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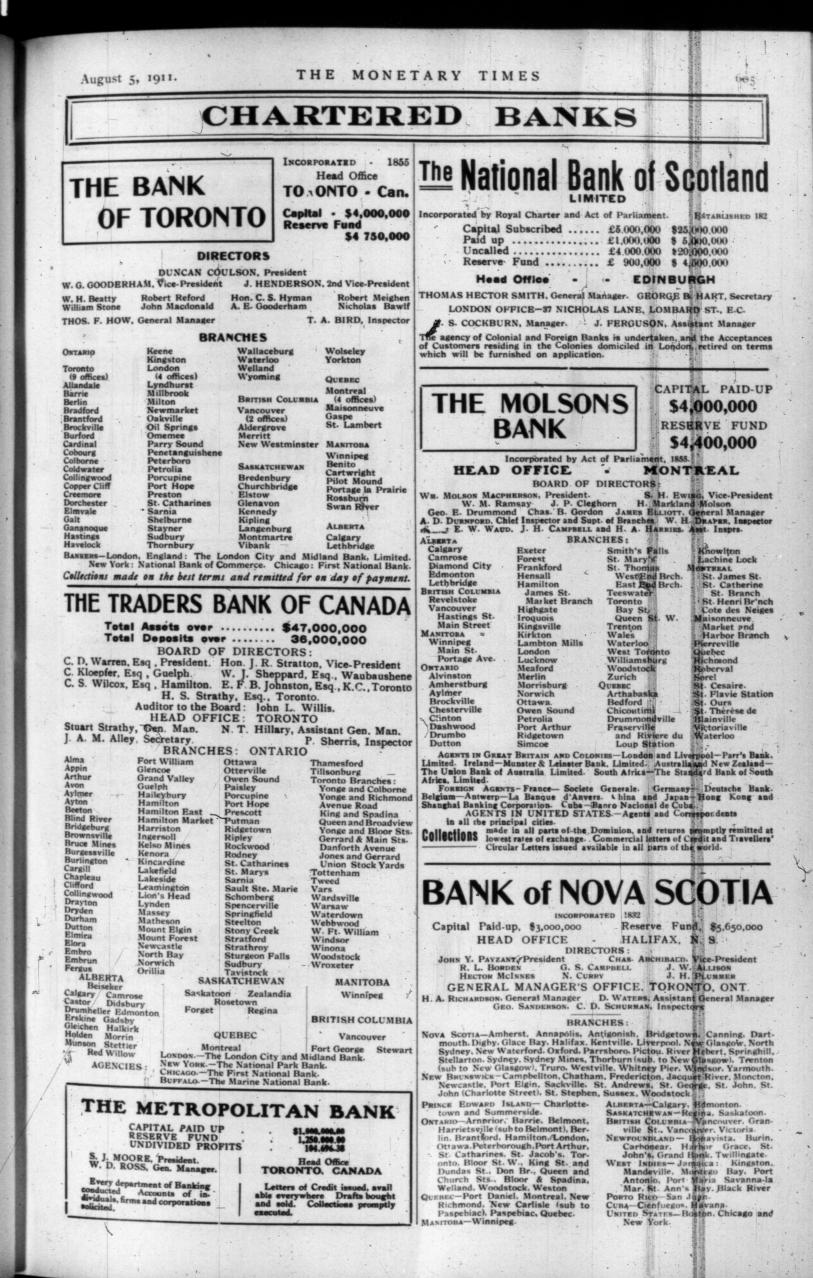
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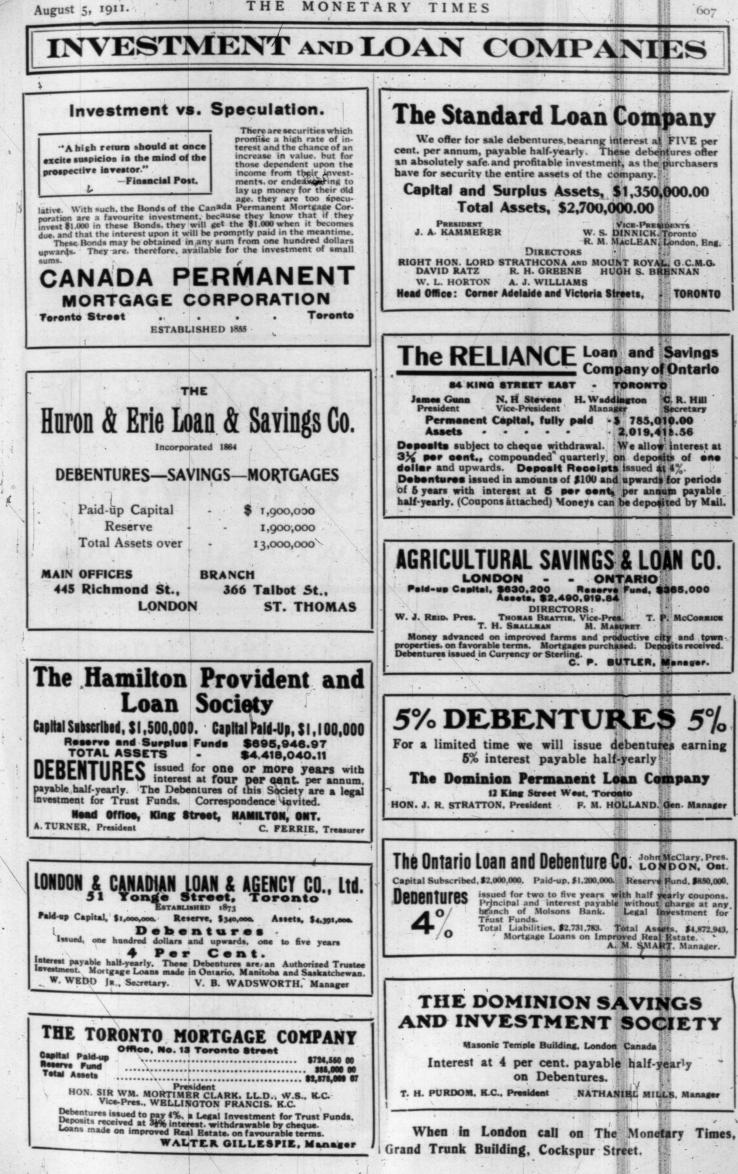
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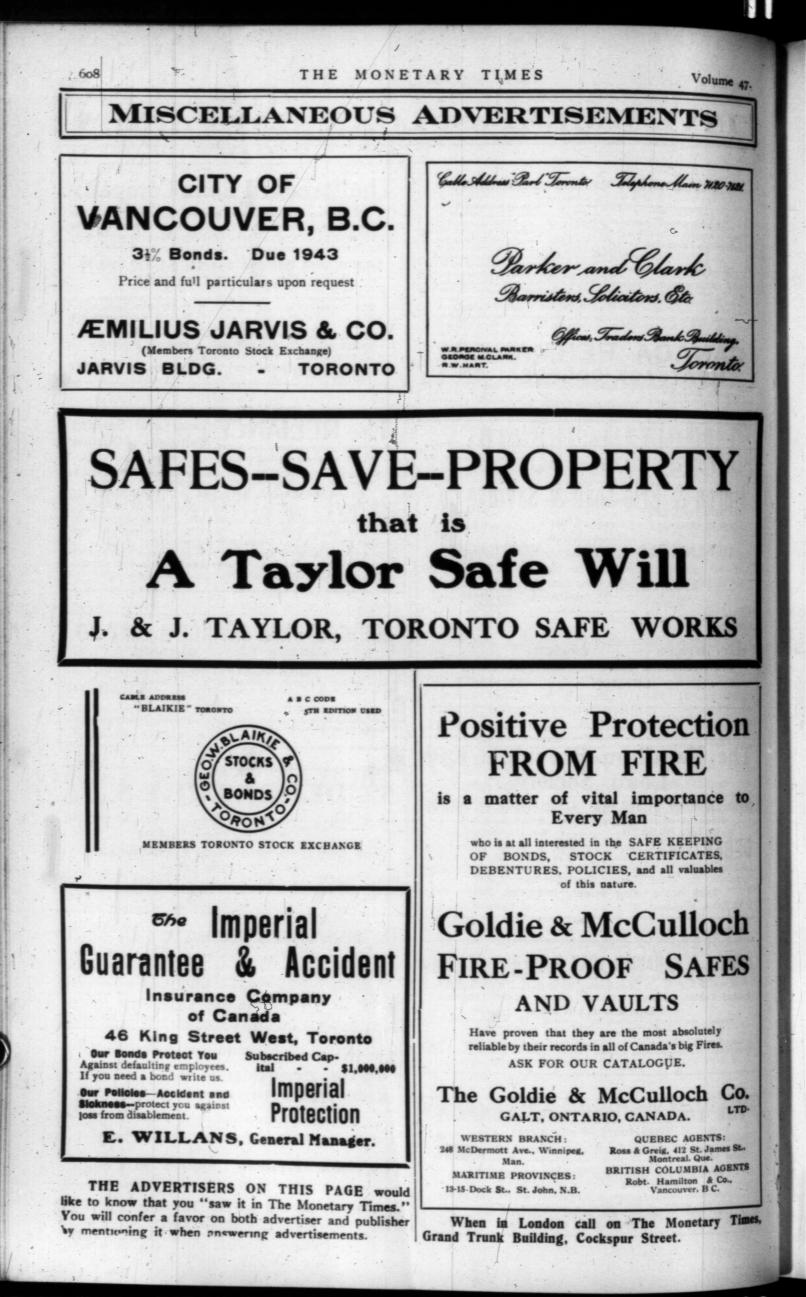
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THE MONETARY TIMES







The Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle

Vol. 47-No. 6

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Toronto, Canada, August 5th, 1911.

The Monetary Times OF CANADA

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HUDSON BAY.

The distance from Churchill to Liverpool is 2,926 miles, and from Port Nelson to Liverpool, 2,966 miles. The Canadian government railway will probably run from The Pas, north of the Manitoba boundary, to Fort Churchill. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway will probably be extended from Cochrane to James Bay, or more likely to some point on Hudson Bay. These facts give additional interest to any authentic information respecting the Hudson Bay region. Mr. R. W. Brock, the director of the Geological Survey, accompanied Earl Grey in his recent trip to that territory, and made some notes of value. The party left Winnipeg and travelled down the Red River across Lake Winnipeg to Warren Landing at the outlet of the lake, and from there down the Nelson River to Norway House. From that point the canoe route was followed via Hayes to York factory. By small steamer six hundred miles across Hudson Bay to Hudson Straits were then traversed.

Large areas of land suitable for agriculture lie to the north. Mr. Brock says that soil became more noticeable near Oxford-Iouse, until later no rock exposures were seen. In place, artificial drainage will be necessary to render the land fit for agricultural uses. At Norway

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House wheat, barley, vegetables, small fruits, cucumbers and melons have been cultivated. At York, potatoes and some vegetables have been successfully raised. But the area near Hudson Bay, while perhaps suitable for ranching and dairying, is probably outside the limit for ordinary agriculture.

The whole country from Lake Winnipeg to York is timbered. As in other parts of the country, the forest wealth has suffered repeatedly from fires. Where the original forest is preserved, merchantable sizes may be expected in the upper portion of the district and pulpwood for some distance down. It seems unlikely that the timber will prove of great value except for local purposes.

Mr. Brock gives an interesting description of Hudson Bay, which has a length of about 900 miles and a maximum width of 600 miles. The east coast, which is composed of Pre-Cambrian rocks, is rugged, but the west coast from the mouth of Rupert River at the head of James Bay to the mouth of Churchill is low and flat, being underlain by flat-lying Palæozoic rocks. At ebb tide wide, often boulder-strewn, mud flats are exposed. From Churchill north, the Pre-Cambrian rocks obtain and the coast becomes rugged.

York Factory is situated on the narrow point of land and Nelson which lies between the mouths of Hayes

Rivers. Both have funnel-shaped mouths opening northeastward, the Hayes being about three miles across and the Nelson about fifteen, but rapidly narrowing up stream.

610

The sediment brought down by the rivers, particularly by the Nelson, has silted up the mouths of the rivers and formed a huge bar, that extends for many miles out to sea. As the Nelson is one of the large rivers of the world it may be expected to maintain a wellmarked channel through the bar, but the Hayes is rapidly silting up with the material discharged by the Nelson. Fort Churchill is situated at the mouth of Churchill River on a tidal lagoon enclosed by rock ridges, that form a fine, well-protected, though somewhat circumscribed natural harbor. It lies within the barren grounds, but only a short distance beyond the northern limit of the forest. On both sides, a few feet above high tide, are dry sandy flats, parts of an old raised beach. Several other gravel beaches are found on the sides of the hills and up to their summits. These raised beaches are also marked features along Hudson Strait and all the way down the Labrador coast. The rocky ridges that enclose the lagoon rise to heights of from 60 to 100 feet, and are composed of a massive, coarse-grained feldspathic, arkose quartzite. In the quartzite are a few irregular, quartz veins up to a foot in width and a few small pegmatite dykes. From the physiography it is impossible to say whether the bottom of the lagoon has a thick mantle of gravel, and thus would be easy to deepen by dredging, or whether it has practically a rock bottom; but it is quite possible that it has the former. On Goats or Mansfield Island the sedimentary rocks of the lower Palæozoic could be seen.

Sagluk Bay, which is on the south side of Hudson Strait between Cape Wolstenholme and Cape Weggs, is a fine harbor about 8 miles long enclosed between hills about 500 to 1,000 feet high. The mouth is about a mile wide. Soundings gave us 10 fathoms of water over the bar at the entrance. The rocks are gneisses and granite with heavy trap dykes. No other rocks than these Laurentian gneisses and granites were seen until the Labrador epast was reached.

No economic minerals were oberved at the points touched at on the Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait, and littie is known of the mineral possibilities of this section as, except on the east coast of Hudson Bay where some prospecting has been done on the iron ore formation, the territory is still unprospected. The observations of explorers, however, would indicate that there are opportunities here for prospecting, and if anything is found there are no natural difficulties that would prevent mining. On the west coast of Hudson Bay south of Marble Island, Tyrrell has found promising showings of copper ore (chalcopyrite). Iron ore formation occurs along the east coast of Hudson Bay and on the west shore of Ungava Bay, and as previously remarked, the widespread occurrence of boulders of iron formation makes it probable that it may be found at other localities. Mica is being mined at Lake Harbor on the north side of Hudson Graphite occurs in extensive bands to the south Strait. of Port Burwell. Gold has been found at the head of Wager inlet, and argentiferous galena, and molybdenite have also been noted.

On account of its great size and length of coast-line, a tremendously large territory is tributary to Hudson Bay. At present it is unprospected, but when the railway is built to the bay, access to all this territory will be comparatively easy and prospecting will no doubt be undertaken. Having regard to the results obtained from prospecting similar formations in Northern Ontario, it is only reasonable to suppose that prospecting in the Hudson Bay district will result in some gratifying discoveries. WESTERN CANADA.

Prospects in Western Canada are excellent. The optimism of the prairie provinces is as pronounced as ever, and supported with substantial business conditions. Conservative prophets agree on a yield in the West of 200,000,000 bushels. Allowances must be made for the vagaries of the weather, but they should not change the figures unfavorably by any more than 50,000,000 bushels, even if that much. The crop outlook is one of the best in recent history. If rain, moisture and sunshine perform their allotted tasks in due proportion at the right time, and hail, rust and frost remain in hiding, the Western farmers will receive a small fortune for their products. This will be circulated throughout the country during the autumn and next spring.

The railway companies are confident of their ability to handle the crop movement. Their mileage is greater. Rolling stock has been increased considerably. Arrangements are perfected for moving the crop with the greatest rapidity and economy. The banks have been preparing for the financial strain upon their resources occasioned by the movement of the wheat and grain from the West to the head of the lakes and to their final destination. The financial institutions are well prepared to finance the movement of the crops without unduly curtailing credit in other directions. The amount of money on call in New York is being greatly reduced to assist the situation. The chief problem appears to be that of harvest labor. The farmers, railway companies and provincial governments are endeavoring to solve this by searching the country from coast to coast for every available harvest hand.

The large amount of money being received in Western Canada from Great Britain and foreign countries helps the financial position. Without this outside capital, the West might possibly have experienced slight financial stringency. The loan companies find a heavy demand for their resources. The increasing value of Western farm lands is creating a problem for solution by these companies. Money is being loaned very freely, some are inclined to think too freely.

Unfortunately, the real estate situation is being seriously endangered by the subdivision craze. Estates throughout the West have been purchased by enterprising promoters, often having no interest in a town's development, anywhere from five to twenty miles beyond the city limits. These are purchased by the acre, subdivided and sold by the foot at a large advance. The prices are unreasonable, and discount the future to an absurd extent. The average subdivision may well be regarded by the investor with suspicion.

Western Canada, generally speaking, is beaming with prosperity and an undoubted future of great value.

SMALL CHANGE.

That there exists a gigantic arson trust, with headquarters in Kansas City, is the charge made by Mr. C. J. Doyle, the Illinois State fire marshal. The business of the combine is to set fire to buildings, enabling the owners to collect large sums of insurance. Two of the gang, which numbers fifteen, have been convicted and are serving a prison term. Mr. Doyle, with three other state fire marshals, are uniting efforts to extinguish this dangerous operation. In Canada we suffer from far too many incendiary fires. The appointment of provincial fire marshals would do much to check that. Fires are one sign of hard times. It is difficult to trace their origin, and even when arson is suspected, to place the guilt.

Volume 47.

August 5, 1911.

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A fairly large amount of foreign capital has been placed in Canada by the purchase of Canadian bank shares. The following table gives details as to the approximate amount :-

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Germany	,			 											• •											81					50	
France									•	• •				•				•	• 1					• •				21	84	1.7	150)
Italy .										•	• •							•		• •				• •					32	1,7	100).
Spain										•																			12	2,3	350)
Sweden																			•	•							-			3.3	300)
Japan							• •			•					• •					4.									- 7		100	
Belgium											• •				•					•				• •							550	
Servia							• •				• •						2.							• •							500	
Austria				• •			• •				~			•	. 1						• •		•		6					1	250	
China													1	*	*	• •					• •			• •							200	
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The investment of the Dresdner Bank of Germany in the defunct Sovereign Bank of Canada, amounted to \$1,000,000, and is the second largest individual sum placed by a foreign country in Canadian bank stock. It is possible that a small proportion of the amount tabulated above represents bank stocks purchased by Canadians in Canada who later removed to foreign countries.

Purchase of Bank Shares.

Large and numerous purchases have been made in Great Britain of Canadian chartered bank shares. These investments extend over a greater period than five years, in which time the investment was approximately \$1,125,coo. This sum represents but a small percentage of the total British investment in bank shares. As is known, The Molsons Bank sold \$2,000,000 worth of its stock to a London syndicate.

It is highly probable that British capital will play a larger part in Canadian banking. The wheat area of Canada twenty years ago was 623,245 acres. In 1910 it was estimated at 8,377,949 acres, a gain in that period of 1,244 per cent. While the increase in acreage may not prove so remarkable in the next twenty years, it will certainly be large. Before then, one of two things will probably happen-the introduction of European aid in crop financing, as has been the case in the United States, or the increase in the total available bank capital in Canada. The tendency of banking in this country has been to the conservation of banking strength in a comparatively small number of banks. For instance, in 1889, we had 41 chartered banks, which number ten years later had been reduced to 38, and in April, 1911, to 27. On the other hand, the number of bank branches has more than made up for the diminution of the head office total. Two years ago the number of bank branches was 1,608; in April, 1911, it was 2,434, with additional branches in the United States, England, Newfoundland, the West Indies, France and elsewhere.

Canada Offers Best Bank Stock.

While the bank figures show astonishing increases during the past forty years, the paid-up capital figures do not show such large gains proportionately as do other items. The paid-up capital of Canada's chartered banks in June, 1869, was \$30,289,048. In March, 1911, it was \$97,441,842, a gain in 42 years of 221 per cent.

In view of these considerations, the introduction of

nection with this, the British investor must remember the double liability clause of our Bank Act. Colonial bank shares have complications of their own, the principal one being reserve liability, which in some cases is equal to the amount of a share, and in others double. The fact that there is such a great variety of bank shares known to the London investor causes him to study care-fully the exact position of any given share. This is one of the chief reasons why bank shares are so little dealt in on the London Stock Exchange, but comparing those of the various overseas Empires, it is safe to say that the Canadian bank share offers the greatest attractions.

A new development was the purchase by British capital of a block of shares of the Molson's Bank, a public flotation of £100,000 of this block being later made in London. An offer was also made for a block of shares of the Union Bank of Halifax, which institution, however, was absorbed by the Royal Bank of Canada.

French Capital for Banks.

The most important development in banking spheres along this line is the chartering of the International Bank, promoted by Mr. Rodolphe Forget, M.P., of Montreal, and backed with \$7,000,000 of French capital. It has been suggested that this new bank will not cater solely to the country's commercial needs. Therefore, one may, perhaps, anticipate that through his new institu-tion he will loan money to stock brokers, underwriters and promoters. In short, the Bank of Canada will be a stockbrokers' money institution. To some extent, Mr. Forget is already doing that business, as several times his willingness to loan any part of one million dollars has been reported. Our chartered banks have always regarded Canada's industrial and commercial needs of primary consideration. For this reason perhaps stock exchange trading has suffered to some extent, the banks loaning money on call to brokers and withdrawing it at the first sign of pressure from commercial spheres. With the exception of times of panic and extreme depression, nearly all complaints regarding money stringency have emanated from brokers and their colleagues. A bank, therefore, inaugurated for the special purpose of catering to that market, and honestly operated, should prove successful.

There are several reasons for supposing that the Forget bank, which will be largely supported by French capital, will not attempt to cater to the financial neces-sities of captains of industry. The Forget bank is an experiment in Canadian banking. Franch capital pro-bably understands that fact. Mr. Forget thus has considerable responsibility on his shoulders. If the bank succeeds, the increase in the influx of French capital should be large. If the institution finds that profits from financial banking are not as great as anticipated, it will mean a decided blow to the cause of French investments in the Dominion.

Canadian Enterprise Abroad.

It is Mr. Forget's opinion that periodical money stringencies experienced not only in brokers' spheres, but also in business circles, is caused by Canadian enterprise abroad. The Dominion, he says, is beginning too early in her career to father these enterprises which have, however, met with considerable success in Mexico, South America and in other parts of this hemisphere, although not under the British flag. England and France, each country having a plethora of money to embark in foreign enterprises, can do this well, but Mr. Forget does not think that Canadians should send money out of the country when there are so many places awaiting development all over the Dominion.

In selling exchange in his own business since he had established financial relations with France on a fairly large scale, Mr. Forget said that in many instances he had received replies to the effect that banks were not in the market, so he is of the opinion that another large British capital by the sale of a large block of Canadian bank will relieve the situation generally, and the fact bank stock in England is of unusual interest. In con- of four French directors sitting on the board and keeping

Volume 47.

in touch with the financial and commercial pulse of the Dominion cannot do otherwise than bring the resources and general development of the country into greater prominence amongst the financiers of England and the Continent, and especially in France. The new bank will have nine directors, five in Montreal and four representing the European interests.

Bank Branches Abroad.

As a side light on this weaving of international banking relations, it is interesting to note that at the end of March, 1911, 29 Canadian chartered banks, besides their 2,420 branches in Canada, had 64 branches elsewhere, as follows :---

Country.	Branche
England	5
France	1
Mexico	2
United States	14
West Indies	31
Newfoundland	

There are many German colonies in various parts of the Dominion, and it is not unlikely that one day a German bank, co-operating with a Canadian bank, will cater especially to the financial needs of these colonies. It is thought in this way that a far greater amount of business will result.

Little Help from /United States.

Another indication of international banking relations is seen in the following dispatch wired from Winnipeg on April 26th :-

"Speaking of the financial side of the move-ment of American settlers into Canada, Canadian moneyed men will do well to cultivate the business of these new-comers. Thousands of these settlers send back to the United States for their financial wants. As reported in the States, the branch banks of Western Canada seem to send their funds to the large financial centres, and farmers find trouble in securing the money necessary to expansion. As a presult they turn to the banks and money lenders 'back home,' and thousands of dollars, which under different conditions would remain in Canada, come back to the United States as interest on loans made to Americans in Canada

made to Americans in Canada. "There are many hundreds of thousands of Omaha dollars held in Canada, and only recently a coterie of Omaha moneyed men advanced over \$220,000 in cash and over half a million in credits to finance one single enterprise in British to finance Columbia."

While there may be some small basis for this report, undoubtedly it is exaggerated. Considerable money is loaned on mortgages by American financiers and mortgage companies, but it is doubtful whether any banks in the United States, which may be compared with the Canadian chartered institutions, are lending money as indicated in the above dispatch.

Loans of Financial House.

During recent years several Canadian financial institutions have obtained capital in England, as the following table shows :--

Financial :

1906. Trust & Loan Co. of Canada 1908. North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Co Trusts & Loan Co. of Canada	£500,000 £175,000 200,000
-1000.	£375,000
British Columbia Development Association	. £61,140
1910. British Columbia Development Association	39,500

British Columbia Development Association	
Canadian & Empire Investment Trust Co., Ltd	400,000
Union Life Assurance Co. of Canada	250,000
British Columbia Mines, Land & General Fin-	•205,761
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ance Co	100,000

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British Columbia Mines, Land & General Fin- ance Co. British Canadian Trust Co. Dominion of Canada Investment & Debenture Co. The Molsons Bank	100,000 250,000
IoII (to April).	£1,695,261
Trust and Loan Co. of Canada Scottish and Canadian General Investment Co.	£ 300,000
Ltd. Western Canada Investment Co., Ltd. Investment Corporation of Canada, Limited	250,000 200,000 500,000

£1,250,000 The Trusts and Loan Company of Canada, the head office of which is in London, has obtained £1,000,000 during the past five years, having raised three separate loans. The British Columbia Development Association was twice a visitor to the overseas market, borrowing altogether £100,640. Only one life insurance company and one bank sold its securities in London. In the case of the bank, the stock was purchased by a British syndicate and marketed by them in Great Britain. There will likely be a development along these lines during the next few years, as the tendency is to weave British-Canadian financial company relations.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Capital of New Companies Amounts to Over Fourteen Million Dollars-Many Real Estate and Investment Concerns.

Forty-one companies with a total capitalization of \$14,-697,500 were incorporated during the past week. International Assets, Limited, with head office in To-ronto, Ont., and capital of \$4,000,000, is the largest com-pany to be granted a charter. This is a new investment company with wide powers, and the provisional directors named are Messris. A. C. Macdonald, W. J. Boland and J. F. Boland. The following companies have capital of \$1,000,000 and over: City Realty Investing Company, of Montreal, Montreal, \$2,500,000; Canada First Mining Company, Toronto, \$1,800,000; Frontenac Breweries, Mont-real, \$1,000,000; Otard Bay Oil and Coal Company, Van-couver, \$1,600,000; Northern Terminus Mines, Victoria, \$1,000,000. The majority of the companies incorporated are \$1,000,000. The majority of the companies incorporated are

real estate and investment concerns. The following is a list of charters granted during the past week: The head office of each company is situated in past week: The head office of each company is situated in the town or city mentioned at the beginning of each para-graph. The persons named are provisional directors:--Herbert, Sask.-Herbert Fair Grounds, \$2,600.
Moose Jaw, Sask.-MacLeod Company, \$200,000.
Forward, Sask.-Forward Townsite Company, \$10,000.
Outlook, Sask.-Outlook Townsite Company, \$50,000.
Regina, Sask.-Regina Development Syndicate, \$10,000.
Rossland, B.C.-Continental Land Company, \$100,000.
Weyburn, Sask.-Canadian Investment Company, \$50,000.

000. Muenster, Sask .- St. Peters Colony Supply Company, \$100,000

Swift Current, Sask .- Eagles Hall Association of Swift

Current, \$50,000. Peachland, B.C.-Western Okanagan Orchards Com-

Peachland, B.C.-Western Okanagan Parata Sanagan Okanagan Okanagan

Poudrier, Black Lake. **Vancouver, B.C.**—British Columbia Clean Towel Sup-ply, \$50,0000. Otard Bay Oil & Coal Company, \$1,000,000. Mission Confectionery Company, \$50,000. Imperial Club, \$5,000.

Port Arthur, Ont.—General Realty Corporation, \$500-000. J. H. Spence, J. R. L. Starr, M. C. Cameron. West Algoma Protestant Orphanage, J. H. Woodside, F. S. Wiley, I. L. Matthews.

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Su ,000. lub, Victoria, B.C.—Central British Columbia Publishing Company, \$50,000. Park House, \$100,000. Northern Term-inus Mines, \$1,000,000. Island Construction & Develop-ment Company, \$500,000.

THE

ment Company, \$500,000. **Toronto.**—Lost and Found Mining Company, \$40,000. G. Cooper, S. W. C. Scott, H. W. Male. Hastings Ouarries, \$100,000. R. P. Saunders, N. S. Macdonnell, Miss T. Burns. International Assets, \$4,000,000. A. C. Macdon-nell, W. J. Boland, J. F. Boland. General Engineering & Construction Company, \$500,000. F. D. Mackay, C. F. Ritchie; J. H. Oldham. Riverdale Mosonic Hall, \$30,000. A B. Crosby, B. Cairns, E. B. MacKenzie. Canada First Mining Company, \$1,800,000. W. G. Thurston, E. W. Boyd, J. F. Lawson. Dominion Casket Company, \$100,000. J. D. Ripson, Rochester; W. G. Whitehead, C. Elliott, To-ronto. ronto.

ronto. Montreal.—Canadian Publicity Bureau, \$100,000. W. F. Chipman, R. O. McMurtry, F. G. Bush. City Realty In-vesting Company, of Montreal, \$2,500,000. G. W. Mac-Dougall, C. A. Pope, W. Scott. Ensign Realty Company, \$50,000. E. P Mousir, E. Soswill, A. A. Coire. Frontenac Breweries, \$1,000,000. J. Beaubien, Outremont; L. J. Mouton, J. A. Sauve, Montreal. Lackawanna Coal Com-pany, \$145,000. W. Lebel, C. Petrie, F. A. Ewing. Com-pagnie du Parc Mercier, \$20,000. H. Ethier, J. H. A. Bohimier, G. Ball. Club de Chasse et de Peche du Lac Lamothe, \$25,000. E. Dupre, J. A. Montfils, E. A. Lamothe. British Colonial Trust Company, \$20,000 Z. Filion, E. L. Patenaude, L. Rousseau. Patenaude, L. Rousseau.

