomsoever they will at such rates of interest as will cover the cost of the money and its administration, etc., or at no interest at all should they so decide.

"The adoption of the suggestions of the commission would simply mean that other money seeking investment would look elsewhere than to Saskatchewan while the Utopian season lasts."

A sequel of the appointment of a wiring inspector by the London, Ont., council, at its coming session will likely be the condemnation of the electric wiring in many London homes.

## BANKERS, OLD AND NEW

## ORGANIZED FARMERS AND THE TARIFF

No Prosperity Without Good Monetary Facilities—  
Modern System is BestSuggested Changes in British Preference—Co-operative  
Societies

I can remember a time when all bank officers wore whiskers. The president of a bank was clothed in solemn black and cultivated a sad, lugubrious manner. Usually his son was cashier, and a near relative vice president. The whole atmosphere of a bank was hushed, depressing, saturated with gloom.

In those days I was a farmer; and there was a suspicion among farmers, founded more or less on experience, that the intent of the banker was to take advantage of the necessities of his clients.

Farmers did not trust the bankers as a rule; and certainly, as a rule, bankers did not trust the farmers. I can swear to that, says Elbert Hubbard in the Fra. My earliest childhood recollections go back to the time when a bank president drove out to our farm and took back to town with him our best milch cow, because we could not pay interest on the mortgage. The mortgage was a thing that gnawed night and day. If one stopped and listened closely he could hear it.

## Food Supply and Transportation.

There is a new way, and this new way has crept silently, surely, into the business of banking.

Banking has always stood as a symbol of conservatism. It is wisely conservative yet, but gradually there have been instances of its being sensibly radical, for every sane man is both conservative and radical. "There is a time for everything," said Ecclesiastes.

No country is more prosperous than its farmers. When the farmers prosper, we all prosper. Food is the principal need, and we get our food out of the soil. The greatest agricultural district in the world is represented by taking the city of Chicago as a centre, and throwing a line out in a radius of five hundred miles in every direction. The principal products are corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, wheat, oats, potatoes and the industrious hen.

The second and most important thing in the world, next to food-supply, is transportation. Unless an article is at a certain place at a certain time, it possesses no value. Food separated from human bodies is of no avail.

If it is true that farming and railroading move together, hand in hand, as a business, it is also true that there is no great and permanent prosperity for either farmers or railroads unless there are good banking facilities.

## What Banks Deal In.

A bank deals in just one thing, and that is credit. Ninety-five per cent. of all banking in America is carried on with the aid of checks. Ninety-five per cent. of all business men in a prosperous and growing country are borrowers at some time during the year. And in any event, every business man must know that if he wants money he can get it. The knowledge that he can get it often gives him the courage that pulls him through without it.

Good banking cements the entire business fabric into a solidarity of mutual faith and friendship. The men who produce wealth must have faith in the banks. When they have this faith they deposit their money, thus signifying their willingness to trust the bankers. Then the bankers must reciprocate by showing their willingness to trust legitimate business. The old-time banker, with his shaven upper lip, who sneezed twice and coughed once when you hinted at your need for credit, is now practically out of the game. The new way has eliminated him. Cold storage is one thing, banking another.

A good banker does not regard his customer with suspicion. The modern banker is human. He is a man who can laugh. He has a good digestion, a good circulation—he is on good terms with himself and with his customers. He has sympathy and imagination. He is a business man first, and after that a banker.

## COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following are the shipments of ore, in pounds, from Cobalt Station for the week ended October 24th, 1913:—

La Rose Mines, 71,900; Beaver Mines, 126,280; Dome Mines, 2,000; total, 200,180. The total shipments since January 1st, are now 31,497,356 pounds, or 15,749 tons.

In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$316,217; in 1905, 2,144, valued at \$1,437,106; in 1906, 5,835 tons; in 1907, 4,850 tons; in 1908, 29,360 tons; in 1909, 20,941 tons; in 1910, 34,041 tons; in 1911, 25,080 tons; in 1912, 21,500 tons.

At a meeting of the Canadian council of agriculture, at which representatives of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta were present, it was decided to take steps for a deputation representing the organized farmers of Canada to proceed to Ottawa, before or near the opening of the next session of parliament, to lay before the government representations embodied in a series of resolutions dealing with the tariff, co-operative legislation and a sample market.

## Extend Benefits to Britain.

The resolution dealing with the tariff follows:—

"(1) That we urge the parliament of Canada to increase, at its first session, the British preference to at least 50 per cent. and to provide for a gradual increase from year to year until we have free trade with Great Britain in five years.

"(2) That parliament accept the offer of the United States of a free interchange of all agricultural and animal products between Canada and the United States.

"(3) That all foodstuffs not provided for in the above offer of the United States be transferred to the free list.

"(4) That agricultural implements, lumber and cement be transferred to the free list.

"(5) That pending the passage of legislation asked for herein, any duties now imposed under Canadian customs tariff which are the means of countervailing duties being imposed against any food products of the country by any foreign country be immediately removed.

"(6) That any tariff or trade concession granted to any other country be immediately extended to Great Britain."

## Co-operatives of All Kinds.

Other resolutions ask for legislation to permit co-operative societies of all kinds, whether for credit or trade, and for the inspection of all scales in grain elevators and warehouses to be placed in the jurisdiction of the board of grain commissioners.

A resolution was also passed against the establishment of a sample market until such time as the grain growers are agreed that the same can be operated to their benefit.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS EMPOWERED TO BORROW  
MONEY

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

## Saskatchewan.

Product, No. 2958, \$1,200. Geo. Prior, Product.  
Spyer, No. 3033, \$1,700. Christ Holfer, Prussia.  
Eastbrook, No. 2925, \$1,200. L. Harvey, Eastbrook.  
Inverness, No. 1265, \$1,800. L. Findlater, Broderick.  
Beaver Hills, No. 2973, \$1,100. G. Maradyn, Hubbard.  
Zentner, No. 2976, \$1,200. Jos. K. Zentner, Govenlock.  
Hudson, No. 3027, \$2,000. R. H. Adams, Sunny View.  
Osborne, No. 602, \$350. A. E. Spence, Prince Albert.  
Stearns, No. 1306, \$18,000. G. Haskell, Buffalo Head.  
Stony Vista, No. 3,000, \$2,000. Thos. Annett, Fairmount.  
Pensance, No. 3026, \$2,000. Arnold Brammer, Pensance.  
Glenbogie, No. 3022, \$1,100. Chas. W. Ilsley, Glenbogie.  
Golden Acre, No. 3064, \$1,000. A. G. Schmidt, Hillsley.  
Ottenhouse, No. 4 R. C. S., \$1,500. Anton Loster, Grayson.  
Avonlea Village, No. 979, \$6,000. Thos. H. Clay, Avonlea.  
Summit Prairie, No. 2916, \$1,200. T. B. Odegaard, Canwood.  
Wrightville, No. 3050, \$2,000. R. J. Gordon, Wrightville.  
Battleford, No. 71, \$20,000. H. C. Burlingham, Battleford.

## Alberta.

Airlie, No. 2980, \$1,200. W. Cargill, Chauvin.  
St. Lina, No. 2870, \$1,200. E. Mageau, St. Lina.  
Pearsonville, No. 2879, \$1,600. E. A. Coe, Suffield.  
Kingman, No. 2867, \$1,250. T. J. Rogness, Kingman.  
Ozark, No. 2989, \$1,500. R. E. Baldrige, Gopher Head.

The Imperial Bank has opened a branch at Wvnyard Sask., and a sub-branch at Candahar, Sask., under the management of Mr. T. B. Baker.

## PROPOSED NORTH RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS INTENTIONS

### Will Connect Montreal With Transcontinental—Surveys and Expectations

Monetary Times Office,  
Montreal, October 29th.

Mr. F. H. Clergue has been in Montreal in connection with matters of interest to the North Railway Company and Hudson Bay Steamship Lines.

The North Railway is a project in which Mr. Clergue became interested some time ago and has since been engaged in promoting. A charter was granted at the recent session of parliament. The object of the railway is to connect Montreal with the Transcontinental at a point almost due north of Ottawa. While this is the first object to be attained, it is also the intention to continue the line north to Nottaway on James Bay. In this connection appears the object of forming the Hudson Bay Steamship Lines. The steamships will ply between Nottaway on James Bay and Port Nelson on James Bay, the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, which is now being constructed by the government from La Pas down to Hudson Bay.

#### Effectiveness Has Evoked Discussion.

Much discussion has been indulged in from time to time as to the effectiveness of this new railway, more especially as the navigation of Hudson Bay and Hudson Straits is only open a few months of the year, and is said even during that period to be surmounted with great difficulties in the matter of ice movements from the north. The promoters will take advantage of any movement of grain or other freight arising in the north land.

Mr. Clergue in an interview stated that the company was assured of a splendid harbor at Nottaway, inasmuch as the latest government hydro-graphic survey showed a depth of 40 feet at that port at low tide.

Discussion has arisen as to whether or not the North Railway would pass through Ottawa to connect with the Transcontinental. Mr. Clergue stated that there was disagreement on this matter, inasmuch as if the railway touched at Ottawa, it would have to be diverted out of its direct route, thus increasing its mileage and requiring two hours' longer time to operate trains between Montreal and the Transcontinental.

However, if the government wished the railway to touch at Ottawa, the company would doubtless accede.

#### Survey Continues North.

The new railway has been surveyed as far as Manawaki on the direct route from Montreal, which is the terminus of the Ottawa-Manawaki branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is the intention of the new company to touch at Manawaki and to cross the Gatineau at this point. If the government insists upon the new line going via Ottawa, the survey which has been completed will, in large part, be wasted. From Manawaki on to the Transcontinental, the present survey will be available. The survey is now proceeding northward from the junction of the Transcontinental to Nottaway.

Mr. Clergue expressed confidence in the new line and expects it will attract a heavy traffic in a few years. The head office of the new undertaking is in the Canadian Express Building, Mr. C. J. Smith, formerly general manager of the Richelieu and Ontario Company, being its general manager.

Losses by fire at sea are becoming increasingly numerous. Last month the destruction of the Liverpool steamer Templemore by fire in the North Atlantic involved underwriters in a loss of £290,000. The emigrant ship Volturno was insured on a value of £450,000, but nothing is known of the cargo. In the nine months of this year so far no less than 336 total and partial losses through fire have been reported. In a recent underwriters' report it is remarked that "in spite of all efforts to ascertain the reason for these outbreaks, very little light has been thrown on the subject." It is agreed, however, that the great centres of danger are the coal bunkers, the cargo, and, last but not least, the electric installations.

The Home Bank of Canada has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable on December 1st to shareholders of record November 16th.

## INVESTMENTS AND THE MARKET

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

**Temiskaming Mines Company.**—The Temiskaming Mining Company is preparing to issue a statement to shareholders stating that, owing to unfavorable condition of the mine, no dividend will be paid from profits made.

**St. Lawrence and Chicago Navigation Company.**—The St. Lawrence and Chicago Navigation Company are to issue \$140,000 new stock to pay for the new steamer "James Caruthers." Shareholders of record November 15th have the privilege to subscribe at par; 25 per cent. is payable on December 15th, and 75 per cent. on January 5th next.

**Granby, Limited.**—It is understood, says a New York despatch, that the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, has taken option on several copper properties in British Columbia, but the examination of them has not progressed far enough to warrant the management in making any statement at present.

**Quebec Central Railway.**—Gross earnings of the Quebec Central Railway for the year ended June 30th last were \$1,529,741 as against \$1,354,811 in 1912. The net figures were \$463,201 as compared with \$410,835 the previous year. Surplus account was \$223,831, an increase of \$82,487. The latter is equal to 6.61 per cent. on the outstanding capital stock, as compared with 4.15 per cent. the year before.

**Dominion Power and Transmission Company.**—Earnings of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company are showing increases, and for the twelve months ended August 31st, 1913, gross earnings were \$2,734,051, as against gross of \$2,473,003 for the preceding year. Operating expenses increased about \$227,000, leaving net earnings of \$1,203,655 as compared with a net of \$1,170,320 for the year ended August 31st, 1912.

**Temiskaming and Hudson Bay Mining Company.**—A falling off in the amount of ore produced during the past year is shown in the annual report of the Temiskaming and Hudson Bay Mining Company. Production for the year was 659,972 ounces. The cost per ounce was 18 cents. Dividends paid during the year were 2,400 per cent., or \$186,264. The mill ran steadily and treated 22,437 tons of ore in the year, an increase of 998 tons over the previous year. It was treated at a cost of \$6,214 less.

**Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited.**—The following is a statement of combined earnings and expenses of the tramways, gas, electric lighting, power, and telephone services, operated by subsidiary companies, controlled by this company, for the month of September, 1913:—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Total gross earnings ...	\$ 1,965,326	\$ 1,691,298	\$ 274,028
Operating expenses .....	865,400	737,397	128,003
Net earnings .....	1,099,926	953,901	146,025
Aggregate gross earnings from January 1st .....	17,589,764	15,184,667	2,405,097
Aggregate net earnings from January 1st ...	9,467,355	8,182,546	1,284,809

**West Kootenay Power and Light Company.**—At the adjourned annual meeting of the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, held at Montreal, the company reported gross receipts of \$415,413, an increase of \$82,549. Operating expenses were \$115,279, an increase of only \$5,022, leaving a net of \$300,134, or an increase of \$77,527, while gross receipts registered a gain of approximately 25 per cent. Operating expenditure, including maintenance, was less than five per cent. higher, leaving a gain of just a little less than 35 per cent. in net earnings.

After the payment of interest on the West Kootenay Power and Light Company's bonds and sinking fund in connection therewith, interest on the Cascade Company's bonds and sinking funds, therewith, and the usual dividends on the preferred and common stock, a balance of \$74,919 was carried forward to the credit of profit and loss, or \$54,393 more than in the previous year. This result was obtained despite the fact that the company was paying dividends on an additional \$100,000 preferred stock, and that a full dividend of four per cent. was paid on the common, against 2½ in the year previous. With the balance carried forward out of the year's earnings, the total at credit of profit and loss at the end of the year was \$248,473.

