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MUNICIPAL PROGRESS IN SASKATCHEWAN

The Saskatchewan government is making for itself an enviable record. Its ministers and officers seem to have arrived at an unwritten agreement not to issue stereotyped official reports, stodgy with statistics, fleshy with facts and dry as dust. Instead, the blue books which hail from Regina are informative, readable and, as the New Yorker would say, of "human interest." That element has been sadly lacking in our government documents. The annual report of the department of municipal affairs of Saskatchewan for 1912-13 is another example of how attractive an official report may be, without trimming its dignity. This department is presided over by Hon. George Langley, minister of municipal affairs, whom we rather suspect of some of this blue book originality, and by Mr. J. N. Bayne, a deputy who is responsible for an excellent report to the minister.

Mr. Bayne discusses the ever-present interest in municipal life and work in Saskatchewan, and incidentally notes that no village can borrow money by debenture until permission is granted by the minister of municipal affairs. It has been deemed advisable to withhold such permission in more than one case or to reduce very materially the sum proposed to be borrowed.

The deputy minister expresses regret that in some Saskatchewan villages municipal life is at a low ebb, a condition of affairs not found in any other class of our municipal bodies. The raising of the minimum number of people for incorporation, he thinks, might have a beneficial effect.

On September 1st, 1905, when Saskatchewan first came into existence, 882 townships had municipal or-

ganization as allowed under the old local improvements act. Now, there are 3,545 townships with similar privileges. This is a striking indication of the growth of rural areas.

Amounts approximating \$1,714,596 were spent last year by local council boards in Saskatchewan. Improved conditions in the organizations concerned testify to wise expenditure by self-governing bodies concerned. The experience gained by municipalities in expending public funds is doing much for the safety and convenience of those who travel the highways. If the people of a rural municipality so desire, it may borrow money by debenture and thus spread the repayment of the loan over a period not exceeding twenty years. No rash running into debt is allowed, for the loan must not exceed \$3,000 per township. Thus the debenture must prove attractive to purchasers when it is known that 144 quarter sections of land becomes security for \$3,000, when often each one of these quarter sections of one hundred and sixty acres each is easily worth the sum borrowed on the entire township.

The experience of the municipal department during the years of its existence has shown the necessity of its organization, says Mr. Bayne. The other provinces of the Dominion have watched Saskatchewan in this matter, with the result that several of their provincial municipal unions are urging their respective provincial governments to establish a department of municipal affairs in each province. The three prairie provinces are the only ones in Confederation, each of which has a department of this kind. On the whole, the municipal organizations of Saskatchewan are growing on safe, sensible lines. In some cases it has been necessary to remind a few municipal organizations that they are over optimistic and that the future should not be mortgaged too heavily. The

legislation, however, under which each acts, is a safeguard and in its drafting the mistakes of older provinces were averted.

Concluding his report, Mr. Bayne says: "The financial year now closed has seen a marked and wonderful development in Saskatchewan along the lines of municipal growth. The evolution of our self-governing municipal bodies is, however, simply started; the labors of the future are of serious proportions and are of such a nature that continued self-sacrifice, public spiritedness and devotion to duty are necessary on the part of those who volunteer to assist in the onward march of municipal advancement." Thus does the Saskatchewan spirit enter even into legislative buildings.

GROUP INSURANCE

Just as group insurance, so-called, was making a bid for popularity, the American Life Convention the other week condemned the idea. The convention also declared against the insurance of large groups of employees without medical examination. A New York insurance paper says that this convention is "an association composed of the smaller and newer life insurance companies of the south and west."

According to an officer of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, the demand for the prohibition of the plan by law must be due either to ignorance of the fundamental principles upon which group insurance is written, or is based upon a desire for competitive reasons to prevent the extension of regular old line life insurance at low cost to working people.

He adds: "The death rate in any considerable group of employees actively engaged in a safe industry is much lower than the death rate among the large number of medically selected individuals in life insurance companies and consequently the cost is less and the risk to the insuring company is less. On the group plan one policy is issued to the employer covering all of his employees for the term of their employment only—on the yearly renewable plan—thus affecting great savings in cost.

"Employers hire only the physically fit. The employees must maintain this fitness to hold their jobs whereas it is well known that the value of medical examinations wears off in a few years. It is therefore self-evident that the mortality is lower and the element of risk is less in this group than it is among the great body of medically selected people who are insured for their entire lives.

"It needs no argument or scientific knowledge to understand this fundamental fact. It is simply a matter of common sense, confirmed by experience. The employees' families receive this insurance protection in most instances at no cost to them, for the employer usually pays the premiums as an efficiency measure. To prohibit this would be a great wrong.

"Any insurance is dangerous if not prudently selected. No sensible insurance officer would accept for insurance an undesirable group any more than he would an undesirable individual. The plan is not designed, nor should it be applied to the reinsurance of fraternal or similar societies. It must be applied to live, self-adjusting groups where the average mortality remains virtually level, and no company proposes to apply it otherwise so far as I know."