MONTREAL ASSESSORS MAKE REPORT.

Some Population Statistics-Merger of Lake Steamers is Denied-Railway Will Shorten Route to Quebec.

Monetary Times Office,

Montreal, August 2nd.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is making arrangements to shorten its line from Montreal to Quebec. The line at present passes northwestward, from the city of Montreal across the island and over the Ottawa River until it reaches St. Martin's Junction, or Quebec Junction, a distance of about twelve miles from Montreal, when it turns in the direction of the city of Outback. about twelve miles from Montreal, when it turns in the direction of the city of Quebec. This makes a considerable detour which it is desirable to avoid. In addition to the extra mileage, as compared with a more direct route, the section of line traversed to the Junction is much travelled. It is used by all the trains going 'up into the Laurentian Mountains, besides which it is a portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway north shore line to Ottawa, so that the traffic is very heavy and the lärge number of trains which have to be handled necessitate frequent delays in the interhave to be handled necessitate frequent delays in the inter-ests of safety. The Canadian Northern line now starts from Montreal

The Canadian Northern line now starts from Montreal in a direct line for the city of Quebec. Thus it crosses the Ottawa at the eastern extremity of the island of Montreal. This is the territory through which it is expected the Can-adian Pacific Railway will build its shortened line. It is claimed that the engineers are now taking soundings for a new bridge, which will be built near the present Canadian Northern bridge. It is expected that connection will be made with the present line near L'Epiphanie, about thirty-five miles from Montreal. The company has already made application to the Railway Commissioners for permission to build a line on the island in the direction indicated, and it is said that new shops will be erected along the route, and that a portion of the material being consumed in the different shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway will here be produced. The company will not confirm the report of this intention to build the short line, but allows that it in-tends building an industrial line from the city towards the tends building an industrial line from the city towards the eastern extremity of the island.

Merger of Lake Steamships Denied.

Merger of Lake Steamships Denied. The Monetary Times has received a denial of the report that the Richelieu & Ontario merger may be extended to take in other companies, and the capital increased to \$20,-000,000. The Richelieu & Ontario Company recently ab-sorbed the Northern and the Inland Navigation lines, at the same time increasing it's capital to \$10,000,000. The report now is that the Niagara Navigation Company is about to be taken in, as well as the Hamilton Steamship Company and the People's Mutual. Asked if there was any truth in the report concerning the Niagara Navigation Company, the reply was: "Not at present. The Richelieu & Ontario passenger service would work in excellently with the Niagara Navigation Company

work in excellently with the Niagara Navigation Company if a proper arrangement could be reached. At present there do not seem to be any possibilities of such an outcome." It has been stated frequently that negotiations were opened up to bring the Niagara Company and the Richelieu

& Ontario into closer relationship, but that owing to the extravagant demands of the Niagara Company these nego-tiations were called off.

Montreal Assessors Make Report.

MONETARY TIMES

The civic assessors of the city of Montreal have just The civic assessors of the city of adontreal have just issued a special report, in which the value of the taxable property, including exemptions, in Montreal, is now placed at \$500,000,000. At the end of 1910 the valuation was nearly \$430,000,000, so that the new valuation represents an in-crease of about \$70,000,000. The exemptions amount to about \$110,000,000. The increase is targety due to the valuation of the taxable to the increase is targety due to the crease of about \$70,000,000. The exemptions amount to about \$110,000,000. The increase is largely due to the decision of the city to tax the property in the Harbor of Montreal. The Harbor Commissioners have objected most strongly to the latter proposition whenever it has been men-tioned, and it was understood that their objections had prevailed. It would now seem to be the intention of the civic authorities to levy an assessment upon the commis-sioners' property. The value of this property lying between the revetment wall and the river is placed at \$50,000,000. The probabilities are that the commissioners will appeal to the courts to annul the assessment. They claim that such

the revetment wall and the river is placed at \$5,0,000,000. The probabilities are that the commissioners will appeal to the courts to annul the assessment. They claim that such a tax would affect the progress of the harbor. The control-lers make the counter-claim that such would not be the case, and that the harbor properties in other cities have to con-ribute their share of the taxes. Since the end of 1909, the value of assessable property in Montreal has increased \$150,000,000, or a little less than 50 per cent. The growth has been due very largely to a number of outlying munici-plities which have been taken in during 1010. Some of the statistics regarding the growth of Mont-real, which appear in the advance notice of the Montreal City Directory, are interesting. The population of Mont-real and suburbs has now reached the total of 554,000. When the population of Westmount, Maisonneuve, Outremont and Verdun is deducted, the city proper is left with a total population is doubtless based on the directory which con-tains 158,000 names. The population of Westmount is placed at 17,000, of Maisonneuve at 30,000, of Outremont at 5,000 names. The population of the represent the population of 507,000 for the city and outskirts, or 446,-000 for the city proper. Hence, there is an increase of population in the city itself of 30,000, and of nearly 50,000 in the city and outskirts. In view of the difficulty that has been experienced in the past in obtaining houses and flats, and even offices, and the high prices demanded as rent, the directory reports as vacant, 3,814 houses. This includes houses under construction or repair, and which, consequently, are not available for rental purposes. not available for rental purposes.

The largest catch of sockeye salmon ever experi-enced in the Skeena River is reported from British Colum-bia for the season begun on June 20th.

General trade in Canada is reported good for this time of the year.

There are 2,544 branches of Canadian banks, 143 of which have been opened during the past six months. Vancouver, B.C., has opened its seventeenth bank.

The quantity of ore despatched from Cobalt during the week ended July 7th was 302 tons.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company has awarded a contract to a firm at St. Paul, Minnesota, for the construction of 550 miles of railway, to cost fifteen million dollars. The line will extend from Port Arthur, Ontario, to Sellwood Junction, north of Sudbury, Ontario.

The total immigration into Canada for the current calendar year will reach four hundred thousand.

The Intercolonial Railway management proposes to spend \$500,000 on new rolling stock.

There is an increase in the growth of flax in Can-ada of 300,000 acres over the area last year. The largest increase is in the province of Saskatchewan.

Canadian building permits show an increase of thirty-nine per cent. for the month of June in twenty-eight cities. Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, leads with a gain of seven hundred per cent.

Canadian cities again lead in bank clearings for the past week, Edmonton, Alberta, showing the largest proportionate increase.

A sample of the first of the new crop, which has reached market, weighed sixty-two rounds to the bushel, and was exhibited by the Maple Leaf Milling Company. It was grown in Welland, Ontario.

An armoury (barracks) costing thirty thousand dollars, is under construction for Strathcona, Alberta,

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine Companies Were Incorporated in Ontario During 1910-Some Interesting Statistics.

Seven hundred and ninety-nine companies were incor-porated in Ontario during the year ended October 31st, 1810, according to the annual report of the provincial sec-Of this number eighty-six companies were capiretary. talized at \$1,000,000 and over.

The number of companies whose capital was increased or decreased during the year totalled eighty-four, while fifty-one companies were granted charters without share capital.

The following companies were amalgamated :-

Waterloo

Thirty Companies Surrendered Charters.

Thirty companies surrendered their charters as follows

Caledonia Gypsum Company, Limited, December 29, 1909; American Appraisal Company, Limited, December 14, 1909; the Perfect Skewer Company, Limited, December 28, 1909; the Black Rock Mining Company, Limited, December 1909; the Pertect Skewer Company, Limited, December 28, 1909; the Black Rock Mining Company, Limited, December 23, 1909; Anthes Foundry, Limited, December 14, 1909; the Brandon Shoe Company, Limited, January 20, 1909; Rock-liffe Property Company, Limited, December 21, 1909; Wm. Clark & Sons, Limited, February 16, 1910; the Brown Com-pany, Limited, February 21, 1910; the Chesley Rake and Novelty Company, Limited, April 27, 1919; Lockhart Photo Supply Company, Limited, May 11, 1910; the Mutual Na-tural Gas Company, Limited, May 11, 1910; the Century Christian Company, Limited, May 11, 1910; the Pointe au Baril Hotel Company, Limited, May 15, 1910; Thorten & Douglas, Limited, May 19, 1910; the Toronto Land and Investment Corporation, Limited, June 3, 1910; Evans-Seybert, Limited, June 10, 1910; The Anchor Knitting Com-pany, of Almonte, Limited, July 22, 1910; Thomas-Todd & Sons, Limited, August 24, 1910; Magladery Brothers & Company, Limited, September 9, 1910, Bracebridge Bril-liant Light Manufacturing Co., Limited, October 8, 1910; the Farmers' Canning Company, Limited, October 3, 1910; the Karn Piano and Organ Company, Limited, October 3, 1910; the Karn Piano and Organ Company, Limited, October 3, 1910; the Karn Piano and Organ Company, Limited, October 3, 1910; the Empire Western Townsite Company, Limited, October 3, 1910; the Karn Flano and Organ Company, Limited, May 20, 1910; the Empire Western Townsite Company, Limited, October 26, 1910; the Contractors' Supply Company, Limited, Octo-ber 21, 1910; Lorsch & Gamey, Limited, October 20, 1910; A. C. Chapman, Limited, October 22, 1910. The companies to receive supplementary licenses

The Mergenthaler Company, Limited. Change of name to Canadian Linotype, Limited; Mexican Transportation Company, Limited. Change of name to Mexico North-Western Railway Company; Gillies Brothers, Limited; Plymouth Cordage Company. To increase capital; S. F. Bowser & Company, Incorporated. To increase capital; the Lake Erie Company, Incorporated. To increase capital; the Lake Erie Excursion Company. To increase capital; Claudius Ash & Sons & Company, Limited. To increase capital; the Na-tional Bag and Paper Company, Limited. Change of name to the Continental Bag and Paper Company, Limited, while the following had their capital re-divided :--The Lea Pickling and Preserving Company, Limited; the Canadian Drawn Steel Company, Limited; the Cana-dian Autopress Company, Limited; the Harold A. Wilson Company, of Toronto, Limited.

Statement of Fees Received.

Forty-three companies had their powers extended and sixty had their names changed. During the year one hun-dred and sixty companies were licensed to do business in Ontario, of which 101 were Canadian, 43 American, and 16 British companies.

The following is a statement of the fees received during 1010:

Letters patent, licences, etc., \$183,780.45; companies' returns, \$24,058; automobile licences and renewals, \$24,-394.01; marriage act forms, \$4.552.75; commissions under Great and Privy Seal, \$1,500; certificates, \$173.85; by-laws, copies and searches, \$2,803.75; total, \$241,271.81.

American capitalists interested in the Long Sault dam project are said to have purchased the Waddington holdings of Mr. W. Ogden of Washington, also that an offer of \$12,-000 has been referred for Point Iroquois, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cudahy Packing Company Will Locate in Vancouver_ British Capital for the West.

(Staff Correspondence.)

Vancouver, July 29, 1911.

Two men prominent in British Columbia's financial af-fairs returned this week after extended visits, in Europe. Both brought back news of capital coming to western Cana-da. Mr. John Hendry, ex-president of the Canadian Manu-facturers' Association, and interested in many Pacific coast enterprises, says that British capital is looking this way, but enterprises, says that British capital is looking this way, but the solidity of the opportunities presented must be satisfactor-ily established to the investors. This same idea is expressed by Mr. Alvo von Alvensleben, who also returned this week. He gives the advice that those who wish to get money in the London market should not go there without having their propositions well prepared. When the British capitalist talks business he talks of things as they are not as they may be.

Mr. von Alvensleben reports the markets of Berlin and Paris keen to get information of Canadian projects, and especially British Columbia. He thinks considerable money will come from Paris during the next few years for investment here, but as there are more small investors in France it is harder to get their confidence. Mr. von Alvensleben sold stock of the Vancouver Timber & Trading Company, amounting to about three and a half million dollars, and raised half a million dollars for investment in Vancouver first mortgages and agreements of sale.

Cudahy Packing Company will locate in Vancouver.

Another visitor was Mr. Patrick Cudahy, president of the Cudahy Bros. Packing Company. He announces his company will establish a branch here. Mr. Cudahy had a little criticism of the railways to express. In his opinion they do not keep pace with the progress of the country, amplifying his remark by stating that they wait until the country develops instead of anticipating growth. It is all right to talk about railroads building up the country," he said, "but it was the other way round."

Mr. J. W. B. Jackson, Canadian trade commissioner in Mr. J. W. B. Jackson, Canadian trade commissioner in China, who was in the city on his way from the Orient to Ottawa this week, has a suggestion to make in regard to Chinese trade. He says that Canada will never get a foot-ing there unless there is some modification of the \$500 head tax on Chinese entering Canada. This restriction is obnox-ious to the Chinese, and he thinks the best solution is to trant Chine a restricted immigration similar to what has grant China a restricted immigration similar to what has been arranged with Japan. Mr. Jackson will deliver lec-tures in Canada on trade relations with China.

Infustrial Interests and Deadman's Island.

Industrial interests have been successful in their fight for Deadman's Island, lying in Coal Harbor, close to Stan-ley Park. Twelve years ago, Mr. Theodore Ludgate secur-ed a lease of this island, which has a fine commercial situation, but his building a sawmill there was opposed. Since then, litigation has followed, and this week the decision of the privy council was handed down that the city has no pow-er to stop him in his possession. Since the day he got his losse there has been immense development in Vancouver, and now the island is too valuable for a site for a sawmill. It is stated now that two and a half million dollars will be expended in making wharfs and warehouses, etc.

NEW YORK CENTRAL PLANS.

Plans are under way for the merger into a single corporation of the many corporations which now make up the New York Central system. It is by far the most extensive readjustment of railway capitalization ever undertaken.

In connection with the consolidation a new bond issue is proposed in sufficient amount to cover the existing out-standing obligations of the system, besides providing for future capital expenditures. This will mean a mortgage covering bonds to the extent of several hundred million dol-lars, for the outstanding funded debt of the New York Cen-tral & Hudson River Railway itself exceeds \$270,000,000 Additions to the funded debt through issues of new bonds will be made only as the necessity for fresh capital expenditures arises. The length of the lines included in the New York Central system exceeds 12,400 miles. These lines earntures ed last year over \$260,000,000 gross and more than \$63,400,-000 net. Exclusive of the securities of subsidiary companies the New York Central is capitalized at close to \$500,000,-000, of which \$222,000,000 is stock and over \$270,000,000 honds bonds.

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CANADA ANALYSED TRADE OF

Fifteen Years Commercial Expansion-Trade with the British Empire and the United States Germany is Making Headway

The trade of Canada has undergone remarkable expan-sion during the past fifteen years. The total trade in 1897 amounted to 240 million dollars. At the end of March, 1911, the termination of the fiscal year, the total had increased to millions the largest agreement of march 1911, the termination of the fiscal year, the total had increased to 759 millions, the largest aggregate amount of trade in the period under review. The increase has continued without interruption, except in 1909, when the returns exhibited a slight decline.

The following table shows the trade of Canada, com-piled from the returns of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the past fifteen years. From 1897 to 1907 the fiscal year terminated on June 30th. Since 1908, the fiscal year has ended on March 31st. This applies to all the tables printed below:-

Imports for

·		Consumption.	Exports.	Total Trade.
1897		\$111,294,021	\$137,950,253	\$249,244,274
1808	·	130,698,005	164,152,683	294,850,689
1899 .		154,051,593	158,896,905	312,948,498
1000	1	180,804,316	191,894,723	372,699,039
1001		181,237,988	196,487,632	377,725,620
1002		202,791,595	211,640,286	414,431,881
1003		233,790,516	225,849,724	459,640,240
1004		2,51,464,332	213,521,235	464,985,567
1905	2	201,925,554	203,316,872	465,242,426
1006 .		290,360,807	256,586,630	546,947,437
1907		354,500,894	258,171,674	612,672,568
1908		358,428,616	280,006,606	638,435,222
1000 .		208,205,957	261,512,159	559,718,116
1010	1.	375,833,016	301,358,529	677,191,545
1911		461,898,024	297,196,365	759,094,389
			A MARTIN CONTRACTOR OF A MARTINE	1

Total Imports and Exports.

The total imports for consumption in the fifteen years' The total imports for consumption in the fifteen years period increased from 111 million dollars to 461 millions, a gain of 350 millions or 315 per cent. The total exports changed from 138 millions to 297 millions, a gain of 159 millions, or 115 per cent. Of the imports for consumption 66 millions were dutiable in 1897 and 282 millions in 1911, an increase of 326 per cent. Goods to the value of 45 mil-lion dollars came in free of duty 15 years ago and this year an increase of 326 per cent. Goods to the value of 45 mil-lion dollars came in free of duty 15 years ago and this year 179 millions, the change in the period being 134 millions,

or 298 per cent. Of our exports, 123 millions were Canadian produce in 1897 and 14 millions foreign produce. In March, 1911, the figures had changed to 274 millions and 22 millions, gains of 150 millions and 8 millions, or 121 per cent. and 59 per cent. respectively.

foreign countries. The follow their comparative importance :-

Trade of Canada with	Imports for C	Consumption.		
British Empire United States Foreign Countries	1897. \$31,671,959 61,649,041 17,973,021	1911. \$129,431,348 284,934,739 47,531,937		
Total Trade	\$111,294,021	\$461,898,024		

Cains in Trade.

The gain in Canadian total trade with the British Em-pire was 160 million dollars in the fifteen years. The gain in trade with the United States was 203 millions and with foreign countries 47 millions. The growth in trade in these three divisions respectively is best seen in the following table complied by The Monetary Times:— Gain in imports for consumption Gain in exports Gain in total Trade of Canada. trade.

	with .	1911 0 Mlns. 0		ns.	of M	lns. of	
British	Empire	\$ 97			Per cent. 87	\$ Per 169	r cent. 149
Foreig	States . n Countrie	223 es 29	362 165	69 17	141 283	293 47	263 195

The United States shows the biggest percentage gain so far as our import trade is concerned in the fifteen year period. The largest increase in our exports was 283 per cent. in our foreign markets. The greatest gain in total trade applies to the United States with 263 per cent. The British Empire makes a good showing with an import gain of 30) per cent., compared with the neighboring Republic,

Analysing the trade of Canada for the latest year, it is seen that the total of imports entered for consumption last year was \$461,898,000, and the total of the exports of Can-adian produce was \$274,316,000. The merchandise repre-sented by these figures came from and went to the follow-ing countries as follows: ing countries as follows :--

I.	mports from	Exports to
United States	\$284,934,000	\$103,022,000
United Kingdom	109,883,000	132,350,000
France	11,563,000	2,535,000
Germany	10,047,000	2,028,000
British W. Indies	6,391,000	4,459,000 -
British Guiana	3,877,000	614,000
Belgium ,	3,571,000	1,908,000
Japan	2,423,000	615,000
Newfoundland	1,818,000	3,714,000
Italy	962,000	
New Zealand	907,000	999,000
British Africa	704,000	2,330,000
Australia	511.000	3,900,000

As regards imports, it will be seen that the greatest quantity, over 61 per cent. of the total, came from the United States, in face of maximum tariff duties, where duties applied, while less than 25 per cent. came from Great Britain, whose exporters have the advantage of the preferential tariff.

Dutiable and Free.

Despite the British preference, Great Britain's propor-tion of dutiable exports to Canada has remained high in the past fifteen years. The following table illustrates this point :-

have the second second second	1807.		1011.	
Imports for consump-	Mlns. of	8	Mlns. of §	8
tion from T	otal Dutiable	Free Tota	l Dutiable	Free
United Kingdom	20 20	9 7 10		25
United States	61 30	31 28	4 153	131
Foreign Countries.	18 14	4 4	8 34	14
In 1897, of Great 20 millions or nearly of the United States, one-half was dufiable exports from foreign c of 18 million. In the	two-thirds w with total Ar . More the ountries wer e last fiscal	vas dutiable ade of 61 an three-fo e dutiable year, 84	e. In the millions, sourths of in a total millions of	case 30 or our trade f the

Trade With Three Divisions. Canada's trade is roughly divided into three classes, trade with the British Empire, the United States and other foreign countries. The following table gives an idea of their comparative importance :-

(-Expo	rts.	Total	Trade.
1897. \$82,238,023 49,373,472 6,338,758	1911. \$154,335,874 119,203,201 23,657,290	1807. \$113,909,982 111,022,513 24,311,779	1911. \$283,767,222 404,137,940 71,189,227
\$137,950,253	\$297,196,365	\$249,244,274	\$759,094,389

chandise was dutiable. The benefits of the British prefer-ence do not appear to be clearly defined in these figures. In view of the suggested appointment of a Royal Com-mission to investigate trade conditions in the various parts of the British Empire, it will be interesting to tabulate the details of trade with the Empire during the period under review :--

Year.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Total Trade.
1807	\$ 31,671,959	\$ 82,238,023	\$113,909,982
1808	34.526.353	110,782,055	145,308,408
1899	30,803,887	104,707,000	144,600,887
1000	48,396,003	114,782,267	163,178,270
1001	46,852,904	113,383,157	· 160,236,061
1902	53.805.821	120,070,620	182,966,441
1903	65,010,271	141,075,086	206,986,257
1903	72,889,146	128,051,600	201,840,755
1905	72,430,750	113,877,323	186,308,073
1905	83,804,027	144.311.803	228,115,830
1907	103.877.713	138,602,878	242,570,591
1907	111,240,805	147,748,085	258,988,980
1900		147,207,851	234,340,101
	111,798,417	165,362,091	277,162,508
1910	129,431,348	154,335,874	283,767,222
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Volume 47.

amount dutiable changed from 21 millions to 96 millions, a gain of 75 millions, or 150 per cent. Free imports increased from 10 millions to 33 millions, a gain of 23 millions, or 224 per cent. The total Canadian exports to the various parts of the British Empire were varied at 82 millions in 1897 and 154 millions in 1911, a change of 72 millions, or 87 per cent.

Our exports of purely Canadian produce changed from 74 millions to 149 millions, a gain of 75 millions, or 101 per cent. Exports of foreign produce from Canada to the British Empire have fluctuated to a great extent. In 1897 they totalled 8 million dollars; 1899, 14 millions; in 1903, 6 millions; in 1905, 5 millions. In 1910, they had increased to 10 millions, higher than in any year since 1901, but last year they dropped to 5 millions, or nearly half the previous year's figures. The decrease in the fifteen year period was

3 millions, or 56 per cent. One of the chief causes of these variations is the ship-ment of grain of United States production to the United Kingdom via Canadian ports. In the difference noted above, this was evidently the case. In the March, 1911, report, statistics are found as follows:--

Export of foreign corn to United	1910.	1911.
Kingdom	\$ 107,360	\$1,542,787
Export of foreign wheat to United Kingdom		2,430,243

Total \$9,378,396 \$3,973,930 The difference between these two totals is \$5,405,366.

The difference in the total export of foreign produce to the British Empire for the two years was \$5,252,282; so that it is more than accounted for in these two items alone. Examining the statement of exports in the March report, considerable variations are found in many other items, some showing increases and some decreases of foreign goods exported. The reason for these variations in exports is practically impossible to account for. In the case of the United States grain exported through Canada, transportation conditions probably play an important part.

British Africa and Culana.

The total trade of Canada with British Africa increased since 1897 by \$2,900,000, or 1,874 per cent. The figures of 1911, however, show a slight decrease from those of the previous year. This is almost entirely accounted by a loss in our imports from that country. Our total exports in-creased in the period under review by 2 millions, or 1,755 creased in the period under review by 2 millions, or 1,755 per cent. Our imports from British Africa made a gain of \$677,000, or 2,491 per cent. The amount for 1911 was \$704,860, compared with \$1,041,565 in 1910. The total trade with British Guiana changed from \$376,000 in 1897 to \$4,073,000 in 1911, a gain of 1,083 per Cent. Our exports to thit country increased in the same

Our exports to that country increased in the same period from \$271,000 to only \$622,000, while our imports increased from \$104,000 to \$3,877,000, of which in the former year practically all was dutiable and in the latter year only \$3,657 worth of goods was admitted free.

West Indies and Newfoundland.

Our trade with the West Indies has grown from \$2,-551,000 to \$10,982,000 in the fifteen years, an augmenta-tion of 8 millions or 336 per cent. Our total exports to the British West Indies, including Bermuda, changed from \$1,445,000 in 1897, to \$4,590,000 in 1911, a gain of \$3,145,-000, or 217 per cent. Imports for consumption from those islands were \$1,106,000 in 1897 and \$6,391,000 in 1911, an expansion of \$5,285,000, or 477 per cent.

Canada's trade with Newfoundland totalled 2 millions fifteen years ago, while to-day it is more than 5 millions. Our exports to that progressive colony have changed in the same period from \$1,692,000 to \$3,872,000, a gain of \$2,-180,000, or 122 per cent. The total imports for consump-tion from Newfoundland changed from \$452,000 to \$1,818,000, a gain of \$1,366,000, or 302 per cent. total in 1911, \$1,784,000 worth came in free-of duty. Of the

With Newfoundland, as has been the case for years, there was done in 1910-11, the population of the colony being considered, a large trade, the exports amounting to \$3,714,000 and the imports to \$1,818,000. The developm of the iron ore deposits in connection with the Sydney industries has served to increase the import item, w has trebled in ten years.

Commerce With Foreign Countries.

The figures of the Department of Trade and Comm respecting Canada's trade with foreign countries, include the statistics of the United States, in respect to the following table :----

Year.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Total Trade.
1897	\$ 79,622,062	\$ 55,712,230	\$135,334,292
1898	96,171,653	53,370,628	149,542,281
1899	114,157,706	54,189,905	168,347,611
1900	. 132,408,313	77,112,456	209,520,760
1901	134,385,084	83,104,475	217,489,559
1902	148,895,774	82,569,666	231,465,440
1903	168,780,245	83,873,738	252,653,983
1904	178,575,186	84,569,626	263,144,812
1905	189,494,804	89,439,549	278,934,353
1906	206,556,780	112,274,827	318,831,607
1907 .	250,623,181	119,478,796	370,101,977
1908	247,187,721	132,258,521	379,446,242
1909	211,163,707	114,214,308	325,378,015
1910	264,034,599	135,994,438	400,029,037
1911	332,466,676	142,860,491	47,5,327,167

Some Large Cains.

The total, trade with foreign countries has increased from 135 millions to 475 millions, a gain of 340 millions, or 251 per cent. Imports show a larger percentage gain than exports. Our imports from foreign countries, including the United States, have changed in the fifteen years from 79 millions to 332 millions, a gain of 252 millions, or 317 per cent. Of these amounts 44 millions were dutiable in 1897 and 186 millions in 1911, an expansion of 141 million, or 316 per cent. Imports for consumption which came in free totalled 34 million fifteen years ago and 145 millions last year, a growth of 111 million, or 320 per cent. Our exports to foreign countries, including United States, were made up of 49 millions of Canadian produce and 6 millions of foreign produce in 1897 and 125 millions of Canadian of foreign produce in 1897 and 125 millions of Canadian produce and 17 millions of foreign produce in 1911, gains of 11 millions, or 200 per cent. and 87 millions, or 156 per cent., respectively.

France and Cermany.

The two foreign countries making most progress in their trade relations with Canada are France and Germany. In the case of imports last year there came from Germany nearly as great a value of merchandise, \$10,047,000, as was sent here from France, \$11,563,000. We have a commercial treaty with France, but with Germany were waging a tariff war, following Germany's action respecting British preference in 1890 until March 1st, 1910. Judging by the record for some years back, it would appear that in a few years the imports of German goods will exceed those of France ,as they used to do. It is noteworthy also that Canadian exports to the two countries were of about the same value, and, compared with the import items, were comparatively small. If the trade treaty with France affects the situation to any great extent it is on the import side. That this should be the case is reasonable, from a consid-eration of the conditions in the two countries. France is a country fortunate in the variety of its natural products In the case of imports last year there came from Germany a country fortunate in the variety of its natural products and Canada as yet exports chiefly natural and food products or products that rank as raw materials.

Comparison of French and Cerman Figures.

 The following table gives details of the Canadian im-ports, exports and total trade of France and Germany for the past fifteen years :---

Year. Imports from 1897 \$ 2,601,351 1898 3.975,351 1899 3.889,205 1900 4.368,502 1901 5.398,021 1902 6,672,104 1903 6,580,029 1904 6,580,029 1905 7,059,130 1906 7,667,087 1907 9,145,885 1908 9,901,009 1909 \$,107,435 1910 10,109,544 1011 11,563,773	Imports from	Exports to	Exports to	Total trade	Total trade
	Germany.	France.	Germany.	France.	Germany.
	\$ 6,493,368	\$ 690,696	\$1,045,432	\$ 3,292,047	\$ 7,538,800
	5,584,014	1,025,262	1,837,448	5,000,613	7,421,462
	7,303,456	1,557,722	2,219,569	5,447,017	9,613,025
	8,383,498	1,374,770	1,715,903	5,743,272	10,099,401
	7,021,405	1,581,331	2,141,552	6,979,352	9,162,957
	10,823,169	1,388,848	2,692,578	8,061,042	13,515,747
	12,282,637	1,341,618	2,097,699	7,921,647	14,380,336
	8,175,604	1,597,928	1,819,223	7,804,453	9,994,827
	6,605,414	1,511,298	1,146,654	8,570,437	7,842,068
	6,987,314	2,120,001	1,872,557	9,788,078	8,859,871
	7,410,920	1,757,786	1,385,347	10,903,671	8,706,267
	8,163,047	1,806,732	2,374,607	11,708,641	10,537,654
	6,050,365	3,176,096	1,476,552	11,373,531	7,526,917
	7,935,230	2,640,648	2,501,191	12,750,192	10,436,421
	10,047,340	2,782,092	2,663,017	14,345,865	12,710,357



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Our imports from Germany were nearly four million dollars greater in 1897 than those from France, and in 1903 the German imports were nearly six million dollars great-er. Last year they were more than a million dollars short of our French imports. Our exports to Germany fifteen years ago were almost double those to France, while to-day they are about equal. Our total trade with France has changed from three millions to 14 millions in the fifteen years, a gain of 11 millions, or 346 per cent. The Domin-ion's total trade with Germany has increased from seven millions to 12 millions, a growth of five millions, or 69 per cent. cent.