The directors were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. J. Shaughnessy, who fills the vacancy left by the death of the late president, Mr. W. M. Doull. Mr. C. R. Hosmer, who was recently elected president, in succession to Mr. Doull, was re-elected to that office.



# BANK DEPOSITS EXCEED A BILLION DOLLARS

September Bank Statement Indicates a Healthy Financial Condition, Despite Tight Money

	September, 1912.	August, 1913.	September, 1913.	Year's inc. or dec.	Month's inc. or dec.
Deposits on demand	\$374,368,917	\$358,321,925	\$381,737,513	+ 1.9	+ 6.5
Deposits after notice	640,536,652	619,032,847	621,249,585	- 3.01	+ .35
Current loans in Canada	859,341,193	899,132,894	903,717,013	+ 5.1	+ .50
Loans to municipalities		41,310,281	37,465,383	.....	- 9.3
Current loans elsewhere	39,440,472	46,339,928	46,402,913	+ 17.6	+ .13
Call loans in Canada	75,205,261	67,233,983	70,047,291	- 6.8	+ 13.1
Call loans elsewhere	112,767,036	90,041,292	86,639,411	- 23.1	- 3.7
Circulation	104,334,287	105,806,914	111,075,519	+ 6.4	+ 4.8

\*Including loans to municipalities.

The above are the principal items in the September bank statement. They reveal several interesting features, chief among which, perhaps, is an increase of about \$25,000,000 in the deposits account, making that account, in excess of a billion dollars. The demand deposits are chiefly responsible for this result, their increase being \$23,415,588 during the month. Loans to municipalities have been substantially reduced, the figures in July (the first month such a return was required), being \$43,000,000; in August, \$41,000,000; and in September, \$37,000,000. Circulation expanded by \$5,268,605, or 4.8 per cent. This is due to the crop movement, but there is still an aggregate margin of about \$5,000,000 before it will be necessary to utilize emergency circulation.

At the end of September, the deposits in the central gold reserve totalled \$3,350,000, these seven banks contributing as follows:—

Bank of Montreal	\$ 500,000
Bank of Nova Scotia	500,000
Royal Bank	1,000,000
Dominion Bank	500,000
Standard Bank	100,000
Bank of Ottawa	250,000
Imperial Bank	500,000

For every dollar deposited in gold in this reserve the banks making the deposit may issue an equivalent in note circulation. This is in addition to the ordinary powers and those exercised under the provisions governing emergency circulation.

### Canadian Loans for a Year.

The following table shows the trend of the Canadian loans accounts for the past thirteen months:—

Loans.	Current in Canada.	Call in Canada.
1912—September	\$859,341,193	\$75,205,261
October	879,676,655	73,959,866
November	874,721,593	70,668,521
December	881,331,981	70,655,661
1913—January	874,705,616	71,376,510
February	882,112,726	71,286,799
March	890,513,446	70,731,030
April	898,964,181	69,757,912
May	898,959,650	69,982,540
June	899,260,009	68,642,377
July	901,550,453	67,991,255
August	899,132,894	67,233,983
September	903,717,013	70,047,291

Current loans in Canada, (which we have made, include loans to municipalities for the sake of comparison), increased during September by about \$4,000,000, or 0.50 per cent. This is the highest point at which current loans have been during the past thirteen months, and is \$43,000,000 or 5.1 per cent. greater than a year ago.

Call loans in Canada made a gain during September of about \$3,000,000, but compared with last year there is a decrease of about \$5,000,000.

### Loans Record of Four Years.

The following table shows the expansion of loans at home and abroad, during the past four years:—

Year.	Current loans in Canada.	Current loans elsewhere.	Call loans in Canada.	Call loans elsewhere.
1909	\$560,206,621	\$32,981,183	\$56,124,620	\$131,634,384
1910	668,976,522	40,190,240	62,428,576	103,534,884
1911	740,007,607	35,587,127	67,717,991	93,517,076
1912	859,341,193	39,440,472	75,205,261	112,767,036
1913	903,717,013	46,402,913	70,047,291	86,639,411

Current loans in Canada during the past four years have almost doubled. Call loans have varied considerably, reaching a high point, \$75,000,000, a year ago. Current loans abroad have not increased greatly, and call loans out of Canada show a substantial decline compared with the figures of September, 1909.

### Deposits at Home.

The following table shows the course of domestic deposits accounts for the past thirteen months:—

	On demand.	After notice.
1912—September	\$374,368,917	\$640,536,652
October	383,814,572	640,097,928
November	376,829,372	635,810,703
December	379,777,219	632,641,346
1913—January	354,518,964	635,000,056
February	349,661,830	630,467,518
March	357,756,659	630,434,708
April	365,340,002	631,160,280
May	364,159,642	630,755,608
June	362,769,928	622,928,969
July	356,585,196	621,347,388
August	358,321,925	619,032,847
September	381,737,513	621,249,585

The deposits record for the past five years is given in the following table compiled by *The Monetary Times*:—

September.	On demand.	After notice.	Total.
1909	\$239,967,052	\$474,103,799	\$714,070,851
1910	273,529,461	545,630,667	819,160,128
1911	313,584,893	577,591,045	891,175,938
1912	374,368,917	640,536,652	1,014,905,569
1913	381,737,513	621,249,585	1,002,987,098

The substantial increase in deposits during September has once again brought the total of demand and after notice deposits to over \$1,000,000,000. This record was first made in 1912, but was not maintained during the current year. It will be interesting to watch whether the billion dollar total can be maintained for any considerable time.

### Reducing Municipal Loans.

During the past few months the process of reducing municipal loans has been steadily proceeding. Since July, there has been a reduction in bank loans to municipalities of \$6,000,000, which doubtless represents the sale of large blocks of municipal securities. Every bank has a share of this business. Ten of the active banks, however, are responsible for nearly \$30,000,000 of the total loans to municipalities amounting to \$37,000,000.

The following table shows the individual banks that in September issued notes in excess of paid-up capital, taking advantage of the crop movement provision of the Bank Act:—

Bank.	Paid up capital.	Circulation.
Montreal	\$16,000,000	\$16,575,810
Nationale	2,000,000	2,059,705
Provinciale	1,000,000	1,035,928
Union	5,000,000	5,299,504
Royal	11,560,000	12,020,664
Standard	2,742,834	2,904,983
Ottawa	3,948,720	4,052,765
Metropolitan	1,000,000	1,037,377
Sterling	1,140,507	1,160,685

The bank statement, as a whole, represents a healthy financial position, despite tight money. Unbiased critics give credit to the banks for their conservative policy during the speculative days of the past few years—a policy which has resulted in business and financial quiet in 1913, rather than in business and financial panic.

# Chartered Banks' Statement to the

NAME OF BANK	Capital Authorized	CAPITAL STOCK		Amount of rest or reserve fund	Rate per cent. of last dividend declared	Notes in circulation	Bal. due to Dom. Gov. after deducting advances for credits, pay-lists, etc.	Balances due to Provincial Governments	Deposits by the public payable on demand in Canada	Deposits by the public payable after notice or on a fixed day in Canada
		Capital Subscribed	Capital Paid Up							
1 Bank of Montreal	25,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	10	16,575,810	2,881,244	698,564	43,194,542	94,406,033
2 Quebec Bank	5,000,000	2,731,700	2,720,320	1,250,000	7	2,584,502	30,318	134,831	4,365,825	9,855,596
3 Bank of Nova Scotia	10,000,000	6,000,000	5,988,860	10,874,404	14	5,580,274	442,095	157,493	39,843,658	4,763,134
4 Bank of British North America	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	2,920,000	8	4,762,517	49,841	305,708	14,314,077	22,745,665
5 Bank of Toronto	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	11	4,885,677	53,065	66,558	14,835,157	27,233,715
6 Molsens Bank	10,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,800,000	11	3,933,360	51,566	155,448	9,853,825	26,429,218
7 Banque Nationale	5,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,550,000	8	2,059,705	12,669	166,635	3,114,567	13,020,533
8 Merchants Bank of Canada	10,000,000	6,796,400	6,756,400	6,419,175	10	6,644,414	380,062	151,804	19,397,065	38,699,798
9 Banque Provinciale du Canada	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	575,000	6	1,035,928	17,729	195,500	1,705,082	6,371,447
10 Union Bank of Canada	8,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,300,000	8	5,299,504	167,882	11,053,477	20,985,296	28,804,457
11 Canadian Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	12,500,000	10	13,355,235	2,158,770	2,329,698	87,254,671	86,209,439
12 Royal Bank of Canada	25,000,000	11,560,000	11,560,000	12,560,000	12	12,020,664	254,150	6,334,397	34,118,659	72,460,100
13 Dominion Bank	10,000,000	5,963,900	5,613,312	6,613,312	12	5,256,765	55,364	414,150	17,939,400	39,579,530
14 Bank of Hamilton	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	12	2,874,175	58,594	1,119,624	9,883,023	24,071,082
15 Standard Bank of Canada	5,000,000	2,851,250	2,742,834	3,442,834	13	2,904,983	24,489	47,131	9,267,756	23,365,128
16 Banque d'Hochelega	4,000,000	3,909,500	3,732,595	3,000,000	9	3,316,317	29,036	119,369	4,815,683	14,599,224
17 Bank of Ottawa	5,000,000	3,95,100	3,948,720	4,448,720	12	4,052,765	103,424	202,758	10,857,860	29,338,067
18 Imperial Bank of Canada	10,000,000	7,000,000	6,945,562	7,000,000	12	6,561,582	240,788	1,864,360	21,757,696	34,206,996
19 Sovereign Bank of Canada	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	10	2,320	23,520	9,791	2,866,180	5,672,559
20 Metropolitan Bank	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	10	1,037,377	1,825,260	14,690	2,857,307	6,666,369
21 Home Bank of Canada	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,939,330	650,000	7	1,825,260	9,791	14,690	2,857,307	5,672,559
22 Northern Crown Bank	6,000,000	2,862,400	2,800,731	300,000	6	2,608,128	45,914	1,189,215	5,506,793	7,246,828
23 Sterling Bank of Canada	3,000,000	1,22,000	1,140,507	300,000	6	1,160,685	438,587	67,555	1,793,631	4,319,755
24 Bank of Vancouver	2,000,000	1,174,700	869,972	40,000	6	438,587	277,735	593,618	616,122	811,891
25 Weyburn Security Bank	1,000,000	632,200	316,100	65,000	5	277,735			593,618	372,892
<b>Total</b>	<b>190,866,666</b>	<b>118,534,316</b>	<b>116,981,909</b>	<b>109,358,445</b>		<b>111,075,519</b>	<b>7,057,000</b>	<b>26,946,302</b>	<b>381,737,513</b>	<b>621,249,585</b>

## ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Current Gold and Sub- sidiary Coin			Dominion Notes			Deposit with Minister of Finance for security of note circulation	Deposit in central gold reserves	Notes of other banks	Cheques on other banks	Loans to other bks. in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted	Deposits made with and bal. due from other banks in Canada	Due from banks and banking correspond'ts in the United King.	Due from bks. and banking correspond'ts elsewhere than in Canada and U.K.
	In Canada	Else-where	Total	In Canada	Else-where	Total								
1 Bank of Montreal	8,185,735	1,882,676	10,068,411	9,084,660	121	9,084,781	790,000	500,000	2,097,695	5,515,965	775	3,337,206	4,939,852	
2 Quebec Bank	388,169		388,169	890,577		890,577	121,000		192,871	1,010,585	4,710	5,522	356,925	
3 Bank of Nova Scotia	2,087,430	2,332,032	4,419,462	4,909,169	3,027	4,912,196	246,644	500,000	684,602	3,566,071	97,053	1,590,436	1,379,709	
4 Bank of Brit. North America	814,183	173,929	988,112	3,345,785	18	3,345,803	1,436,748		417,670	1,240,591	3,165	94,062	805,922	
5 Bank of Toronto	863,221		863,221	3,714,905		3,714,905	248,000		469,706	2,511,922	120,884	1,170	2,198,047	
6 Molsens Bank	569,564		569,564	4,472,324		4,472,324	200,000		388,655	2,217,319	42,965	471,964	900,138	
7 Banque Nationale	153,372	7,506	160,878	1,068,159		1,068,159	100,000		417,725	674,143	1,533		271,867	
8 Merchants Bank of Canada	1,381,804	751,029	2,132,834	5,981,984		5,981,984	325,000		768,195	3,943,804	4,691		401,948	
9 Banque Provinciale du Canada	57,619		57,619	254,166		254,166	52,000		197,832	691,490	594,729	22,109	58,631	
10 Union Bank of Canada	781,872	208,467	990,339	6,175,494	58	6,175,552	240,000		706,138	2,485,603	116,078	921,655	1,310,380	
11 Canadian Bank of Commerce	4,294,488	3,540,912	7,815,400	8,551,850	10,381	8,562,231	738,500		2,225,674	7,858,446	4,146	401,494	6,169,472	
12 Royal Bank of Canada	1,900,777	5,798,741	7,699,519	11,188,614	160	11,188,774	578,000	1,000,000	2,677,697	5,438,305	7,995	451,559	2,758,310	
13 Dominion Bank	1,642,129	728	1,642,858	5,638,978		5,638,978	261,950	500,000	679,978	2,954,364	270	139,343	2,143,290	
14 Bank of Hamilton	744,630		744,630	3,474,610		3,474,610	155,000		415,640	1,888,578	9,500	191,069	198,087	
15 Standard Bank of Canada	581,520		581,520	2,424,193		2,424,193	130,000	100,000	298,980	1,561,691	166,362	16,389	552,072	
16 Banque d'Hochelega	329,996		329,996	2,307,673		2,307,673	136,376		295,140	1,541,314	370,953	4,977	166,372	
17 Bank of Ottawa	1,034,552		1,034,552	3,339,206		3,339,206	195,000	250,000	480,035	1,667,388	1,390,702	164,742	1,009,465	
18 Imperial Bank of Canada	1,682,896		1,682,896	9,834,318		9,834,318	330,000	500,000	827,855	4,870,608	754,612	5,088,990	3,684,338	
19 Sovereign Bank of Canada							27,320							
20 Metropolitan Bank	157,816		157,816	763,152		763,152	51,500		117,411	436,911	136,764		115,158	
21 Home Bank of Canada	101,070		101,070	1,113,854		1,113,854	89,600		154,768	662,780	171,691	53,089	16,727	
22 Northern Crown Bank	279,461		279,461	1,076,420		1,076,420	114,663		191,765	1,886,674	628,781	82,299	184,001	
23 Sterling Bank of Canada	55,118		55,118	611,096		611,096	53,747		142,650	475,829	10,609	46,620	197,754	
24 Bank of Vancouver	25,115		25,115	203,533		203,533	37,155		31,835	114,491	34,842		30,401	
25 Weyburn Security Bank	13,462		13,462	95,374		95,374	13,000		14,246	11,093	316,048		79,028	
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,125,999</b>	<b>14,676,020</b>	<b>42,802,022</b>	<b>90,520,094</b>	<b>13,765</b>	<b>90,533,859</b>	<b>6,671,203</b>	<b>3,350,000</b>	<b>14,894,763</b>	<b>55,226,364</b>	<b>130,384</b>	<b>5,277,713</b>	<b>13,090,543</b>	<b>29,986,479</b>