At the convention of the Canadian Life Underwriters at Montreal last year, Mr. J. A. De Boer expressed the opinion that there would be considerable development in corporation insurance, and that this form of underwriting had come to stay. He thought that a special form of policy, however, would have to be provided, and that the hazard of corporation insurance would have to be critically examined.

It seems quite likely that the extension of group insurance will lead to the creation of some problems which,

however, should not prove insoluble and which should not prevent the development of this form of insurance. It would be interesting to know what Canadian actuaries think regarding medical examination in relation to group insurance.

WESTERN CANADA

Harvesting goes on apace in the West, and weather conditions have continued to be very satisfactory. The farmers' expectations that labor would be available at a reasonable wage have been realized, and the feeling now prevails throughout the country that this year's crop will prove to be one of the best paying crops which the farming community has ever had. While the farmer has been inconvenienced through his inability to borrow money at the bank during the summer, he will now perhaps receive the benefit of his enforced economy as he realizes on his grain.

It is naturally too soon to say that the whole speculative community is out of the woods. It is only reasonable to anticipate that the recovery to financial health will be marked by some commercial failures. It is evident that here and there throughout the country not only some real estate speculators but a few merchants have got themselves into a position from which recovery seems quite impossible. But these are phases of a rapidly improving situation.

UNION LIFE AFFAIRS

The proposed government investigation of the collapse of the Union Life affairs can do two things—make mourning wreaths for the British shareholders and put some people in jail. The proposed investigation, however, is likely to do only one thing.

SMALL CHANGE

But, after all, the Long Sault Dam is not the only one.

* * * *

These are the days when the natural history editor out west turns banking expert.

* * * *

It is time Eastern Canada recognized that the great West is no longer an experiment.

* * * *

The office boy wanted to know if that writ of habeas corpus was Latin for a dead letter.

* * * *

The so-called underwriters' agencies look like the fifth wheel to the fire insurance coach.

* * * *

Toronto exhibition had a paid attendance of a million—enough to make the pass gate wink.

* * * *

One day someone will return from Europe and refuse to be interviewed by the financial press.

* * * *

When a New Yorker wants to be severely critical, he says, "They do it so much better in Canada."

* * * *

We did not know that newspapermen ever had enough money to play poker with a New York lawyer.

* * * *

Tight money does not seem to decrease the number of men who know bank managers by their first names.

Canada wants to learn not how to build a house in a day, but how to build one that will stand against time.

* * * *

Business conditions are best reflected in the space now given to sea serpents, comets, Thaw and Johnson.

* * * *

Canadians visiting Europe are still returning and making strenuous efforts to spring a new reason for tight money.

* * * *

Some folks think that if those bills were called treasury Williams they might have a better chance in London.

* * * *

While the Ontario government is considering the appointment of a provincial fire marshal, incendiaries are working overtime.

* * * *

An enthusiast gazing at the western wheat prospects exclaimed, in his joy, "All hail!" and someone cabled a cyclone story to England.

* * * *

The Toronto World's musical writer last week was "struck with the singular sweetness of the brass"—a case of tight money easy again.

* * * *

A Toronto man threw a brick through a jeweler's window and grabbed a handful of goods—scarcely a gentleman's way of pilfering.

* * * *

Some of those banking ideas from Saskatchewan remind us of the "grand elliptical, Asiatic, nervous cordial which, gentlemen, cures all diseases incidental to humanity."

Now that Winnipeg has passed Minneapolis as America's leading grain market, it would be interesting to know what sort of a crop hobble Minnie wears.

* * * *

This week, the proverbial biscuit goes to Councillor Douglas, of Hamilton, for the desire expressed to give every opportunity to a "Canadian speaking" workman.

* * * *

Six or seven banks have been victimized of about \$17,000 by a bogus letter of introduction. Do not be offended if the bank manager in future gives your friend's signature the acid test.

* * * *

The Burnaby, B.C., by-law to convert about \$1,000,000 bonds from 4½ to 5 per cents. was defeated by a majority of 33, who will have the doubtful glory of having put a temporary kink in the inevitable.

* * * *

Six Salem, Ohio, girls sold 10,000 kisses at \$1 each to aid the endowment of a hospital. In Canada, Sir Max Aitken would form a merger, giving a bonus of lip salve; the Montreal Stock Exchange would list Kiss common, and Toronto's medical health officer would insist on celluloid kiss guards.

* * * *

"A well-known professor of political economy in Canada produced off-hand an essay of 20,000 words to show that for orice in the world an adverse trade balance was a blessing to the debtor nation, and offered it to the New York Times Annalist at a price which he supposed it would be only too glad to pay, seeing that it had ruined its circulation in Canada by attacking the country's credit, and might hope to restore it only by printing his explanation." Who does the cap fit?