Of our total exports to Germany in 1897, \$764,000 re-presented Canadian produce and \$280,000 foreign produce. In 1911, Canadian produce exported to Germany totalled In 1911, Canadian produce exported to octimally total two millions, a gain of \$1,300,000, or 185 per cent. in the fifteen years, while our exports of foreign produce to that fifteen years, while or gain of \$354,000, or 126 per cent.. Cancountry made a gain of \$354,000, or 126 per cent.. Can-ada's exports to France consisted of only \$6,741 of foreign produce fifteen years ago and \$246,788 last year. Canadian produce sent to France in 1897 was valued at \$683,000 and last year at \$2,535,000, a change of \$1,852,000, or 271 per cent.

Of total imports for consumption from Germany fifteen are ago, amounting to \$6,493,000, there was dutiable years ago, amounting to \$6,493,000, there was dutiable \$6,055,000. In 1911, of the total trade of 10 millions, 7¹/₂ millions was dutiable. The increases in total, dutiable and free imports in the fifteen year period were 56 per cent., 70 per cent. and 25 per cent., respectively. France sent tree imports in the fitteen year period were 50 per cent., 479 per cent. and 25 per cent., respectively. France sent us goods for consumption in 1897 valued at \$2,601,000, which had increased in 1911 to \$11,562,000, a gain of \$8,-962,000, or 344 per cent. Of the total imports from France fifteen years ago, two millions were dutiable, while nine millions were dutiable last year, leaving two millions brought in free of duty brought in free of duty.

Trade Per Capita.

Trade Per Capita. Belgium, which is one of the smaller of the European countries, but with highly developed industries, ranks as the fourth of European countries in its business with Can-ada, sending here last year over three and a half millions worth of goods and taking in return almost two millions' worth of Canadian produce. The Department of Trade and Commerce estimate is that on March 31, when the fiscal year closed, Canada had a population of 7,901,000. The export trade, therefore, amounts to about \$34.75 a head of the population. Though it extends to nearly every country, it is only a small pro-portion of the total trade of the country, a proof of the value of our home markets. value of our home markets.

MR. FUDCER UNITES WITH CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE.

Mr. William E. Fudger, general agent at Toronto for the St. Paul's Fire and Marine Insurance Company, has been appointed general agent for Canada of the Canada the St. Paul's Fire and Marine Insurance Company, has been appointed general agent for Canada of the Canada Natioal Fire Insurance Company, Winnipeg. This com-pany has an authorized capital of \$3,000,000 and the direc-tors and advisory board consist entirely of Western men, representative of the various important branches of finan-cial, commercial and industrial professional life in Western Canada.

The entry of this company in the fire insurance field augers well for the West and should command the confidence which is essential to the success of any company which solicits the patronage of the public.

Last evening the friends of Mr. Fudger tendered him an informal farewell at McConkey's palm room, Toronto. A pleasant evening with music and speeches was enjoyed by a large gathering. Mr. Fudger is leaving Toronto at an early date to assume the duties of his new position.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments of Cobalt ore, in pounds, for the week ended July 28th:-Buffalo, 103,900; McKinley-Darragh, 123,830; Nipissing, 130,470; La Rose, 150,280; Crown Reserve; 69,000; Hudson Bay, 62,500; Trethewey, 46,700; Chambers-Ferland, 64,000; Kerr Lake, 60,000; Temiskaming, 94,620. Millerette, 33,000; total, 938,-300 pounds, or 469 tons. The total shipments since January 1st are now 28,186,964 pounds, or 14,093 tons. In 1004 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$316,217;

In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$316,217; in 1905, 2,144 tons, valued at \$1,437,196; in 1906, 5,129 tons, valued at \$3,900,000; in 1907, 14,040 tons; in 1908, 25,700 tons; in 1909, 29,751 tons; in 1910, 34,041 tons.

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES FOR JULY.

Eight Provinces on the Market-Manitoba Makes the Largest Sales.

The municipal bond sales for July, as compiled by The Monetary Times, amounted to \$1,594,566, compared with \$3,983,670 for June, and \$1,536,424 for the corresponding period last year. period last year.

Eight provinces were on the market and sales amount-ing to \$464,669 were made by the province of Manitoba, St. Boniface, Man., made the largest individual sale, with \$421,669 of bonds.

The following municipal flotations were made in London during July:-Burnaby, B.C., £118,300 4½ per cent. at 100; South Vancouver, B.C., £310,239 4 per cent. at 06½; Ed-monton, Alta., £302,000 4½ per cent. at 103; New West-minster, B.C., £120,600 4½ per cent. at 101½.

The following are the monthly totals as compared with 1900 and 1910:-

	1909.	1910.	1911.
anuary	\$2,540,862	\$ 881,838	\$ 420,337
February	4,074,125	1,272,977	1,037,287
March	1,615,368	1,160,730	6,271,925
April	4,933,988	6,805,078	3,910,288
May	1,185,530	5,964,896	3,946,047
June		2,187,588	3,983,670
July	1,080,442	1,536,424	1,594,566
August	3,011,242	1,312,953	
September		2,841,486	
October	1,510,132	2,211,461	
November	2,725,166	2,292,781	
December	1,100,428	566,113	
Total	\$31,532,960	\$29,043,325	\$21,164,120
The summary o	f the sales fo	or July is as i	follows :-
Alberta	*		\$ 66,200
British Columbi	a		210,000
Manitoba New Brunswick			464,669
New Brunswick			155,000
Nova Scotia			150,000
Ontario			184,397
Quebec			75,000
Saskatchewan			289,300
			Re rose effo

.\$1,594,560

The following are the particulars :-

Alberta.

Small Schools \$ 3,500		
Stettler S.D. No. 1475 10,000	5%	1941
Small Schools 8,800	6	1921
do 8,000		
do 2,500	23.4	
do 6,400	6	192
St. Anthony S.D 15,000	5	194
Castor S.D. 2194 8,000	6	193
Small Schools 4,000	+++	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
	Had I	

\$66.200

British Columbia

\$ 85,000 Kamloops Municipality of Esqui-125,000 malt

\$210,000

1921-1931-1936

1953

1018-1031-1041 1931 1041 1931

Manitoba

St. Boniface Rural Municipality o	. \$421,669 5
Strathcona	. 5,000 4
Virden	. 25,000 5
Harrison S.D	. 13,000 5

\$464,669

Continued on 621.

WESTERN CANADA.

Crop Conditions Are Excellent-Railroads Are Busy-In the Wheat Markets.

Monetary Times Office,

Winnipeg, Aug. 1st. Harvesting has begun in the more forward sections of the West. The first harvest excursion passed through Winnipeg last week, and preparations are being made every-where for getting enough hands to harvest the enormous crop that is now assured. Efforts made by the Provincial Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan to procure harvest hands in Eastern Canada and the States have met with success, and the rush of thousands to the grain fields of the West is now on. From 50,000 to 60,000 of the west is now on. From 50,000 to 60,000 men are needed. From Calgary a report comes of a very bright out-look. The report states that, while more continued ho: weather would be desirable to hasten the ripening of the winter wheat, the crop outlook in Alberta is better than it has been for three works at this time, while the accesses is has been for three years at this time, while the acreage is indreased immensely

In Southern Alberta cutting will start within and the safety of the winter wheat is assured. The yield in the south is expected to average thirty bushels. In the north conditions are favorable, but having has been retarded by frequent rains. Spring wheat is coming along well, and by frequent rains. Spring wheat is coming along well, and if there is no frost in the next three weeks it should be a bumper yield. From all sections of the province come most cheering reports, and Alberta should contribute thirty mils to the Western wheat yield. The labor problem is not causing so much anxiety as

coubts as to car supply. Farmers in the south will be anxious to ship at once, owing to the failure from drought ast year, and consequently need of money. In the Clares-olm district the yield is exceptionally heavy, and a number have very large acreage sown.

Railroads Are Busy.

618

There is probably no more active period in Western Canada for the railroads than during the next three or four months. For some time past preparations have been going on for sufficient equipment to handle the enormous crop that is now assured, and by the time the wheat starts to move the railroads will be ready to handle it. Outside of arrangements for handling the crop railroad

Outside of arrangements for handling the crop failed work is going forward rapidly in the West generally, and par-ticularly in Winnipeg. The Canadian Pacific is about to make big additions to its terminals here and will add to its station; will build a subway to connect with a new four-storky building north of the tracks; will build a first-class waiting-room for travellers in the Royal Alexandra Hotel annex, and will nearly double the size of the hotel itself by making it a 700-room house.

The Canadian Northern Railway, Company's new station will be completed and opened at Brandon for The outside work of the new Canadian Northern August 1st. hotel, which is being erected in connection with the Cana-dian Northern station, is completed, and the work of the interior has commenced. The hotel expects to be opened for business on January 1st.

In the Wheat Markets,

Markets maintain a strong undertone notwithstanding the many influences of a bearish character in the situation. Fluctuations in prices are confined within narrow limits, moderate declines being as promptly followed by advances, so that values have changed little within the past few weeks. In the Winnipeg market there is practically no change in prices after a week's business. The wheat export trade was very brisk locally, and a good quantity was worked, a heavy movement being reported to Great Britain. There was also a fair demand for all grades of cash wheat from No. 2 Northern downwards, but the volume of trading in future The movement of grain from the country shows little signs of diminution as yet, and, although there is a good demand for all that comes along, the stocks at Fort William continue to increase, being considerably over a mil-lion in excess of last year.

Large Increase in Stocks.

The chief factors which incline markets downwards are the large movement of new winter wheat in the United States and the big increase in that country's visible supply. States and the arg increase in that country's visible supply, which has brought about a considerable increase in the world's visible stocks. World's 'shipments also continue heavy, while at the same time the harves; in the south of Europe and the new crops in Australia and Argentina are progressing favorably. Another factor is the prospect of a record crop for Western Canada. On the other hand, the continued cold weather throughout the West is more or less

a bull factor, but the overshadowing bullish influences of the week were the flood of pessimistic advices regarding the spring wheat crop and the persistent rumors of black rust in the North-West States. According to latest reports the black rust scare seems to have been overdone, but these influences had the effect of leaving the market influences had the effect of leaving the market firm at the close of the week's trading.

Reciprocity Causes Large Movement of Wheat.

An interesting reason for the large, free movement of new winter wheat to the United States primary centres is given by John Inglis, the well-known American expert. Mr. Inglis avers that the fear of reciprocity is prompting the farmers to sell early, arguing that, if the Canadian North-West raises 200,000,000 bushels, the United States will be used as a dumpting ground for Canadian where The used as a dumping ground for Canadian wheat. farmers, he says, are really opposed to reciprocity, and the continuous discussion of the great Canadian crop, and the possibilities of its coming into direct competition with their own, has induced the American farmers to sell more freely than in former years.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Railroad earnings for week ended July 21st:

C. P. R	1910. \$1,958,000 660,452	Increase or decrease. + \$162,000
C. N. R. T. & N. O 337,000	277,800	+ 299,564 + 59,200
Halifax Electric . 37,944 5,262	22,793 5.028	+ 15,151

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's statement of gross earnings and net benefits for the fiscal year endi June 30, 1911, shows a substantial increase over the returns of the previous year. Gross earnings total \$104,167,802,

of the previous year. Gross earnings total \$104,107,802, the greatest in the history of the company. Net profits for the year were \$36,699,830, compared with \$33,839,955 in 1910, being an increase of \$2,859,874. Forty per cent. advance over the traffic business done last year is noted in the figures for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company's fiscal year ending June 30th last. The total number of passengers carried on Vancouver lines during the twelve months of the fiscal year 1910-1911 reached 34,264,887, being about 40 per cent. more than for the year previous. the year previous.

The number carried for the month of June was 3. as against 2,495,479 for the same month of 1910. The June percentage cheque paid to the city was \$6,343, which is al-most a record. The June percentage figures for last year meant a payment to the city of \$3,915.94. The total percentage paid the city for the first six months of this year reached \$23,771.05, compared with \$15,055.10 for the same period in 1910.

BANKING NOTES

h- Royal Bank of Canada have opened a' branch at Craik, Sask.

R. Sask. The Banque Internationale du Canada has called a meeting of shareholders for August 28.

Trenholma & Tymchorak, bankers, is a sign which adorns a window at 828 Main Street, Winnipeg, the first Ruthenian bank in Canada.

Ruthenian bank in Canada. The Windsor Hotel, Montreal, has decided to issue \$250,000 new stock at par, which will be given the share-holders at the rate of one share in five. This will make the capital \$1,500,000 common and \$600,000 bonds.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, of Great Britain, has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year. Mr. Marconi stated at the recent meeting in London that the earnings of the Canadian Company were improving.

At the fourth annual meeting of the Western Canada Trust Company, Limited, held in London, England, recent-ly, it was recommended that a final dividend of 20 per cent. for the six months ended May 31st last, making 20 per cent-free of income tax for the year be paid.

Tenders for five automobiles, five fighting machines and two steam pumps will be called for by the Montreal board of control. The efficiency of the brigade will be increased by one automobile truck to haul the aerial ladder, one auto-mobile truck to haul the string callon steam enmobile truck to have the tipo gallon steam en-gine, one cambination engine with a capacity of 1.000 imgine, one combination engine with 'a capacity of the perial gallon's, one automobile hose wagon to carry 1,000 feet of hose, one automobile wagon to carry 2,000 feet of hose, one 1,000 United States gallon steam pump and one Bose. re or less Soo United States steam pump.

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THE MONETARY TIMES

RECIPROCITY AND THE MOST FAVORED NATIONS.

Proposed Agreement Grants Its Benefits to Twelve Other Countries-Some Facts and Figures.

The first cream separators or centrifugals were imported in 1890-1891, and in the last mentioned year the first Argen-tine butter, 3,042 pounds, was exported. Previous to that date salted butter in tins had been an article of import. The butter exported, little more than 100 tons in 1892, was 400 tons in 1895, 1,500 tons in 1901, 4,000 tons in 1902, was 400 1905 more than 8,000 tons.

1905 more than 5,000 tons. It is estimated that there are at present, including large and small, more than 200 creameries using centrifugals at work in the Argentine Republic, for the most part in the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Cordoba and Eutre Reos, and so great is the demand for this class of machinery that the importing houses find it difficult to execute their orders with sufficient expedition. In the matter of machinery is more the solid that the Argentine dairy farmers are well it may be said that the Argentine dairy farmers are well up to date.

Lavish Hand of Nature.

One of the new Argentine industries, phenomenal in the rapid advance as compared with the progress of the same industry in Australia, deals with milk and its products. All, it is true, has been prepared by the lavish hand of nature, the pastures varied and abundant, the stocks multiplied and refined, the mild climate, and, indeed, every element was present but the initiative of capital. The Argentines were always breeders of cattle and sheep, producers of meat and hides and wool. Only within

sheep, producers of meat and hides and wool. Only within the last fifteen years did they commence to be agriculturists, and they had never paid attention to those secondary in-dustries based on accessory products in the exploitation of which modern methods obtain such lucrative returns. The dairy industry existed in a primitive condition. The milk for daily consumption was brought to town in the traditional manner, in tins on horseback, and the jolting on the journey churned the butter, but the real business of dairy farming as it is carried on in Europe, Australia and North America was unknown in the country seventeen years ago.

Animals and Animal Products.

The production of wool has increased considerably within the last fifty years, from 17,636,800 pounds in 1850 to 526,899,400 in 1900. During 1907 Argentina exported 341,-713,000 pounds; equal to 15 per cent. of the world's production.

The latest returns, according to official statistics for respecting cattle breeding in the Argentine, gives some significant figures :--

Cattle	25,844,800
Horses	5,462,170
Mules and asses	545,780
Sheep	75,581,000
Pigs	2,841,700
Goats	2,566,800

Nature Favors Argentina.

Agriculture in the Argentine is governed by a combina-tion of favorable forces, which will enable it to place its products on the world's markets at prices which must create keen competition. Geographical situation, favorable climatic conditions, the relative low price of land, the ability to utilize labor all the year round on the land for breeding and fattening live stock, are some of the factors. Of the 257,000,000 acres of land available for cultiva-tion, less than 37,000,000 acres are now under cultivation.

tion, less than 37,000,000 acres are now under cultivation, and are apportioned as follows :-

	Acres.
Wheat	. 14,232,027
Maize	. 6,877,040
Linseed	. 3.438,314
Alfalfa	. 4.323.755
Oats	. 696,742
Cailey	. 159.873
Canary seed	. 101,681 -
Sugar cane	. 181,618
Vineyards	. 96,655
Tobacco	. 24.070
Various fruits, vegetables, etc	. 5,973,046
Les	
	. 36,105,730

The following table gives particulars of Norway's do-mestic exports of breadstuffs, live stock and dairy products

Norway shipped during	Dairy	Total value
1910 to	products	of exports.
e .	Lbs.	
Sweden .	76,191 .	\$ 37,171 60
Denmark	161.707	16,010 80

Germany .	1,372,451	126,224 80
Great Britain	15,346,377	1,674.437 20
British South Africa	2,401,742	173:208.40
British India	744,421	48,695 60
West Indies	3,827,851	273,065 20 -
Belgium	469,028	33,714 40
Cuba	4,748,951	340,601 20
South America	3,420,172	244,737 60
Asiatic countries	1,780,285	126,978 40
	34.551.176	82080.745 20

Norway's domestic exports of wheat and grain totalled only 667,531 pounds and its domestic exports of horses and cattle 201. The most surprising feature of its domestic exports is the large quantity of dairy products shipped to various countries of the five continents. The total of these exports in 1909 was 34,551,177 pounds. The largest quantity, 15,346,377 pounds, goes to Great Britain while almost exports in 1909 was 34,551,177 pounds. The largest quantity, 15,346,377 pounds, goes to Great Britain, while almost 8,818,400 pounds are sent to Cuba and South America com-bined. It will be interesting to analyse further these dairy exports in 1909.

Articles.	1	Lbs.
Cheese		264,953
Butter		3,446,164
Condensed milk		31,074,895
Sterilized milk and cream		1,195,570
Eggs		6,528
	122	

Total

Of the total exports of cheese in 1909, Norway shipped to the United States 215,418 pounds, valued at \$28,810. Even Norway, therefore, has an interesting record in its comparatively small exports of agricultural produce.

Japan Would Benefit.

Japan is the only nation in the Orient which will obtain the benefits of the proposed reciprocity agreement. Its biggest trade naturally is done on its own continent, as will be seen by the following table, showing its wheat, grain and potato exports in 1900 :-

Japan shipped during	Wheat and grain.	Total value of exports.
China	783,171	\$ 10,002 22
Corea	148,980	2,732 03
Hong Kong	1,597,747	16,487 20
French Indo-China	732,323	8,212 02
Asiatic Russia	833,147	12,449 00
Philippine Islands	11,869,425	185,086 68
Other countries	20,192	326.68
Kwan Tung Province	173,095	3,874 94
		the second se

Potatoes in the Far East.

Interesting features of Japan's exports are the large shipment to foreign countries of potatoes and the big trade done with the Philippine Islands. Its total exports of pota-toes in 1909 amounted to \$27,330,076. These were sent to the following countries := the following countries :-

16,208,089

\$240,070 86

Country.	
Phillipine Islands	210,009 33
Hong Kong	28,401 20
French Indo-China	13.010 08
China	11,041. 31
Kwan Tung Province	944 09
Corea	
Other countries	
Asiatic Russia	6,510 85
Tell	
Total	273.300 76

Japan is naturally concerned largely with the development of contiguous markets, although of recent years it has shown a desire to extend its trade relations with Canada. The fact that it is transacting a respectable business with the Philippine Islands is significant.

Austria-Hungary Supplies Europe.

According to data taken from Statistik des Auswartigen Handels of Austria-Hungary, 1909, that country's export trade in breadstuffs, live stock and dairy products is largely confined to Europe, as will be seen by the following table:--

Austria-Hungary Wheat shipped during and grain, 1000 to lbs.	Dairy products, lbs.		Value.
Belgium 7,303,839	1,199,302	1000 C 100 C	
Germany 526,201,865	238,185,866	07.67	41,261,948.99
Great Britain. 14,473,419	5,536,853	11	502,237.02
Hamburg			
(free port) 77,390,058	870,155	1	1,809,927 70
Italy 37,852,762	1,984	03.426	
Netherlands . 15, 106, 360	2,575,634		
Roumania 5,342,407	154	0.254	1,039,319 60

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THE MONETARY TIMES

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					1
Russia	3,482,827	405,426	188	150,848 70	
Switzerland . 7	7,474,274	10,741,913	32,423	4,839,681 18	1
Spain	603,619		65		
Trieste (free			1.1	the state of the state	
_ port)	5,497,170	5,201	1	99,611 49	Rye
Bulgaria			243	30,273 39	Whe
France		See.	7,779	242,946 34	Wi
Turkey		· · ····	3,331	540,771 70	· Sp
Servia			126	19,394 62	Barle
					Mille
Total77	70,728,600	259,523,968	245,226	\$61,137,068 47	Peas

Germany, it will be seen, purchased \$41,261,049 worth of the total exports, valued in 1909 at \$71,137,068. A large number of horses and cattle were exported in that year, 93,426 of a total of 245,226 going to Italy and 97,673 to Ger-many It will be observed that 77,390,058 pounds of wheat and grain were shipped to Hamburg and 6,597,170 pounds to Trieste, both free ports. The ultimate destination is not known. This obstacle also applies to statistics respecting other countries, for the merchandise is often reshipped from other countries, for the merchandise is often reshipped from the country first receiving another country's export.

The Hungarian Harvest.

The final results of the Hungarian harvest of 1910 are given by the Hungarian Agricultural Department as fol-

Crop.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels per acre.
Winter wheat	8,332,000	166,003,000	10.02
Spring wheat	252,000	3,699,000	14.67
All wheat	8,584,000	169,702,000	19.76
Winter rye	2,578,000	48,852,000	18.95
Spring rye	57,000	835,000	14.65
All rye	2,635,000	49,687,000	18.86
Maslin	138,000	2,558,000	18.54
Winter barley	139,000	3,138,000	22.58
Spring barley	2,577,000	50,492,000	19.59
All barley	2,716,000	53,630,000	19.74
Oats	2,641,000	66,543,000	25.19
Corn	5,998,000	187,734,000	31.30
Potatoes	1,508,000	176,976,000	117.36
A CONTRACTOR OF			The second second second second second

Where Russia Trades.

Dealing with the exports of Russia as shown in the annual report on the foreign commerce of Russia, 1908, we find a possible competitor of no mean strength. The fol-lowing table shows the countries to which it shipped its principal agricultural products during 1908:-

Russia shipped Wheat and during grain, 1908 to Ibs.	Daïry produce, lbs,	cattle	es Total value of e. exports.
Belgium . 273,468,798	2,425,385	246	\$ 4,091,385.06
United	0- E	· .	
Kingdom 2,380,507,713	89,954,269	9,600	54,372,790 51
Germany . 3,655,926,532	66,895,396	34,305	61,966,206 47
Nether-		· · · · · · ·	
lands 2,478,986,202	3,064,441	2,794	34,438,752 97
Greece 300,979,067	9,282	5,365	5,422,351 05
Denmark . 64,130,116	27,418,036	6,408	6,974,077 99
Spain 138,427,629			2,485,636 17
Italy 777,776,876	37,016	18	13,716,810 76
Norway . 184,343,936)	2,363,486 41
Roumania . 393,791,826	40,049	1,496	4,714,900 70
France 803,802,142	.90,644	971	13,718,803 29
Austria-			5,, 5 9.
Hungary	25,427,524		6,798,906 40
Total11,452,140,837	215,362,042	61,203	\$211,064,107~78

Russia's biggest customer for wheat and grain was Germany, which purchased 3,655,926,531 pounds. The United Kingdom was its largest buyer of dairy products, amounting to 22,699,672 pounds, while Germany also was the best pur-chaser of horses and cattle, the number being 134,305. Russia's exports according to these statistics are confined to Europe, but undoubtedly many are trans-shipped on arrival in the countries mentioned arrival in the countries mentioned.

Creat Possibilities in Crain.

With Canada, Argentina and Manchuria, Russia is counted as a country with vast possibilities in wheat and grain raising, and consequently in due course she will be a large exporter of these commodities, to other countries than Europe.

The following official statistics show the great productive possibilities of that country. This is a calculation of the harvest of the chief cereals in sixty provinces of European Russia, as compared with the average for the quinquennial period of 1903-1907 :--

	Average, 1903-07.	1909.	Increase or decrease in
Rye	Cwts. 391,120,527	Cwts. 433,897,204	1909. Cwts. + 42,776,677
Winter Spring Barley Millet Peas . Buckwheat	77,206,417 159,676,660 127,210,013 29,142,058 12,556,513 18,412,586	87,403,285 214,380,525 164,648,390 31,020,678 14,600,206 17,603,685	+ 10,196,868 + 54,703,865 + 37,438,377 + 1,888,620 + 2,043,693 - 808,901
Total Oats	815,324,774 228,904,000	963,563,973 294,259,961	+ 148,239,199 + 65,355,961
Grand total i	,044,228,774 1	,257,823,934	+ 213,505,160

Russian Butter in England.

Russia, which commenced shipping butter to England in 1897, had already in 1900 attained an export trade in butter with that country to a value exceeding \$4,000,000 gold. The Russian Government, like those of many other countries, does all in its power to assist the industry by free cold storage and cheap transports. In 1871 the first government dairy school was opened in Russia, and since 1895 no less than 32 schools have been established on the Belgian model. In 1900 the province of Finland subsidized with \$579,000 the cargo steamers to England on condition of their providing cold storage facilities to carry butter.

Little Denmark's Big Exports.

The distribution of special exports by countries is not given in the official Danish trade statistics, and, therefore, we must take another table showing the total domestic exports of breadstuffs, potatoes, malt, live stock and dairy products during 1907 :-

Wheat, lbs. 20,394,060 Rye, lbs. 3.724,338 Oats, lbs. 5,843,620 Barley, lbs. 86,046,908 Malt, lbs. 4,777,068	Value. \$ 354,832 59,764 83,884 1,391,188 128,372
Potatoes, M. tons57.780Butter (ordinary packing), lbs.183,327,799Butter (hermetical packing), lbs.53,499,894Cheese, lbs.536,265Eggs, doz.20,106,106HorsesNumber.ColtsdoJoxen and cowsdoCalvesdoSheep and lambsdoSwine55	50,384 43,680,784 1,631,316 36,448 7,112,720 3,578,872 80,400 6,153,012 35,376 8,093 1,260
One lb. equals one-half of a bilo	\$64,386,705

One lb. equals one-half of a kilo.

Where Danish Products Go.

Where Danish Products Co. The principal countries to which Denmark exports breadstuffs, potatoes, live stock and dairy products are Nor-way, Sweden, Russia, Germany, United Kingdom, Iceland, Holland, United States, West Indies and Belgium. Of the three principal articles of export the following found their way to the British market in 1909:-Butter, 94.2 per cent.; pork, 97.4 per cent.; eggs, 98.6 per cent. Practically all the remainder of the butter and pork at present is shipped to Germany. Nearly the whole of the export of horses and cattle is to Germany, while about three-fifths of the beef ex-ported goes thither. Denmark, comparatively small in ex-tent and in the number of her live stock, but with a perfect dairy system is, as is seen, the principal purveyor of but-ter to England. The is turned out by 1,200 co-operative creameties conducted on the latest scientific principles and under government control. The production of butter in Denmark last year was considerable. Production in 1909.

Production in 1909.