# Dominion Government---Sept., 1913

## LIABILITIES

Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	Loans from other banks in Canada secured, including bills re-discounted	Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada	Due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom	Due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada or the U.K.	Bills payable	Acceptances under letters of credit	Liabilities not included under foregoing heads	Total Liabilities	Aggregate amount of loans to directors, and firms of which they are partners	Average amount of current gold and subsidiary coin held during the month	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during the month	Greatest amount of notes in circulation at any time during the month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
34,562,720		3,148,134	170,281	697,310	791,421	2,825,780		199,951,844	673,715	9,809,705	10,192,788	17,004,294
11,738,043		253,761		5,023		8,132	211,150	17,449,140	418,529	379,295	755,756	2,609,737
		116,482	81,332	532,146		66,287	212,622	63,533,570	556,893	4,315,034	4,921,990	5,657,116
3,108,469		18,912	10,751	280,181	5,211,310	1,903,486	3,438,400	56,149,317	160,222	939,457	3,114,309	4,803,446
		53,176	119,311	63,587		530,616	1,655	47,842,520	84,211	856,790	4,090,623	5,004,300
		107,254	267	181,531		101,910	339,299	41,153,681	553,831	574,102	3,579,992	4,073,490
831,522		3,465	245,681	20,763				271,625	19,847,227	483,718	156,603	950,650
60,348		960,071	546,032	564,765		68,611	1,115	67,474,090	346,326	2,111,643	5,365,662	6,693,711
			1,313,999	30,765			30,703	10,701,157		55,369	166,206	1,047,868
380,824		95,643	1,012,469	22,812	36,500	38,978	7,082	67,904,928	676,098	1,057,280	4,785,739	5,299,504
20,155,597		737,446	4,895,238	3,005,204	9,382,016	2,574,500	12,391	232,070,270	1,216,130	6,063,000	10,178,000	13,932,000
23,839,988		362,380	63,707	2,408,899		683,560	12,393	153,791,892	726,945	7,368,466	13,560,168	12,304,063
1,163,716		520,618	642,807	274,017	226,917	538,887		66,612,185	927,545	1,619,866	5,787,333	5,332,825
		5,939		56,569		71,464		38,140,473	486,351	721,984	1,996,482	3,057,550
		560,090			189,348			36,358,931	155,173	570,503	2,220,957	2,904,983
		1,447	1,143,962	161,577		77,041	326,713	24,590,373	367,160	337,723	1,755,823	3,472,507
		337	10,842	100,892		89,728	160,747	44,917,444	520,500	1,028,172	3,363,559	4,147,135
		104,429	2,351	89,418		244,269		65,071,896	475,702	1,667,284	10,473,576	7,044,002
		333,999	461,424			42,827	3,663,922	3,687,442				26,080
		3,369	73,000				25,005	10,449,163	553,390	152,470	441,426	1,079,532
								11,439,997	74,411	98,432	707,936	1,825,800
		2,584				60,686	64,510	16,724,711	204,323	279,783	971,697	2,609,000
		114,203	81,600	9,317		930	2,598	7,620,948	22,844	54,238	559,397	1,160,685
		722					1,619	1,944,197	98,869	24,800	180,300	564,800
										8,870	13,162	277,735
95,941,227		7,504,461	10,875,054	8,504,776	17,070,503	9,929,311	8,824,229	1,306,715,560	9,791,756	40,255,161	90,202,599	114,032,133

## ASSETS

Dominion Government and Provincial Government securities	Can. municipal securities, and Brit. foreign and colonial public securities other than Can.	Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	Call and short loans in Canada on stocks debentures and bonds (not exceeding 30 days)	Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada (not exceeding 30 days)	Other current loans and discounts in Canada	Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada	Loans to the Government of Canada	Loans to Provincial Governments	Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts	Overdue debts	Real estate other than bank premises	Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank	Bank premises at more than cost, less amounts (if any) written off	Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra	Other assets not included under foregoing heads	Total Assets
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
519,166	732,767	11,631,768	46,678,150	113,538,185	3,137,059		693,430	5,437,191	421,073	1,683	71,445	4,000,000	2,825,780	4,412,676	235,444,066	
49,750	252,446	1,985,540	3,683,421	10,830,971				292,649	178,702	48,250	20,750	1,218,680	8,132	136,525	21,676,581	
682,643	1,126,452	3,601,744	4,699,632	38,532,756	5,163,910		204,362	257,035	298,045			1,558,939	66,287	41,995	80,957,465	
	1,537,090	127,721	2,379,084	9,961,397	27,338,446			2,590,633	495,905	12,373	806	1,652,605	1,903,486	6,437,805	66,324,395	
111,472	11,977	954,605	1,947,588	41,575,473	3,527,738		1,233	1,865,083	151,023			2,699,399	530,616	6,437,805	59,975,099	
425,000	710,094	1,555,993	5,724,202	29,820,930				876,749	256,831	27,136	9,992	1,450,000	101,910	314,497	50,536,268	
	885,814	1,035,026	3,177,781	14,424,098					642,087	27,099	79,636	677,029		12,741	23,734,888	
559,829	539,013	4,308,901	4,440,433	2,618,704	308,299			1,640,892	156,000	29,290	15,082	3,079,973	68,611	193,854	81,681,137	
	1,162,023	1,919,876	1,792,606	5,056,844				267,538	52,703	11,337	38,307	51,933		118,371	12,400,120	
620,707	444,350	2,705,621	2,995,628	5,936,803	44,897,920	662,444	44,819	3,450,046	286,940	322,974	82,588	1,532,386	38,978	8,898	76,976,857	
2,502,662	2,540,701	17,367,817	10,188,156	6,607,624	161,881,579	13,341,545	238,925	4,484,400	670,199	207,120	406,092	5,477,331	2,574,500	124,141	262,387,168	
1,185,112	2,507,871	13,733,348	8,840,231	7,663,312	88,641,248	14,989,821	160,388	3,632,953	315,003			6,147,650	683,560		180,390,466	
	591,747	5,873,558	4,953,368	36,940	49,637,288	212,097		715,135	189,989	4,000	37,059	2,947,784	538,887		80,133,442	
434,455	2,902,701	610,228	1,917,888	28,349,200				995,726	105,503	265,438	76,845	1,990,808	71,464	273,318	45,489,613	
295,753	1,213,974	768,316	3,071,539	29,460,853				842,897	244,340	21,000	1,983	1,055,201	189,348	9,440	43,012,757	
598,110																
899,974	1,628,940	204,500	435,191	20,121,604				2,237,759	288,121	51,631	34,357	819,019	77,041	149,474	32,100,426	
1,299,327	1,985,891	813,154	731,460	33,931,795				3,539,944	333,599	105,740	58,958	1,692,716	89,728	1,000	54,114,408	
557,268	1,164,376	755,879	4,233,012	40,454,053	60,000		900,159	2,689,610	111,926	104,822	452,112	2,124,275	244,269	59,316	81,484,762	
		1,000,000														
	290,759	1,059,327	1,164,420	8,064,991										3,473,327	4,500,647	
45,193	34,818	293,582	1,759,756	8,659,087				84,861	26,412		1,400	388,659	42,827		12,947,566	
								215,574	64,943		6,931	703,496		5,880	14,107,652	
	124,079	611,017	740,310	12,947,048				370,756	123,485	54,452	95,511	366,041	60,686	63,735	20,069,732	
65,000	979,147	438,116	921,584	5,336,454			3,588	208,247	13,378		15,000	314,063	930	50,028	9,170,381	
		106,068	250,000	1,785,224				76,351	77,034	1,628		57,729		55,411	2,886,821	
		14,465		806,791												
								50,267	29,189	1,800		120,886		103,611	1,669,264	
10,851,421	22,666,839	37,476,270	70,047,291	86,639,411	866,251,630	46,402,913	2,250,451	37,465,383	4,917,442	1,350,310	1,504,482	42,126,607	10,117,040	16,051,043	1,554,082,031	

T. C. BOVILLE,

Deputy Minister of Finance

## PECULIAR FEATURE OF SURETY INSURANCE

### Personal versus Corporation Suretyship—Varieties of Bonds Indicate Field of Operations

The variety of suretyship is limited only by the limitations upon the contracts between men and the obligations which one man may owe another. The mere enumeration of the titles of the various classes into which surety companies have divided their business for the purpose of obtaining and preserving statistics serves to indicate the wide field over which suretyship extends. The classes of suretyship were enumerated by Mr. W. H. Hall, of the Canadian Surety Company in a paper given some time ago.

Bonds guaranteeing the fidelity of employees of banks, trust and insurance companies, building and loan associations, railroads, other public service corporations, mercantile concerns, stock exchanges, benevolent and secret orders, clubs and hotels, labor organizations, theatres, and then, that none may escape, miscellaneous.

Bonds guaranteeing the fidelity of public officers of countries, provinces, states, municipalities, including treasurers, tax collectors, sheriffs, army officers, postmasters, clerks, etc., etc.

Bonds required in judicial proceedings—administrators, executors, guardians, trustees of express trusts, assignees, trustees and receivers in bankruptcy, liquidators, committees of incompetent persons, conservators; bonds on appeal, from judgments, on attachment, indemnity to sheriff, on injunction, mechanics' lien, stipulation for value, admiralty bonds, and land damage bonds.

#### Governmental Requirements are Met.

Bonds required for licenses, franchises, etc.; bonds under the Customs laws; under the Internal Revenue laws; common carriers' bonds; permit bonds, statutory warehouse bonds; bonds to permit the issuance of duplicates of lost securities, etc.

Bonds required in various commercial transactions; construction contract bonds, supply and miscellaneous contract bonds, bonds guaranteeing the safety of deposits in banks, lease bonds, etc., etc.

All these various classes of suretyship have but one thing in common. That is, that there is always a principal, a surety, and an obligee, and therein it is distinguished from insurance proper, wherein there is no principal, there being merely the insured and the insurer.

Referring to contract bonds, let us see specifically how closely related suretyship is to that phase of business activity.

If you contract to build a bridge, or to erect any kind of public structure, you must furnish a bond guaranteeing that you, or your surety, in case you fail, will complete the work or pay the damages.

Are you about to sign a street paving contract? The law requires a bond.

If you have contracted to furnish the government or municipality with supplies of any description, you will find that one of the conditions of the contract is that you must file a bond guaranteeing that you will fulfil it.

No matter what your activity in this respect may be, whether it means removing refuse, erecting buildings, laying sidewalks, spanning rivers, the community demands that your ability and financial strength alone shall not be relied upon, but back of all this must be further security in the shape of the bond of your surety, in case you fail.

#### Insurance of Business Hazards.

It is to the interest of every business man, therefore, to promote the spread of corporate suretyship, to the end that he may deal with whom he will and be able to obtain responsible guaranty that the party with whom he desires to deal will perform his contracts. In addition to that, suretyship so far partakes of the character of insurance that to meet the thousand and one business hazards which, in any particular case they overtook an individual, might seriously embarrass him, the corporate surety can charge a sufficient fee to cover the average of such hazards and thereby distribute the risk over all the business, the consumer paying merely a premium to insure him against that average hazard.

There is a peculiarity in the surety business wherein it is different from other kinds of insurance business. In every other line of insurance the companies engaged in that insurance are the only sources from which that insurance can be obtained. There is not one of you that can insure his life except with a life office, or house against fire anywhere except in a fire insurance company. None of you can procure health or accident insurance except from a company engaged in that business, but in suretyship, if any of you has to give bond, you can go to your nearest neighbor and get that bond from him if you want to, and you might get it for nothing.

Any man with a house and a piece of land, or any man with a piece of land without a house can give a bond of

suretyship of almost any kind whatever. So that the competition which we have is not the competition alone with other companies engaged in the surety business, but we have the competition of personal sureties all over the country.

But this is changing and some of the reasons among others why corporate suretyship is superseding personal sureties, and why it is becoming so strongly in favor, when a responsible company is selected are:—

First—Litigation is avoided. Second—Losses are paid promptly. Third—It obviates frequent inquiry as to the responsibility of bondsmen. Fourth—It prevents the possible removal from the jurisdiction of the bondsman. Fifth—It is a constant incentive to right doing on the part of the persons bonded. Sixth—It relieves those required to give bonds from incurring obligations to any one. Seventh—It avoids the possibility of the bondsman dying before the termination of the trust and his estate being distributed among his heirs. Eighth—It relieves those who are asked to be sureties from doing so to their own discomfort and possible loss.

### ONTARIO MINISTER'S LARGE PROPHECY

"It is intended to place a crown land agency at the town of Hearst, Northern Ontario," says Hon. H. W. Hearst, Ontario minister of lands, forests and mines in his latest report, "and to open townships there for sale and settlement early in the coming year. It is safe to say," he adds, "that ultimately the region extending from the Quebec boundary on the east to the boundary of the Province of Ontario on the west, and from the Canadian Pacific Railway north to the height of land, will afford homes for millions of people and support them in comfortable circumstances on their farms. In addition, large towns are certain to spring up, which will afford markets for a good proportion of what the farmers raise. This may seem a large prophecy, but when it is remembered that the clay belt is as great in area as the present settled area of Ontario, there is no exaggeration in the statement."