FIRE CHIEFS AND ARSON

President Chief Wetmore read a paper on "Fire Insurance and Its Relation to Incendiarism" at the Fire Chiefs' Convention at Kingston, and pointed out that fires of an incendiary nature caused \$250,000,000 damage yearly in Canada and the United States. Emphasis is laid on this cause of fire loss by the utterances of officials in Canada's largest cities.

"The time has come when steps should be taken to stop incendiaries' work in Montreal," declared Commissioner Latulippe immediately after evidence had been given in the case of a fire in that city.

"During August," said Commissioner Latulippe, "many cases have come before the fire commission to which we called the attention of the detectives, but no report has ever been made to us, and the men suspected are still at large. I am positive that in several instances fire has been set deliberately, and it seems as if nothing had been done to find the culprits."

Commissioner Latulippe explained that a special detective should be put under the control of the commission, so that every case might be thoroughly investigated. Every day a report would be made to the commission, which would act accordingly. And attention was drawn to the great increase in the number of fires in Montreal so far this year over the last year by Fire Chief Tremblay, of Montreal. The chief said that already there have been twenty-one hundred fires to which the brigade has responded to date against twenty-six hundred fires for the whole of last year. If the present rate keeps up there will be four thousand fires this year. The chief recommends the taking of extraordinary precautions against this evil and the building of more fire stations, etc., while at Toronto, Fire Chief Thompson made a report during August to the civic board of control, that at least 50 per cent. of the recent fires had been caused by incendiaries.

During August the firemen have had to deal with no less than 27 incendiary fires in and around that city. Besides that, they had calls to the outside points near the city, and one of these, the Fairbanks Hotel fire, is also thought to have been incendiary. Though the damage has not been very great, in most cases it was in the hundreds of dollars.

HOW SASKATCHEWAN TREATS TAX ARREARS

The experience of municipalities in older provinces and countries bears out the fact that each year it appears to be necessary to compel some delinquents to pay taxes. Quite often only a start in the proceedings is necessary when he who is indebted sees that the municipal body concerned is in earnest, whereupon he becomes aware of the fact that, to avoid further costs and embarrassment, it is better to pay his assessments before additional expenses are added. Throughout Saskatchewan an equitable method is in force, whereby municipalities may compel the careless or stubborn delinquent to pay what taxes he may owe. If criticism were offered to the routine, it would doubtless be that the party owing the taxes is treated almost too leniently, but it is recognized that an opportunity should be given to every one to pay his assessments before he actually loses his land, for to take a man's property from him on account of certain indebtedness is a serious matter, and one which should not be proceeded with until it has received due consideration. However, under the system prevailing in rural municipalities, no land is forfeited until due notice has been sent by registered mail, more than sixty days before the sitting of the court, to every one shown to have an interest in the property, according to the tax enforcement return and the proper land titles office. Thus, the person or firm which may hold a mortgage against a quarter section, will be duly notified in every case of the proposed proceedings and the danger in which the land, against which taxes are owing, stands of being finally forfeited. Again, a period of twelve months after the sitting of the court for the confirmation of the return of arrears is allowed, during which time the delinquent may pay his taxes and costs. After the expiration of the said year, however, the rural municipality may apply for the title, and when this is secured, the land becomes the property of the municipality, and thus forms for it a substantial asset. The system mentioned in this paragraph will be general throughout all cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities commencing with the year 1914.

The Bank of British North America has opened a branch at Queen Street and Beach Avenue, Toronto, under the management of Mr. J. Cant.

The Saskatchewan farmers are making a bad start, however, by calling upon the Provincial Government to give them subsidies to enable them to organize co-operative societies. Co-operation is collective self-help, and if State aid is to be a factor, the movement is tolerably sure to come to grief.—Montreal Gazette.

PERSONAL NOTES

Sir William Young, a London director of the Grand Trunk Railway, is on his annual tour of the Dominion.

Mr. H. V. Meredith, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, has been visiting Western Canada and the Pacific coast.

Mr. J. A. Bell, general manager of the Saskatoon Industrial League, has resigned his position, and recommends as his successor Mr. J. W. Tyson, his assistant.

Mr. James Playfair has been elected a director of the National Landed and Investment Company to succeed his father, Mr. Joseph Playfair, who died last June.

Mr. R. L. Thompson Tinn, managing director of the Merchants Trust and Trading Company, Vancouver, called at *The Monetary Times* office this week. Mr. Tinn is on the way to Great Britain.

Mr. J. Cornwall, M.P., has completed a trip through the Mackenzie River basin, when he piloted three writers. Mr. Cornwall makes trips like these each year, the object being to have the north country made known.

Messrs. George A. Touche, M.P. for North Islington, England; A. W. Tait, chairman of the British Aluminum Association, and J. Bruce Anderson, chairman of the British Electrical Manufacturers' Association, were recent visitors to Victoria, B.C.

Mr. Warrington Laing, chairman of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, and Mr. James Leigh Wood, C.M.G., of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Company, have been elected directors of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited.

Mr. E. Roger Owen, general manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, of London, England, and Mr. George Chappell, general manager of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool, England, are on a visit to Canada and the United States.