Denmark's harvest is an important factor. Its value in 1909 was \$147,936,000. The following was the yield of the principal crops :-

Wheat	·····	Bushels	3,820,000
Rye		do	18,336,000
Barley		do	21,060,000
Oats		do	40.874,000
Peas and	Betches	do .	16,808,000
Potatoes		do	23,648,000
Roots		do	481,320,000
Sugar Bee		Cwt.	8,700,000
Field and	Meadow Hay .	Tons	2,000,000
Straw .		dø	3,800,000

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Comparing Denmark's export statistics of 1909 with those in 1908, the aggregate shipments of cattle and meat have in-creased. Of horses 22,500 were exported in 1909 as against 18,700, in 1908. The demand for pedigree sheep was good. The exports of butter increased slightly. The following table shows the exports of Spain to various countries during 1008

1900.				1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
Spain shipped	Wheat and	Dairy	Number	
during 1908	Grain,	Produce,	of Horse	s ·
to	lbs.	lbs.	and Catt	tle. Value,
Germany	291,525	20.		\$ 3,217.36
Algeria	4,722,291	12,066	13	45,973.69
Cuba	305,939	245,327	30	50,442.26
France	32,121,939	7,749	7,312	365,706.24
Gibraltar	879,009	43,708	2,668	53,672.28
Great Britain .	4,854,020	237,729	11	65,537.63
Italy	71,090			676,82
Могоссо	172,741	- 507	24 .	2,026.01
Portugal	3,692,831	18,638	193,416	3,578,542.65
Brazil	. 181,328			1,687.77
Argentine	122,261	25,172	177	10,423.31
Total	47.414.074	500.016	203.641	4.177.006.02

The distribution of Spain's exports is wide. Portugal is the largest buyer with nearly \$4,032,000, France is a considerable purchaser with more than \$384,000 pesetas. That country took, in 1908, 32,122,330 lbs. of wheat, pota-toes and grain from Spain. Argentine purchased cereals and roots, chiefly potatoes. Indeed potatoes appear to be Spain's leading export in the groups chosen, the total shipments to all countries in 1908 being 46,966,274 lbs. Sweden's exports of agricultural products were practical-ly all to European countries. A small amount of wheat and a little cheese went to South America. The following table gives the details for 1909: Sweden ship- Wheat and Dairy pro- Number Total value

Sweden ship-	Wheat and	Dairy pro-	Number	Total value
ped during		duce,	of Hors	es of
1000	lbs.	lbs.	and	Exports
to			Cattle	
Norway	1,494,362	1,686,314	11,638	\$703,045 47
Finland	. 91,401	1,225	85	5,206 97
Russia	217,470	42	39	6,211 44
Denmark .	836,087	22,284,852	5,918	3,033,065 62
Germany .	733,865	717,694	12	185,816 46
Netherlands	107,542		2	2,131 94
Belgium	449,042	11,781		9,740 99
Great Britain	2,386,733	82	38	8,053,923 42
France	.13,861,006	100,140,316 .		210,690 88
Austria-Hung	ary 3,197			48 51
South Americ		86		35 11
19-12 19-12				

Total 20,181,807 124,851,392 \$ 17,732 12,209,916 79

Great Britain was Sweden's best customer in 1909, pur-chasing almost three times the merchandise bought by Denmark. Norway was the next largest buyer, dairy pro-ducts, wheat, grain and potatoes being the largest purchases. The following table shows Venezuela's exports in the lines under review:

	Vene	zuela.			
Venezuela shipped during 1010 to	Wheat and potatoes, lbs.		No. of horses and cattle.		e
Germany Curacao United States	242,503 1,373,845 15,104	198 816		\$ 21,249 I 18,697 2 103 8	6
Trinidad British Guiana France	371,894	9,365	8,565	121,599 2 13,095 0 1,181 1	5
					-

\$175,925 67 Yenezuela is perhaps one of the most unimportant coun-tries in its relation to the proposed reciprocity agreement. The following table gives details of Switzerland's ex-ports of dairy produce, horses and cattle during 1909:-

	Switzerl	and.	and the second
Switzerland shipped	Dairy	No. of	Total value
during 1909	produce,	horses and	of
to	lbs.	cattle.	exports.
Germany	39,908,110	6,478	\$ 2,809,414 73
Austria-Hungary	6,022,747	14,716	1,045,131 09
Italy	10,672,909	5	2,856,617 32
Belgium .	2,061,522	. 2,907	322,881 47
France	17,159,945		2,854,350 34
Netherlands	360,011	162	39,915 87
Russia	1,276,022		251,081 42
United States	13,664,772		2,185,526 60
Argentine	1,926,820		277,515 28
Great Britain Spain	36,109,144.	952	3,222,718 25
opam	4,070,573		536,633 41
Total	133,232,575	25.697	16,401,785 78

With the exception of the United States and Argentina, all the above shipments, it will be seen, were made to Euro-pean countries. Switzerland's exports to the United States were divided as follows :--

Article.			Value.
Condensed mil	lk	•••••••	\$
Soft cheese		********	121
nard cheese .		••••••••••••	2,264,599

Total

It will be concluded from the export statistics relating to the twelve favored nations that should the benefits of the reciprocity agreement be extended to those countries, Can-ada will be inviting extensive competition, more particularly from certain of the favored nations.—F.W.F.

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES FOR JULY

7

Continued from 617.

1 the second sec			
. Ne	w Brunswick.	14	
Moncton	\$125,000	41/2	1071
Newcastle	30,000	4/1	1951 1951
··· · · · · · · · · · ·			-95-
- 59	\$155,000	-	
	lova Scotia.	· 12	
Sydney	8150,000	4%	1941
	Ontario.	1	
	\$ 12,000	5	1941
North Toronto	33,325	4%	1921-1931-1941
Berlin Galt	29,000	434	1931-1941
Elora	25,000	4%	1931
Southampton	7,500	47	1921 1941
Township of York	26,072	5	1021
do. S.D	10,500	5	1031
County of Peterboro	11,000	4%	- 1931
Town of Chesley	16,500	5 5	1931
Township of Morris	10,000	5 .	1926
	\$184,397		
			1. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Quebec.		a har .
Victoriaville	\$75,000	5	1961
			and for the for
	askatchewan.	· • •	
Stoughton	\$ 7,000	6	1926
New Hope S.D Small Schools	the second se	5 16	1931
Delisle	3,500	6	1926
Estevan	33,000	5	1931-1941
Rural Municipality of			
Huron	15,000	6	1931
Welwyn	800	7	1921
Saltcoats	15,000	56	1931 1926
Wendorf Wolseley S.D. No. 48.	1,500	5	1920
Wolseley S.D. No. 48 Ridpath S.D. 2688	3,000	6	1921
Small Schools	8,800	6	1921
Kelliher Village		6	1926
Small Schools		6	1021
Arcola S.D	16,000	c	1041
Arcola S.D. Rural Municipality of		1	
Woodcreek	6,000	5%	1941
Kindersley S.D.	30,600	6	1931
Bladworth S.D. 1491	. 90,000 . 3,000	Stz	1941
Small Schools	4,000	1	1931
Rural Municipality of	· · · //		
Meota	7,000	5	1931
Rural Municipality of			in a start
Kindersley	. 18,000	0	1929
	\$289,300	A Cart	
2	1.001500	- 17 A	
7		-	

The Department of Justice at Washington may prosecute the coffee trust, steamship trust and other commercial com-binations on charge of making agreements abroad in re-strain of trade and of carrying them into effect in the United States. The action may be brought under the anti-trust sections of the Wilson Tariff act of 1894, which contains sec-tions intended to cover such cases.

THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 47.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

622

SPECULATIVE AND INVESTMENT OFFERINCS.

The following speculative and investment ofierings were

Offsting of shares. International Milling Company of Canada, Limi.ed. Offering of 6 per cent. collateral trust and refunding mort-gage bonds at 98½ and accrued interest. Campbell Flour Mills Compary, Limited.—\$300,000 7

per cent. cumulative preference shares with a bonus of 25 per cent. common stock at \$100 per preference share. Ontario Land and Building Company, Limited.—Offering of shares. Authorized capital, \$50,000; par value of

shares, \$100. Porcupine Northern Mining Company .- 150,000 shares underwritten treasury stock at 50 cents per share. Par

value of stock, \$1. Stanley Mineral Springs Company, Limited.-1,000 per cent. cumulative preference shares at \$100, with a 50 per cent. bonus of common shares (fully paid up and nonassessable).

CANADIAN FLOTATIONS IN LONDON (JULY).

The following flotations of interest to Canadians were made in London during July:-Burnaby, B.C.-£118,300 4½ per cent. debentures at 100. Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, Limited.-£350,000 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds at 93. Dominion Sawmills and Lumber Company, Limited.-£1,027,500 7 per cent. participating cumulative preference shares at 97%.

South Vancouver, B.C.-£310,239 4 per cent. consolidated stock at 06%. Edmenton, Alta.-£302,000 sterling 4½ per cent. deben-

tures at 103.

Algoma Eastern Rallway Company.—£513,600 5 per cent. 1st mortgage 50-year gold bonds at 93. Mond Nickel Company.—£250,000 5 per cent. first mort-

gage debenture stock at par. New Westminster, B.C.-£120,600 sterling 4½ per cent. debentures at 1011/2.

NEW STOCK LISTINGS.

The Montreal Stock Exchange has listed \$825,000 additional bonds of the Dominion Coal Company's

4

JULY DIVIDEND CHANCES.

The Merchants Bank of Canada has increased its dividend from 9 to 10 per cent.

BANK BRANCHES OPENED AND CLOSED DURING JULY.

Eighteen branches of Canadian chartered banks were opened during July and three closed. During June, 25 were opened and 3 closed; during May, 29 were opened and 3 closed: during April, 17 were opened and 3 closed; during March, 18 were opened and 3 closed; during February, 17 were opened and 10 closed; during January, 37 were opened and 3 closed. Houston's Bank Directory gives the follow-ing particulars for July :--

Branches Opened

Branonco openeu.
Athabasca Landing, "
Alta,
Bentley, Alta Royal Bank of Canada.
Brampton, Ont Union Bank of Canada.
Bic, QueLa Banque Nationale du Canada.
Calgary, Alta Standard Bank of Canada.
Crescent Heights.
Coronation, Alta Bank of Toronto,
Edam, Sask Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Liberty, Sask,Northern Crown Bank,
Medicine Hat, Alta Royal Bank of Canada.
Mirror, Alta Bank of Toronto.
Montreal, Que., 512 St.
Lawrence Boulevard Banks of Toronto

Roxton Falls, Que. ... La Banque Nationale du Canada.

St. Liboire, Que. La Banque Nationale du St. Roch de Quebec, Que. Imperial Bank of Canada. Bank of Toronto. ... La Banque Nationale du Canada

Que. Imperial Bank of Toronto. Transcona, Man. Bank of Toronto. Vancouver, B.C. Quebec Bank. Vancouver, B.C., Main and Cordova Sts....Bank of Bank of Canada Wakaw, Sask.Bank of British North America.

Branches Closed.

JULY CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following are the Clearing House returns for the month of July, 1911, compared with those for the same period last year :--

		July, 1910.	June, 1911.	July, 1911.	
Montreal		\$191,796,531	\$204,140,000	\$204,100.624	+11.6
Toronto		136,436,640	151,781,135	159,332,424	of the second
Winnipeg		78,409,478	86,401,007	91,724,653	+16.7
Vancouver		37,630,303	45,558,600	43,239,102	+16.8
Ottawa		16,080,915	16,921,523	20,155,614	+14.6
Calgary		12,371,753	16,834,994	21,226,508	+25.2
Quebec .		10,933,741	11,207,150		+71.5
Victoria		10,517,023	11,361,784	13,154,807	+20.3
Hamilton		8,356,331	10,292,350	11,554,631	+ 9.8
Halifax .		9,050,374	6,918,784		+27.2
St. John .		7,038,760	6,910,704	7,829,000	-13.4
Edmonton		5,831,885		7,069,144	+ 0.4
London .			9,688,401	8,950,813	+53.4
Regina .		5,926,075	5,785,291		+ 3.2
		4,652,264	6,321,539	5,672,505	+21.0
Brandon	••••	2,075,817	2,381,682	2,412,241	+16.1
Total		\$537,107,890	\$591,904,251	\$613,258,632	+14.1
Lethbridge			2,603,078	2,363,527	
Saskatoon	·		4,678,342	5,086,122	
Brantford			2,400,105	2,232,765	
Moose Jaw			3,340,582		
	1		3,340,302	3,314,221	

ANOTHER BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY COMES TO CANADA.

Another British insurance company is about to enter the Canadian life insurance field. Mr. Jamos H. Scott, general manager and secretary of the Gresham Life Assurance Soci-ety, Limited, of London, England, accompanied by Mr. Charles A. Hanson, the chairman, is at present on a visit to this country with a view to making arrangements for the location of a branch. The company will open an office on St. Laws Street Montreed and will open an office on Society, Limited, and a fire and accident Insurance Society, Limited Limited.

Limited. Established sixty-three years ago the company has made satisfactory progress. During the year 1910 they issued 6,-650 new life policies, representing new premiums of \$548,-370, and total life insurance of \$11,728,655. At December 315., the assets aggregated \$52,330,050, while the net amount of assurance in force was about \$122,500,000. The Gresham Fire and Accident Insurance Society was

The Gresham Fire and Accident Insurance Society was organized last year for the purpose of carrying on fire, accident, employers liability and other cognate branches of in-surance. It is an independent and separate society. The entry of the Gresham Assurance Company into the Canadian insurance field is another indication of the interest which is being taken by British insurance societies in the Dominion. being taken by British insurance societies in the Dominion.

The Central Railway of Canada issued in London, England, recently at 95, £1,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cents., of which £400,000 were issued in Paris. The vice president, Senator William Owens, of Montreal, in a state-ment, said that the net value of the property is more than double the amount of bonds.

The sum of \$2,500,000 is being spent in public improve-ments in Montreal this summer, as follows:—New filtration plant, \$760,000; new sidewalks, \$500,000; new pavements, \$750,000; street macadam, \$250,000; additional smaller improvements (estimated), \$300,000; total, \$2,560,000. The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Montreal, re-cently secured control of the Company Montreal, re-

cently secured control of the Cornwall and York cotton mills by purchase of stock from individual shareholders. The price is not made public, but it is understood to be quite satisfactory. As far as is known both mills will continue to operate.

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-14.1

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JULY FIRE LOSSES.

Forest Fires Responsible for Large Increase-Carelessness the Cause of Many Deaths-Fort William Has Good Fire Protection.

The Monetary Times' estimate of Canada's fire losses during July amounted to \$5,384,300, compared with \$1,151,-150 for June and \$6,386674 for the corresponding period last year.

The following is an estimate of the June losses :-

Fires exc	eeding	\$10,000			 \$4,611,000
Small fire					 71,000
Fifteen- p	er cent.	for u	nreported	fires	 702,300

Total			\$5,384,300
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The following are the monthly totals compared with 1900 and 1010:-

and a second	1909.	-1010.	1011.	
January	. \$1,500,000	\$1,275,246	\$2,250,550	
February	. 1,263,005	750,625	941,045	
March	. 851,690	1,076,253	852,380	
April	720,650	1,717,237	. 1,317,900	
May	. 3,358,276	2,735,536	2,564,500	
June	1,300,275	1,500,000	1,151,150	
July	1,075,600	6,386,674	5,384,300	
August	. 2,582,915	1,667,270		
September	. 1,615,405	894,125		
October	. 2,208,718	2,195,781		
November	935,191	1,943,708		
December	1,433,813	1,444,860		

Total\$18,905,538 \$23,593,315 \$14,461,825

Forest Fires Responsible for Large Increase.

Forest Fires Responsible for Large Increase. There were 20 fires at which the loss amounted to \$10,-000 and over. The most unfortunate fire of the month took place in Northern Ontario, when the country from North Bay northward for several hundred miles, and cov-ering a wide section east and west, was fire swept. The towns of Cochrane, South Porcupine, Pottsville and Golden City were destroyed and the total loss is conservatively placed at \$1,250,000. The loss of life was appalling and the official estimate of the dead is placed at 100. At Squamish, B.C., forest fires did damage of \$500,000, while lumber yards at Aylmer, Que., Sarnia, Ont., and Vic-toria, B.C., were entirely destroyed, together with a con-siderable quantity of timber. The fires at which damage to the extent of \$10,000 and over occurred, were as follows:—

over occurred, were as follows :-

	Contraction of the second
Calumet, Que Paper mill	250,000
Northern Ontario Forest fires	1,250,000
Thorold, Ont	15.000
Aylmer, Que Lumber vards	550.000
Sarnia, Ont do	265,000
Winnipeg, Man Grand stand	75,000
Hamilton, Ont do.	125,000
Embrun, OntVillage	20,000
Montreal, 'QueFactory	12,000
Eganville, Ont Town	300,000
Aylmer, Ont Business section	23,000
Canso, N.S Three stores and residence	14,600
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Business section	15,000
St. Jerome, Que. 1 do.	150,000
Sudbury, Ont Five townships	250,000
Toronto, OntBuilding	22,000
Montreal, QueCoal sheds	18,000
Nanaimo, B.C Shingle mill	20,000
Vancouver BC Two stores	10,000
Maxville, Ont	- 100,000
Maxville, Ont Town destroyed	500,000
Bryson, QueGrist mill, etc	12,000
Grand Forks, B.C Business section	100,000
Darons, Alta	60,000
Toronto, Ont	10,000
Victoria, B.C Lumber plant	100,000
Farnham, Que Business section	250,000
Montreal, Oue, Twelve residences	250,000
Lythmore, Ont Gypsum mill	20,000
and an and a pour min	75,000

Presumed Causes and S'ructures Destroyed.

Of the presumed causes of fire, lightning was respons-Of the presumed causes of fire, lightning was respons-ible for 22; careless with matches, 5; incendiarism, 5; de-fective chimneys, 2; spontaneous combustion, 2; defective wiring, 2; sparks from engines, 2; also one each of the following: Ashes from range, paper blaze, upset lamp, refuse burner, back fire exhaust, and defective gasoline stove. A large number of the fires which occurred curing July were reported as of unknown origin July were reported as of unknown origin.

\$4,611,000

The following structures were burned or destroyed:---Residences 44; harns and stables 26; buildings 17; stores 15; business sections 10; planing and sawnills 5; factories 7; machine shops 2; cabins 5; grandstands 2; lumber yards 4; hotels 2; and one each of the following: freight shed, furnace building, cold storage plant, lumber camp, theatre, rowing club, kila building, launch, storage ware-house, coal shed, shingle mill, bakery, shipyard, grist mill, restaurant, laundry, cannery and wharf. There were also 6 villages and towns, and 5 townships destroyed; also 20,000,000 feet of lumber. Seventy-one animals were de-stroyed by fire as follows: Hogs 25; coass 20; horses 19; calves 11. A large quantity of farm implements and poultry were also destroyed, together with 50 tons of hay, 250 bush-els of grain and 1,000 tons of coal.

Carelessness Cause of Many Deaths.

One of the most distressing features of the monthly fire losses is the increasing death roll. Last month's loss is augmented by 100 deaths, which is the official estimate of the deaths caused by the forest fires in the Porcupine district.

Carelessness is also one of the chief causes. Last month four deaths were caused through playing with matches, and three from clothes catching fire. If care were exercised in prohibiting children from having free access to matches, it would go a long way towards the reduction of deaths of deaths.

The particulars of the July fatalities were as follows :-Toronto Ont Clark

rotonto, Ont , Cloin	es caught fire
doLamr	upset.
Medicine Hat Alta Plavi	ng with matches I
Chatham One Clark	ig with matches 1
Chatham, Ont Cloth	es caught fire
Montrear, Que.	do
do Diavi	ng with matches 1
Vistoria D.C	ng with matches
victoria, D.C	
Montreal, Oue,	upset 1
do I'm	apset 1
doUpset	stove 1
Grande Pointe, Man., Plavi	no with matches
Northern Ontar'o Fores	from marines servers 1
star.oPores	t fires 100

The following are the monthly totals compared with the two previous years :---

	1909.	1910.	1011.
January	16 -	27	27
February	8	15	12
March	16 5.	20	18
April	18	37	20
May	21	15	28
June	16	52	13
July	4	15	110
August	17	11	110
September	10	10	
October	26	16	
November	34	10.	•
December	33	19 .	(
Total	219	256	728

Fort William Has Good Fire Protection.

As a result of the recent inspection of the Fort William system of fire protection, the city may get a general reduc-tion in insurance tariffs.

system of hre protection, the city may get a general reduc-tion in insurance tariffs. An Austrian met a peculiar death recently in Ottawa while attempting to quench a fire. The blaze was a small one, originating through defective wires in a kitchen near where he was working. He took a pailful of water and threw it up against the building, which was an iron-clad structure. He then placed his hand against the wall, and, completing a circuit, was instantly electrocated. The wires had come in contact with the iron sheathing of the building. The first undertaking in the rehabilitation of the West Dome mine in Porcupine will be the erection of a steel and concrete building for the machinery, which will also provide a place of shelter in the case of fire. Scrording to Mr. Carlos Winfield, director of the company, who has gone to Porcupine to take charge of the reorganization of the work-ing staff of the company's property, other times which have discovered showings of sufficient richness do warrant going thoroughly into development will undoubtedly put up build-ings of this nature. Fireproof quarters can be put up al-most as cheaply, as wooden ones, on account of the present scarcity of lumber at the camp.

Messis. Morris & Company, packers, Caicago, will erect in the fall a \$3,000,000 packing plant in Cakary, Alta. The plant will be a duplicate of the concern homa city, and will employ 1,600 hands is start and 2,200 after the first year. The daily capacity with be 1,200 cattle, t core hors and 5 core calves after the first year. The dail 5,000 hogs and 5,000 calves.

THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 47-

Stanley Mineral Springs Company, Limited

(Incorporated under the Manitoba Joint Stock Companies Act), March, 1911.

HEAD OFFICE

624

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Authorized Capital: \$200,000.00, divided into shares of \$100 each. sent Issue: ONE THOUSAND 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares, plus 50 per cent. of Common Shares (fully paid up and non assessable), at the price of \$100 per share of the Preference Stock, equivalent to \$100,000.00; of which \$63,114.86 is in payment of the purchase price for the properties and assets mentioned in the prosectus and the balance is for working capital Present Issue : and assets mentioned in the prospectus and the balance is for working capital.

PAYABLE 10 per cent. on application, 30 per cent, in 30 days, 30 per cent. in 60 days, 30 per cent. in 90 days. Dividends, when declared, will accrue on the amount of money paid in from the dates received.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: Hugh Sutherland, Esq., President, Executive Agent Canadian Northern Ry.; John Galt, Esq., Vice-President, Director Union Bank; Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba; Joseph G. Carroll, Esq., Director Wine and Spirit Vaults, Limited; D. E. Sprague, Esq., President Sprague Lumber Co., Ltd.; F. S. Wiley, Esq., Vessel Owner, Port Arthur, Ont.; James Whalen, Esq., Pres. Great Lakes Dredging Co., Port Arthur.

BANKERS: Northern Crown Bank. | SOLICITORS: Munson, Allan, Laird & Davis, Winnipeg. AUDITORS: Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Chartered Accountants of Scotland, 1211 McArthur Building, Winnipeg, Man.

LOCATION OF STANLEY SPRINGS

The Famous Stanley Springs are situated in the rocky hills of Western Ontario on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, nineteen miles west of Port Arthur and Fort William. The water is forced bubbling through an immense natural filter bed of sand at an elevation fully 200 feet above the level of the Kaministiquia River, which flows past the base of the hill. By scientific analysis it has been proved to be a water of remarkable purity, and by the test of experience it is shown to possess all the delightful and healthful proper-ties of the Ideal Table Water, and to blend perfectly with all Wines and Spirits. It is bottled only at the STANLEY SPRINGS, and with the greatest care under hygienic conditions, the Company's plant being equipped with the most modern bottling machinery, and being considered one of the finest mineral water plants on the continent.

PRODUCT

For five years this water has been tested by the public, and the demand for it and the other products of the Company has grown to such an extent that it has become necessary to increase the facilities for handling the business.

Stanley Ginger Ale .- In the autumn of 1910, after exhaustive experiments, Stanley Ginger Ale was offered to the public, and has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be the peer of any Ginger Ale in any country.

Stanley Water gives a unique quality to the Company's Ginger Ale, and the Company has secured a process in manufacturing which produces a perfect result. In Stanley Ginger Ale the Company has a product for which the demand is growing so rapidly that with present facilities it cannot be fully met, and the excellent quality of this article is certain to make it one of the most profitable products of the Company's works.

MARKET

The growing demand for table waters is one of the distinctive features of the age in which we live, and is being rapidly encouraged by doctors and other men of science. The search for a domestic water of the highest class lasted for years, and the finding of this spring in the rocky precincts of Western Ontario was an event of far-reaching importance. The geographical situation of the Spring is also an important feature from a commercial standpoint, as it enables the water to be profitably sold in Eastern as well as Western markets markets.

THE COMPANY TAKES OVER THE ESTABLISHED BUSINESS

Stanley Mineral Springs Company, Limited, has entered into an agreement to purchase all the assets of the old Company, including the Mineral Springs property, business and goodwill for the sum of \$63,114.86 cash, which price is to be reduced as between the two Companies by the amount of stock subscribed in the new Company by shareholders of the old Company on the basis of the prospectus, equivalent to the cash invested by them in the old Company.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

I hereby apply for shares of one hundred dollars each, amounting to COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, payable as follows: 10 per cent. with application, 30 per cent. in 30 days, 30 per cent, in 60 days and 30 per cent. in 90 days. Name.

Occupation.....

Address..... Cut this out, fill in the blanks and send to Room 410 Builders' Exchange Building, Winnipeg. of

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RECENT FIRES.

Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Canadian Fire Development of United States Told in Seven Hundred Losses and Insurance.

The following particulars are gathered from first Press reports of conflagrations. Upon these are instituted further inquiries which appear under instituted further inquiries which heading "Additional Information."

Campbell's Bay, Ont.—July 27th.—Allan sawmill de-stroyed; loss and origin unknown. Blair, Ont.—August 1st.—Log cabin on farm of Miss Wilks destroyed; loss and origin unknown. Wyoming, Ont.—July 28th.—Planing mill of Mr. W. J.

Wyoming, Ont.—July 28th.—Planing mill of Mr. W. J. Travis destroyed; loss and origin unknown. Quebec, P.Q.—July 31st.—Rustic theatre, Kenhouse grounds, destroyed; loss and origin unknown. Stirling, Ont.—August 1st.—Grist mill operated by Mr. John Dawkins destroyed; loss and origin unknown. Moneton, N.B.—July 27th.—Livery stables conducted by Mr. J. R. Murray destroyed; loss about \$5,000; origin akhoarn anknown.

London, Ont .- July 26th .- Residence of Mr. J. Lenty, 191 Clarence street; loss estimated at \$200; origin, defective chimney.

Hamilton, Om.—August 1st.—Asylum badly damaged; persons burned to death; loss estimated at \$10,000; nine persons unknown. origin

Lythmore, Ont.—July 26th.—Crown Plaster Company's gypsum mill destroyed; loss about \$75,000; one man burned to death; origin unknown.

Fernie, B.C.-July 31st.-Lumber camp of Fernie Lumber Company destroyed; also 3,000,000 feet of logs; loss and origin unknown.

Toronto, Ont .- July 31st .- King dry goods store, corner of Queen street and Dovercourt road, damaged; loss about

of Queen street and Dovercourt road, damaged; loss about \$1,800; origin, defective wiring. Victoria, B.C.—July 31st.—Plant and stock of Taylor Mill and Lumber Company, Government street, destroyed; loss estimated at \$100,000; origin unknown. Strathcona and Lakeside, Que.—August 2nd.—Summer resorts near Montreal destroyed, and 90 people rendered homeless; loss about \$70,000; origin unknown. Oltawa, Ont.—August 2nd.—Plant and stock of the St Lawrence Pulp and Paper Company destroyed; loss esti-mated at \$30,000; origin, defective drying room. Earlscourt, Ont.—July 29th.—Residences of Mr. S. Rob-ertson, 58 Auburn avenue, and Mr. Frank Ball, 56 Auburn avenue, destroyed; loss about \$2,000; origin unknown.

ertson, 58 Auburn avenue, and Mr. Frank Ball, 50 Auburn avenue, destroyed; loss about \$2,000; origin unknown. **Montreal, Que.**—July 28th.—Twelve residences in Front-enac, between Forsyth and Rachel street, destroyed. The chief losers are Messrs. Joseph Lamey, George Martel, Wil-liam Foran, Jean Marineau, James Forest, Mrs. Aubert, H. Wilson and A. Gagne. Loss estimated at \$20,000; ori-rin unknown. gin unknown.

Winnipeg, Man.-July 20th .- Courier Printing House, Winnipeg, Man. July 20th. Courier Printing House, 825 Main street, destroyed, also several adjoining premises. The losses were as follows: Courier Printing Company, \$1,500, insured in the Colonial for \$2,000; Mr. J. Farquin-ine, \$400, insurance \$600; Mr. R. Shapah, \$150, insurance \$300. Mr. Brand did not carry any insurance, and his loss is estimated at \$500; origin unknown.

Farnham, Que.—July 31st.—Business section destroyed; estimated loss, \$250,000; origin unknown. The chief losses were the Balmoral hotel building, containing barber shop; Messrs. Keast & Brown, jewellery store; E. Rye, watch-maker; Mr. P. A. Galipeau, general store, is a total loss. The Farnham hotel building and the Grand Central hotel building are burned to the ground, also the following: Woodland, Mr. J. A. Decelle's dry goods store; Messrs. Wilson Brothers, shoe store and harness shop; Mr. A. Quellet, private residence; Mr. J. J. Morgan, private residence; Mr. L. Z. Dupond, restaurant and private tenement; fire station town hall. Mr. P. A. Bersette harber shop; fire station, town hall; Mr. P. A. Bessette, barber shop; Messrs. Mady Freres, dry goods store; C. Valiq et buildings; Mr. J. B. Bessette, merchant tailor; Mr. S. Mefeux, notary; Mr. Geo. Laclere, restaurant; Mr. A. Desauiels. fire station,

ADDITIONAL FIRE INFORMATION.

Northern Ontario.-The loss sustained by the Union Assurance Society, Montreal, was \$22,694.50, and not \$4,000 as, reported.

Quebec, P.Q .- Mr. A. E. Pfeiffer sustained a loss of \$1,000 on stock and about \$50,000 on buildings and machinery. Insured in following companies: German American, Manitoba, Queen, Scotch Union, Norwich Union, Royal, New York Underwriters', Home of New York, Hartford, British America, North, British and Mercantile.

STATISTICS AND STATISTICS.

and Fifty Pages of Figures.