### CANADA SUPPLIES TWO-THIRDS OF WORLD'S NICKEL

Two-thirds of the world's nickel supply comes from Canada. The Canadian nickel ore deposits occur in Ontario, and the only other extensive deposits from which large outputs are obtained are in New Caledonia, France. The mines there, which produce practically the remaining third of the world's supply, are controlled by France, and the Krupp Company is understood to have obtained some control in the interests of Germany. The most important use of nickel is in the manufacture of nickel steel, largely required for the manufacture of guns. The Canadian export, therefore, would be of great importance in case of war, and other European countries might be seriously hampered should the output be curtailed or stopped.

The mines of the Sudbury district *The Monetary Times* is informed by the provincial bureau of mines, continued to increase their output this year and the outlook is for still further production. The Canadian Copper Company and the Mond Nickel Company remain the sole producers of nickel matte. Recent drilling operations have proven the existence of very large ore reserves. The Alexo mine, on the Porcupine branch of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway is interesting as being separated about 140 miles in a direct line from the Sudbury mines, and so proving the existence of ore quite outside the older field. The shipments are made to the Mond Company's new smelting plant at Coniston, which came into operation early last year.

A London writer says:—"Canadian nickel ores have not the advantage of a monopoly, such as Germany possesses in the case of potash. Deposits of the ore are being developed elsewhere, at present no doubt on a relatively small scale, whilst others are being reopened, such as those in North and South Carolina in the United States, in Greece, and other countries. A determination by Canada to restrict the export would give an enormous impetus to these enterprises. Whether they could increase their output so as seriously to compete with Canada for the world's market may be doubted, but it is possible."

At the annual meeting of the Charles Dalton Fox Company, a dividend of 40 per cent. was declared, profits for the year being \$254,000, on a capitalization of \$625,000. Enough stock of 1914 had been sold in advance to warrant 20 per cent., even if no other sales were made. Foxes are now on the new ranch near Charlottetown. The company will also raise mink and skunk next year. The old directorate was re-elected, including Messrs. Alonzo Smith of Pugwash, and A. Loggie of Loggieville.

RECENT FIRES

Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Fire Losses and Insurance

**Aylmer, Ont.**—October 18—Mr. E. Schuber's residence. Loss and cause unknown.

**Central Onslow, N.S.**—October 18—Mr. J. Wilson's barn. Loss and cause unknown.

**Tilbury, Ont.**—October 22—Mr. D. Burns' storehouse. Loss \$1,500. Cause unknown.

**St. Hilaire, Que.**—October 18—St. Antoine parish church. Loss \$45,000. Cause unknown.

**Radville, Sask.**—October 22—Mr. C. S. Hill's oil house. Loss \$1,500. Cause unknown.

**Kelowna, B.C.**—October 16—Mr. C. Clarke's residence. Loss \$2,000. Cause unknown.

**Chilliwack, B.C.**—October 17—Mr. W. H. Bloomer's residence. Loss and cause unknown.

**Halleybury, Ont.**—October 23—Tug "Scotsman" damaged. Loss and cause unknown.

**Ottawa, Ont.**—October 17—Osgoode Hotel stables. Loss \$500. Cause, supposed incendiary.

**Canterbury Station, N.B.**—October 22—Mr. H. N. Grant's barn, etc. Loss \$5,000. Cause unknown.

**Elk Lake, Ont.**—October 16—Mr. A. Skill's residence. Loss \$3,000. Insurance \$2,000. Cause, stove.

**Hamilton, Ont.**—October 23—Unitarian Church, Main and Walnut Street. Loss \$100. Cause unknown.

**Owen Sound, Ont.**—October 22—Mr. W. G. Morgan's clothing store. Loss unknown. Cause, wiring.

**Swift Current, Sask.**—October 16—Mr. H. McCoy's residence, south-east of city. Loss and cause unknown.

**Listowel, Ont.**—October 17—Mr. J. Tinnerg's blacksmith shop. Loss, stock and tools, \$300. Cause unknown.

**Vancouver, B.C.**—October 20—St. Peter's Church, Main Street. Loss unknown. Cause, supposed incendiary.

**Mosa Township, Ont.**—October 21—Mr. N. Munro's barns. Loss \$3,000. Insurance \$1,000. Cause unknown.

**Cowansville, Que.**—October 21—Mr. T. Strange's barn. Loss \$2,000. Insurance \$1,500. Cause, fuse from dynamite charge.

**Selkirk, Man.**—October 20—Mr. E. Millidge's barns, Superior Street. Loss \$7,000. Insurance \$2,500. Cause unknown.

**Victoria, B.C.**—October 19—Canadian Pacific Railway ferry "Adelaide." Loss slight. Cause, supposed dropped cigarette.

**St. Thomas, Ont.**—October 26—Michigan Central and Canadian Pacific Railway freight sheds. Loss \$1,000. Cause unknown.

**Clifford, Ont.**—October 25—Mr. J. Range's furniture workshop, and Mr. C. H. Willett's barber shop. Loss and cause unknown.

**Welland, Ont.**—October 24—Mrs. G. Hullon's residence, Mill Street. Loss \$200. Insured with Queen's Insurance Company. Cause, supposed defective chimney.

**Edmonton, Alta.**—October 15—Great West Clothing Company, 448 Jasper Street East. Loss and cause unknown. Lewis Brothers Cafe, First Street. Loss unknown. Cause, range.

**Winnipeg, Man.**—October 16—Mrs. Potter's residence, 137 Carlton Street. Loss \$500. Cause unknown.

October 20—Mr. F. Tozer's residence. Loss \$400. Cause unknown.

**Montreal, Que.**—October 17—St. George's School, Bernard and Waverley Streets. Loss \$10,000. Insurance as follows:—Guardian, \$35,000; Connecticut, \$10,000; Union of Paris, \$10,000; Norwich Union, \$6,000. Cause unknown.

**London, Ont.**—October 27—London Bed and Mattress Company's factory. Loss \$17,000. Insurance \$17,000. Cause, supposed wiring. Ross and Wright, adjusters for the assured.

October 21—P. Fogue's barn, 633 Chambord Street. Loss and cause unknown.

October 22—Brodeur Company, Limited, premises, 84-86 St. Peter Street. Loss \$25,000. Insurance on buildings, Equitable, \$22,000; loss, \$5,000. On stock, Mount Royal, \$5,000, and Royal, \$7,000. On fixtures, Equitable, \$1,500; Norwich Union, \$2,500, and Royal, \$1,000. On paintings, Mount Royal, \$2,500. Cause unknown.

**Toronto, Ont.**—October 14—W. Long Piano Company's store, 164-166 Queen Street West. Loss, stock, \$100; building, \$50. Cause, ignition of boiling wax. Burton and

Young's store, rear 176 Christie Street. Loss, building, \$300; contents, \$25. Cause unknown.

October 15—Moving picture theatre, 334 Queen Street West. Loss \$500. Cause, overheated electric heater. Mr. J. Slaughter's premises, 61 Carlton Street. Loss \$100. Cause, sparks from chimney. Sheds rear 32, 34, 36 Mercer Street. Loss \$185. Cause unknown.

October 16—Mr. J. Coughlan's residence, 514 Adelaide Street West. Loss, building, \$15; contents, \$25. Cause unknown. Mr. R. Bigley's foundry, rear 252 Macdonnell Avenue. Loss \$400. Cause, hot castings ignited woodwork.

October 21—Canada Foundry Company's shed. Loss \$200. Cause unknown.

October 22—Auto, 12 McMurrich Street. Loss \$100. Cause, engine backfiring. Mr. A. Kissock's carpenter shop, rear 193 Carlton Street. Loss, contents, \$50; building, \$10. Cause unknown.

October 22—Mr. J. Rotterdam's store, 911 Yonge Street. Loss, contents, \$50; building, \$20. Cause unknown. Mrs. Bradfield's shed, rear 200½ Carlton Street. Loss, building, \$200. Mr. W. H. Harris' shed, rear 202 Carlton Street. Loss, contents, \$100; buildings, \$200. Miss Hunter's shed, rear 204 Carlton Street. Loss, contents, \$400; building, \$200. Dr. W. H. Mosely's shed, rear 206 Carlton Street. Loss, building, \$50. Cause unknown.

October 23—Messrs. J. C. Greene Company, 72 Wellington Street West. Loss \$50. Cause, spark from motor. Messrs. Meen and Meen's office, 1308 Queen Street East. Loss \$150. Cause, overheated grate. Toronto Silver Plate Company's premises. Loss, building, \$25; contents, \$150. Cause, sparks.

October 25—Mr. A. Martin's residence, 999 Queen Street East. Loss, contents, \$50; building, \$5. Cause, papers falling on stove.

October 26—Mr. D. Discardis' store, 202 Teraulay Street. Loss unknown. Cause, incendiary. Mr. S. A. Frost's store, 284 College Street. Loss, contents, \$200; building, \$200. Cause, defective stove pipe.

October 27—Mr. W. Speer's automobile, 1764 Dundas Street. Loss \$200. Cause, spark from pipe ignited gasoline. Mr. W. Gardner's auto, 1609 Queen Street West. Loss unknown. Cause, collision. Store, 341 King Street East. Loss \$25. Cause, fumigating building.

October 29—522 Delaware Avenue, owned by Mr. J. Hotchkiss. Loss \$800. Insurance, Royal, \$900. Cause unknown. Ross and Wright adjusters for the assured.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING FIRES ALREADY REPORTED

**Milestone, Sask.**—Mr. O. K. Wilson's elevator, etc. Loss, building, \$7,000. Insurance, factories, \$5,000; contents, \$18,000. Insurance, Rimouski, \$5,000; Phoenix, \$5,000; Factories, \$5,500. Cause, incendiary.

GRAND TRUNK TRAFFIC STATISTICS

The following table shows the traffic statistics of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for 1913 compared with the returns for 1912,—

	1913.	1912.	Increase or Decrease.
Passengers carried	5,978,560	5,530,072	+ 448,488
Average fare per passenger	46.80d.	44.95d.	+ 1.85d.
Tons of freight and live stock	11,181,698	9,388,829	+ 1,792,869
Average rate per ton	61.56d.	63.81d.	— 2.25d.
Tons carried one mile	2,025,819,981	1,779,753,535	+ 246,066,446
Earnings per train mile	95.39d.	89.75d.	+ 5.64d.

The average rate per ton mile on the entire freight business was 0.69 of a cent, compared with 0.68 of a cent in the corresponding half-year.

The working expenses, excluding taxes, amounted in the half-year to £3,149,262, or 72.14 per cent. of the gross receipts, as compared with £2,748,575, or 71.68 per cent., an increase in amount of £400,687, and in the proportion to the gross receipts of 0.46 per cent.

## STRONG POINTS IN CANADIAN BANKING

### Dominion Has Been Fortunate in Surmounting Obstacles and in Its Financial Administrators

As a "new" country passes from stage to stage in its opening up and general development, its government is faced with a continuous series of obstacles to be surmounted, dangers to be avoided, financial, economic, and administrative problems to be solved, intimates the London Economist in a recent article. But in point of importance and of difficulty no problem exceeds that of establishing and maintaining a sound and elastic banking system.

The achievement of this task constitutes the greatest safeguard against the hundred and one perils that follow in the train of rapid development and heavy borrowing. In this respect Canada has been most fortunate, for she has been able to boast among her administrators a series of men who, by their ability and financial knowledge, have succeeded in elaborating a system which has often evoked the envy of other countries. Indeed, only a very few months ago President Woodrow Wilson, comparing the two countries, is reported as saying: "Canada is vastly ahead of us in things that make for more orderly life and steady business. We have staggered from panic to panic, while their banking system, their financial system, and their corporation system are on a stable basis that we have not known or reached America is far behind."

#### Began With Provincial Charters.

The history of Canadian banking may be said to begin with the years 1821 and 1822, when the provinces of Ontario and Quebec granted charters. Other provinces quickly followed suit. All these early charters were on the same plan; they were taken as the basis for the Canadian Bank Act of 1871, from which, although revision has been applied from time to time, no really radical changes have been made.

Of course, the banking system in the Dominion, as elsewhere, has had its weak spots, bad banking, and occasional failures; but, generally speaking, the system has proved itself capable of withstanding creditably crises which caused much more serious dislocation elsewhere. A feature of the Dominion bank law is the obligation for a revision every ten years. Thus every decade legislators are able calmly and leisurely to review the position in the light of recent experience, and to discuss with the leading authorities possible readjustment of detail. Moreover, this statutory periodical revision saves the Dominion from the sudden outcries for reform which are prominent in the financial and political financial circles in the United States and other countries.

Nor must it be forgotten, when credit is given to the Canadian for working out his own banking salvation, that the guiding hand of the Colonial Office has not seldom lent valuable assistance by the employment of its veto on ill-considered proposals, and dangerous departures from the bed-rock principles of the system.

#### Wherein the Strength Lies.

The strongest points of the system are the elasticity of the note issue and the widespread network of branches—two features essential to the many-sided development of the hitherto untouched resources of a new country. The decennial revision of 1910 contained an important clause, granting considerable relaxation of the note issue regulations at the time of year when the movement of crops causes a strain upon monetary resources. By this provision, banks are permitted, in the period October 1st to January 31st, to increase their note issue by an amount not exceeding 15 per cent. of the combined paid-up capital and reserve.

There are, however, special provisions as to note issue for the Bank of British North America. As regards the growth in the number of branches, whereas thirteen years ago four banks with London branches had less than 100 branches, seven banks in the figures for 1913 have something like 1,000 between them. The rise in the bank deposits is phenomenal; from 41 per cent. of total liabilities in 1890 they grew to 52½ per cent. in the next decade, and by 1910 to 72½ per cent. The decrease of discounts and advances in 1908 and 1909 is a result of the American crisis. Since those years discounts and advances have risen very greatly, money at call having been withdrawn from New York to meet the increasing requirements of Canadian activity.