Mr. D. J. Scott has been appointed superintendent of agencies for Ontario of the Manufacturers Life, succeeding Mr. J. F. Weston, who resigned to become general manager of the Imperial Life. Last year Mr. Scott was president of the Winnipeg Life Underwriters' Association, and vice-president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada.

Mr. E. Hugo Eristock Kommerzienrat, chamber of commerce, Dusseldorf, Germany, and his son visited Toronto exhibition. Mr. Eristock is a large manufacturer of chemical products in Germany, and is also interested in agriculture. He and his son have just returned from an extended tour of the west, taking in all the principal cities and looking over the agricultural section generally.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS IN MARITIME PROVINCES

The annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association takes place at Halifax on September 16th, 17th and 18th, and it is understood that about 250 of the leading manufacturers of Canada will attend. Various entertainments are being provided. Some of the leading manufacturers of Nova Scotia are providing centrepieces, descriptive of their manufacture, for the banquet, and other novelties are being prepared.

The Maritime Hardware Association will hold their convention at the same time.

CALGARY FLOUR MILLS

Calgary Flour Mills, Limited, is the latest industrial venture. With a Dominion charter and a capitalization of \$5,000,000, forty per cent. of which is to be offered immediately, this company enters the milling industry with the prospect of benefiting by the Panama Canal, and possibly also by the removal of the United States tariff on flour. Plans are prepared for a first unit of 6,000 barrel capacity daily. This city, with its terminal elevator at the gateway to the Pacific Coast, its proximity to the immense wheat fields, its cheap power and excellent transportation facilities, does appear to offer all those interested in this enterprise, claim for it. Construction will be commenced in the early spring. The bulk of the stock is held by Minneapolis and Minnesota people, though a local board has good representation through its officers here. Messrs. O. G. Devenish, T. M. Fyshe, A. W. Pryce Jones, W. M. Connacher and O. S. Chapin constitute the local board.

LESSONS FROM FIRES

Danger of Shingled Roofs—Use of Fire Doors and Shutters

The National Fire Prevention Association's recent report on fire losses drew attention to the following points, viz.,—

The protection of angle windows at fire sections is very important and frequently overlooked.

Fire occurred in a printing and book-binding establishment having ceilings of the double-beam construction with small space between. The fire worked into this space and the automatic sprinklers could not extinguish it.

Fires at the centre of narrow, deep buildings, inaccessible except at the ends, are of a type extremely difficult to extinguish. Skylights, which are usually found near the centre of such buildings, add to the unfavorable conditions by allowing a premature vent for the fire at the most inaccessible point. Such buildings when not equipped with automatic sprinklers might be made somewhat safer by the introduction of a fireproof partition across the building near the centre.

Shingle Roofs Are Dangerous.

Shingled roofs are a constant menace and should be abolished.

Unprotected steel construction has proved itself many times to be far inferior to average timber construction. Unless well protected in suitable manner to withstand the attack of fire, this type of construction invites disaster.

In every building two or more stairways, remotely located with respect to each other and enclosed in fireproof shafts, are essential for the escape of the occupants, as well as for the work of the fire department.

Elevators should be enclosed in brick or reinforced concrete shaft, walls to pierce all floors and extend at least three feet above roof. Approved automatic fire doors to be installed on one side of wall at all doorways to building.

Modern Methods of Prevention.

Properly installed hand-hose connections on sprinkler equipments in specially hazardous locations have proved very desirable, and frequently prevent an undue water loss by extinguishing the fire before the automatic sprinklers operate.

The use of standard shutters and fire-doors is one of the important adjuncts of good fire protection to-day.

Basement windows should be provided with permanently located heavy screens to guard against this ever-present hazard.

Fire very clearly indicated the necessity of confining all oily rags and waste in standard metal waste cans, for if they had been so kept in this case, the fire would in all probability have been confined to the metal can and would not have opened a sprinkler head.

Ventilating fans should be stopped at once upon an alarm of fire.

COPIES OF THE MONETARY TIMES WANTED

Copies of *The Monetary Times* of August 30th, are wanted. Will readers who do not file their copies send them to *The Monetary Times*, 62 Church Street, Toronto, and their subscription will be extended, gratis, one month.

The Royal Commission on Agricultural Credits has been sitting in the Province of Saskatchewan to hear the complaints of the Canadian farmers, all of whom want cheaper credit and more of it, as farmers everywhere do. They complained that the banks had been withholding credit, when the question was asked: "Do farmers get more credit from the implement men than from the banks?" the answer came as with one voice, "Yes, two or three times." Nobody asked where the implement men got their credit. Because the farmer in this country and in Canada has not been able to borrow so easily and so cheaply at the banks as farmers are supposed to be able to do in Europe, in communities where tenancy is constant and twenty years is an imaginable time, it does not follow that he has been grudgingly provided with credit. He has, in fact, been well supplied with that commodity. If it has reached him from another source, that is a matter of detail, and if it has cost him more than farmers' loans cost in Europe that is partly because the risk is greater. The implement makers and the general store keepers of the country have carried the farmer on credit for so long that it is now a custom and his right. The implement men and the general store keepers may be carried by the banks. All the large implement corporations are constant borrowers at the banks. They have to give long credits.—New York Times Annalist.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MEET AT WINNIPEG

Nearly Four Hundred Members—Papers and Discussion —Admission of Women to Profession

(From a Correspondent).