Seven hundred and fifty pages of solid figures, unac-Seven hundred and fifty pages of solid figures, unac-companied by text discussions other than explanatory notes, form a rather uninteresting looking volume issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, entiled, "Statistical Abstract of the United States"; yet this annual volume, the thirty-third issue of which has just made its appearance, is called for by thousands of people in every part of the United States, and in fact in every part of the world. It tells of the area, natural re-sources and population of the country from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time: arritual for the sector. the Constitution to the present time; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; manufacturing and mining industries; occu-pations, labor and wages; internal communication and transportation, merchant marine and shipping; foreign commerce, internal commerce and commerce of non-contig-commerce, internal commerce and commerce of non-contigous territories; prices, consumption estimates, money, bank-ing and insurance; wealth and public finance; the Civil Service, army, navy, pensions, Congressional apportionment and the Presidential elections; the statistical records of progress of the United States from 1800 to 1910; and closes with a few pages devoted to commercial, financial and monetary statistics of the principal countries of the world. It is compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, in part from its own data of commerce and transportation, in part from data

gathered by other governmental organizations. This annual publication, originating with the Bureau of Statistics thirty-three years ago, then a small volume of 150 octavo pages, has grown with the growth of the country and the demands of the public for additional information to 750 pages in this the thirty-third number just issued.

Figures on Developed Lands.

Figures on Developed Lands. The one hundred pages devoted to the general subject of area, natural resources and population show the date of admission of each State and territory and their respective areas, the land area unappropriated and unreserved, amount-ing in 1910 to 712,000,000 acres, and forming 41 per cent. of the total land area of the country; swamps and overflow lands, 75,000,000 acres; developed waterpowers, 5,333,000 horsepower; estimated coal supply by States and territories, estimated iron ore supply; the number of farms irrigated, 167,000 in 1907, and number of acres, 11,000,000; the various irrigation projects commenced and the respective area to be reclaimed; population from 1700 by decennial years to the present time, and population of States and principal cities at each census; share which persons of foreign birth form of the population at various dates; martiage and divorce statistics; school population, enrollment and attendance of statistics; school population, enrollment and attendance of pupils; universities, colleges and technical schools, with students and instructors and temperature and rainfall for various sections of the country.

Number and Acreage of Farms.

The fifty pages devoted to agriculture, forestry and fisheries show the number and acreage of farms by decennial periods extending back to 1880, value of farm property by States and territories amounting to over \$20,000,000 in 1000, the latest year for which complete statistics are available; the production of principal dereal crops and of other farm products, including fruits, butter, wool and chickens; the wealth produced on farms for a term of years, showing a growth from \$5,000,000,000 in 1000 to practically \$9,000,000,000 in 1910, and numerous other facts relating to the wonderful development of the agriculture of the country for a long term of years.

Labor and Transportation.

The fifty pages devoted to manufacturing and mining industries show the summary of manufactures by principal industries in census years from 1880 to 1905, the gross value of manufactures having grown from \$5,333,000,000 in 1880 to \$15,000,000,000 in 1905; the production of iron ore, pig iron, steel, tin plates, coal, gold and silver, building operations in principal cities, and numerous other facts re-garding the development of the manufacturing industry of the United States.

The twenty-five pages devoted to locoupations, labor and wages show the share of the population engaged in gainful occupations, including separate tables specifying number of each sex employed, and data as to strikes, lock-outs, wages and hours of labor.

Figures of Foreign Commerce.

The forty pages devoted to internal communication and transportation include data on the postal service, telegraph

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11 ~	36 Main Street, Winnipeg, Cana REGINA, Sask., McKenzie Brown Bldg., cor. 11th Ave. and Scarth Street. A. B. McGill, Local Manager. FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Cuthbertson Blk., 107 May Street N. J. H. Alexander, Local Manager.	d., Manufacturing The Great West Permatent Loan ictoria, B.C.	
OF MPAN MPAN	in Street, Scarth Street, A. 1 T WILLIAM, Ont., J. H. Alexander, Lo	 IRECTORS: D. R. DINGWALL, ESQ, President D. R. Dingwall, Ltd., Manufacturing and Retail Jewelers. E. L, TAYLOR, ESQ, K.C., Barrister, Etć.; Director The Great West Permanent Loan Co., Etc. E. S. POPHAM, ESQ, M.D., Vice-President Great West Permatcut Loan Co., Director Standard Trusts Co., Etc. ANDREW GRAY, ESQ, Proprietor Marire Iron Works, Victoris, B.C. JONATHAN ROGERS, ESQ, Contractor, Vancouver, B.C. 	PERIAL B & MACAI & MACAI Co., Charter Co., Charter SQ.
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NA	IEAD OFFICE - Bank of British North America Bldg., 4 VANCOUVER, B.C., 559 Granville Street R. J. Potts, Local Manager. VICTORIA, B.C., 1204 Government Street R. W. Perry, Local Manager.	DIRE D. R. E. L, E. S. JONA	
CANADA N SURANCE	h North America I BRANCH OFF CALGARY, Alta., Burns Block, 807 Cent E. H. Henderson, Local Manager. EDMONTON, Alta., 52 Jasper Avenue, W Local Manager.	BOARD OF PRESIDENT: CAPT. WILLIAM ROBINSON, Lumber Manufacturer, President North- West Navigation Co.; Vice-President Northern Crown Bank; Director Northern Mortgage Co.; Director Northern Trusts Co. Northern Mortgage Co.; Director Northern Trusts Co. NICHOLAS BAWLF, ESQ. President Bawlf Grain Co.; Director Bank of Toronto; Vice-President The Great West Permanent Loan Co.; Director Standard Trusts Co.	D. F. SPRAGUE, ESQ, Lumber Manufacturer, Vice President North-West THE RO Fire Insurance Co.; Western Director London and Lancashire Life THE RO Assurance Co., of London, Eng THE Great West Permanent Loan Co. F. H. ALEXANDER, ESQ, Director The Great West Permanent Loan Co. MANAGING DIRECTOR: W. T. ALEXANDER, ESQ, President The Great West Permanent Loan Co. D. A. E. F. HUTCHINGS, ESQ, President The Great West Saddlery Co., Etc. D. A. B. MARTIN, ESQ, President Martin, Bole & Wythie Co., Wholesale D. A. DA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. was incorporated
INSURANCe Prose	British Pouts, CALG	PRESIDENT: ON, Lumber Manufacti ice President Northern C Director Northern Trust E-PRESIDENTS: President Bawlf Grain C The Great West Permane	 R. SPRAGUE, ESQ, Lumber Manufacturer, Vice President North-Wee Fire Insurance Co.; Western Director London and Lancashire Lif Assurance Co., of London, Eng. H. ALEXANDER, ESQ., Director The Great West Permanent Loan Co. MANAGING DIRECTOR: T. ALEXANDER, ESQ., President The Great West Saddlery Co., Etc. D. MARTIN, ESQ., President Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Wholesal Druggists. VATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. was a surance Variation of the Co. Wolesal Druggists.
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E	EAD OFFIC VANCOUVER, B.C Local Manager. VICTORIA, B.C., 13	. b.	THE CANADA

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carrying on the business of Fire Insurance, as outlined in the Insurance Act and the Special Act of Incorporation.

Capital Stock. Authorized by the Board

The Head Office of the Company is in the City of Winnipeg, and, in addition to this, Branch Offices and Agencies will be established throughout the Dominion.

It must be generally conceded that, owing to the satisfactory conditions at present prevailing throughout not only Western Canada, but the entire Dominion. this Company is being organized at a most favorable and opportune time.

Dominion, is advancing in population and wealth more rapidly than at any other time in its history, and every Canada, and particularly the Western portion of the indication points towards a period of great prosperity and development. The great influx of settlers into Western Canada is resulting in tremendous activity in every line of business. Railroad construction is proceeding on a scale hitherto unknown in this country, and, as adequate transportation is of vital importance in moving, our immense crops with a proper degree of facility, it is highly encouraging to see so much well-directed energy along the lines of railway extension.

With the settlement of the rural districts, new towns and villages are springing up, which will, during the next few years, become, in many instances, important Coincident with railway expansion, we find many new districts rapidly filling up with desirable settlers, bringing with them a good supply of cash and effects. business centres. With such unprecedented growth in Western as well as Eastern Canada, involving an expenditure of millions of dollars in building operations, it is at once evident that there is a very extensive and profitable field for a new Fire Insurance Company, which will have a thorough organization throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, and more particularly in the four Western Provinces. As a great volume of our business will be transacted in the West, it is a matter of the greatest importance Directors, should be located in the West, so that the that the Head Office of the Company, as well as the affairs of the Company may be conducted to the best possible advantage.

DIRECTORS.

nen with a very intimate knowledge of Western condi-The Board of Directors consists entirely of Western

business affairs, they are exceptionally well qualified to tegrity, as well' as financial standing, combined with a the with their wide reputation for business ability and inlong and varied experience, and practical knowledge of tions, and they are, accordingly, well conversant with the financial and general business requirements of the -ui dustrial and professional life in Western Canada, and, render excellent service to a large financial institution. various important branches of financial, commercial, West.-They are thorcushly representative of

other financial corporations, as well as being otherwise may safely conclude that from the very beginning of identified with large and influential companies, which control a great deal of high-grade fire insurance, they will be instrumental in placing a large portion of this desirable insurance with the new Company, so that we As the Directors have valuable connections with extensive business interests, and are also Directors of operations a large and profitable business will assured.

(\$11,500) of the Capital Stock, on which all calls have Under these favorable conditions, and with a strong, energetic, as well as experienced and conservative management, combined with the fact that each Director has subscribed for eleven thousand five hundred dollars been paid, and takes an active interest in the welfare of the Company, there is only one conclusion to draw, and that is, that the affairs of the Company will be conducted in such a careful, conscientious and intelligent manner that the interests of both policyholders and stockholders will be fully protected.

has already been subscribed by prominent business and pofessional men throughout the Dominion and elsewhere. It is worthy of note that \$1,650,000 of Capital Stock

promotion and organization of the Company, the expense in connection with securing the stock subscriptions, and no expense has been incurred No commission has been paid to anyone for securing Charter and other necessary expenses. in the promotion and organization except

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE.

The Canada National Fire being organized in the West may be truly called a Western company, and as co-operation of the citizens of Western Canada, as well as the support of people from Eastern Canada, who such should receive the liberal patronage and hearty desire to become associated with a strong and progressive Canadian Company.

\$2.000.000.00

tion of the Directors to immediately offer for sale the When promoting this Company, the Directors were fully convinced that there was a splendid opening in Western Canada for a Company prepared to carry on the business of Fire Insurance on a large and compreholders. Accordingly, when making application for a Dominion Charter, the Company was incorporated with a capital of \$3,000,000.00, of which amount it is the interhensive scale, and which, at the same time, could offer adequate protection to both policyholders and sharelarge sum of \$2,000,000.00.

feel confident that this Company will be accorded a very hearty reception by Canadian citizens, and will soon tection; and with the large capital, combined with the from which will be maintained The all-important feature in Fire Insurance is proinvestments, the Directors and management through careful selection of risks and profits rank as one of the leading Fire Companies. standard of Reserve, indicious

holder that protection to which he is justly entitled, and most important fact, are adopting a very wise policy in tection of the policyholders, a fire insurance company is seriously handicapped, and does not afford the policythe Directors of this Company, being fully aware of this offering for subscription such a large amount of capital Without a large and substantial capital for the prostock; and when our entire stock is subscribed and paid in full, it will represent the largest amount of subscribed and paid-up capital of any Canadian Fire Insurance Company, and will be a tower of strength, and of very material benefit to the Company in carrying on its extensive operations.

It shall be the policy of the Company to use the at the same time to so widely distribute its business utmost discretion in the selection of desirable risks, and, that any danger arising from a possible conflagration at any point may be reduced to a minimum. The investment of the Company's funds will be given the greatest of care and attention by the Board of Directors. Only gilt-edge 'securities will be considered, such stocks, bonds and debentures of companies of high repute, as well as Dominion securities, and municipal, as first mortgages on improved, productive real estate.

county and school debentures of well-established dis-

tricts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY--continued.

As a large percentage of these securities is readily negotiable, the Company will have abundant liquid assets to meet any possible contingency that might arise. Our first mortgage investments will be confined to Western Canada, and, as the rate of interest obtamable on first class productive real estate is Fully Two Per Cent. greater in the West than in Eastern Canada, the Company will have a decided advantage over Companies operating exclusively in the older portions of the Dominion. A fixed policy of the Company is to loan not more than fifty per cent. of a conservative value of the property, and to stipulate for a definite return of principal, together with interest, each year during the term of the loan. With these periodical repayments of principal, and with land values in Western Canada steadily increasing, the Company's first mortgage securities will continue to improve year by year.

With the active development in Western Canada, a great deal of capital will be required for many years to come, and the Company will, therefore, experience a very ready demand for its funds on high-grade securities and at a profitable rate of interest.

The Directors have decided to issue the first allotment of stock at the price of **One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars per Share**, being at a premium of fifteen per cent.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ARE:

On application, \$25 oo per share, which shall include the premium of \$15 oo per share; and the balance, payable in ten consecutive half-yearly instalments of \$9 oo per share; the first of such half-yearly instalments to become due and payable six months from date of allotment of shares.

Shares may be **Paid in Full** at time of subscription, but, if purchased on the **Instalment Plan**, the subscriber shall have the privilege of paying any or all of the instalments prior to due dates.

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whatsoever, and even the Directors and Advisory Board,

the **Capital Stock**, and by that means obtain the support of the leading business and professional men throughout the country.

With the rapid development of the West during recent years, involving an outlay of many millions of capital, it has become generally recognized that Western capital, it has become generally recognized that Western Canada is very much in need of more large financial institutions, and especially of Western origin, to properly meet the growing requirements of the West, and to not only improve the present financial situation, but to materially assist in retaining as much as possible desirable business, with its resultant profits, within our own Western borders.

The business of fire insurance has now grown to such large proportions that it has become a very important factor in the financial and commercial world, and, as its scope and influence is so general and widespread, it is only natural to find that the question of **ample protection** to **policyholders, which is the primary** function of fire insurance companies, should be so generally discussed at the present time.

This important subject has given rise to a very strong feeling in Western Canada that the time has now arrived when the Western people should organize a Fire Insurance Company of such strength and proportions that it will soon rank as one of the leading fire companies of America, and command general respect and confidence, which is so essential to a company which solicits the support and patronage of all classes of the community. The Directors have every confidence that they will receive the hearty co-operation of not only Western citizens, but of people from every part of the Dominion, to build up a **great fire insurance company, with ample protection** for the people, and which will be a source of pride and credit to our country. In the year 1869 the total amount of fire premiums collected in Canada was \$1,785,539.00, whereas in the year 1909, the total premiums charged amounted to the large sum of \$22,293,633.25, and of this amount \$6,551,644.41 was charged by Canadian Companies; \$11,518,267.45 by British Companies, and \$4,223,721.39 by American Companies.

two per cent. of the total Fire Insurance written in Canada covering a period of the last forty-one years. With the extraordinary progress which Canada has been making during recent years, the field for financial institutions has become so widely extended that there is a constantly increasing demand for new, large financial corporations.

By further reference to our Government statistics it will be observed that at December 31st, 1909, the total number of Canadian Fire Companies, operating under Dominion Charter, was only twenty-one, and of this number only two had a paid-up capital in excess of \$500,000.

In promoting this large Canadian Company, the Directors are fully confident that the new organization will, with characteristic Western energy and enterprise, soon come to be recognized as an important factor in the insurance world, and, as The Canada National will be instrumental in **retaining within the boundaries of Canada** a large amount of money which would otherwise be taken out of the country to build up foreign corporations, the people of this growing Dominion will readily see the advisability of giving this company their **moral and financial support**, in order that we may build up a strong and vigorous Company, which will prove a valuable acquisition to our Canadian monetary institutions.

This is the last opportunity to secure, direct from the Company some of this desirable Stock.

It is worthy of especial-note that the dem hd for the Stock has exceeded the Directors' most sanguine expectations; in fact, of the \$2,000,000 of stock to be issued, \$1,650,000 has already been subscribed, and, from present indications, with the large number of applications for Stock being received daily, the Directors are confident that the balance of the issue, which is now only \$350,000, will be subscribed by August 26th, 1911, the date appointed for the closing of Stock subscriptions.

For this reason, the Directors strongly recommend the investing public to mail their applications for Stock at their earliest possible opportunity.

Subscribers are requested to kindly fill in attached application form, stating name in full, number of shares desired, occupation and address, and mail the application along with the first call of Twenty-five Dollars \$25.00) per share on the stock, direct to the Head Office of the Company, Winnpeg, Man, speak at pay desired.

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s collected by loreign companies, and which,

628

August 5, 19		E MONETARY TIMES		629
cations for stock will be considered in the order received and on approval of the same by the Board of Directors, a Certificate for the number of shares subscribed will be issued and mailed the shareholders forthwith. Cheques, Drafts, Money Orders or other remittances on account of Stock subscriptions should be made payable to The Canada National Fire Insurance Company.	REFERENCES: The Imperial Bank of Canada. The Royal Bank of Canada. R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreet Co., Mercantile Agencies, Winnipeg, Man. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. Apply to THE HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MAN.	The Insurance Company the Parliament of Canada) the Parliament of Canada) the Parliament of Canada) the Parliament of Canada) the Manirroba, CANADA the Manirroba, CANADA the Manirroba, CANADA the Manirroba, CANADA the Hundred and Fifteen Dollars (\$100) the Hundred and Fifteen Dollars (\$115) per share, being at a premium of fifteen ollars per share on application which shall include the premium of fifteen the first of such half-yearly instalments to become due and payable six months request that my name be duly registered on the books of the Company as the holder to the Board of Directors, a Stock Certificate will be issued and mailed forthwith, the Board of Directors, a Stock Certificate will be issued and mailed forthwith, the from time to time by the Board of Directors. Dividends shall be dechrifed and area.		
nums collected by foreign companies , and which, re, was taken out of the country to build up companies and enrich foreign shareholders. twithstanding that a considerable portion of the miums collected in Canada by Foreign Com- has been repaid to Canadian policy-holders, h fire losses, it must be evident that the larger	the proportion of Canadian fire insurance that is placed with Canadian Companies, the larger is the amount of capital retained in the Dominion and always available for investment purposes, to build up our Canadian finan- cial institutions and thereby add to the general wealth and prosperity of our country. The above figures are most significant, and clearly demonstrate that, while the Canadian Fire Companies have been doing a satisfactory business, they have secured only a small portion of the Fire Insurance transacted in Canada; or, to be more exact, only twenty-	ada National Fire Insurance Incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada) (Incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada) HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA PLICATION FOR CAPITAL ST PLICATION FOR CAPITAL ST ada National Fire Insurance Company, at the price of One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars (\$115) b and National Fire Insurance Company, at the price of One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars (\$115) b are to pay for the said shares as follows: Twentyfive dollars per share on application which sh neccutive half-yearly instalments of nine dollars per share; the first of such half-yearly instalment shares when they are allotted to me, and I do hereby request that my name be duly registered of field in the order received, and on approval of same by the Board of Directors, a Stock Certific on the books of the Company on the par value of the same from time to time by the Board of Director prior to due dates, and when all of such the shares.	Name (in full)	Occupation
		The Canada National Fire Insurance of the Parliament of Canada (Incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada) (Incorporated for the Canada National Fire Insurance Company, at the price of One Hundred and Fifteen Dollars (I) Per cent.; and I covenant and agree to pay for the said shares, as follows: Twenty-five dollars per share on application per share, and I covenant and agree to pay for the said shares as follows: Twenty-five dollars per share on application (I) Further agree to accept said shares when they are allotted to me, and I do hereby request that my name be duly of such shares. I further agree to accept said shares when they are allotted to me, and I do hereby request that my name be duly of the holder of these shares will be paid the dividends that my be declared on the same from time to time by the Boar apportioned in properion to the amount paid into the Company by the owner in person of by attorrey on surrender (Incorporations of the Paole only on the books of the Company by the owner in person of by attorrey on surrender (Incorporations of the Paole only on the books of the Company by the owner in person of by attorrey on surrender (Incorporations of the remover of the Company by the owner in person of by attorrey on surrender (Incorporations of the Paole only on the books of the Company by the owner in person of by attorrey on surrender (Incorporations of the paid prior to the books of the C	Figured in the presence of	Date

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BOND TENDERS INVITED.

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

Medicine Hat, Alta .- By-laws aggregating \$200,000 will

be voted on during August. Didsbury, Alta.—Until September 1st for \$20,000 dé-bentures. J. M. Reed, town clerk. North Toronto, Ont.—Until August 10th for \$265,500

per cent. 30-year sewer debentures. H. E. Stevenson, treasuren Collingwood, Ont.—Until August 15th for \$96,900 4½ per cent. 20 and 30-year debentures. A. D. Knight, town

Napanee, Ont .- The ratepayers have sanctioned a by-

law to sell the electric power plant to the Seymour Electric Company for \$40,000.

Wainwright, Alta.-The town will borrow \$35,000 for the purpose of building a fire hall, purchasing a fire engine, and building sidewalks. Portage la Prairie, Man.—The ratepayers will vote on a

Portage la Prairie, Man.—The ratepayers will vote on a by-law to offer \$110,000 for the entire plant of the Central Electric & Gas Company. Minto Township, Ont.—Until August 7th for \$2,515.76 5 per cent. 20-year drainage debentures. N. D. McLellan, township clerk, Harriston, Ont. Tavistock, Ont.—Until September 1st for \$20,000 30-year 4 per cent debentures. J. G. Field, village clerk. (Official advertisement appears on another page.) per cent debentures. J. G. Field, village clerk. advertisement appears on another page.)

(Official advertisement appears on another page.) Listowel, Ont.—A by-law will be submitted to the rate-payers authorizing the granting of two loans of \$25,000 to a whitewear company and an electrical company. Battleford, Sask.—The ratepayers have passed by-laws providing \$25,000 for a town hall and opera house; also to bonus an iron works about to locate in the town. Ottawa Ont.—Until September 14th for \$\$5,000 40 year.

Ottawa, Ont.—Until September 14th for \$\$5,000 40 year, \$343,500 30-year, and \$160,500 20-year debentures. C. Hope-well, Mayor. (Official advertisement appears on another

Wilkie, Sask.—Until August 18th for \$10,000 electric light and \$25,000 waterworks debentures. T. A. Dinsley, secretary-treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

Castor, Alta.-Until August 21st for \$5,000 5-year 51/2 per cent. sidewalk and \$3,000 20-year 51/2 per cent. hospit debentures. L. B. Browne, town commissioner. (Office (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

Port Stanley, Ont.—On August 7th the ratepayers will vote on a by-law to borrow \$12,750 for the purpose of paying \$6,875 to Mr. W. Mitchell for power purposes and \$5,875 to aid in the installation of Hydro-Electric.

Point Crey, B.C.—The ratepayers sanctioned the follow-ing by-laws: \$349.908 for road improvements, \$501,259 for extensions and additions to water service, \$10,125 for school purposes, and \$5,000 for cleaning, grading and macadamizing Dixon Road.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.-Until September 4th for \$6,000 elec-tric light and \$6,500 fire hall debentures, with 5 per 201. interest and maturing in 20 years. E. Roberts, secretary (Official advertisement appears on another page.) treasurer.

treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page.) Saskatchewan,—The following villages have been em-powered to borrow money. The particulars are given in order, name of village, amount and name of secretary-treas-urer: Ogema, \$3,000, J. M. McLean; Atwater, \$1,500, M. A. Williams; Welwyn, \$800, A. Sumner: Landis, \$2,500, A. P. Deroche; Kiplin, \$7,000, J. Sproat; Brock, \$2,000, E. E. Mackay; Neudorf, \$1,500, G. E. Vanderburgh; Abernethy, \$3,000, H. H. Turner; Springside, \$1,500, W. Dinsdale; Sutherland, \$6,000, F. F. Bates; Maidstone; \$1,000, A. C. Elliott.

CANADA BREAD COMPANY.

The establishment of another large industry for Canada will result from the negotiations recently closed here by Mr. Cawthra Mulock for the organization of Canada Bread Com-Cawthra Mulock for the organization of Canada Bread Com-pany, Limited. The company will have modern bread manu-facturing plants in Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg, and it is the intention to arrange, in the near future for the erection of plants in all the other larger cities of the Dominio. The company, when immediate plans of extensions and new plants are completed, will have a weekly output of 1,000,000 loaves giving it an annual production of about 50,000,000 loaves, giving it an annual production of about 50,000,000 loaves

Tomlin, Toronto, known as the Toronto Bakery Com Tomlin, Toronto, known as the Toronto Datery compared The businesses taken over have all grown from very sm beginnings, and are among the most successful in the beginnings, fields in the country. The services of the m respective fields in the country. The services of the who have made the different businesses pre-eminently cessful are being assured to the new company. Mr. cessful are being assured to the new company. Mr. Mark Bredin will be general manager, while the board of direc-tors will include Mr. Geo. Weston, president of Geo. Weston, Limited; Mr. H. C. Tomlin, of the Toron's Bakery Com-pany, and Mr. W. J. Boyd, of Boyd's Bakery, Winnipeg. Can-ada Bread Company, Limited, is at the outset being placed in a very strong financial position by the sum of \$1,000,000 being placed in the treasury to provide for the erection of new plants and the extension of the present ones, and, at the same time, supply ample working capital.

DEBENTURES AWARDED.

Diamond City, Alta.—\$4,000 6 per cent. 10 years, to Messrs. C. H. Burgess and Company, Toronto. Aurora, Ont.—\$15,000 20 years' debentures, \$10,000 5 per cent., \$5,000 4½ per cent., to Messrs. Wood Gundy and Company, Toronto. Holden, S.D., No. 1057, Sask.—\$6,500 5½ per cent. 20 years, to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina. South Alberta and Saskatchewan, S.D.—\$7,000 6 per cent. 10 years, to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina. Town of Kindersley, Sask.—\$28,000 6 per cent. 20

cent. 10 years, to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina. Town of Kindersley, Sask.—\$28,000 6 per cent. 20 35 and 40 years, to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina. Village of Earl Crey, Sask.—\$2,500 6 per cent., 15 years, to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina. Prairie Flower, S.D., No. 989, Sask.—\$3,500. 6 per cent., 20 years, to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina. St. Catharines, Ont.—\$224,800 41/2 per cent., \$180.000. waterworks, in 30 years; \$30,000 public school, in 15 years; \$12,000, collegiate, in 30 years; \$2,800, Yale & Towne, in 20 years; to Messrs. Ontario Securities Company, Limited, Toronto. Toronto.

East Kildonan, S.D., Man.—\$13,000 6 per cent. 20 years, to Messrs. Wood Gundy & Company, Toronto.

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.

Prairie Flower, No. 989, \$3,500. A. H. Rogers, Lajord. Avonhill, No. 2764, \$1,500. A. R. McBrien, Netherhill. Central, No. 2809, \$1,600. J. P. Connaboy, Tompkins. Kamsack, No. 1251, \$8,000. J. Bowes, Kamsack. Maryville, No. 2790, \$1,200. J. G. Piper, Edenbridge.

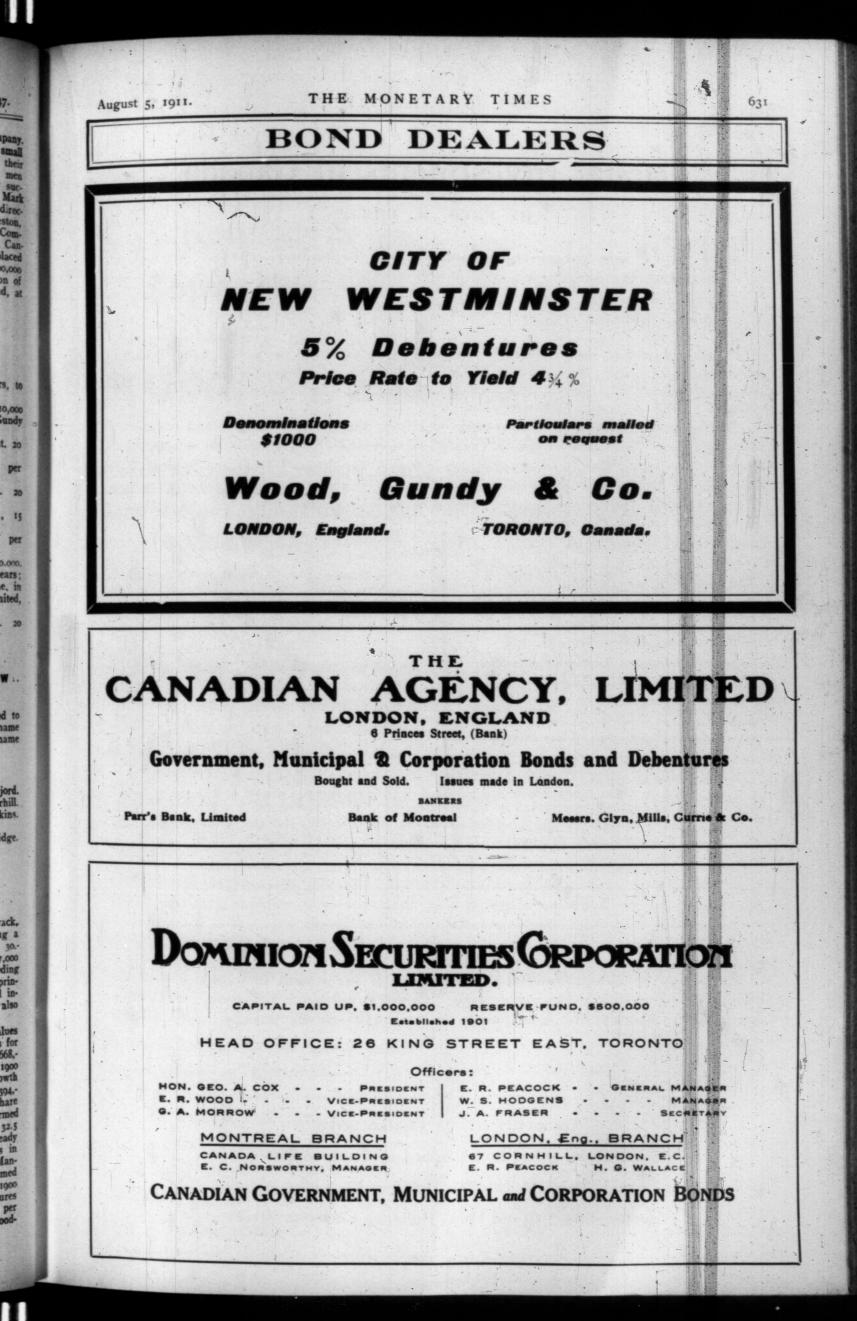
STATISTICS AND STATISTICS

Continued from Page 625.

statistics, miles of railways operated, length of track, number of persons and tons of freight carried, showing a growth of railways operated in the United States from 30 500 miles in 1860 to 53,000 in 1870. 93,000 in 1880, 167 in 1890, 199,000 in 1900 and 250,000 in 1910. Data regarding express companies; transportation upon the Lakes and prin-cipal rivers of the country; freight rates from principal in terior points to the coast and to European ports are also shown

The 170 pages devoted to foreign commerce show valu of imports and exports and trade with various countries for a long term of years, the imports having grown from \$668. 000,000 in 1880 to \$789,000,000 in 1890, \$850,000,000 in 1900 000,000 in 1880 to \$789,000,000 in 1890, \$850,000,000 in 1900 and \$1.557,000,000 in 1910, while the exports show a growth from \$835,000,000 in 1880 to \$858,000,000 in 1890, \$1.394. 000,000 in 1900 and to \$1,745,000,000 in 1910. The share which crude materials for use in manufacturing formed in the total imports in 1890 was 21.6 per cent., in 1900 32.5 per cent. and in 1910 36.4 per cent. Manufactures ready for consumption formed 29.2 per cent. of total imports in 1890, 23.9 per cent. in 1900 and 23.6 per cent, in 1910. Man-ufactures exported in condition ready for consumption formed in 1890 15.7 per cent. of the total domestic exports, in 1900 Joaves. , Included in the new company are five of among the largest bread manufacturing companies in Canada. among them being the Bredin Bread Company of Toronto; Stuart's, Limited Montreal; Geo. Weston, Limited, Toronto, known as the "Model Bakery"; W. J. Boyd, Winnipeg, and H, C. How the meanting showing a material decline. ufactures exported in condition ready for consumption, in 10 in 1890 15.7 per cent. of the total domestic exports, in 10 24.2 per cent. and in 1910 29.2 per cent., while manufactur for further use in manufacturing formed in 1890 5.5 I in 1900

Volume 47-



Volume 47.