#### Union Bank Was New Arrival.

The figures this year include one more bank than last year, the addition being the Union Bank of Canada. Even allowing for this addition, there has been a large increase in deposits and in discounts and advances, while the effect of the new regulation mentioned above is to be seen in the continued growth of the note issue. An interesting clause of the revised Bank Act which has recently come into force is that the banks in future will have to state their loans to municipalities. This is of importance, in view of the rather common idea that Canadian banks are so heavily loaded with loans to municipalities that the difficulty of floating issues on the London market is a very serious matter for them,

because the loans tend to become fixtures. These items, therefore, in the latest reports of the Canadian banks deserve attention. It will be seen that the amount of such loans in the aggregate is very large. In view of the common anxiety expressed at present as to the inflation of Canadian land values, it is, perhaps, worth while to repeat here the well-known fact that Canadian banks are not permitted to make advances on the security of real estate.

## PROVINCIAL PREMIERS' RECOMMENDATIONS

These five proposals have been placed before Premier Borden as the unanimous requests of the interprovincial conference at Ottawa:—

That the provincial subsidies be increased by an amount equal to ten per cent. of the combined customs and excise revenues of the Dominion.

That the salaries of Lieutenant-Governors be increased.

That the executive heads of the provinces be known as "Governors" instead of "Lieutenant-Governors."

That the Dominion government take up the question of the stock and debentures of the provincial governments being added to the British trustee list.

That the postal regulations of the Dominion be amended to provide for the free carriage of Provincial Government documents.

## SATISFACTORY CONTRACTS HELPED CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

A satisfactory twelve-month was experienced by the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, as evidenced from the address of President A. W. Austin, who noted "A year characterized by the greatest expansion of business in the company's history," at the company's sixty-fifth annual meeting, and the following figures:—

The output of gas for the year totalled 3,492,087,000 cubic feet, an increase of 372,339,000 over the output of the preceding year. Gas rental amounted to \$2,294,308 from 91,284 meters, against \$2,058,140 from 82,022 meters in the preceding year. New services to the number of 7,903 were put in during the year, and 36 miles of street mains were laid.

A balance of \$841,981 is shown for the year ended September 30th, this together with \$13,417 from the reserve fund, was allotted as follows:—Interest, \$8,781; dividends, \$445,160; plant and building renewal fund, \$401,457; this latter now totals \$1,027,013; the previous year's total being \$978,759, out of which there was expended \$353,203. The company's assets are valued at \$9,889,152, the chief items being real estate, plant and equipment, \$8,854,518.

The president pointed out that had the company been fortunate enough to make favorable contracts in advance, the rise in the market price of coal and gas oil would have made a difference of more than two hundred thousand dollars per year to the company, and that they would have had to raise the price of gas had they to pay the current prices for these commodities.

Mr. Austin's remarks included a forecast as to the need of further financing owing to the requirements of such a growing city as Toronto. He said the plant necessary for a successful gas works cannot be erected in a short space of time, consequently we have to look far ahead if we are to take care of all the business that will likely be offered. To do this means also financing ahead, and as the amount of capital required as the company grows will be larger in proportion than in the past, with this fact before us it is a very important question for your directors to consider this coming year. It appears to us that some means of disposing of stock, other than the present authorized modes of auction or tender, should be introduced. In the past, with smaller amounts of stock offered, the requirements were mostly met by auction sales, but our experience of late has demonstrated that that method is not satisfactory. Under the recent power given to us to sell by tender your directors will likely make an offering by tender in the near future. While our credit is good and our bankers have been accommodating, still we do not like borrowing any more than we can help, especially when interest rates are so high.

The work of Mr. A. Hewitt, the general manager, was referred to by the president in complimentary terms, and mention was made of the fact that the company's clientele would soon number one hundred thousand.

The following rural telephone companies have been incorporated in Saskatchewan: Bright Rural Telephone Company, Limited, Loreburn, \$240; Wilcox Independent Rural Telephone Company, Limited, Wilcox, \$100.

GRAIN, LAND AND TRACTION COMPANIES

Building and Allied Interests Are Prominent in This Week's Incorporations

New incorporations number sixty-five, the head offices of these companies are located in six provinces. The total capitalization amounts to \$25,632,000, the largest companies being as follows:—

The Canadian North-West Grain Company, Limited, Saskatoon, Sask. ....	\$ 1,000,000
Ottawa Traction Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. ....	10,000,000
Canadian Northern Town Properties Company, Limited . . . . .	10,000,000

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

Province.	No. of companies.	Capitalization.
Quebec . . . . .	17	\$ 1,209,500
Manitoba . . . . .	1	100,000
Alberta . . . . .	16	455,000
Saskatchewan . . . . .	8	1,297,500
Ontario . . . . .	22	22,520,000
New Brunswick . . . . .	1	50,000
	65	\$25,632,000

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

**Wolseley, Sask.**—The Wolseley Tennis Club, Limited \$2,500.

**Empress, Alta.**—The Empress Hotel Company, Limited, \$40,000.

**Redcliff, Alta.**—Redcliff Properties Company, Limited, \$15,000.

**Strathmore, Alta.**—Strathmore Trading Company, Limited, \$20,000.

**Regina, Sask.**—Capital City Investment Company, Limited, \$175,000.

**Bolton, Ont.**—Bolton Bowling Club. R. Smith, E. A. Walshaw, A. A. McFall.

**Prince Albert, Sask.**—The Safety Storage and Distributing Company, Limited, \$25,000.

**Drummondville, Que.**—Napoleon Mill, Limited, \$75,000. N. Garceau, A. Mercure, N. Lauziere.

**Walkerville, Ont.**—Heinze Electric Company, Limited, \$50,000. P. Butler, B. B. Ames, B. Ames.

**Georgetown, Ont.**—Gummed Papers, Limited, \$50,000. R. R. Barber, E. R. Colbert, G. F. McFarland.

**Ottawa, Ont.**—Ottawa Traction Company, Limited, \$10,000,000. J. F. Orde, E. J. Chambers, M. B. Moir.

**Dorchester, N.B.**—Oxford Worsteds Linens, Limited \$50,000. C. S. Hickman, J. F. Teed, A. B. Pipes.

**Saint Hyacinthe, Que.**—Le Credit National, Limited, \$15,000. L. A. Cadorette, L. Langelier, O. Pothier.

**Fort Frances, Ont.**—The A. M. Shaw Company, Limited, \$40,000. A. McE. Shaw, A. E. Carter, J. S. Nolan.

**Windsor, Ont.**—Seely Manufacturing Company, Limited, \$100,000. J. E. Smith, A. C. Leonard, E. C. Smith.

**Cuelph, Ont.**—The Peerless Rubber Company, Limited, \$160,000. J. H. McElderry, A. B. Cabeldu, P. J. Ryde.

**Chatham, Ont.**—The National Forging Company, Limited, \$100,000. G. H. Quennard, R. W. Hees, E. G. Odette.

**Napierreville, Que.**—Napierreville Lumber Manufacturing Company, Limited, \$49,000. J. E. A. Decelles, A. Cyr, A. P. Beaulieu.

**Winnipeg, Man.**—The Manitoba Electric Water Heating Company, Limited, \$100,000. R. R. Lockhart, G. A. Glines. W. E. Wright.

**Three Rivers, Que.**—Cap de la Magdeleine Manufacturing Company, Limited, \$49,500. G. A. Coderre, J. Narcisse Boivin, R. Beauchesne.

**Calgary, Alta.**—Toole, Peet & Company, Limited, \$100,000. National Electric Manufacturing Company, Limited, \$10,000. F. A. Nutting & Company, Limited, \$10,000.

**Saskatoon, Sask.**—The Western Club, Limited, \$20,000. The Hoffman Agencies, Limited, \$25,000. The Canadian North-West Grain Company, Limited, \$1,000,000. Ciceter Estate Elevator Company, Limited, \$25,000. Quill Plains Colonization Company, Limited, \$25,000.

**Hamilton, Ont.**—Hamilton Home Construction Company, Limited, \$100,000. T. A. Silverthorn, J. H. Flett, C. Bowman. Canadian Employment Bureau, \$40,000. W. A. Welsh, J. C. Truax, S. E. Barlow, Caledonia Real Estate Corpora-

tion, Limited, \$200,000. L. Mitchell, F. H. Gage, T. J. Quinsey.

**Edmonton, Alta.**—The Evangelical Lutheran Immanuels Gemeinde in Edmonton. Uncas Land and Development Company, Limited, \$10,000. The Edmonton Canoe Club, Limited, \$10,000. Sullivans, Limited, \$25,000. Central Peace River Holdings, Limited, \$25,000. La Fonciere Francoise, Limited, \$40,000. New Method Laundry, Limited, \$10,000. Automobile Supplies Association, Limited, \$10,000. Esdale Press, Limited, \$100,000. Edmonton Soap Works, Limited, \$20,000. Delicatessen, Limited, \$10,000.

**Montreal, Que.**—Biens-Fonds St. Leonard, Limited, \$100,000. H. Vannini, C. Beauchamp, E. D. Marceau. The Pierson Gas Producer Plant Company, Limited, \$100,000. P. V. Rougier, A. Decary, A. de Montgaillard. Parker's, Limited, \$50,000. G. G. Parker, H. C. Parker, R. F. Stockwell. East End Sand and Gravel Company, Limited, \$50,000. J. A. Mann, C. C. MacKinnon, H. R. Mulvena. Davies, Clark, Limited, \$30,000. T. H. Davies, E. E. Howard, H. U. P. Aylmer. Michelin Tire Company of Canada, Limited \$40,000. A. E. Woodworth, A. B. Wright, A. Charters. Anglo-Canadian Film Exchange Company, Limited, \$100,000. A. D. Munro, L. P. MacLeod, J. Law. Rideau Shoe Company, Limited, \$1,000. G. V. Cousins. A. E. Elder, P. F. Brown. The W. W. Butler Company, Limited, \$100,000. J. A. Mann, C. G. MacKinnon, H. R. Mulvena. Professional Service Association, \$125,000. A. Vincent, J. R. Giroux, J. B. A. Pelletier. The Florenceville Land Company, \$25,000. J. A. Mann, C. Gordon MacKinnon, H. R. Mulvena. La Compagnie Ouvriere de Garanties et Placements, Limited, \$250,000. G. Mayrand, J. J. Johnson, J. A. Chagnon. City and District Land and Investment Company, \$50,000. C. Gaudet, E. W. Parker, J. S. G. Dillon.

**Toronto, Ont.**—Dominion Tactile Press. A. Gate, G. J. Gate, C. Elliott. The Cobalt Reduction Company, Limited, \$350,000. A. Chenier, P. Stokes, E. Glen. The Uxbridge Foundry Company, Limited, \$40,000. W. S. Thomas, W. J. Mitchell, R. J. Christie. General Investments, Limited, \$40,000. A. H. Goodenow, A. H. Moore, D. A. Atkinson. Toms Contracting Company, Limited, \$40,000. F. P. Toms, C. G. Toms, H. H. Toms. Oshawa Central Land Company, Limited, \$40,000. R. Perkins, J. N. Dean, G. B. Scholl. Coleman Fare Box Company, Limited, \$75,000. A. Burrows, W. H. Knowlton, A. C. Burrows. Niagara Farms, Limited, \$30,000. R. H. Cuthbert, J. H. Whitcomb, M. Morgan. Ice Cream Cones, Limited, \$40,000. Alan Gilmour, A. Cochrane, W. C. Johnston. The Van Buren Excavator Company, Limited, \$75,000. W. A. J. Case, H. E. Wallace, J. B. Taylor. Canadian Northern Town Properties Company, Limited, \$10,000,000. G. Ruel, R. H. Montague Temple, A. J. Reid. Gray Pneumatic System, Limited, \$500,000. J. MacI. Duff, F. Regan, W. G. Hanna. Black Banks Pedigreed Prince Edward Island Silver Black Fox Company, Limited, \$450,000. C. F. Ritchie, J. H. Oldham, W. J. Beaton.

CANADA BOUGHT LESS FROM BRITAIN

Official figures of the trade between Canada and Great Britain for the month of September are as follows:—

	September, 1913.	September, 1912.
From Canada.		
Wheat . . . . .	£6,065,423	£6,322,109
Oats . . . . .	624,558	558,879
Maize . . . . .	64,773	17,773
Cattle . . . . .	36,212	140,315
Bacon . . . . .	680,207	947,569
Hams . . . . .	280,778	181,614
Butter . . . . .	4,522	134
Cheese . . . . .	2,650,571	2,967,386
Canned salmon . . . . .	600,586	633,990
To Canada—		
Spirits . . . . .	510,460	515,988
Sugar . . . . .	36,445	115,831
Iron ore . . . . .	2,699	9,102
Wool . . . . .	79,165	93,862
Pig-iron . . . . .	118,652	165,334
Rails . . . . .	3,784	11,822
Ship, etc., plates . . . . .	33,869	19,087
Galvanized sheets . . . . .	400,162	252,697
Pig lead . . . . .	103,717	184,058
Unwrought tin . . . . .	134,038	149,942

Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg, of Philadelphia, announces that the \$2,200,000 thirty-year 4 per cent. bonds, authorized by the Philadelphia City Council on October 3rd, will be offered at par, on public subscription, beginning next Monday. In view of their success in selling the major portion of a \$7,000,000 issue last May, Mayor Blankenburg, and his associates, think that they will have no trouble in placing this loan "over the counter." Such sales in Canada have not proved a great success.

### COMPETITION AFFECTS LUMBER TRADE

The export trade of lumber from Canada to Great Britain is decreasing because of the competition of Baltic woods from Russia, and the poor equipment for handling lumber in the harbor of Montreal, according to the statement of Mr. J. W. Todd, manager of the firm of Watson & Todd, one of the chief lumber-exporting companies of Canada.

"The poor facilities for handling lumber in the port of Montreal are making it more expensive every year," remarked Mr. Todd, "and exporters have to pay considerable freight car rental through no fault of our own, because the harbor is not able to handle the business."

Another factor placing Canadian lumbermen at a disadvantage in competing with the Russian dealers, Mr. Todd said, was the recent increase in ocean rates from thirty shillings, per St. Petersburg standard, to forty shillings per standard on lumber being shipped from here to Liverpool.

### QUEBEC, THE PORT WITH A FUTURE

That the new deep wharfage and dock and improved railway facilities would make Quebec the head of navigation for large steamers, and eventually the chief passenger traffic centre of the Dominion, leaving the handling of freight to Montreal, was the inference drawn from Hon. R. L. Borden's speech at Quebec at a banquet tendered him by the citizens on his recent visit.