The annual meeting of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants was held at Winnipeg from September 1st to 4th. The Dominion Association is the central body of the seven provincial institutes, the members of which are ipse facto members of the Dominion Association, and although this was only the eleventh meeting, most of the provincial institutes, notably that of Montreal and Toronto, can boast of a much longer existence.

Manitoba, being the home institute this year, naturally had the largest attendance of members, over 40 being present; Ontario came second with 12 delegates, and Saskatchewan next with 10 altogether, apart from ladies accompanying, the attendance totalled 85, the extreme points of Vancouver and Halifax being represented. Mr. H. M. Temple, of St. Paul, Minneapolis, represented the American Association of Public Accountants; Mr. T. Watson Sime, the Glasgow Institute of Chartered Accountants, and Mr. G. S. Craggs, the Illinois Society of Certified Public Accountants. Most of the delegates arrived in the city on Monday evening when a reception was held at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, the headquarters of the convention, by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Henderson, Mr. Henderson being president for the year.

The proceedings opened on Tuesday by the president's address, dealing with the history of the profession during the past year. A total membership was reported of 379, an increase since 1910, the date of the present organization, of 124. These numbers cover members in Canada only, several institutes having members in Britain and elsewhere.

Uniformity of Standards.

Later there was the consideration of the report of committee on uniformity of standards amongst provincial institutes, the object being to have, as far as practicable, uniformity in method of qualification for the C.A. degree and reciprocity in interchange of membership so that a member going to practise in a province other than that in which he originally qualified might be accepted as a member by the institute of his new home without re-examination. It appeared from the discussion that all institutes either had adopted this principle or were willing to do so—in two cases with modifications.

Delegates were entertained at luncheon by the Manitoba Chartered Accountants, re-assembling for an address by Mr. Vere Brown, western superintendent of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, on the "Banker and the Accountant." The speaker dealt with the shortcomings of the latter as seen through the spectacles of the former, and his remarks hereunder were received with humorous humility by his audience, and secondly, with the lecturer's view of what would be the duty of the auditors to be appointed under the new Bank Act. If the audience did not get a heavy meal of mental food from this paper, it is always beneficial to "see ourselves as others see us," and few, if any, western bankers are better qualified than Mr. Vere Brown to express their views on these subjects. Throughout the convention the Winnipeg men lived fully up to the best traditions of Western hospitality in their treatment of the visiting accountants.

An interesting paper on "Municipal Accounting in the Prairie Provinces" was given by Mr. O. J. Godfrey, president of the Saskatchewan Institute. The discussion was very full and wide. Mr. A. K. Bunnell and Mr. B. Pontifex speaking for Ontario, Mr. J. G. Ross and Mr. F. W. Sharpe for Quebec, Mr. H. M. Cherry and Mr. F. C. S. Turner for Manitoba, Mr. E. Kaulbach for Nova Scotia, and Mr. Shaw and Mr. Hodges for British Columbia.

Franchise Companies and Public Commissions.

Later there was consideration of reports of committees and of the "Canadian Chartered Accountants," the professional journal now in its third year. The financial report was adopted and other purely business matters disposed of, and attention was then given to an address on the "Accounting of Franchise Companies to the Public Utility Commissions," by Judge Robson, Public Utilities Commissioner of Manitoba. In the discussion that followed the principal part was taken by Mr. Temple, president of the Minnesota Association of Public Accountants, who gave a supplementary address, dealing with the treatment of this question in his own state, and in the United States generally.

The annual banquet was held at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, with President Henderson in the chair, and Mr. A. E. Hoskin, K.C., also of Winnipeg, acting as toastmaster. During the evening Mr. G. U. Stiff, of Toronto, who has been honorary editor of the "Canadian Chartered Accountants" since its inception some three years ago, and who had an-

nounced his retirement at this meeting, was presented with a token of appreciation of his services of a beautiful silver cigar box and salver.

On the fourth day of the convention the subject dealt with was the finance and accounting of the "Timber Industries of British Columbia," the debate opening with a paper by Mr. W. E. Hodges, of the British Columbia Institute, on that subject. The closing afternoon session was given over to the practical work of the Association, notably the receiving of reports of the constituent institutes. Montreal, the senior institute, reported 62 members; Ontario 185, Manitoba 71, Nova Scotia 26, British Columbia 48, Saskatchewan 28, and Alberta 19, an aggregate membership of 439. The difference between this figure and the membership of the Dominion Association, 379, namely, 60, is due to some being members of more than one provincial institute, and to members of provincial institutes resident abroad, and therefore not qualified for membership in the central organization.