"Capital Investments in Canada"

BY FRED. W. FIELD

(A new volume to be published in September, 1911)

\$2.50 Per Copy.

Three hundred and seventy-two million pounds sterling have been invested by Great Britain in Canada. American capital has helped the Dominion's industrial development to the extent of nearly \$417,143,221, while foreign capital in excess of \$139,589,650 has also been invested in the Dominion.

A series of articles respecting the investment of British, American and foreign capital in Canada is appearing weekly in The Monetary Times of Canada. In response to many requests, the articles, which are from the pen of Mr. Fred. W. Field, Managing Editor of The Monetary Times, and Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto, will be reprinted in book form, at a popular price, together with other articles, early in the autumn. The following are the chapters of the proposed volume :--

1. British investments in Canada.

632

- 2. American investments in Canada.
- 3. Foreign investments in Canada.
- 4. French investments in Canada.
- 5. German investments in Canada.
- 6. Other Countries' investments in Canada.
- 7. Canadian Government borrowings in London.
- 8. Municipal borrowings in London.
- 9. The financing of Canadian railroads.
- 10. Industrial investments in Canada.
- 11. Investments in Canadian land and lumber.
- 12. Investments in Canadian mines.
- 13. Canadian banks, British and foreign capital.

- 14. Registered stock or bearer securities?
- 15. Canada's credit abroad.
- 16. Canadian securities & the British Trustee List.
- 17. New capital from immigration.
- 18. The relation of trade to borrowed money.

APPENDICES

- 1. Canada's share of British capital.
- 2. Is Canada over-borrowing?
- 3. Canada and International finance.
- 4. Editorial comment respecting British, American and foreign capital investments in Canada.
- 5. List of Canadian flotations in London, January 1905 to April 1911.

Canada has cultivated the investor abroad. To some extent, he has come of his own accord. Of recent years the invitation has been more emphatic. Demonstration has backed it. No longer should it be possible for the fakir to trade with spurious Canadian goods. When ignorance of Canadian conditions was common, the unscrupulous magnetized British money into dangerous, unremunerative and fraudulent channels. The legitimate Canadian investment is being shown now in its true colors. Canada's heavy borrowing is an important subject, and the maintenance of Canada's credit in London is one of the most vital factors in Canadian finance to-day.

In view of the general interest in the subject of investment in Canada and of the Dominion's trade relations, this new volume, "Capital Investments in Canada," will prove of great value. It is the first contribution on the subject to the business man's library shelves.

Orders for the publication are now being received at the various offices of The Monetary Times as follows :--

Toronto, Ont.: 62 Church Street

Montreal, Que.: B. 33 Board of Trade Building

Winnipeg, Man.: Room 404, Builders Exchange Building

London, Eng.: Grand Trunk Building, Cockspur Street

THE MONETARY TIMES August 5, 1911. 633 BOND DEALERS C. A. Kennedy & Co. **Bond Dealers** CANADIAN BOND AND DEBENTURES Bought, Sold and Appraised Guardian Building St. James St. MONTREAL W. GRAHAM BROWNE & CO. 222 St. James Street MONTREAL **Rural Manitoba and Winnipeg District** OUR JUNE LIST School Debentures Municipal and At Rates to yield from 41% to 51% **Corporation Bonds** List mailed on request. MAILED ON REQUEST J. G. MACKINTOSH & CO. **Canadian Debentures Corporation** Winnipeg, Man. HOME BANK BLDG. - TORONTO ONT. Aikins Bldg.. G. F. JOHNSTON J. W. McCONNELL H: J. ALLISON Johnston, McConnell & Allison, Bond and Montreal We recommend as a SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENT the bonds of THE CANADIAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY carrying a bonus of stock. The Company's plant is situated at St. Timothee, Que., twenty-seven miles from the City of Montreal, and will be in operation early in 1911. Full particulars will be cheerfully furnished upon application. LIMITED NUMBER **Investment** Trust 6% FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING Company, Limited FUND GOLD BONDS Assets Three Times Bond Issue TRUSTEES TRANSFER AGENTS Denominations \$500 and \$1,000 REGISTRARS Interest 1st June and 1st December. FISCAL AGENTS PRICE TO YIELD 61% Corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets PARTICULARS ON REQUEST. CANADA MONTREAL Campbell, Thompson & Co. Royal Bank Bldg., Crosby Square, HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENTS TORONTO. LONDON, Eng. 43 King St. West, Toronto

17.

Volume 47

N Т N ю D ats under this heading will be accepted hereafter at the following rates: "Position Wanted" adva., one cent per word each insertion; "Men Wanted" advs., two cents per word each insertion; "Agencies

Wanted" adva., two/cents per word each insertion. A minimum charge of fifty cents per insertion will be made in every case.

634

A large and responsible Western Land and Investment Company has sold over a million dollars of First Mortgages to private investors, and has had no defaults either in prin-cipal or interest. It would undertake to guarantee to those having money to invest a net return of 6% on the best security the country affords, and the guarantee of com-pany having a capital and surplus of over half a million dollars. Address Box 301, Monetary Times.

WANTED.—Smart, energetic young man to introduce business and supervise the agency department of an estab-lished, up-to-date casualty insurance company. Must be experienced and able to show a good record. Apply in con-fidence, Box 331, Monetary Times.

WANTED.—By up-to-date real estate bean and insur-ance firm, city agencies or provincial managership of well known board fire insurance company, and exclusive agency for good loan company. Good business guaranteed. Bank-ers' referencés. Write S. &. C., Box 541, Calgary, Alta.

FIRE INSURANCE. CHIEF CLERK WANTED FOR LARGE WINNIPEG CITY AGENCY.

Applicants to state experience, references, age and salary expected, and when available. Must have agency office experience. Address-Insurance, P.O. Box 2977, Winnipeg.

A YOUNG bank clerk with seven years' experience, desires suitable office position. Apply, stating nature of duties, salary, etc., to Box 329, Monetary Times.

The Canadian Pacific Land Company has offered to insert in future advertisements, "Not connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway," and the Canadian Pacific Rail-way, which recently secured an injunction against the company, has accepted the understanding.

The rate of postage on parcels passing between Canada and Newfoundland in both directions, which has heretofore been 15 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound, has been reduced to 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound. The new rate dates from August 1st.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE BANK OF TORONTO. Dividend No. 120.

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 Perk Perk Cent. Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after the 1st day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-fifth days of August next, both days inclusive By order of the Board.

THOS. F. HOW,

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, General Manager. July 26, 1911.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

3 DIVIDEND NO. 98

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum has been declared on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branchès on and after Friday, the first day of September next, to Shareholders of record on August 15th, 1911.

By order of the Board.

G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager Quebec, July 21st, 1911.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce. Head Office.

Dividend No. 98.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one half per cent. on the Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending the 31st August next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after Friday, the 1st September next, to shareholders of record of Wednesday, 16th August, 1911.

By Order of the Board,

Toronto, 25th July, 1911.

ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager.

32)

UNITED STATES COTTON CROP YIELD

With continued official assurances that the 1910-11 cot-ton crop of the United States will be the greatest yield in the history of the country, there is much speculation as to its total value. Should the staple this year sell at the same price it did in 1910, the value of the crop would be approxi-mately \$1,000,603,000, exceeding the record cotton crop value mately \$1,000,603,000, exceeding the record cotton crop value made last year by more than \$180,000,000.

made last year by more than \$180,000,000. Further estimates from the government's official figures of 80.1 per cent. of a normal for the condition of the growing crop on July 25, indicate that the crop will be 7,046,500,000 pounds, or 14,741,631 bales of 478 pounds net weight. This would surpass the record cotton production year of 1904 by more than one million bales. If the crop this year sells at 11.5 cents a pound, the average price for the last five years, its value would be about \$20,000,000 below last year's great value record. value record.

PROJECTED RAILROAD LINES IN THE WEST

An active railway construction program is projected for the Dominion generally and for Saskatchewan particularly, in the present fiscal year. In Saskatchewan over 1,000 miles of new line will be laid. Last year, this province led the others with stead new inches and the province led the or new line will be laid. Last year, this province led the others with total new track amounting to 476 miles. Ac-cording to the plans so far announced by the three principal railroads of Canada, Canadian Northern will construct 330 miles in the province, Grand Trunk Pacific 342 miles and Canadian Pacific about 350 miles, making a total of about 1,120 miles. In addition to this new construction work, about Lasso miles of new grading will be dependent.

Canadian Pacific about 350 miles, making a total of about 1,120 miles. In addition to this new construction work, about 1,350 miles of new grading will be done. The announced extensions of the Grand Trunk Pacific projected this year for Saskatchewan are as follows: Mel-ville to Regina, 70 miles; Battleford to Biggar, 50 miles; Regina to boundary line, 90 miles; Regina to Moose Jaw, 40 miles, and Young to Prince Albert, 90 miles. Concerning the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk from ocean to ocean, President Hays, who recently completed a six-weeks' tour of inspection of the greater part of the system, says the line will be complet-ed in 1914. This is a year later than the estimate made early in 1910. Mr. Hays explained that in certain sections of the line good construction progress had been made while in other sections, owing to the difficulties presented by the rough country and also by a scarcity of labor, construction has been carried forward very slowly. Good construction progress has been made on the sections of the road running through the clay belt of Northern Ontario. The main section is completed a considerable distance both east and west of Cochrane, a divisional point, and the present terminus of the Teauskaming Railway. On both side: of the line there is good grazing and farming land

the line there is good grazing and farming land

August 5, 1911.

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THE MONETARY TIMES

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TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to September 1st, for the Village of Tavistock, Thirty Years Four Per Cent. Debentures, to the amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000.00).

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J. G. FIELD, Clerk of the Village of Tavistock.

Sir William Mackenzie has gone to Winnipeg to conduct the negotiations with the city for the sale of the Winnipeg Railway interests. Electric

Mr. W. Schoeherr, a scientific farmer and forestry ex-pert of Dresden, Germany, is in the West studying Cana-dian farming and stock raising. A party of farmers who are now carrying on agricultural pursuits in Germany, may dispose of their estates and come to Canada; Electric Railway interests. Traffic returns of Canadian canals up to June 30th this year totalled 14,919,285 tons, which is an increase of 3,637,-347 tons over the same period last year. The figures show that the Soo Canal provided 3,568,169 tons of the increase. Mr. D. A. Gordun, managing director of the Dominion Sugar Company, which has factories in Wallacebur Berlin, Ont., states that a 10,000 ton factory will be erected in Chatham, Ont., at an early date to handle beets. The city will give a free site and fixed assessment.

The government's receipts from all sources continue to

National bank circulation at the beginning of August

be unnecessary for months to come.

was \$732,800,000.

show decreases except internal revenue.

Due 1st May, 1936.

Ottawa

interest.

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Postpaid to any country

62 Church St.

49-50 Canada Life Buildin (

Toronto, Can.

MR. H. LANGMAID HEAL 85 London Wall, London, E.C.

Arranges Capital for sound Canadian enterprises (Mining, Land, Timber, Industrial). Correspondence invited. Refer-ences given. Mortgages, Bonds and Public Loans placed.

Manual of Canadian Banking

Orders for third edition now received by THE MONETARY TIMES

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\$2.50

Toronto, Ont.

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2 D THE MONETARY TIMES

BOND DEALERS **BELDING PAUL BURNETT & CO.** CORTICELLI SILK 5% Debentures STOCK BROKERS Denominations £20, £100, £200, Total issue bonds, \$750,000 (£154,110). First mortgage or of \$1,604,800. Members Montreal Stock Exchange Holders have the right from May 1st. 1913, up to May 1st. 1915, of converting such debentures as they desire into the Cumulative 7 per cent. Preferred Stock on the basis of \$105 of Preferred Stock for every \$100 Debenture. Price 89 and Interest. 1915, of 12 St. Sacrament Street MONTREAL DOMINION BOND CO., Limited Direct Wire to New York and Toronto ROYAL BANK BUILDING TORONTO Montreal G. H. Smithers J. J. M. Pangman G. W. S. Henderson We offer, subject to prior sale or withdrawal, BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES During July 21 applications to organize national banks were received at Washington. Of the applications pending 9 were approved and 2 rejected. In the same month 13 banks with total capital of \$705,000, were authorized to begin busi-ness, of which number 8, with capital of \$205,000, had in-dividual capital of less than \$50,000, and 5, with capital of \$500,000, individual capital of \$50,000 or over. On July 31, 1911, the total number of national banks organized was 10,059, of which 2,751 had discontinued busi-ness, leaving in existence 7,308 banks, with authorized capi-tal of \$1,030,802,135 and circulation outstanding, secured by bonds, \$701,427,086. The total amount of the national bank circulation outstanding was \$735,824,016, of which \$31,396,930 was covered by lawful money of a like amount deposited with the treasurer of the United States on account of liquidating and insolvent national banks and associations which had reduced their circulation. \$15,000 Five per cent. Debentures Repayable in thirty instalments; issued by a Separate School District of a prominent Western City; price par and accrued Full particulars on request. ALLOWAY & CHAMPION WINNIPEG, Manitoba Members of Winnipeg Stock Exchange. Established 1879. which had reduced their circulation. SHEAVES OF EMPIRE \$500 BONDS The Sheaves of Empire by Mr. Ellis T. Powell, L.L.B., (Lond.), B.Sc., (Lond.), is a collection of essays on the higher aspects of imperialism which originally appeared in the Empire Section of the Financial News, London. The author has made attempt to formulate the creed, to define the aspirations and indicate clearly as possible the destiny of a united British Empire. This task he has ably per-We have a few of exceptional value well worth consideration of careful Investors. formed. Particulars on request. Noxon & Co.

formed. In the preface the author states that the essays will not achieve their aim unless their perusal generates a belief in the reader's mind that behind the moving panora-ma formed by the varied activities of the allied empire there lies an unbroken advance towards a destiny and a fulfilment. If they should persuade him that he has a personal part to a and that it is his duty as an imperial citizen to play is marthile, the aim of the author shall have been achieved. it worthily, the aim of the author shall have been achieved. Sheaves of Empire, by Ellis T. Powell, London, The Finan-cial News, 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

637

Mr. F. A. Haynes, of Australia, a large land owner, ac-companied by Mr. E. A. Counsell, Surveyor-General of Tas-mania, has been in Calgary, Alta., investigating conditions there and throughout the Province.

there and throughout the Province. The wholesale hat, cap and millinery firms of London, Ont., have petitioned the Dominion railway commission for an order to prevent the railways of Canada charging excess on trunks over 40 inches in length. Recently the railways have sent out an order to the effect that from Jan I, 1912, all trunks over 40 inches in length will be charged excess bag rage at the rate of 10 pounds per inch. The Grand Trunk Pacific, when completed, will be made up as follows: Moncton to Winnipeg, (National Trans-continental, under construction), 1,805 miles; Winnipeg to Edmonton, construction of which section is completed, 793 miles, and Edmonton to Prince Rupert, partly constructed, 962 miles. By the time the main line is finished to the port of Prince Rupert, the company's branch line, from Montreal to the main line, will have been built and put in condition to handle traffic. to handle traffic,

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00 1933 5 900 1916 10 823 1952 10	8 E. Canada P. & P 0 Elec. Dev. of Ont 0 Halifax Elect. 0 Havana Elect		5 831 5	834		61	86	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · ·		81	80 8 100		0	Can in			11	DI I	-	1
237 1918 5 750 1916 5	00 Intercolonial Coal Kaministiquia		5								80					ar va	LISTED		2 3	dy 21 1911 5 Ask	19
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	00 Lake of Woods Mill 00 Lake of Woods Mill 00 Laurentide Paper 00 Mex. Elec. Light 00 Mex. L. & P 00 Mont. L. H. & P.	IS	6			08	108		103	102	110 113	$102 \\ 108\frac{1}{2} \\ 11 \\ 111 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\$	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 0 \\ 10 \\ 3 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ \qquad \qquad$	81	scribed		X	+			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	00 Mex. L. & P 00 Mont. L. H. & P 00 Mont. St. P	••••	5		88 1	964 92	. 91	9 	- 829 - 899 - 99	82 88]	88 981			61 700			Alberta Can. Am. Can. Oil Alberta Coal.		1	1. 9	111
960/ 1959 1 000 1932 10 750 1932 10	% N. S. Steel & Coal		5 .J						:	101		113	ii	3	15,50		Dia. Vale C. & Granby	C		6	4 4 36
500 1936 000 1936	Ontario Loan Penmans		4	++++			11 100				1139	92	9	2 + 100	0 10.00	0 10	1 Inter. C. & C. 1 Royal Collieri 9 B.C. Perm. L	es	9	9 10 130	
471 1939	Quebec Rly. L. H. 8	P.	0		84 .	8	4	100	. 105 0 80	83	89	88 9	1. 0	9 2200 05 90	2,33	0 10	0 Dominion Tri 0 Great West P 1 Stewart Land	erm.	9 13	8 125	118 118 10
500 1935 1 000 1929 / 133 1311	00 Rio. de Janeiro 00 Sao Paulo St. John Riv		5 5 5 	95j	100	99 10 01	01 99 101	400	0		100	981 10	0 9	81		0 0 5	1 Bitter Creek 0 Glacier Creek			0 18 71 8	
.500 1940	A St. John Riy		ð				** ***									0 2	1 Main Reef			讀 16	1 15
600 1928 10 600 1931 1 .000 1935 1	00 West India Elect. 100 Windsor Hotel. 100 Winnipeg Elect, Rh		5		** *	*** **	** ***	** ****				90 .		AU	1. 1.00		1 Red Cliff	Bernie .		143	111 90

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THE MONETARY TIMES

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Volume 47.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON

Dom., Prov. & Mun. Government Issues	p.c.1		y 13	Railroads	Price July 13	Railros	uds-(Cont'd)	Price July 13	Miscellaneous-(Co	nt'd) Price
Dominion	1	100	102	Alberta and Gt. Waterways	112 •114	Temiscouata	a, 5% pr. lien bds		Canada Car and Found	
Canada. 1913. Ditto, 1909-34	31	995j 91g	1001	5% 1st mort. Alberta Railway, \$100	150 155		mittee certs w & Bruce,4%bds			
Ditto, 1938	- 411	78	92§ 79	Do., 5% deb. st'k (non-cum.)	103 105	White Pass	& Yukon, sh., £10	21 31	Canadian Collering 5%	1081 11
Ditto, 1947. Ditto, Can. Pac. L.G. stor	1 34	99 100}	101	Algoma Central & Hudson's Bay 5% bonds	943 963	Ditto, 5%]	st mort, deb. stk	94 97	Can Can Electies, 5%	debs. 92
Ditto, debs. 1912		100} 99}	1011	Atlantic & NW. 5% bonds	112 *114	Wisconsin C	deben ent'l,4% gold bnd	87 •90	Can. Min'r'l Rub'r,6%de Can. N. Pacific, 5% deb. Can. Dacific, 5% deb.	120 1
Ditto, 1930-50 stock	32	1009	100§ 1018	Atlan. & St. Law., 6% sh'res	150 152	9	G ()		Can. N. Pacific 5% det	b.st'k 904
Ditto, 1912 stock Ditto, 1914-19			*101	Buffalo & L. Huron, 1st mor. 5½% bds	136 138	0 7 10 11	lanks			
			×.	Ditto, 2nd mor. 3½% bonds	136 138		t. North Am., £50 htreal \$100	761 771	Can. West'n L'mb'r,5% Dom.Iron & Steel,5%con	staal of
PROVINCIAL		99	101	Ditto, ord. shares, £10 Calg. & Edm'n. 4% deb. st'ck			Commerce, \$50	£201 211	Dominion Sawmills, 6%	daha 09
berta, 1938 ritish Columbia, 1917	41	101	*103	Can. Atlantic, 4% Gold bonds	93 / *95		Companies		Elec. Develop of Opt 50	dated an
		83	*109	Can. South. 1st mor. 5% b'ds C. N., 4% (Man.) guar. bonds	101 103	1 - 4	Dev. 5% deb. st'k	101 103	Imp'ITobacco of Can.,6 Kaministiquia Power	opref 112
anitoba, 1923	- 4	100	102	Do., 4% (On.D.) 1st m. b'ds	99 .*101	Brit. Americ	an Land, A. £1.		Inh 102	I hat lames
			*101 *101	Do., 4% perpetual deb. st'k Do., 3% (Dom.) guar. stock			uit Lands, £1 dmonton Ld., 1s.	1 1	Ditto, 5% gold bonds	26 1
Ditto, 1949	- 4	101	103	Do., 4% Land Grant bonds	99 *101	Canada Com	pany, £1	25 . *27		
Ditto, 1949 Ditto, 1950 stock w Brunswick, 1934-44	4	101	102	Do., Alberta, 4% deb. stock	99 100 98 100		West Land, \$1	100 110	Manchester Liners, 42% Ditto, 5% pref., £10	
Iva Scotta, 1942	10.2201	70	*91 81	Do., Saskatchewan, Do. C. N. Ont., 3½% deb. st'k. 1936	89 91		nd & Ranche, £1 Prairie Lands, \$5			
Ditto, 1949 Ditto, 1954	32	-91	93	Do., 31/2% deb. stock. 1938	89 91 91 93	Canadian Re	al Properties. £1		Mex.Elec.Lt.,5%1stmor	t.bds 861 8
Ditto, 1949 Ditto, 1954 Itario, 1946 Ditto, 1947 Lebec, 1919	. 34	99	94± 101	Do., 4% deb. stock Can. Nor. Que., 4% deb. st'ck	92. 94		heat, £1	1 11	Ditto. 7% pref. stock	82 8
Ditto, 1947 iebec, 1919 Ditto, 1912	44	101	102	Do., 4% 1st mort. bonds	91 93 103 *105	Land Corp. o	of Canada, £1	20 24	Ditto, 5% 1st mort, ho	nds 951 9
		99	102	Ditto, 4% deb. stock	103 104	N. Coast Lar	N.W., £1 nd 6% pref., \$5. :	18 24	Ditto, 5% 1st mort he	123 12
Ditto, 1928	11	100	102	Ditto, Algoma 5% bonds	112 -114	Scot. O. & M	. Ld., £3, £2 paid!	24 31	Ditto, 6% bonde	00 10
Ditto, 1955	3	83	85		$102 103 \\ 2481 2481$	Ditto 5%	erta Land, £1 leb. stock	278 24 1034 *1041	Mond Nickel, 7% pref., Ditto ord., £1.	91 9
Ditto, 1937 skatchewan, 1949	4	99	100	Central Counties, 4% debs	92 94	Western Can	ada Land. £1	15 16	Ditto, deferred, £1	
Ditto, 1951 stock	4		100	Cen. Ont., 5% 1st mor. bonds	105 *107 14 17		eb. stock	102 104	Monterey Rly., Power 5 mort, stock	1 let
MUNICIPAL	11		li	Daw. Grand Forks. 6% d. st'k Detroit, Grd. Haven, equip.		Loan Co	ompanies.		Montreal Cotton, 3% de	bs. 97 o
gary City, 1937-8	44	03 .	105	6% bonds		Can. Settl'rs'	Land & Tr'st.£1		Mont. Lt., Heat & Power	\$100 172 17
gary City, 1937-8 Ditto, 1928-37	4718	165	105	Ditto, con. mort. 6% bonds Dom. Atlan, 4% 1st deb. st'k.	96 98	Can. & Ameri	igan Mort., £10.	121 121	Montreal Street Railwa Ditto. 4% debs	101 10
htto, 1930-40	1.24	04	110	Ditto, 4% 2nd deb. stock	93 *95		£2 paid pref. £10	100 A.	Ditto, ditto (1908)	102 10
monton, 1915-47 htto, 1917-29-49	411	02	1 5	Duluth, Winnipeg, 4% d. st'k D.T.P., 3% guar. bonds	92 94 81 * 824	Ditto, 4% d	eb. stock	971 981	North'n Lt.& P'r. 5% gold	lien 94 9
pitto, 1918-30-50	1 40 1	0.3	105	Do., 4% m. b'ds (Pr. Sec.) A	94 90	Do 5% pre		85 97 103 105	Nor. Sulphite Mills of (2an
t William, 1925-4 milton, 1934	1 2 1	90	101	Do., 4% 1 m.b'ds(L.Sup.br.)	95 97 93 95	Domin. of Car	nada Mort., £3.		6% bonds Nova Scotia Steel,5% bo	nda di
itto, 1930-40	1 1 16		101		93 95	N. Brit. Can.	Inves.,£5, £2 pd	18 48	Ogilvie Flour Mills	130 #12
isonneuve, 1949	1 41			T.P., Br'nch Lines, 4% b'ds .	99 101 69 *111	N. of Scot. (Can. Mortgage.		Ont. Lands & Oil 6% nref	£10
ncton, 1925 ntreal, permanent	3	78.	80 0	Do., 5% deb stock	26 128	£10, £2 pd		47 51	Ditto, ordinary, £10. Ditto, deferred, £2 10s	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
vitto, 1932	4 1		103 23	Do. 4% deb. stock	001 1011	Ditto, 31% (eb. stock l leb. stock l		Penmans, 3% gold bonds	94 94
Ditto, 1933 Ditto, 1942			52	Do., Gt. West. 5% deb. st*k 1 Do., N. of Can., 4% deb. st*k 1	24 126 01 103	Ditto, 3% de	eb. stock		Richelieu & Ont. Navig 5% debs	98 10
Ditto, 1942. Ditto, 1948.	4 1	00 1	102	Do Mid of Can 5% h'ade	39 +101 1	£5 pd	of Canada, £20,	6	do de Janerio Tram & L	idh+ 114. 116
hitto, 1950. hitto (St. Louis)		07 1	109	Do., W., G'y & Br'e, 7% b'ds	10 *113 951 \$52	. Ditto, do., 1	a pald	31 31	Ditto, 1st mort. bonds. Ditto, 5% bonds	1001 101
OSC JAW, 1990	1 1011		162	Do., 5% 1st pref. stock 1	101 1114	Ditto, do., f	1 paid	1 11	Royal Elec. of Montreal,	41%
awa, 1913	1 2 1	AN 1	004	Do., 5% 2nd pref. stock	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mining (ompanles.	1.	debs Sao Paulo Tram. & Ligh	100 109
t Arthur, 1930-40	$ 4 ^{2}$	助 *1	02	Do. ord stock	234 234	Casey Cobalt,	£1	a second second	Ditto, 5% 1st mort	102 104
bec City, 1914-18.	4 5	# *1	01 G	. T. Junction, 5% mort, bds	08 110 95, 99	Cobalt Centra Cobalt Town	il \$1. Site Silver, £1.	· ······	Shawinigan Water & Po \$100.	wer.
http://www.	4 2	1" 0	M	anitoba S. West'rn, 5% bds	10 112	Hall Mining 8	Smelting, £1		Ditto, 5% bonds	107 *109
itto, 1962			92 1	exico North Western. 5%		La Rose	£5	19s. 21s.	Ditto. 41 deb. stock Standard Chemical of To	103 105
ina City, 1923-38	5 10		08 M	Ist mort. bonds inn. S.P. & S.S. Marie, 1st		Tyee Copper.	£1	4 4	to, 5% stock	96 98
itto, 1940-50 Catherine's, 1926	4 1 0	o 1	m 1	mort. bonds (Atlantic)	1115	vancouver Co	opper, £1		Steel of Canada, 6% bon	ds 1001 *101
John, N.B., 1934	4 10	0 1		Ditto, 1st cons.mort,4%bds 10 Ditto, 2nd mort, 4% bonds.		to the second second			foronto Power, 41% deb. foronto Railway, 41% be	onds 98 100
tto; 1946 katoon City, 1938	4	o 1		arrester of the set of	1.4. 3.447		icous Co's.		vest can. Coheries, 0%	lebs 33 30
tro. 1940	41 10	2 1	04	Ditto, 4% Leased Line stk	91 . 93	Acadia Sugar	Refining. 6%		W. Kootenay Power & Li 6% bonds	108 110
rbrooke City, 1933	44 10	a 1	02 IN:	akusn & Slovan 1% honda	8 *100	DILLO, 6% D	ref., £1	90 92 V 20s. 21s.	Vest.Can.Cem't.6% bds.	£100
onto, 1919-20 tto, 1921-28	4 9	8 *1	05 Na 00	ew Bruns., 1st-m't. 5% hde 1	12 114	Ditto, ord.,	£	12s. 13s. V	Ditto, 7% 2nd debs V. Can. Flour Mills, 6% I	ds. 102 104
tto, 1909-13	4 9	6 •F	01 01	nt. & Que., 5% deb. stock.	26 128		ol. Packing, 8%	IN IN	V. Dom. Colleries, 6% de	bs. 81 #85
tto, 1929 tto, 1944-8	4 9	8 .1	92	Ditto, shares, \$100.6%	13 146	Ditto, ord., s			Vin'p'g Elec. 41% per.d'b	
couver. 1931	4 9	9 h	91	deb. stock	50 20 1	B.Col. Electric	Asbestic, £10. Ry.,4% debs. 10		ewfoundland Securi	and the second sec
tto, 1932 tto, 1926-47	1 10		02 Q. 02	a L. St.J., 1/0 pr. lien bds.	12 94 33 66	Do. 41% perp	.cons.deb. stk. 10	1034	lewfoundland Gov'm't. bds, 1941-7-8 and 1951.	31% 91 *93
tto, 1947-48	4 110	1 1	02	Ditto, income bonds	10 12	Do.Vanc'v'r	Pow'r,41%d'bs li ef. ord. stock . 15	13 106	Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 191	3.38 100 102
tto, 1950	4 10	9 1	04 Q1	ue. Central, 4% deb. stock, 19	0 103 8 *80	Ditto, def. or	d. stock 14	1501	Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 19 Ditto, 4% cons. stock, 19	35. 103 105
oria City, 1933-58	5 10	0 1	02	Ditto, 3% 2nd deb. stock. Ditto, income bonds.	1 121 1	Ditto, 5% pr	ef. stock 11 r. 5% bonds 9	1 113	Ditto, 3% bonds, 1947	80 *82
nipeg, 1914 tto, 1913-36	4 10		03. 01 St	Ditto, shares, £25. L'rence & Ot'wa, 4% bds. 10	4 26	anada Ceme	nt. 7% pref.	1190 115	Ditto, 31% ins. stock. 19 Ditto, 31% stock. 1950.	15. 96 97 96 97
tto, 1940	4 19	1 1	02 81	L'rence & Ot'wa, 4% bds. 10 nuswap & Okanagon, 4% bds 7		Ditto, 6% 1st	mort, bonds, 10	24 1041 T	ilt Cove Copper, £2	
tto, 1940-60	9	9 16	10 10	apa okanagon. 4 jo bds		anada Iron, e	5% debs 10	24 10MA	Ditto, 51% debs	
1			1	······································			***************		* Ex Dividend	
	ŕ		-1							1
GO	VE	RN	ME	NT FINANCE			STATEM	ENTO	f INLAND RE	VENUE
¢.	F		×				-		ne, 1911)	
PUBLIC DEBT			911	REVENUE AND EXPENDITUR	FUND	Total to 30th June, 1911	Se	OURCE OF	REVENUE	Amounts
ble in Canada		4.86	53626	59 Customs	1.1	\$ cts.			1	
Circul's Pederes Finad		263 08	9,499	4 Excise		19,653,114 13 4,071,350 57	Excise-	1	and the second second	\$. cts.
inion Notes	Sec. 1	98 31	4.348	25 Public Works installes D		1,950,000 00	Spirits			621,362 23
t Funds	· de	1.1.1	10, 40,00	OPT AT ISCELLA DEOUS	allways.	2,634,958 01 930,223 37	mait Liquor			5,937 10
Ince Accounts		0,00	2,760 0.582	4/		77				171,629 78
el and Banking Accounts		26,30	0.582 9,105	88 21 1	1.	29,239,646 08	Cigars.			6/4,423 78 43,804 98
otal Gross Debt.	-		0,817	- Experiment	·····	8,935,732 87				7,166 82
		10,09	0,817	13		0,000,102 01				786 14
Et all							ocizures		the second se	ADDRESS OF THE OWNER.
stments-Sinking Funds . r 'n vestments.		11 10	6.525	Account, ETC.	TAL	1	ocizures			220 00 7,607 10