"Having regard to the probable development of western traffic to Quebec, and its wonderful possibilities, and seeing also the necessity of providing adequately for future development, the government thought it desirable to possess an extensive water front on the St. Lawrence. With this view we have acquired three miles of the best water front in Quebec, extending from Sillery to Cape Diamond, and portions of the water front from Cape Diamond to the Champlain Market have also been secured.

"This magnificent water front will give to the government, and to the harbor commission, an opportunity for unlimited development of port and terminal facilities, and I hope you will agree that in looking forward to the possibilities of the future, the government have taken no unwise course. In adopting this policy," said the Premier, "we are acting, not in the interest of Quebec alone, but in the interest of all Canada. Canada, as a whole, is concerned in the provision of modern and effective facilities necessary for the outflow of commerce at all its great ports.

"It is not difficult to understand that the St. Lawrence route cannot hold its own in competition with other routes, unless vessels of the largest tonnage can be docked and repaired in case of necessity."

They are now calling Felix Diaz a coward. In Mexico it is only the cowards who are reasonably good life insurance risks.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

## Tenders Wanted for Debenture Issue

**\$50,000.00**

**AT 6% INTEREST**

THE TOWN OF PARRY SOUND will receive up to Tuesday, November 4th next, tenders for the above issue consisting of Smelter Loan, 20 years, \$25,000.00, and Smelter Bonus, 30 years, \$25,000.00. By-law 388 validated by Special Act in 1912. Each series repayable in equal annual instalments of Principal and Interest. Date of issue, January 1st, 1913. Tenders to be with accrued interest added. Further particulars upon request to

**J. D. BROUGHTON, Treasurer.**

### COMPANIES RECEIVE PROVINCIAL REGISTRATION

The following companies have been registered to do business in Alberta:—

Terminal Cities of Canada, Limited. Head office, Montreal; capital, \$2,300,000.

The Bourdon Investment Company, Limited. Head office, Winnipeg; capital, \$20,000.

The following company has been registered to do business in Saskatchewan:—

Eastern and Prairie Lands Investment Company, Limited.

The following company has been authorized to do business in Quebec:—

The Sutherland Construction Company, Limited. Head office, Montreal, Que.

### CANADIAN CEREAL COMPANY APPOINTS COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the bondholders of the Canadian Cereal and Flour Mills, Limited, held at Montreal, a committee of three was appointed to inquire into the affairs of the company and report back to another meeting of the bondholders, which will be held on November 19th.

The committee appointed was composed of Kenneth W. Blackwell, A. F. Riddell and S. A. Heward. The company, it is understood, contemplates the operation of two or possibly three of the largest mills. The company at present have eleven scattered throughout Ontario. The outstanding bonds of the company amount to \$625,000, and have a fairly wide distribution, largely in Canada. In this case the English holdings are said to be comparatively small. Against the \$625,000 bonds the statement of the company a year ago showed total assets of \$1,277,231, of which \$1,023,047 was in plant, etc., and the balance in surplus of liquid assets over

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR WORLD'S INSURANCE CONGRESS

The work in connection with the World Insurance Congress has been quietly going on, and even those who originally conceived the project of a representative gathering of insurance men at the Panama Pacific Exposition have been surprised at the interest displayed. Already 100,000 insurance men are assured to swell the attendance at the exposition, and twenty-nine life insurance companies have also signified their intention of holding their annual agency meetings at San Francisco in 1915. Then practically all well-known national insurance organizations have decided to hold their conventions for 1915 on the coast, and have appointed, with few exceptions, representatives to sit in the national council which will be the executive body to map out the plans of the congress. This congress will hold its first meeting in the spring of 1914, probably in April, and its membership will comprise all branches of the insurance business, stock, fraternal, and assessment.

The possibilities for a gathering of insurance men of such a representative nature are good when it is considered that the nucleus is presented for a permanent organization embracing all of the insurance interests. The congress itself will take place during the first two weeks of October, 1915, and during that period the exposition will be closed to all gatherings outside of the insurance business.

Mr. W. L. Hathaway, the insurance commissioner of the exposition, and who has active charge of the world's Insurance Congress, has devoted much time to further the work, and has established the plan on a substantial basis.

Chief Justice Meredith extended the time allowed the Grand Valley Railway Company in which to decide whether or not they will comply with the conditions imposed until November 23rd. These conditions include the placing of modern cars on the streets within a year; the construction of lines on five pieces of streets, and to operate cars to West Brantford, within thirty days after the completion of the bridge by the city. Colored lights must be provided to indicate the various routes at night. Payment of all moneys in arrears must be made before January 23rd, 1914, and moneys falling due thereafter must be paid as soon as they fall due. Any dispute regarding the construction and cars must be referred to the engineer of the railway board, while the local master at Brantford will decide disputes as to the payment of debts. In the event of non-compliance with these conditions the city may take possession of the streets, but not of the assets of the company.



# DEBENTURES FOR SALE

## TOWN OF SOURIS

### ELECTRIC LIGHT DEBENTURES FOR SALE

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 6 o'clock p.m., November 10th, 1913, for the purchase of \$40,000 30-year Debentures, with coupons attached, dated December 1st, 1913, A.D., bearing 6½ per cent. interest, payable in annual instalments of principal and interest.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. W. BREAKEY,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Souris, Man.

## TOWN OF KEEWATIN, ONT.

Tenders will be received up to November 15th, \$10,000 20-year 5 per cent. Debentures of the Town of Keewatin, for further particulars, apply to:

W. J. CRAIG,  
Town Clerk.

## DEBENTURES FOR SALE

The Trustees of the School District of Swan River No. 1047, Manitoba, will receive tenders for the purchase of \$4,000.88 debentures bearing interest at five and a half per cent. per annum. Tenders will be opened at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday, December 4th, 1913. The highest or any bid not necessarily accepted. C. A. Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer, Swan River Post Office, Manitoba.

Yours truly,  
C. A. LEWIS.

## CITY OF PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

### DEBENTURES FOR SALE

Sealed bids addressed to the undersigned will be received up to Friday, November 21st, 1913, for the following city of Prince Albert debentures:—

\$904,940	30 years,	interest 5%.
30,000	25 "	" " 5%.
21,000	15 "	" " 5%.
21,000	10 "	" " 5%.

\$976,940

All of above are straight term with Semi-annual Interest coupons attached, and carry the favorable legal opinion of Alexander Bruce, Esq., K.C., of Toronto.

Full information given on application.

(Signed) C. O. DAVIDSON,  
City Clerk.



## TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD LIMIT

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Wednesday, the 31st of December next, for the right to cut pulpwood on a certain area situated on the Metagami River, in the District of Temiskaming.

Tenderers shall state the amount they are prepared to pay as bonus in addition to the Crown due of 40c. per cord for Spruce, and 20c. per cord for other pulpwoods, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to.

Such tenderers shall be required to erect a mill or mills on or near the territory and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario—the paper mill to be erected when directed by the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque payable to the Honorable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for ten per cent. of the amount of their tender, to be forfeited in the event of their not entering into an agreement to carry out the conditions, etc.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. H. HEARST,  
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto, Ontario, September 17th, 1913.

## DEBENTURES FOR SALE

### VILLAGE OF PORT STANLEY

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to Monday, November 10th, 1913, for the purchase of \$3,450 five-year local improvement debentures, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in annual instalments, principal and interest. Full particulars on application. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES GOUGH,  
Village Clerk.

Port Stanley.

# CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

**FOR SALE**—Old-established and well-known Canadian engineering company doing large business from coast to coast—an excellent opportunity for investors or for anyone wishing to extend operations in Canada by taking over a going concern, with complete plant, staff and extensive connections. All communications strictly confidential. Address Box 261, *The Monetary Times*, Toronto.

**FIRE INSURANCE INSPECTOR WANTED.**—Old-established Company is open to appoint an active young man as Inspector for Ontario. One with knowledge of risks and rates preferred. Apply, stating age, experience and salary expected to Box 265, *The Monetary Times*, Toronto.

**ADVERTISER REQUIRES PARTNERSHIP** in Toronto, in first-class Bond, Mortgage, or Trust Company, or sound Industrial concern. Age 38. Energetic, businesslike, trustworthy, and very pushing. Has had 13½ years' successful business experience in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Canada. Willing invest \$2,500, if security and profits good. Highest references given. Send full particulars Box 267, *The Monetary Times*, Toronto.

**A CANADIAN BANK ACCOUNTANT**, with eight years' banking experience, desires a position with a brokerage or bond house. Willing to start at a reasonable salary. Box 269, *The Monetary Times*, Toronto.

**WANTED.**—To purchase insurance agency in Montreal. We are open to purchase the business and goodwill of an established Fire and Casualty Insurance Agency in Montreal. Will consider continuing the present owner as manager if so desired. Address, Box 263, *The Monetary Times*, Montreal.

## Hornibrook, Whittemore & Allan

General Insurance and Mortgage Agents

### CALGARY

Delaware Underwriters, Philadelphia  
Equitable Fire & Marine Insurance Co.  
Germania Fire Insurance Co. of New York  
Rochester German Underwriters Agency  
Yorkshire Insurance Company Limited

Agents wanted at unrepresented points in Alberta & Saskatchewan

# SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

In presenting the Sixty-fifth Annual Report, the Directors are pleased to be able to lay before the Stockholders a very satisfactory statement of the business and progress of the Company for the past year.

The output of gas for the year has amounted to 3,492,087,000 cubic feet, an increase over the output for the preceding year of 372,339,000 cubic feet.

7,903 new services have been put in, and 36 miles of street mains have been laid.

The extensions to the Works, referred to in the last Annual Report, are nearing completion. These consist of a Generator House, Exhauster and Blower House, Purifier House, Boiler House, Generators, Superheaters, Carburettors, Exhausters, Tar Extractors, 2-300 H.P., Dry Back, Marine Type, Multitubular Boilers with Accessories, Purifiers, Steel Oil Storage Tank, Concrete Tar Tanks, Gas Holder, Coal and Coke Conveyors, Coal Storage Hoppers, Station Meter, etc. The new plant will have a manufacturing capacity of 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. The demand for gas is increasing so rapidly, however, that your Directors already find it necessary to consider plans for the further enlargement of the Company's Works, and for increasing the capacity of its Distribution System.

The continued advance in the cost of materials used in the manufacture of gas, and the higher labor costs, have given your Directors much concern, and but for the very favorable contracts for Coal and Gas Oil, made by the Company prior to the rise in the market prices of these commodities, consumers could not have been supplied with gas at the extremely low rates which at present prevail in Toronto.

Large increases have also been made in the assessment of the Company's property for Municipal Taxes, necessarily adding to the cost of gas.

In accordance with the By-Laws passed by the Shareholders at a Special Meeting held on the 9th April, 1913, application was made for Supplementary Letters Patent, which were granted on the 15th April, 1913, authorizing the Company, amongst other things, to extend its works and pipes and exercise its powers within the Townships adjoining the limits of the City of Toronto and the limits of the Township of York; empowering the Directors from time to time to sell the unissued shares of the Company's authorized capital stock either by public auction or by tender, and to fix the terms and conditions upon which such sales shall be made.

To provide the additional capital necessary for the requirements of the Company, your Directors offered for sale by public auction, on the 26th June, 1913, 10,000 shares of the capital stock of the Company, having a par value of \$500,000.00. 6,810 shares, having a par value of \$340,500.00, were sold, the premium realized amounting to \$227,600.00.

The following statement for the past, as compared with the preceding year, shows:—

	Meters.,	Gas Rental.
Year ending 30th September, 1913.....	91,284	\$2,294,308.21
“ “ “ “ 1912.....	82,022	2,058,140.63

Showing an increase of..... 9,262 \$ 236,167.58

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. AUSTIN,  
President.

## STATEMENT SHOWING PROFIT

Realized by the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto from 1st Oct., 1912, to 30th Sept., 1913

Dr. September 30th, 1913.	Cr. September 30th, 1913.
To Coal, Bituminous .....	By Gas Sales .....
“ Coal, Anthracite, and Coke .....	“ Residuals Produced .....
“ Gas Oil .....	“ Merchandise sold, Piping and Burner Rentals .....
“ Oxide .....	“ Miscellaneous Revenue .....
“ Steam .....	
“ Wages—Manufacturing .....	
“ Miscellaneous Wages and General Expenses at Works .....	
“ Street Department Expense .....	
“ Meter Settings .....	
“ Government Fees Inspection Gas and Meters .....	
“ Meter Department Expenses .....	
“ Reading Meters and Delivering Bills.....	
“ Customers' Accounting .....	
“ Collection Commission and Salaries .....	
“ Sundry Collection and Accounting Expenses .....	
“ Administration Salaries and Expenses.....	
“ Directors .....	
“ Auditors .....	
“ General Salaries and Expenses .....	
“ Taxes .....	
“ Insurance Premiums .....	
“ Advertising .....	
“ Arc Lamp and Reflexolier Expenses .....	
“ Cost of Merchandise sold, and Piping Work for Customers .....	
“ Merchandise Storage and Selling Expenses .....	
“ Commercial Department Expenses .....	
“ Balance Carried Down .....	
<u>\$3,203,310 26</u>	<u>\$3,203,310 26</u>
September 30th, 1913.	September 30th, 1913.
To Interest .....	By Balance Brought Down.....
“ Dividends .....	“ Reserve Fund .....
“ Plant and Buildings Renewal Fund .....	
<u>\$ 855,398 54</u>	<u>\$ 855,398 54</u>

A. W. AUSTIN,  
President,  
Toronto, 17th October, 1913.

ARTHUR HEWITT,  
General Manager.