Admission of Women.

Discussion was also given on the question of concerted action in the matter of feasibility of granting the C.A. degree to women. The consensus of opinion of the speakers hereon was that although doubtless some could pass the theoretical qualification of examinations, there were obvious difficulties in the way of their obtaining the necessary practical experience as audit assistants, and that as for many years the dual qualification of both practical experience and theoretical knowledge had been insisted on, to now waive them would be to put back the clock. Rather than, however, to dismiss the matter without fully considering possible ways and means, the provincial councils were directed to go fully into the matter and report to the central body, it being pointed out that in the professional accounts bill now before the imperial parliament, the admission of women to the accountancy profession was provided for.

Halifax was chosen as the meeting place of the 1914 convention, and at a subsequent meeting of the council Mr. E. Kaulbach, of that city, was chosen as president, and Mr. A. Shaw, president of the British Columbia Institute, as vice-president, for the ensuing year. Appreciative votes of thanks to President Henderson, to Mr. Ronald, chairman of the committee on arrangements, and to Mr. A. E. Phillips, Mr. F. C. Gilbert, its secretaries, and to the Manitoba Institute as hosts, were carried.

Amongst the well-known practitioners attending the convention were the following:—Messrs. A. K. Bunnell, of Brantford, Ontario; George Edwards, of Toronto; A. K. Fisk, of Montreal; O. J. Godfrey, of Indian Head; C. V. Gladwell, of Regina; E. Gunn, of Toronto; W. E. Hodges, of Vancouver; Brian Pontifex, of Toronto; W. S. Ronald, of Winnipeg; J. W. Ross and F. W. Sharpe, of Montreal; O. Wade, of Toronto; and T. H. Webb, of Winnipeg.

WILL TALK AND WRITE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Mr. John M. Gibbon, formerly editor of the London illustrated "Black and White," and author of "Scots in Canada," has been appointed general publicity agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Gibbon's office will be at Montreal. This is not Mr. Gibbon's first experience with the Canadian Pacific Railway, as prior to the present appointment he held the position of advertising agent for the company in London.

Mr. Gibbon's position is probably one of the most important of its kind, and is by no means a sinecure.

Mr. Gibbon is the son of Sir William Duff Gibbon, and is a type of man who will soon add many Canadian friends to his already long list.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' PRESIDENT HONORED

The Quebec Association of Life Underwriters tendered a banquet to Mr. J. B. Morissette, the newly-elected president of the Dominion Association at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec. Mr. Morissette in his speech referred to the success of the Quebec Association. Said he: "The magnificent Vipond trophy, together with the forty dollar purse of gold, are genuine proofs of the success which has crowned the work of our association.

"May we cherish our association and its officers, being ever ready to lend a helping hand in upholding and maintaining the lofty position which we have so legitimately acquired," and in his first official message referred to the confidence reposed in him by the underwriters, adding:—

"Judging from the various reports which have already been received from the different centres of the Dominion, all of them of an enthusiastic character, we have every reason to look forward to a brilliant future. Halifax, which has been selected as the scene of the 1914 convention, is a popular city, and a number of members have expressed their intention of being present, all of them quite prepared to make of this 1914 convention an unprecedented success."

PACIFIC COAST AND ORIENTAL TRADE

Development of Saanich Peninsula—Grain Elevators and Trade

(Staff Correspondence.)

Vancouver, B.C., Sep. 8th.

Saanich Peninsula is well known to Victoria's citizens; its well-tilled farms delight the eye of the experienced agriculturist. Several large industries give a stability to the district which is directly tributary to the capital. At Sidney, a thriving little town at the northern end of the peninsula, is a large and active sawmill and two brick yards, while a rubber roofing plant is now erecting its buildings. At James Island, close at hand, three or four large industries are being established. Outside of Sidney is the \$100,000 sanatorium hotel, erected by a syndicate headed by Dr. W. G. Cummings. On the western side of the peninsula, on Saanich Inlet, are the works of the Vancouver Portland Cement Company, while at Brentwood Bay, the British Columbia Electric has erected a large concrete power house. At this point, ideally situated, an English syndicate is building a big hotel. Dairying and fruit-growing are main industries, and there is a chicken-raising ranch. It extends over 52 acres of ground, and at present there are about 6,000 fowls on it, though the number usually runs much larger. Attention is not given so much to egg-production as to supplying milk-fed chickens to the Victoria market. The importance of this producing suburb of Victoria is recognized by the transportation companies, since the British Columbia Electric has only recently completed its line lengthwise through the district, and the Canadian Northern is also to have a line from Victoria north to a point which will receive the ferry from the mainland. The Victoria and Saanich line—practically the Great Northern—has adopted a gasoline car on its line, greatly improving the service.

Double the Export Trade.