 Other 'n estiments
 11 196.25 96
 Accourts. ETC.

 Province Accounts
 27 851.851 21
 Public Works, Railways & Canals.

 Miscei- and Banking Accounts
 112,101,042 02

 Total Assets
 153,449,148 24

5 cts. 9,653,114 13 4,071,350 57	Excise-	\$. cts.
1,950,000 06 2,634,958 01 930,223 37	Malt Liquor	5 937 10
0,00,000 24		
9,239,646 08	Tobacco	64,423 78
10001010 00		
8,935,732 87	Manufactures in Bond	7,166 82
1	ACCUC ACICI	785 14
-	Seizures.	7.607 10
	Other Receipts	7,007 10
,302,953 83	Total Excise Revenue	1,462,937 93
-	Hydraulic and other Rents Minor Public Works	
	Inspection of Weights and Measures	10,66 8 0
1	Gas inspection	1 Mar. 1 Mar.
-		7,2955 2
1		
	Other Revenues	8,5003 1
1	Grand Total Revenue	1, 496,7270

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TRADE OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES.

The second s		MONTH O	F APRIL.		s Tw	ELVE MONTHS	ENDING MARCH.		
COUNTRIES.	19	10.	191	l. , .	191	0.	1911.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	
British Empire.	\$ 6,541,937	\$ 6,887,351	\$ 6,536,128	\$ 4,810,318	\$ 95,300,944	\$ 149,634,107	\$ 109,883,168	\$ 137,158,711	
stralia rmuda itish Africa :	Lyden	269,651 18,739	44,458 105	146,173 12,219 980	423,017	3,583,397 488,478	511,309 9,025	-3,925,502 477,466	
South	10,310	161,633 767 8,961	12,164 256,438	10,769 4,251 19,026	<pre>{ 1,041,565 3,526,184</pre>	2,354,978 60,239	704,860	2,356,144	
West itish Bast Indies. "Guiana." West Indies.	173,178 309,526	3,931 144,109	67,672 359,294	2,208 163,406 170	2,980,238 5,777,698 185,853	588,047 3,109,820 99,752	3,877,116 6,382,296 335,234	622,735 4,113,270 116,967	
ji ong Kong ewfoundland. ew Zealand.	16,111 30,327 44,957	55,673 105,575 24,394	57,143 29,001 45,006	607 94,276 7,694	245,703 1,467,619 775,365	551,268 3,970,952 854,079	605,629 1,818,260 907,104	521,890 3,872,012 1,004,370	
ther British Colonies Totals	/01	1,318 7,682,102	288 7,407,757	4,636 5,276,733	24,875 111,749,061	68,969 165,364,086	6,763 e 129,431,348	33,468 154,335,874	
Foreign Countries.	1 . · · · ·				4	a ano dua			
gentíne Republic Istria-Hungary Idgium razil Intral American States Intra American States Inta	132,463 192,517 27,741 18,868 28,290	159,730 20,839 80,422 54,918 4,366 53,662 1,244 128,826	270,002 75,041 127,387 46,491 80,581 13,692 53,302	$\begin{array}{c} 132,893 \\ 1,504 \\ 177,706 \\ 10,830 \\ 5,515 \\ 4,819 \\ 1,859 \\ 90,165 \end{array}$	2,181,554 1,394,768 3,239,888 060,509 134,191 800,258 166,695 584,020	$\begin{array}{r} 2,869,913\\ 60,508\\ 2,865,602\\ 828,912\\ 100,845\\ 1,250,325\\ 242,564\\ 1,737,385\end{array}$	2,304,932 1,362,1719 3,571,369 925,331 105,011 683,092 418,967 1,281,637	3,021,708 156,931 2,773,444 1,032,825 424,206 529,821 232,505 1,845,105	
ıba ınmark ışı. W. Indies ıtch B. Indies	18,025	20,705	3,077	- 20,937 582	85,830 901,688	435,053 2,370	88,807 1,464,319	443,03	
ntch Guiana typt. ance. ench Africa. ench West Indies.	3,737 786,587 643	1,359 1,820 145,241 435	1,798 967,555	2,972 101,924 122,612 357	43,722 10,109,544 4,437 286	27,497 2,640,648 17,796 19,405	33,006 11,563,773 3,828	-14,04 2,782,09 29,92 5,62	
ermany	·· 15,219 ·· 948	182,994	557,100 13,866 5,338	225,850	7,935,230 389,993 16,097	2,501,191 1,424 79,794	10,047,340 456,367 25,300	2.663,01 125,34 142,76	
ayti. olland Aly. pan exico prway		2,347 79,931 20,007 22,349 23,245 12,946 8,910	225,586 69,537 98,331 275,569 11,895	5,030 37,499 1,282 5,876 21,686 36,318 11,192	2,009,877 893,398 2,181,296 558,515 172,642	1,937,852 829,573 660,457 953,623 487,147	1,820,378 562,148 2,423,046 495,219 427,857	$\begin{array}{r} 1,397,01\\ 379,27\\ 619,50\\ 1,270,80\\ 412,90\end{array}$	
nnama eru. Silippine Islands. orto Rico. ortugal. ortugaes Africa.	333	. 5,910 2,174 1,905 . 5,591 187 1,962	498 9,218	500 183 39,410	41,580 35,790 44,417 140,522	$\begin{array}{r} 15,737\\ 169,215\\ -536,254\\ 59,731\end{array}$	67,639 37,091 304 186,389	34,46 58,30 506,22 88,61	
bumania Issia In Domingo. - Pierre	1,941 3,781 90,212	3,233 50,889 9,746	518 22,995 89,520 200 27,865	7,059 59,097 2,590 1,681 25,413	345,297 845,228 7,012 1,039,775	598,435 23,228 139,332 51,944	264,048 733,004 3,782 1,154,747	1,176,5 31,3 143,7 97,9	
sain	11,370 235,408 49,109 20,474,864	7,216 12,705 836 747 6,290,025 10,480	18,847 188,175 37,880 21,947,138	20,413 4,782 1,226 261 5,421,517 389	208,147 2.603,858 455,188 223,501,809	111,697 10,180 3,296 113,150,778	278,215 3,102,910 563,013 284,934,739	108,9 22,6 17,6 119,203,2	
S. of Colombia roguay enezuela ther foreign	1,266 706 12,664	96 538	2,760 1,071 74,627 3,891 150	258 3,500 1,056 12,547	78,139 53,885 189,574	105,856 13,923 425,523	6,300 90,839 578,862	77,0 32,9 1,016,1	
Totals, foreign countries	23,305,525	7,434,805	25,136,430	6,600,967	264,034,599	135,994,413	332,466,676	142,860,49	
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	30,856,987	15,116,907	32,544,187	11,877,700	375,783,660	301,358,529	461,898,024	297,196,36	
Grand Totals		973,894		121,887		142,189	\$759,094,389		

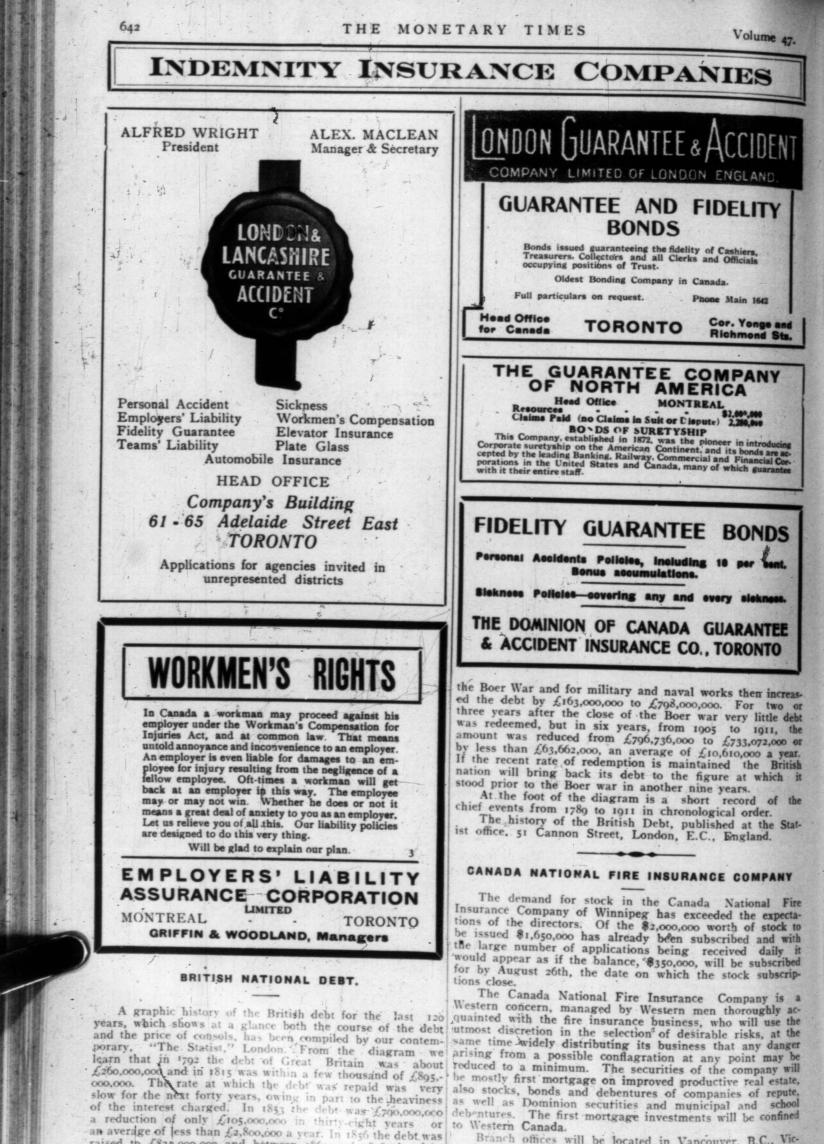
DOMINION GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT Statement of the Balance at Credit of

Depositors on June 30th, 1911.

(MAY 1911).

and the second			1. 1. 1. 1.							
-	· ~ ?.	Deposits	Total	Withdraw-	Balance on	DR			CR.	
	BANK	for June, 1911	Deposits	als for June, 1911	30th June, 1911.	the first and the	\$_cts.		S cts.	
			1 2			BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th April, 1911.		WITHBRAWALS during	1.074.546.09	
anitoba :-		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	of Pinançe on ootn April, 1944				
Winnipeg		13,897.00	793,992.90	23,365.18	770,627.72	DEPOSITS in the Post Office Sav- ings Bank during month	841,949,12			
ritish Col Victoria	umbia :-		1 000 070 10			higs Dank during monthe				
lew Bruns		44,407,00	1,203,856.18	36,600.03	1,167,200.65	TRANSFERS from Dominion Gov- ernment Savings Bank during			Line Bar	
Newcastle		2.855.00 81.182.50			300,452.98 5,512,654,51	month :	-			
rince Edu Charlotte	rard Island : - town	30,710,00	2,185,326.28	1.2.2.2.2.2	2,146,922.60	PRINCIPAL INTEREST accrued				
lova Scoti	a			1.12		from 1st April to date of transfer		5		
Amherst.	ines	0 709 00	388,110.20	5,505.07	382,605.13	1		4		
Darringto	m	1 901 79	153,993.27	2,143.73	151,849.54	TRANSFERS from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United				
Kentville.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 33,535,51 . 1,481,00	2,425,741.8 253,238.5	9 34,277.78 6 4,307.01	5 2,391,464.14 248,931.55	Kingdom to the Post Office	32,833.93			
Port Hoo		1 050 00					44	BALANCE at the credi	. die	
Sherbroo	e ke	0 959 00	212,485.2 89,563.7	6 2,098.2 3 580.0	7 210,386.99 3 88,983.70	INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during	1	of Depositors' ac counts on 31st May		
	s							*		
		201,209,74	14,599,006.0	201,337.8	3 14,341,668.18		44,141,791.46		44,141,791.4	

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Branch offices will be located in Vancouver, B.C., Vic-tor a. B.C., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Regina, Sask., and Fort William, Ont. If the principles advocated by the may be company in its prospectus are realized its success may be assured.

and the price of consols, has been compiled by our contemporary, "The Statist," London. From the diagram we learn that in 1792 the debt of Great Britain was about £200,000,000 and in 1815 was within a few thousand of £895,-000,000. The rate at which the debt was repaid was very slow for the next forty years, owing in part to the heaviness of the interest charged. In 1853 the debt was £790,000,000 a reduction of only £105,000,000 in thirty-right years or an average of less than £2,800,000 a year. In 1856 the debt was realized to £825,000,000 and between 1863 and 1898 the debt was reduced from rather less than £800,000 to £635,000,000 to £635,000,000 a year. The loans raised in connection, with

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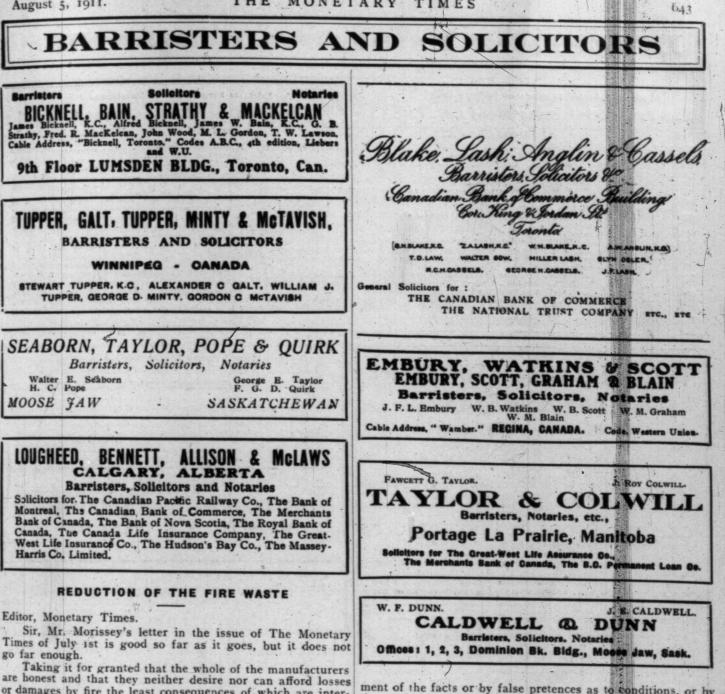
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THE MONETARY TIMES



Taking it for granted that the whole of the manufacturers are honest and that they neither desire nor can afford losses or damages by fire the least consequences of which are inter-ruption to business, and that they as well as all other classes of the community are interested in the decrease of fire losses in Canada, let us consider whether signed applications for in Canada, let us consider whether signed applications for fire insurance should or should not be always required. A properly constructed tariff of rates of premiums takes

into account all the dangers and makes allowances for the eradication of defects because of the decrease of liability io loss and damage by fire.

No honest man will ask for and no one should be allowed for improvements not made, or for precautions not main-tained; it surely is his duty to act fairly, to describe truth-fully, and to exercise due vigilance in the management of his business; but under the loose system, or want of system, where a substance of the interview of the obtained without

whereby policies of fire insurance can be obtained without any responsibility on the part of the insured, what does an adjuster find after a fire which could have been avoided? He too often finds barrels, supposed to be kept full of water for protective purposes, so situated and encumbered that an hour's work of a man would have been required to enable him to reach any one of them and when required to that an hour's work of a man would have been required to enable him to reach any one of them, and when reached, the barrel would be half full of dust and rubbish. He finds division doors which seldom could have been closed; iron "hutters whose hinges are rusted for want of use; stand rip to which hose could not be applied because the couplings did not fit; hose worn out and useless anyway because the employees have never been drilled; books which are ill kept because of the cheap help employed in the office; seldom does he find stock lists or inventories or a complete set of invoices or time books or other records whereby the values invoices or time books or other records whereby the values at risk can be ascertained.

Now, a properly arranged application to aws the attention of the applicant for insurance to the dencts existing, the improvements possible, the precautions necessary to safety, and the records which will enable him to have any loss or damage which may occur quickly determined and equitably adjusted

ment of the facts or by false pretences as to conditions, or by the avoidance of such precautions as would naturally de-crease the liability to loss or damage by first therefore the insurance agent or the insurance company issuing policies without signed applications properly filled should be indicted along with the assured as in conspiracy to increase the fire losses of the Dominion and the consequent loss of life and the cost of insurance to honest, careful people who are un-

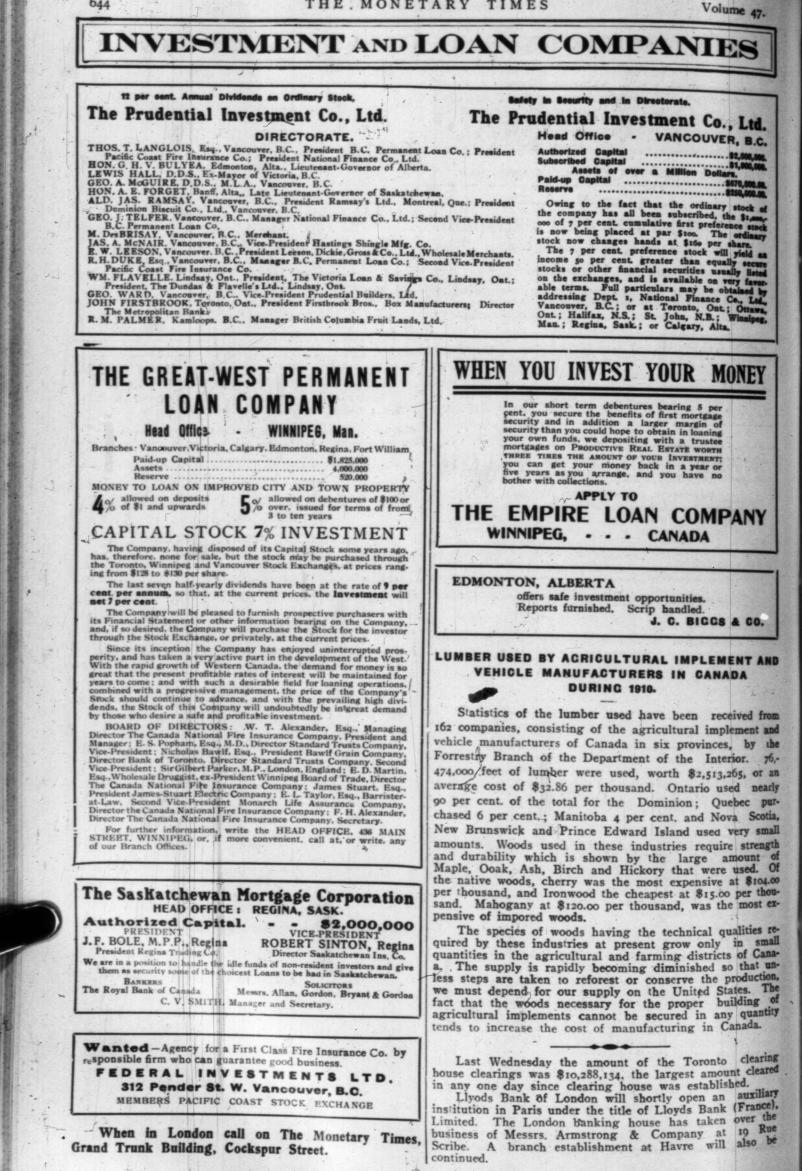
the cost of insurance to honest, careful people who are un-duly assessed in the unnecessary cost of fire insurance. If the manufacturers have authorized the advice to re-frain from signing applications, it may be well for the 'o remember that they now have many advantages in Canada, and that all history warns these who seek and under privile and that all history warns those who seek undue privileges that they thereby pave the way for the abrogation of those to which they would otherwise be entitled,

Your, etc., HENRY LYE, Adjuster.

Vancouver, B.C.

The Dominion Canners at Aylmer have struck gas and oil in a well they put down at their Bow Park farm. They sent twelve barrels of the oil to the Aylmer branch, which is being used on the roads about the factory. The first seven months of 1911 show over one million dollars' worth of building less in Montreal than during the corresponding period of 1910. The figures are as follows: 1911, to the end of July, \$8,356,816; 1910, until July 31st, \$a,612,240. \$9,612,240.

With a view to relieving the situation as it has developed in the Canadian West, in consequence of the prolonged cessation of operations at the coal mines in Southern Brit-ish Columbia and Alberta, an order-in-Council was passed improvements possible, the precautions necessary to safety, and the records which will enable him to have any loss or damage which may occur quickly determined and equitably adjusted. The only explanation for declining to sign an applica-tion is an implied intention to obtain insurance by conceal-





O/o to net investors **O**/o No Speculation. Absolutely Guaranteed 'In first mortgages on both city and farm property

McNamara & Co. 44 Jasper Av. W.

Edmonton, Alta.