Examined and found correct—

W. E. SAMPSON,  
EDMOND GUNN, C.A.,  
Auditors.

# BALANCE SHEET

Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, 30th September, 1913

Liabilities.	
September 30th, 1913.	
Capital Stock—	
Act 1887 .....	\$2,000,000 00
Act 1904 .....	2,725,000 00
	\$4,725,000 00
Reserve Fund .....	930,469 08
Premium on Stock, Act 1904.....	2,504,264 78
Plant and Building Renewal Fund—Amount at Credit October 1st, 1912 .....	978,759 46
Less Repairs and Renewals..	353,203 93
	\$ 625,555 53
Transferred from Profit and Loss September 30th, 1913 .....	401,457 50
Reserved for Dividend No. 254..	1,027,013 03
Special Bank Advance .....	116,589 16
Sundry Accounts Payable .....	388,000 00
	197,816 48
	\$9,880,152 53

Assets.	
September 30th, 1913.	
Real Estate, Plant and Equipment ..	\$8,854,518 06
Other Investments .....	207,233 28
Materials and Supplies .....	419,895 95
Cash in Bank and Offices .....	167,607 52
Unpaid Capital Stock Subscriptions .....	29,272 00
Accounts Receivable .....	208,242 38
Accounts Receivable Accrued not due.....	2,293 34
	\$9,880,152 53

A. W. AUSTIN,  
President.

ARTHUR HEWITT,  
General Manager.

We beg to report the completion of the audit of the books and vouchers of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1913, and certify to their correctness.

Toronto, 17th October, 1913.

(Signed)

W. E. SAMPSON,  
EDMOND GUNN, C.A., } Auditors.

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

In moving the adoption of the Annual Report, the President said:—

The accounts we are presenting need no explanation from me to secure your approval. The figures speak for themselves, and I have little to say beyond summarizing the general outcome.

The Directors in submitting the Statement, do so with a feeling of satisfaction, knowing that it is one of which they, as well as the Shareholders, may be proud.

The year has been an eventful one, for it has been characterized by the greatest expansion of business in the Company's history. This has necessitated a continuance of our building and extending operations in order to keep ahead of the tremendous demand for gas.

Our record is, indeed, a very important page in the annals of modern gas manufacture, as well as its distribution.

In comparison with other gas companies in America, we still have the lowest Capital Stock expended per mile, and in proportion to population, most mileage.

The plant necessary for a successful Gas Works cannot be erected in a short space of time, consequently we have to look far ahead, if we are to take care of all the business that will likely be offered. To do this means also financing ahead, and, as the amount of capital required as the Company grows will be larger in proportion than in the past, with this fact before us, it is a very important question for your Directors to consider this coming year. It appears to us that some means of disposing of Stock, other than the present authorized modes of auction or tender, should be introduced. In the past, with smaller amounts of stock offered, the requirements were mostly met by auction sales, but our experience of late has demonstrated that that method is not satisfactory. Under the recent power given to us to sell by tender your Directors will likely make an offering by tender in the near future. While our credit is good, and our Bankers have been very accommodating, still we do not like borrowing any more than we can help, especially when interest rates are so high.

To give you an idea of how the rise in price of coal and oil would have affected us had we not been fortunate enough to make favorable contracts in advance, I may say that the rise in the market prices of coal and gas oil would have made a difference of more than Two Hundred Thousand Dollars per year to us, and we would undoubtedly have had to raise the price of gas had we to pay current prices for these commodities.

When I tell you that we will soon have a hundred thousand customers to take care of, more by about twenty thousand than even our City Waterworks Department have at present, you will understand what it means to read meters, get out accounts, and collect same monthly, and I desire here to make our recognition of the ability and fidelity of the General Manager, officers, and other employees of the Company, and of the interest taken in its affairs throughout the year. The total number of employees is now about fifteen hundred.

The following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected as Directors for the ensuing year: A. W. Austin, Wellington Francis, K.C., A. H. Campbell, Sir Wm. Mortimer Clark, K.C., LL.D., F. LeM. Grasett, M.D., John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Herbert Langlois, Thomas Long, Sir Edmund Osler, M.P.

At a meeting of the Board held subsequently, Mr. A. W. Austin and Mr. Wellington Francis, K.C., were unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President respectively for the ensuing year.

### WISCONSIN STATE IN INSURANCE BUSINESS

The first policies in a state life insurance fund in America were issued on Monday by the insurance department of Wisconsin. Former Speaker Charles A. Ingram, of Durand, who introduced the bill in 1911 session to create state insurance, received the first policy.

The law making provision for state life insurance was enacted after the idea had been worked out by Commissioner of Insurance Ekern and a legislative committee. A study had been made of similar laws in Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium. No policy is issued for a larger amount than \$1,000. When the number of policyholders reaches 1,000, the maximum policy issued will be for \$2,000, and when the number reaches 2,000, the maximum policy will be for \$3,000, the highest amount authorized.

### CHANGES IN COMPANIES' NAMES

The following companies in Canada have changed their corporate names:—

Clarke's Dairy, Limited, to that of Silver Spring Dairy Farms, Limited.

Herbert Lubin & Company, Limited, to that of Mutual Bond and Realities Corporation of Canada, Limited.

The following Saskatchewan companies have changed their name:—

Canadian Farms, Limited, to Adcotte Stock Farms, Limited.

The American Securities, Limited, to the British Western Securities, Limited.

Western Clays, Limited, of Alberta, to Western Clays (1912), Limited.

# DIVIDENDS AND NOTICES

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

### DIVIDEND NO. 107

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending the 30th November, next, together with a bonus of one per cent., and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 1st December, 1913. The transfer books of the Bank will be closed from the 17th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
**ALEXANDER LAIRD,**  
General Manager.

Toronto, 28th October, 1913.

## BANK OF MONTREAL

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two-and-one-half per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st October, 1913, also a Bonus of One per cent., and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Monday, the First Day of December next, to Shareholders of record of 31st October, 1913.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the First Day of December next.

The Chair will be taken at Noon.

By order of the Board,  
**H. V. MEREDITH,**  
General Manager.

Montreal, 24th October, 1913.

## THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

### NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Seven per cent. (7%) per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 30th of November, 1913, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, 1st December, 1913. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, 1913, both days inclusive.

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

Toronto, October 23rd, 1913.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

### DIVIDEND NO. 107.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and also at its branches, on and after Monday, the first day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th of November, 1913, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting for the election of Directors and other general business, will be held at the Banking House in the city of Winnipeg on Wednesday, the 17th of December, 1913. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,  
**G. H. BALFOUR,**  
General Manager.

Winnipeg, October 21st, 1913.

## LACK OF MONEY HURTS GRAND TRUNK

The financial stringency in Canada generally is retarding progress, according to Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk, who says he would like to make many improvements and additions to the road, but his hand is stayed owing to the lack of money.

In speaking of the badly needed new station for Mont-

## MEXICO TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.) has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Mexico Tramways Company, payable on the 1st day of November, 1913, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 22nd day of October, 1913:—

That the stock transfer books of the company will be closed from the 23rd day of October to the 31st day of October, 1913, both days inclusive.

Dividend cheques for shareholders will be payable at par at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Canada; New York City, New York; Mexico City, Mexico; London, England, and its branches.

The holders of Bearer Share Warrants on detaching from their Share Warrants coupon No. 18, and lodging such coupon or coupons at the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto, Montreal, New York City, or London, England, on or after the 1st day of November, 1913, will receive in exchange for each coupon the sum of \$1.75, representing the amount of the dividend.

By Order of the Board.  
**W. E. DAVIDSON,**  
Secretary.

Toronto, Canada, 11th October, 1913.

## PENMANS LIMITED

### DIVIDEND NOTICE

A quarterly dividend of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the Preferred Shares of the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable **November 1st, 1913**, to shareholders of record of October 21st, 1913; also a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the Common Shares of the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable **November 15th, 1913**, to shareholders of record of November 5th, 1913.

By order of the Board.  
**C. B. ROBINSON,**  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

### DIVIDEND No. 105

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after **Monday, the 1st day of December next**, to shareholders of record of 15th November.

By order of the Board.  
**E. L. PEASE,**  
General Manager.

Montreal, P.Q., October 17th, 1913.

## THE BANK OF TORONTO

### DIVIDEND No. 129

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and Three-quarters Per Cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of Eleven Per Cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, also a bonus of One Per Cent., and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the **1st day of December next**, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of November next.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Fifteenth to the Twenty-fifth days of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.  
**THOS. F. HOW,**  
General Manager

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,  
October 29th, 1913.

real and the elevation of the tracks to St. Henry, Mr. Chamberlin said that whereas a few years ago the elevation of the tracks would have cost about \$3,000,000, now the cost would be between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

Referring to the Toronto and Montreal stations, he said that it would be ruinous to their business to have both jobs on their hands at the same time, and would mean a disbursement of \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

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THE value of any paper as an advertising medium is the circulation multiplied by the purchasing power per subscriber, then divided by the rate. The reasonable advertising rates and good circulation of The Monetary Times are strong points in its favor, but the unusually high purchasing power per subscriber makes it one of the very best advertising mediums obtainable in Canada.



# Few Cars Can Compare With the Russell-Knight

The experience and training of every KNIGHT engineer the world over is embodied in the Russell-Knight—to make it beyond all question a superior car. So that in the Russell you get the maximum of everything you want in your car.

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Roadster Model..... \$3,200	7-Passenger Touring Car..... \$5,000
5-Passenger Touring Car..... \$3,250	5-Passenger Phaeton ..... \$5,000

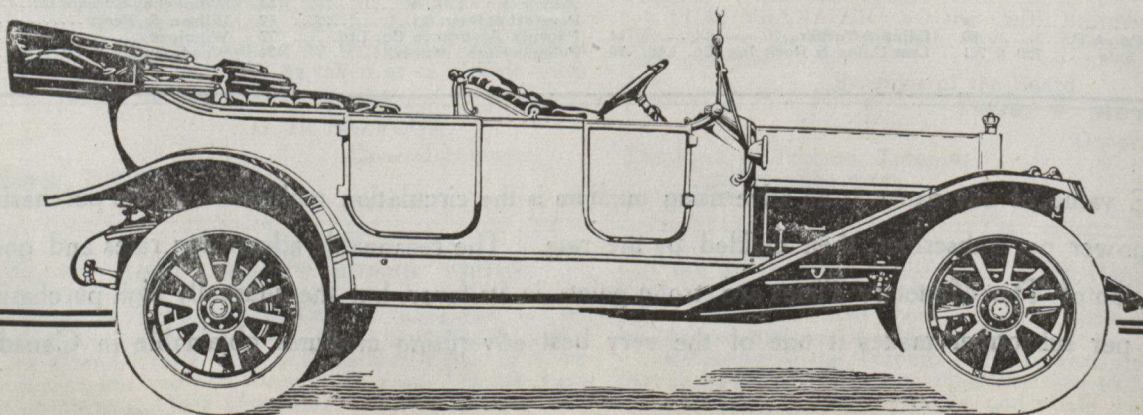
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Calgary, Vancouver, Melbourne





STOCKS AND BONDS - MONTREAL

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE table with columns for Cap. in thou'ds, Par value, LISTED, and Oct. 24 1913. Includes companies like B.C. Telephone Co., Dominion Trust Co., and various mining and utility firms.

WINNIPEG STOCK EXCHANGE table with columns for Cap. in thou'ds, Subscribed, Par value, LISTED, and Price Oct. 27 1913. Includes companies like Can. Fire, C.P.R., and various industrial firms.

Main table with columns for Capital and Rest in thousands, Author-ized, Issued, Rest, Par Value, BANKS, COMPANIES Trust, Loan, Transportation, and Tel., Light, Electr., Power. Includes companies like British North Am., Dominion, and various financial institutions.

Do you need a Bond Salesman, an Insurance Agent, or a Representative? Insert "Condensed Ad." in THE MONETARY TIMES and reach the best men.