It is stated that two firms will establish grain elevators in Vancouver to take care of trade that is offering. Last year three-quarters of a million bushels of grain were shipped through this port, and it is estimated that double that amount will be handled this year. The grain trade with the Orient is gradually increasing, so that all shipments will not be made to Europe. Since grain can be conveniently brought from the prairies to the Pacific coast, Japan particularly is buying. It shows that as trade avenues develop new markets are available.

Banks and Business.

Mr. John Aird, assistant general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who has been on the coast, declares that so far as his bank is concerned not a single legitimate application for money from business men, traders, manufacturers or others has been refused during the recent stringency; in fact, not only have credits been renewed, but increased in instances. Mr. Aird looks for easier money in the near future, though it will not be cheaper money. He is of the opinion that conditions in western municipalities will be much improved, and that improvements will not be made recklessly, since after the lesson of the past few months they will look where the money is to come from before making large outlays.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC READY NEXT YEAR

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will be completed next year. Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, the president, who reached the end of the steel on his inspection trip the other day, says that, so far as men and money are concerned, there will be no delay in building operations while there is a mile of steel to lay or a fraction of a dump to construct between the eastern and western terminals of their railway.

Mr. A. W. Smithers, chairman of the road, who is now visiting Canada, being asked if the construction of the line down to Vancouver indicated any possible intention on the part of the company to make that point the railway's chief seaport on the Pacific, said: "We have every faith in Prince Rupert, and Prince Rupert will, of course, be our main Pacific port, as has always been intended. We however, will operate the line down to Vancouver, although it is not to be built by the company. Friendly interests are looking after the construction of the road, and we will lease and operate the railway as a much-needed branch. It passes through some very excellent country."

Mr. Smithers added that he will return to London well satisfied with conditions along the Grand Trunk, sharing the confidence of Canadian and English friends of the enterprise as to its future. He would not say what the plans of the Grand Trunk Pacific were in connection with the Atlantic and Pacific service. That, he said, will be developed at the proper time.

The new million-bushel Grand Trunk elevator at Montreal will be in operation by November 15th.

GROWING PORT OF HALIFAX

Increased Shipping Tonnage Makes More Facilities Necessary—Industrial Progress

(Special Correspondence.)

Halifax, Sept. 9th.

The announcement that the Cunard Line would make Halifax a port-of-call was received with satisfaction in that city. There will be six sailings a month to the port during the winter months—four of them from the Portland service and two from the New York service. Among these sailings will be the largest and finest of the Cunard fleet; with a direct Italian service and the Norwegian-American service also calling at this port, making three additional lines of steamers, consequently a large increase in the tonnage of the port is looked for. The season of 1912 was the greatest in this respect in the history of the port, and the increase of 635,000 tons the largest of any port in Canada.

On account of the expected increase in shipping, the transportation committee of the board of trade have applied to Mr. F. P. Gutelius, general manager of the Intercolonial Railway, to place temporary sheds, approaches, etc., on the new No. 2 Pier, now under construction, so that two additional berths will be available. Mr. Gutelius has agreed to this. About 370 feet of the 700 feet of the pier proper has been completed, and the sills and foundations of the freight sheds about completed; there is a bulkhead of 112 feet long by 235 feet wide of solid concrete and steel, and when completed it will be the largest concrete pile pier in Eastern Canada, and one of the largest in America. The whole structure will take about 70,000 tons of concrete; the pier has been designed to sustain a load of a thousand tons per square foot, and the whole pier will be capable of supporting 128,000 tons.

Railways and Terminals.

Work has commenced on grading for the new terminals at Fairview, and a large force of men are now employed. The amount of the contract for grading only is about \$1,500,000.

The road to Dean's Settlement, a distance of forty-two miles, has been practically completed, and tracks laid on the greater portion of it. The work of building bridges, viaducts, etc., is progressing, and plans are being made for the station houses along the line; this road is to be conducted as a feeder of the Intercolonial Railway.

The new refinery at Woodside, owned by the Acadia Sugar Refining Company, who have also a plant at Richmond, is nearing completion, but it will be several months before actual refining is commenced. This plant, situated right on tide water, with rail facilities, is one of the best equipped and the largest in Canada. The output will be about one-third the total consumption of sugar in the Dominion.

Outputs and Outlook.

All collieries, with the exception of two of the smaller ones, report an increased output this year. Gold mining has revived to some extent, and the mines at Tangier and Petpeswick have been making reports; at the last clean-up of the latter mine 170 ounces of gold was obtained.

The board of trade has been reaching for new industries, and during the past months representatives of three different classes of manufacture visited this city for the purpose of looking over sites and making themselves acquainted with conditions. One of the parties obtained an option on a large piece of property situated at tide water. Other representatives were in connection with a mill for the manufacture of textiles, and made exhaustive inquiries with regard to the supply of help, etc.—E. A. S.