Private Bankers

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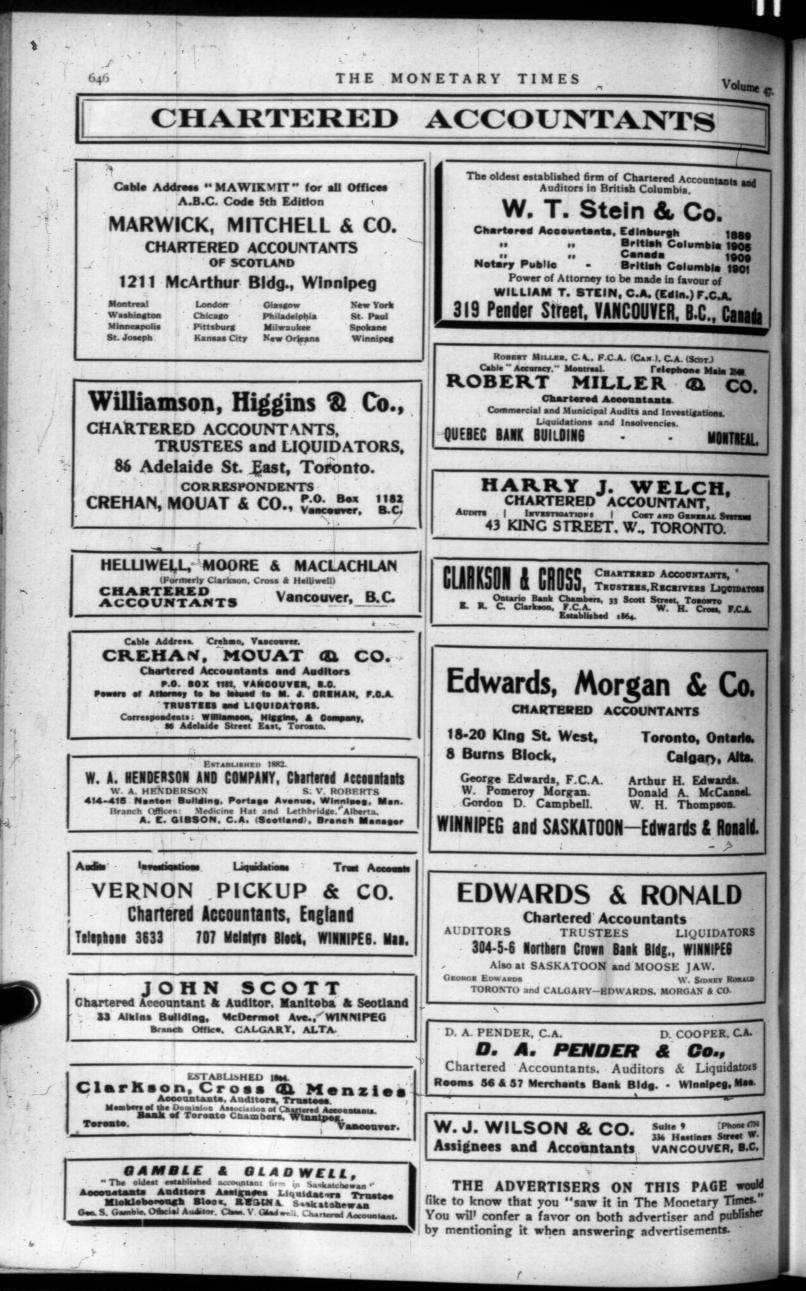
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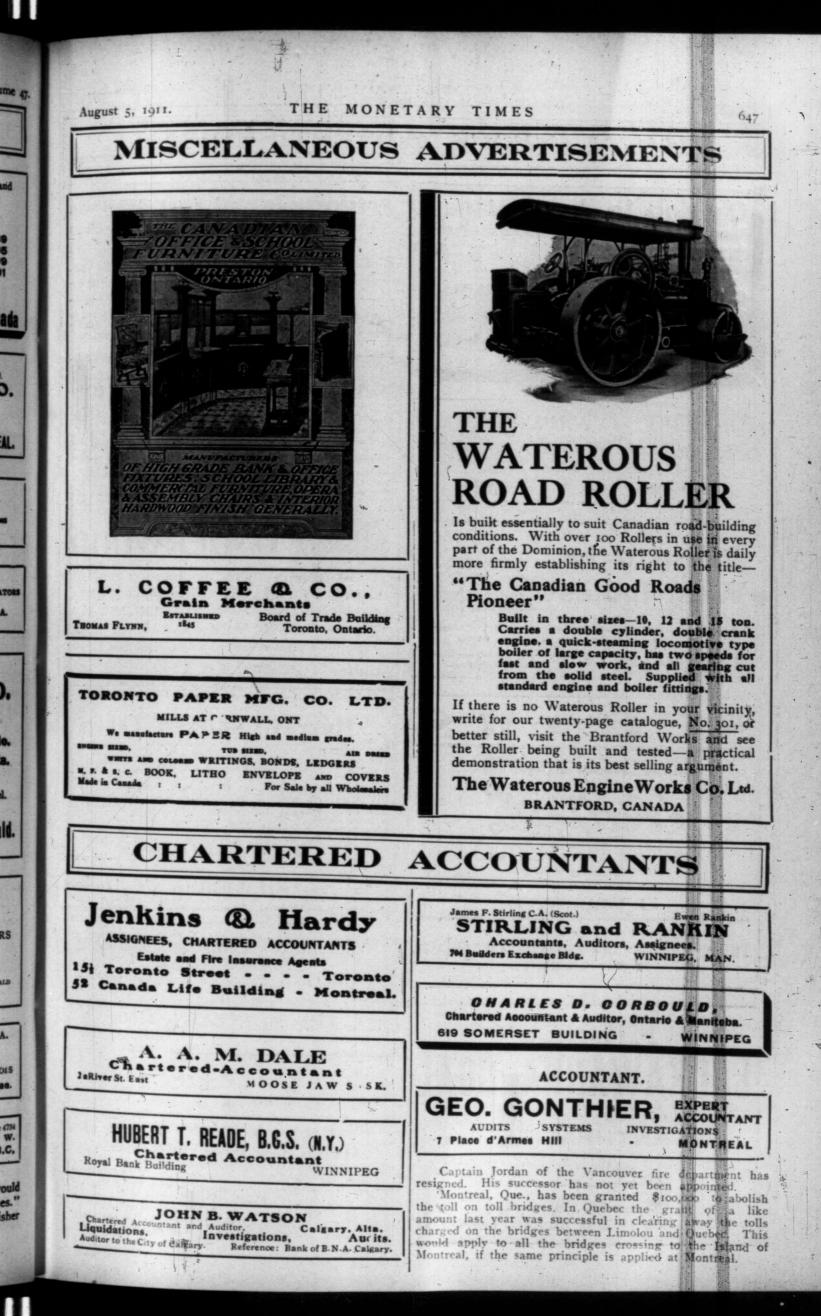
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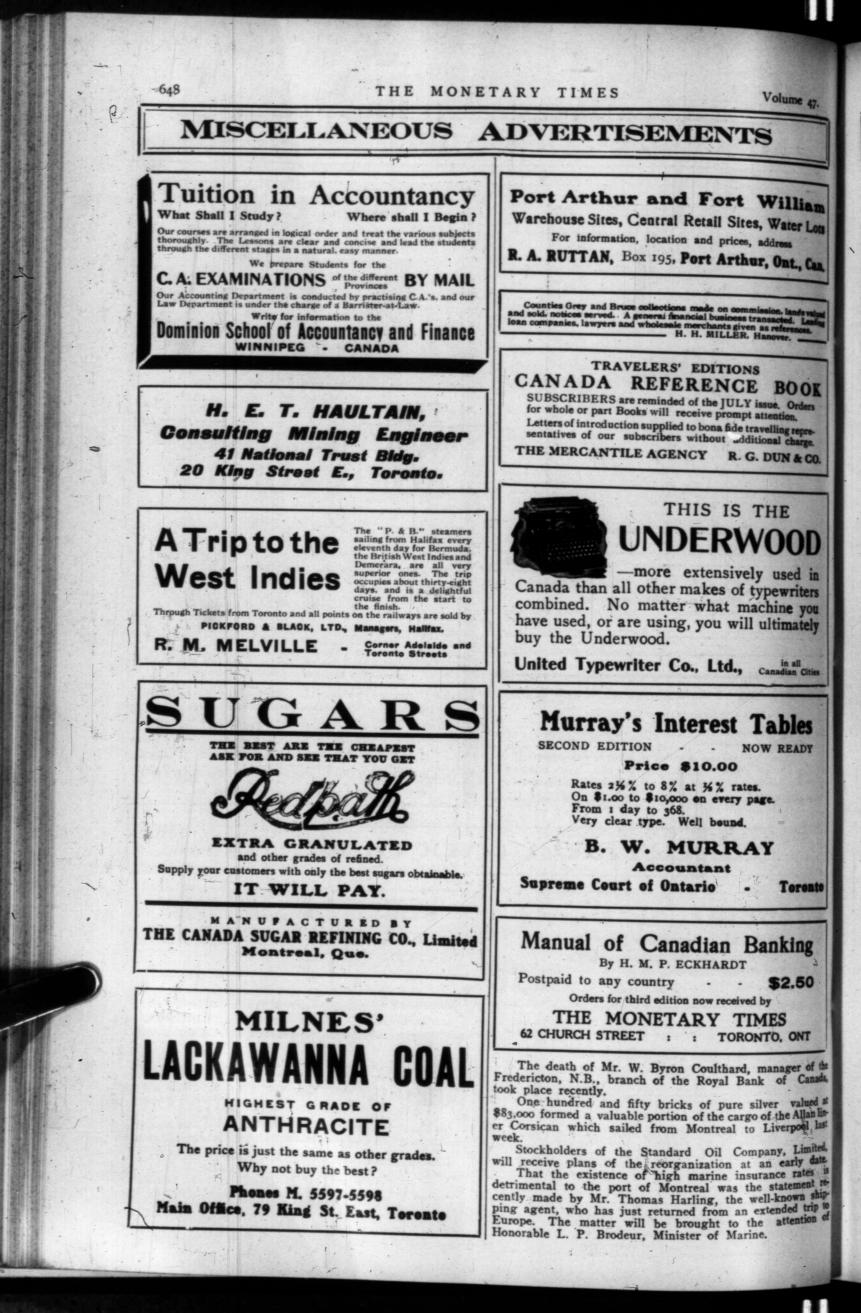
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President Vice-President. Western Mortgage Investments undertaken for Clients. Correspondence Solicited, w. H. SPROULE • Manager.

When in London call on The Monetary Times. Grand Trunk Building, Cockspur Street.







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THE MONETARY TIMES

FACTORY LOCATIONS

LEGAL NOTICE

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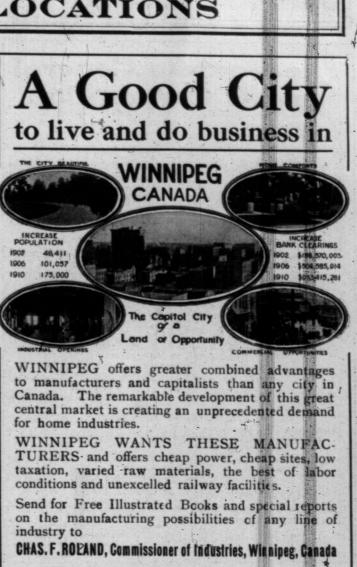
THOMAS MULVEY,

1-2 Dated at Toronto this 3rd day of July, 1911. BLAKE, LASH, ANGLIN & CASSELS, Solicitors for THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. MOORE COES TO NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY

Mr. Frederick W. Moore, of Toronto, has assumed the management of the bond department of The National Finance Company, Limited, Toronto. This company has heretofore confined its operations to Wesern issues, but it is now intended to extend these to the Eastern market, upon a large scale.

Mr. Moore brings to the National Finance Company, Limited, the benefit of several years' experience in the municipal bond business, acquired latterly in the capacity of secretary of the Ontario Securities Company, Limited, and previously with Messrs. G. A. S:inson & Company.



649

HULL ASSESSMENTS.

The assessment roll for the City of Hull, Que, shows that property values have increased considerably over last year's figures. The total valuation for the city is placed at \$9,363,375 compared with \$7,843,314, last year showing an increase of \$1,520,061. The value of property which is subject to taxation is \$5,869,938, against \$4,464,284 last year, so that the city will derive revenue on \$1,405,754 more than last year.

Property exempt from taxation, which includes industries such as the E. B. Eddy Company, Canada Cement Company, etc., is valued at \$2,145,912, or \$52,672 in advance of last year's valuation.

Non taxable property such as churches, government buildings, etc., are placed at \$1,347,525

The population from the assessment returns is 17,143, showing an increase of 500 persons since the last assessment was made.

Mr. J. B. Corbet, auditor of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, has been appointed assistant inspector at Winnipeg, and has left to take up his new position.

The Provincial Insurance Company, Limited, incorporated under a Dominion charter, has secured a license to carry on a fire insurance business in Ontario.

The biggest mining concern ever organized for the Yukon, excepting the Yukon Gold Mining Company, is a new eight million dollar company reported from London by cable as having been formed by the South African Gold Field Company's capital on advices of Mr. John Hays Hammond.



THE MONETARY TIMES August 5, 1911. \$ 651 TRUST COMPANIES LET US ACT AS YOUR AGENTS F you have any investments, or are desirous of making any, in British Columbia, let us act as your agents. We have offices in Victoria and Vancouver and connections throughout the Province, and are in a position to properly look after your interests. First mortgages on improved B.C. properties are profitable. We can place your money at 7% to 8%—absolutely safe. Write us about it. **Financial** Agents **Investment Brokers** Executors Trustees ANADA WEST TRUST COMPANY Branch Office LIMITED Head Office VANCOUVER, B.C. VICTORIA, B.C. References : Merchants Bank of Canada, MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT BOOKS GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY THE POPULAR TOURIST ROUTE BANKS, COMPANIES, MERCHANTS MANUFACTURERS, ETC. French River Muskoka Lakes LOOSE LEAF LEDGERS, BINDERS Lake of Bays Georgian Bay Lake Couchiching SHEETS and SPECIALTIES Temagami STATIONERY and PAPER, all kinds Kawartha Lakes, etc. Algonquin Park Maganetawan Kiver PRINTERS' and BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES

Literature, tickets and full information from any Grand Trunk Agent or address A. E. DUFF, District Passenger Agent Toronto, Ontario.

MORE TIME TO SELL STOCKS.

The bill passed the New York Legislature at the instance of the State Insurance Department, extending the time in which the life insurance companies may dispose of stocks and bonds which, under the insurance law, they may not hold, has been signed. Instead of having to sell \$75,000,000 of these securities by Dec. 31, they will have until roi6 to do

Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, covering some scribers' stations. The new company, it is stated, will issue no bonds and of the \$50,000,000 stock, less than half will be put out in ef-fetting the merger, making the outstanding capital less than the combined capital stock of the consolidated proper ty. The bonded indebtedness of the latter is about \$6,500, 000, which it is expected, will be replaced by stock. Besides the Colorado Telephone Company and the Rocky Mountain Telephone Company of Salt Lake City, Mountain Telephone Company of Salt Lake City, the Idaho Independent Telephone Company and the Bell system in

The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited, with head office in Montreal and branches throughout the Dominion, and the Fairbanks-Morse Canadian Manutacturing Company, Lemited, with head office in Toronto, and its subsidiary com-panies, the Dominion Safe & Vault Company, Limited, of Farnham, Quebec, and the E. and T. Fairbanks Company of Sherbrooke, Quebec, have amalgamated. The new company is to be known as the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited. The president of the new concern will be Mr. H. S. Fuller of Mentreal, president of the Canadian Fairbanks Company, and the vice-president Mr. P. C. Brooks of To-ronto, president of the Fairbanks-Morse concern. The capitalization of the new company is to be \$2,000,000.

BIG TELEPHONE MERCER

51-53 WELLINGTON ST. WEST

BROWN BROS., LIMITED

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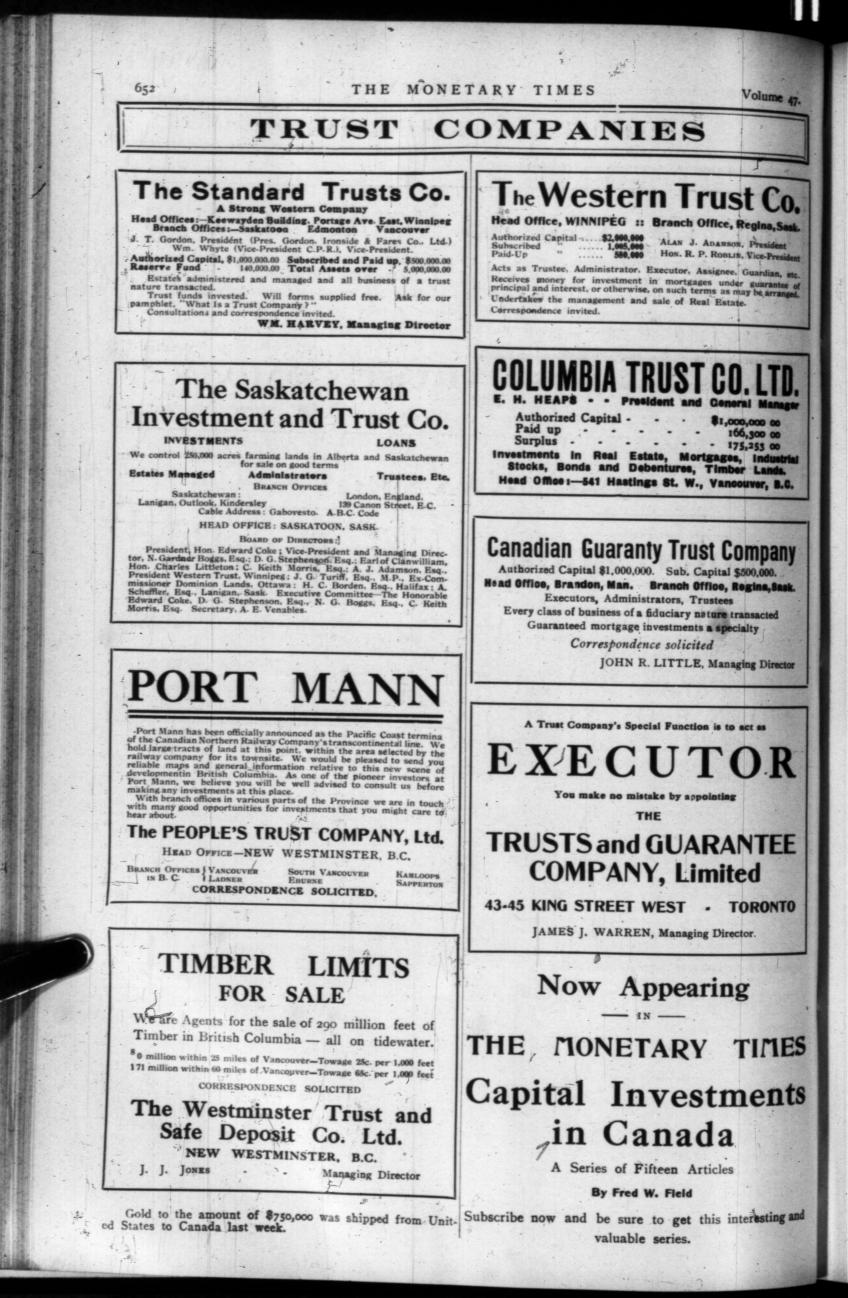
The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company, of Denver, Colo., has been incorporated in Idaho with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000,000 to combine subsidi-aries of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. It will operate in Utah. Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, eastern Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, covering some 660,000 square miles of territory and embracing 160,000 sub-scribers' stations.

The Underwood House Wool Tariff bill was defeated in the Senate at Washington recently.

The Union Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Nanaimo. The manager is Mr. David T. Ashley, formerly of Winnipeg, but latterly of this city.

The Mecca Amusement Company will locate a factory in Berlin, Ont., in Berlin, Ont., and manufacture merry-go-rounds, ferris wheels, and similar amusement devices.

The city council of North Vancouver, B.C., recently ded to take \$100,000 stock in the Burrard Tunnel & recently decided Bridge Company, and to pay, over a proportion as required.





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Lord Strathcona, High Commisisoner for Canada, has recently received a further cablegram from the Secretary of State at Ottawa, in connection with the recent forest fires in Ontario, stating that the Porcupine Relief Committee reports that the fatalities now number sixty-three known to be dead, and may reach a hundred. The fire swept through five hundred miles of country, and burnt two towns.

THE MONETARY TIMES



At a recent meeting of the directors of the City Dairy Company, Limited, Toronto, a number of changes were made in the positions of officers of the company. The title of general manager was superseded by that of managing director, and Mr. Charles E. Potter will hereafter be known as managing director. Mr. W. J. Northgraves was appoint-ed manager of the company and Mr. C. C. Mowry, secretary.





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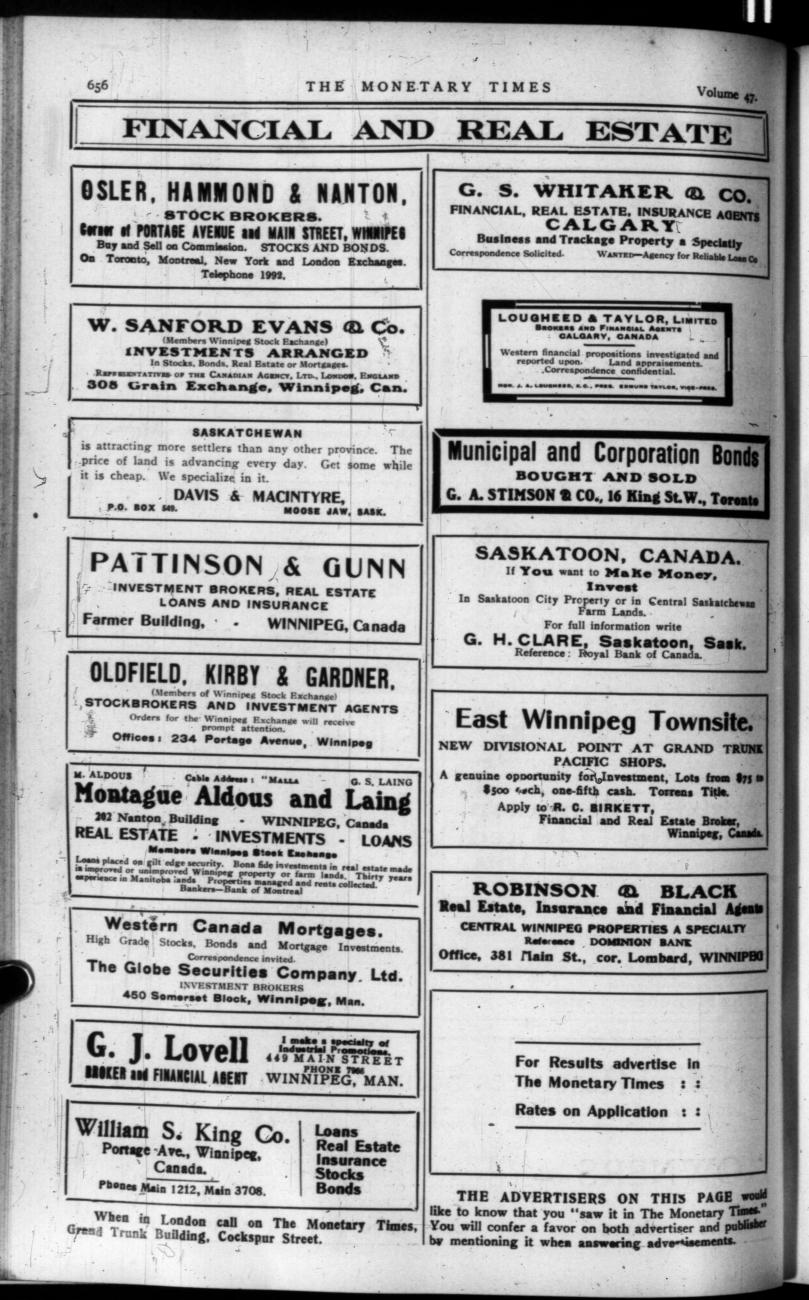
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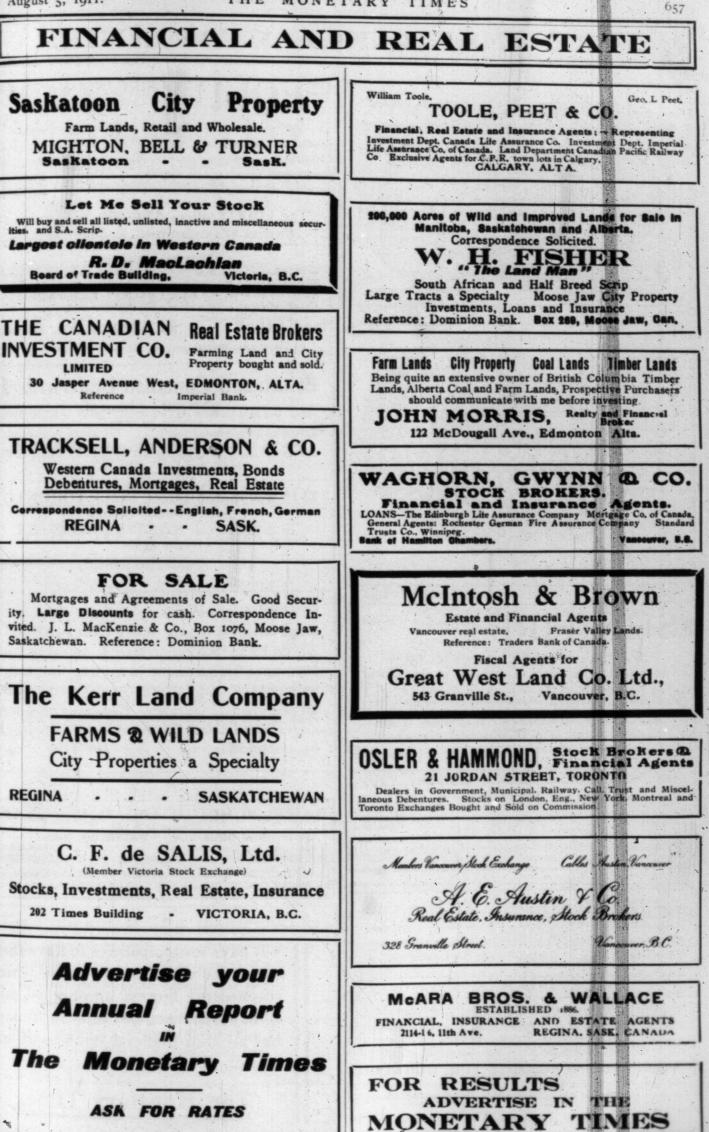
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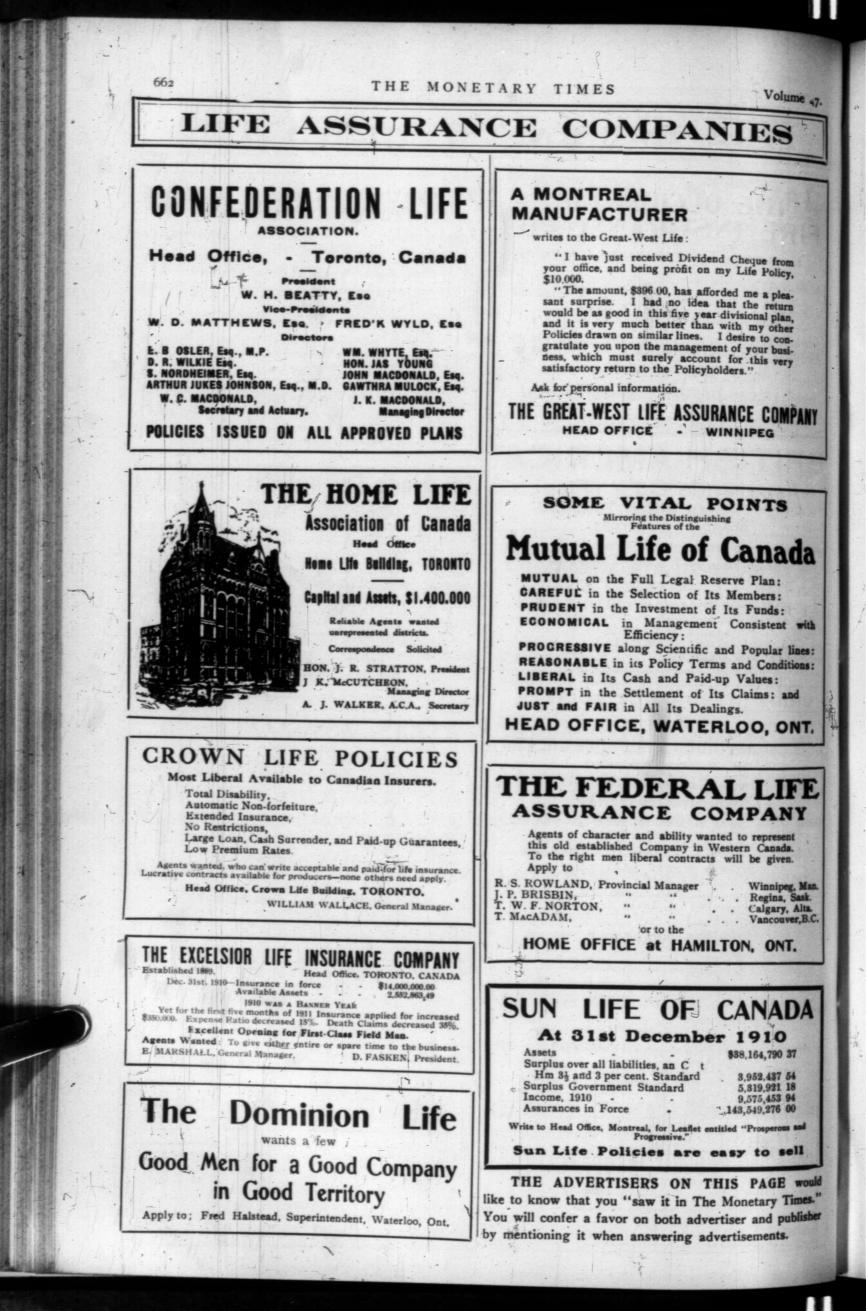
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THE MONETARY TIMES 663 August 5, 1911. LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES MONARCH LIFE Head Office THE CANADA LIFE WINNIPEG. GOOD COMPANY CAN. Offers exceptional advantages to its J. T. GORDON, Winnipeg Policy-holders and to its Agents by President Gordon, Ironside & Fares President Standard Trusts Co. reason of its NICHOLAS BAWLF President N. Bawlf Grain C Director Bank of Toronto Winnipeg Ist Vice-Pres Co. Impregnable Financial Strength 2nd Vice-Pres. . E. L. TAYLOR, K.C. Winnipeg Large Surplus Earnings each Year 1 Director Great-West Permanent Loan Company Simple, Safe, and Liberal Policies Winnipeg Managing Director - J. W. W. STEWART Fair and Prompt Settlement of all Claims Sec'y & Actuary- J. A MACFARLANE, A.I A Winnipeg **Economical but Progressive Management** Some Good Western Field Contracts Open to Reliable Man. For information as to Assurance or Agency Contracts apply PRUDENTIAL LIFE Canada Life Assurance Co. THE Insurance Company Head Office, · TORONTO Winnipeg **Head Office** \$1,000,000 00 T.G. McCONKEY, Superintendent of Agencies Authorized Capital Capital Subscribed 700,000 00 5,000,000 00 Insurance in force over We have one or two good openings for energetic agents alive to the opportunities of Western Canada. COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENGLAND Managing Director. G. H. MINER, . -MARINE ACCIDENT LIFE FIRE Capital Fully Subscribed. Capital Fully Subscribed. S14,750,000 S14,000,000 S14 IMPORTANT POSITIONS are waiting for capable Agents in much desirable territory, ready for occupancy whenever suitable men are available. Corres-pandence welcomed with those who can produce applications, who are energetic workers and successful solicitors. Write at once. Vio are energetic workers and successful solicitors, while at once, Union Mutual Life Insurance Co'y. PORTLAND, MAINE Fred. E. Richards, President - Henri E, Morin. Supervisor For Agencies in the Western Division, Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, apply to WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager, 151 St. James Street, Montreal. For Agencies in Western Ontario, apply to E, J. ATKINSON, Man-ager, 107 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen Street West, Toronto. LONDON LIFE HEAD OFFICE - LONDON, Canada The Company's splendid financial position, unexcelled profit results on maturing endowments and exceptionally, attractive policies are strong features. Full information J. F. MAINE, Inspector, Industrial Agencies from ______ E. E. REID, Assistant Manager The British Columbia THE ... POLICYHOLDERS SHOP the Life Assurance Company MUTUAL Times HEAD OFFICE - VANCOUVER, B.C. STOCK MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY. The most in Life'Insurance for the least in money Authorized Capital - \$1,000,000.00 We give guarantees - Not Estimates. Subscribed Capital - 1,000,000.00 PRESIDENT - Jonathan Rogers SIDENTS - John J. Banfield, Richard Hall A. M. Featherston, Gen. Mgr. 503 Temple Bidg, Toronto, Ont. VICE-PRESIDENTS Secretary-Treasurer, C. E. Sampson. Manager, F. W. Law A FIRST-CLASS CONTRACT and a FIRST-CLASS DISTRICT Liberal contracts offered to general and special agents. for a FIRST-CLASS AGENT THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. GEORGE B. WOODS. President. The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada. BOND DEALERS 1897 - AN UNEQUALLED RECORD - 1911
 Year, Dec. Interest
 Premium and Interest
 Total Assets.
 Rate of Interest
 Assurance in Force.

 815.
 Income.
 \$336,247.89
 4.01%
 \$1,185,725.00

 1901
 .360,180.95
 1,344,127.61
 .5.40%
 10,524,731.00

 1905
 .600,034.84
 2,840,725.23
 .5.52%
 19,672,664.00

 1910
 .1,370,560.38
 .6,147,329.99
 .6.52%
 .30,455,859.00
 are requested to mail to The Monetary Times, 62 Church Street, Toronto, one copy of each list of investment offerings made by them. These lists will be fyled for First and Paramount - - Absolute Security to Policyholders The Company will be pleased to enter into negotiations for Agency representation. Head Office - - TORONTO, CANADA confidential reference.

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