# TORONTO AND WESTERN CANADA

Capital in thousands		Par Value	Industrial	Dividend Per Cent	TORONTO				MONTREAL				Sales Week ended Oct. 30	STOCKS & BONDS—Continued			
Authorized	Issued				Price Oct. 31 1912	Price Oct. 23 1913	Price Oct. 30 1913	Sales Week ended Oct. 30	Price Oct. 31 1912	Price Oct. 23 1913	Price Oct. 30 1913	Sales Week ended Oct. 30		Price Oct. 31 1912	Price Oct. 23 1913	Price Oct. 30 1913	Sales Week ended Oct. 30
5,000	3,500	100	Ames Hold'n M'C com.	7	Ask Bd.	Ask Bd.	Ask Bd.	Ask Bd.	Ask Bd.	Ask Bd.	Ask Bd.	Ask Bd.	Ask Bd.	Ask Bd.	Ask Bd.	Ask Bd.	
5,000	2,500	100	Ames Hold'n M'C pref.	7	150	139	139	154	152	141	139	141	139	141	139	141	
10,000	1,511	100	B. C. Packers Assn. com.	6h													
1,500	635	100	B. C. Packers Assn. pref.	7h													
1,500	750	100	Burt. F. N. com.	6	105	106	80										
1,500	1,877	100	Burt. F. N. pref.	7	109	95	91	35									
5,000	3,975	100	Canada Bread.	32		19½	19	40									
7,500	7,000	100	Can. Car Foundry.	4h				79½	79½	66	61	65	60				
10,000	13,500	100	Canada Cement (7).	7	31	31½	32½	15	28½	28½	33	32½	32½	332			
11,000	10,500	100	Can. Cement.	7	93	93	93	91	93	94½	93	92½	93	708			
1,500	2,715	100	Can. Cotton.	4				32½	32	31	33	33	33	50			
4,500	3,661	100	Can. Con. Rubber.	6				74½	74	73	72	74	72	83			
2,500	1,880	100	Can. Con. Rubber pref.	4				90	85	85	89	85	83				
3,000	1,732	100	Can. Converters.	4				104	100	100	96	96					
10,000	8,000	100	Can. Gen. Electric.	7h	116	107	107	148	47	45	41	40	41	70			
1,000	4,900	100	Can. Loco.	6	60												
1,500	1,500	100	Can. Loco. pref.	7	94	60	91	80	93	60	46	47	91	145			
4,500	6,534	100	Can. Machinery.	8	18												
4,500	696	100	Can. Salt.	8	112½												
450	450	100	City Dairy.	4	54												
450	450	100	City Dairy pref.	7	101												
5,212	5,212	100	Crow's Nest Pass.	7	80												
10,000	8,500	100	Dom. Bridge.	8													
5,000	2,157	100	Dominion Canners.	6	69½			238	70	68½	120	116	120	116	100		
5,000	2,700	100	Dominion Canners pref.	7	101			15	101	100	67	66½	67	66½	300		
7,000	3,000	100	Dom. I. & S. Co. pref.	7h	101½	101								15			
8,000	400	100	Dom. Coal Co. pref.	7h										157			
400	400	100	Dom. Park.	7										10			
50,000	48,000	100	Dom. Steel Corp'n.	4	58½	30	35½	38½	38½	155	150	39½	39½	38½	38½		
7,500	5,000	100	Dom. Textile.	6						90½	5½	81	80	82½	82		
2,500	1,911	100	Dom. Textile pref.	7						79	78½	81	80	82½	82	379	
2,500	1,500	100	E. Can. P. & P.	6	85					44½	44½	33	33	32			
1,500	2,894	100	Elec. Dev. of Ont. pref.	6						84	83½	82½	82½	82½			
3,000	1,750	100	Goodwins com.	6						110	105	101	101	82½			
1,500	1,250	100	Goodwins pref.	6													
750	745	100	Good Mfg. Co.	7													
750	745	100	Good Mfg. Co. pref.	7													
2,000	1,000	100	Hillcrest Collieries.	7													
1,000	705	100	Hillcrest Collieries pref.	7													
500	500	100	Inter. Coal.	7													
250	250	100	Inter. Coal pref.	7													
2,100	2,100	100	Lake of Woods Mil.	8½		140	133										
4,500	1,500	100	Lake Superior.	7	31	30	120	130	135	133	140	133	120	131			
1,500	1,500	100	Laurent's Paper.	8					15	119	120	120	120				
10,000	7,200	100	Laurent's Paper pref.	7						226	225	166½	164	180			
800	800	100	Laurent's Paper rights	8													
4,000	3,000	100	MacDonald Co.	5		18	17	20	19½	52½	10	17	19½	19	760		
2,500	2,500	100	Maple Leaf Milling.	7	65	44	40	40	10								
1,250	1,250	100	Maple Leaf Milling pref.	7	93	92	91	91	100½	153	1						
750	750	100	Monarch com.	7	95	92	65	63	89	88							
5,000	3,000	100	Monarch pref.	7													
5,000	3,000	100	Montreal Cottons Ltd.	4						66	63½			55			
1,500	6,000	100	N. S. Steel & Coal.	6	90	80	80	80	105½	105	103	103	100	64	50		
1,000	1,030	100	N. S. Steel & Coal pref.	8					86½	86	78	75	79	64	31		
2,000	2,400	100	Ogilvie Flour.	8		121½			125	123	123	118	123	64			
1,000	2,000	100	Ogilvie Flour pref.	7					122						25		
550	650	100	Pacific Burt.	7	40												
500	900	100	Pacific Burt. pref.	7	90½	85	85										
500	500	100	Paton Mfg.	6													
2,150	1,500	100	Penman.	4	57				10	75	60	54	53½	64	23		
4,500	1,075	5	Penman pref.	6	87				100	90	56	85	54	64			
5,000	5,000	100	Price Bros.	12		80	80										
1,500	1,400	100	Riordan P. & P. pref.	7													
1,500	1,500	100	Wm. A. Rogers com.	12	180	179½											
1,500	900	100	Wm. A. Rogers pref.	7		112											
800	800	100	Russell M.C.	7	98	50	50	31									
1,200	1,200	100	Russell M.C. pref.	7	101												
3,500	1,500	100	Sawyer-Massey.	7		44½			10	48	45	35	30	35	30		
3,500	1,500	100	Sawyer-Massey pref.	7		92	91	88½		96	94	88	88	88			
1,500	4,000	100	Sherwin Williams.	7						55	54½		54	98	164		
4,000	3,000	100	Sherwin Williams pref.	7											17		
8,500	8,750	100	Shredded Wheat.	5	83½	85½	76½										
1,200	1,250	100	Shredded Wheat pref.	5	92½												
2,500	1,500	100	Smart Woods.	5													
2,500	1,500	100	Smart Woods pref.	7													
4,000	5,000	100	Spanish River com.	7	62½	61											
3,000	3,000	100	Spanish River pref.	7	94		12½										
3,000	11,500	100	Steel of Can. com.	7	29	28½	18	39½	250	29	28½	21½	18½	17½	110		
10,000	6,400	100	Steel of Can. pref.	7											40		
1,200	650	100	Tooke Bros.	7	92	90½	34	82½	50	48			80				
1,200	1,000	100	Tooke Bros. pref.	7	70	76	75	610	90	80							
2,500	2,500	100	Tuckett's Tobacco.	7													
2,000	2,000	100	Tuckett's Tobacco pref.	7													
1,500	1,500	100	West Can. F.M.	8		95	93										
2,000	1,500	100	Windsor Hotel.	10h					150	154	140		140	110			
<b>Mining</b>																	
5,000	1,900	500	Coniagas	6h	800	700	730	550									
2,000	300	500	Crown Reserve.	5h	340	168	169		348	343					3108		
3,000	7,433	500	Hollinger	10	247	1740	1750	302									
5,000	4,000	500	La Rose.	10		190	175	4240									
2,000	1,000	500	Nipissing.	30½	800	850	835	1022		810							
2,000	1,000	500	T														

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON

Table with columns: Dom., Prov. & Mun. Government Issues, Railroads, Railroads-(Cont'd), Banks, Land Companies, Loan Companies, Mining Companies, Miscellaneous Co's, Miscellaneous-(Cont'd). Rows list various securities like Dominion Canada 1909-34, Alberta and Gt. Waterways, Toronto, Grey & Bruce, etc.

STOCKS AND BONDS TABLE-NOTES

(e) Ex-Rights. (h) Half-yearly. (u) Unlisted. † Quarterly. All companies named in the tables will favor The Monetary Times by sending copies of all circulars issued to their shareholders, and by notifying us of any errors in the tables. \*\* Trethewey pays no regular dividend. They have paid: -1906, 4%; 1907, 4%; 1908, 15%; 1909, 25%; 1910, 10%; 1911, 20%; 1912, 10%. Montreal prices (close Thursday) furnished by Burnett & Company, 12 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal. \* \$20,000 of this was redeemed April 1st, 1913. Figures in brackets indicate in footnotes date on which books close for dividends, etc. (1) Nov. 17-30 (2) Nov. 17-30 (3) Nov. 1-17 (4) Nov. 16-30 (5) Nov. 23-30 (7) Nov. 1-10



## GRAND TRUNK NOTES SOLD

## New York House Buys Big Block—St. Maurice Cotton Bonds Offered

Messrs. Blair and Company, New York, have purchased from the Grand Trunk Railway Company \$2,500,000 4½ per cent. equipment trust notes, maturing in semi-annual instalments to 1923. The notes will be a lien on all-steel passenger and stock and flat cars shortly to be delivered. The railway company paid 10 per cent. of the cost of the equipment in cash.

## St. Maurice Cotton Bonds.

Messrs. Greenshields and Company, Montreal, are offering part of a 6 per cent. bond issue of the St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills at 96 and accrued interest, with a bonus of 40 per cent. common stock.

The company is an extension of the Wabasso Cotton Company and has a capacity of 900 looms and 75,000 spindles.

The entire \$1,250,000 capital stock of the St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills, Limited, is owned by the Wabasso Cotton Company, which has issued in exchange \$1,250,000 common stock of the Wabasso Company.

## Municipal Bonds for Sale.

Tenders for a loan of \$50,000 at 6 per cent., are desired by Tuesday, by Parry Sound, Ontario, in connection with a proposed smelter industry.

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, is asking for tenders for an issue of debentures, totalling over \$900,000.

Westmount sinking fund commissioners are desirous of acquiring \$30,000 of municipal debentures, those of Westmount receiving the preference.

The Bank of Montreal will finance the entire \$13,500,000 loan that will be required for the carrying out of the Shoal Lake water project of Winnipeg.

## TO CARRY LUMBER THROUGH PANAMA

Mr. B. A. Johnson, the lumber specialist of the Lumber World Review, who has been covering the west coast with a view of finding out something about the probable water rates from the Pacific to the eastern seaboard by way of the Panama Canal on lumber, reports that not less than three lines of lumber-carrying steamships are being arranged, but that the water rates and the extent of readjustment of rail rates are still uncertain. Mr. R. Dollar, the San Francisco shipper, figures that the water rate should be about \$11.38 for 1,000 feet. A leading lumber manufacturer interested in three or four Puget Sound mills, declares that he will not consider shipments at anything above \$8, between the Pacific and the New England coast. A well-known lumberman on the Mexican coast says \$9 will cover the rate. Coast lumber producers expect to compete through Atlantic ports as far west as Buffalo and eastern Ohio.

## PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS

Canada's department of mines returns show that last year's production of the precious metals, gold and silver, was as below:—

The total value of gold produced in 1912 was \$12,648,794, representing 611,885 fine ounces, as compared with \$9,781,077, representing 473,159 fine ounces of metal in 1911. The Yukon placer production in 1912 was 267,988 fine ounces, valued at \$5,539,808.

Of the total production in 1912, about \$6,106,677 were derived from alluvial workings; \$2,270,331 as bullion from milling ores, and \$4,271,786 from ores and concentrates sent to smelters. In 1911, \$5,014,207 were derived from alluvial workings; \$513,991 as bullion from milling ores, and \$4,252,879 from ores and concentrates sent to smelters.

The exports of gold-bearing dust, quartz, nuggets, and gold in ore, etc., in 1912, were valued at \$10,014,654, as against \$7,493,523 in 1911.

The production of silver contained in bullion, or estimated as recovered from mattes and ore, etc., exported, was in 1912 31,955,560 fine ounces, valued at \$19,440,165, as compared with a production of 32,559,044 fine ounces, valued at \$17,355,272 in 1911. About 91.4 per cent. of the production in 1912 was derived from the Cobalt district of Ontario. The production of silver in 1905 was only 6,000,023 ounces and in 1900 4,468,225 ounces. The exports of silver contained in ores, mattes, etc., in 1912 were 34,911,922 ounces, valued at \$19,494,416, as against exports of 31,216,725 ounces, valued at \$15,807,366 in 1911. The imports of silver bullion during the calendar year 1912 were valued at \$1,100,344 as compared with \$847,645 in 1911.

## BOND TENDERS INVITED

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

**MacNutt, Sask.**—The council has been authorized to borrow \$1,000. J. T. Gibson, secretary-treasurer.

**Lebret Village, Sask.**—The council has been authorized to borrow \$1,000. J. Z. La Fleur, secretary-treasurer.

**Loreburn R.M. No. 254.**—The council have been authorized to borrow \$12,000. G. Baldwin, secretary-treasurer.

**Parry Sound, Ont.**—Up to November 4th for \$50,000 debentures. J. B. Broughton, treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page).

**Prince Albert, Sask.**—Up to November 21st, \$976,940 5 per cent. debentures. C. O. Davidson, city clerk. (Official advertisement appears on another page).

**Port Stanley, Ont.**—Up to November 10th for \$3,450 6 per cent. 5-year debentures. J. Gough, clerk. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

**Keewatin, Ont.**—Up to November 15 for \$10,000 5 per cent. 20-year debentures. W. J. Craig, town clerk. (Official advertisement appears on another page).

**Swan River S.D., Man.**—Up to December 4 for \$4,000 5½ per cent. debentures. C. A. Lewis, secretary-treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

**Souris, Man.**—Up to November 10th, for \$40,000 6½ per cent. 30-year debentures. J. W. Breakey, secretary-treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

## ANOTHER ROAMING UNITED STATES COMPANY

The Vermont Marble Company, with head office at Proctor, Vt., has built a branch plant at Peterborough, Ont., which will shortly commence operations. The company has other branches in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Tacoma, and Kansas City.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

The following are the railroad earnings for the month of September and first three weeks of October:—

		Canadian Pacific Railway.		
		1913.	1912.	Inc. or dec.
Sept. 7th	.....	\$2,496,000	\$2,649,000	— \$153,000
Sept. 14th	.....	2,462,000	2,667,000	— 205,000
Sept. 21st	.....	2,769,000	2,549,000	+ 220,000
Sept. 30th	.....	4,160,000	3,457,000	+ 703,000
		\$11,887,000	\$11,322,000	+ \$565,000
Oct. 7th	.....	\$3,145,000	\$2,765,000	+ \$380,000
Oct. 14th	.....	3,298,000	2,957,000	+ 341,000
Oct. 21st	.....	3,254,000	2,945,000	+ 309,000
		Grand Trunk Railway.		
Sept. 7th	.....	\$1,099,259	\$1,082,457	+ \$ 16,802
Sept. 14th	.....	1,144,856	1,110,514	+ 34,342
Sept. 21st	.....	1,134,021	1,101,588	+ 32,433
Sept. 30th	.....	1,492,505	1,464,723	+ 27,782
		\$4,870,641	\$4,759,282	+ \$111,359
Oct. 7th	.....	\$1,088,759	\$1,058,587	+ 30,172
Oct. 14th	.....	1,083,182	1,063,161	+ 20,021
Oct. 21st	.....	1,163,390	1,143,369	+ 31,245
		Canadian Northern Railway.		
Sept. 7th	.....	\$ 382,400	\$ 376,400	+ \$ 6,000
Sept. 14th	.....	398,000	378,300	+ 19,700
Sept. 21st	.....	488,200	390,200	+ 98,000
Sept. 30th	.....	726,300	526,600	+ 199,700
		\$1,994,900	\$1,671,500	+ \$323,400
Oct. 7th	.....	\$ 557,560	\$ 471,700	+ \$803,900
Oct. 14th	.....	593,700	523,700	+ 70,000
Oct. 21st	.....	609,900	561,100	+ 48,800
		Temiskaming and Northern Ontario.		
Sept. 7th	.....	\$ 33,546	\$ 30,635	+ \$ 2,911
Sept. 14th	.....	34,435	29,597	+ 4,838
Sept. 21st	.....	30,595	29,171	+ 1,427
Sept. 30th	.....	45,031	37,674	+ 7,357
		\$ 143,610	\$ 127,067	+ \$ 16,533
Oct. 7th	.....	\$ 35,206	\$ 26,045	+ \$ 9,251
Oct. 14th	.....	34,883	34,156	+ 727
Oct. 21st	.....	39,399	29,984	+ 5,395