UNITED STATES FINANCIAL HOUSE INTERESTED IN CANADA

The investment list of Messrs. Peabody, Houghteling & Company, of Chicago, contains offerings of several Canadian bonds, including the following: William Pearson Company, Limited, British Columbia Sulphite Fibre Company, Limited, Southam Press, Limited, and the Canadian Towing and Wrecking Company, Limited. This Chicago investment company, during recent years, has become interested in a large number of Canadian concerns.

A comprehensive bulletin under the title, "Milk Production in Canada," has been issued from the press and forms No. 72 of the regular series of bulletins of the Experimental Farms. Its author, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, director of Dominion Experimental Farms, has made milk production a subject of special study and experiment for many years, and has embodied in this bulletin the most valuable of the information obtained.

VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE

XXIX.

A Generous Offer

BY C. A. HASTINGS.

If a friend offered to pay your estate, at your death, the sum of \$5,000 cash (assuming your present age to be thirty) on condition you paid him annually for all time just 2 per cent., you would consider it an exceedingly splendid bargain. You would figure out that it would take you fifty years for your annual payments to equal \$5,000, and then you would be eighty years of age. In fact, you would accept the offer, merely because your friend would be taking a speculative chance and you could not lose unless you lived to be over eighty years of age.

Offer Has Advantages.

Are you aware that life insurance companies make the offer every day to all individuals, and that there are these additional advantages which your friend could not include in his contract:—

- (1) Insurance company can give you far better security.
- (2) Money paid into insurance company is ear-marked for his own use.
- (3) He can either secure a loan,
- (4) Or, surrender policy for cash.
- (5) Contract can be varied to suit his convenience.

Change Their Viewpoint.

If every individual, especially young men (who particularly regard life assurance as a nuisance), would look at a contract from a finance point of view, or call it real estate—anything you like but life insurance for the time being—they would then see it in its true light, and would not continue to regard—or, at least, would be less liable to regard—it as an undertaking too unfortunate to contemplate. I cannot repeat too often that life insurance is a saving. No one can spend money when he is depositing it in the bank. Why not deposit it in a life company? You are not spending money then—you are earning interest on it and getting protection, making each and every dollar do two things at the same time.

INSURANCE COMPANY LOCATES AT REGINA

Finding in Saskatchewan a wide field for employers' liability and accident insurance, the Western Hospital and Accident Insurance Company, which has been doing business in the prairie provinces and in British Columbia for some time past, has moved its head office from Edmonton to Regina, and its affairs will henceforth be administered from that city.

The company is capitalized at \$500,000, and carries on an accident, health, guaranty and employers' liability insurance business. The solicitors are Messrs. Balfour, Martin, Casey and Blair, of Regina.

ALBERTA'S GRAIN ACREAGE

Reports received in Calgary this week indicate that the grain in the southern part of the province is practically all cut, states a correspondent to *The Monetary Times*.

Revised estimates give the grain acreage this year in Alberta as 2,809,300 acres, an increase of 420,000 over 1912. It seems altogether probable that the total yield will be over rather than under, 85,000,000 bushels. One million acres of this is spring wheat and a million and a quarter acres oats. Flax and winter wheat fell off almost one-half each from the previous year, due, in the case of the former, to the marked drop in price, though that has recovered somewhat again, and in the latter to the rather indifferent success attending this once popular cereal. With continued good weather flax may easily return as much this year from the lessened area as it did in 1912.

There appears to be no longer any reason to doubt the result of this season's work on the farms. The weather has, up to date, accomplished nearly all that weather could do, and, excepting the very few spots where for purely local reasons the return is small, the general harvest will undoubtedly exceed anything in the history of Alberta. Given a month of reasonably good weather, grain-growers, cattlemen and farmers will have had a season of banner production, and there is every reason to look for better times.

Forty-six new elevators, operated by the local farmers' organizations under the provisions of the provincial act of last session, whereby the 85 per cent. of the cost of construction is loaned by the province, will be in operation ready to assist in handling the crop. Labor conditions are favorable so far, threshing machines are reasonably numerous, the railways assert their ability to handle everything that comes their way, so that there is foundation for the optimism prevailing in financial and business circles.

SYSTEMATIC FIRE INSPECTION

It Will Help to Prevent Fires—Danger of Inflammable Liquids

Laxity in systematic inspection is responsible for a large percentage of fires. When it is remembered how many fires are due to defective conditions in existing buildings, to chimneys out of repair, to defective stovepipes, to flaws in electric wiring, to accumulations of inflammable rubbish in cellars and attics, it behooves each municipal body to delegate authority to some official to make a systematic inspection, as often as possible, of all premises both business and residential, comments Saskatchewan's fire commissioner, Mr. R. J. McLean. Such official may be the town or village overseer, the chief of police, the building inspector or the chief and members of the fire brigade. In the case of each city or town with a fire department, such inspection can be carried out with best advantage to all concerned by the members of the fire department. Such a system is an education to the fireman, inasmuch as it acquaints him with the structural arrangements of the different buildings.

Municipal Indifference is Surprising.

It must necessarily prove educative also to the public, as it will serve to keep constantly before them the need of attention to important details and to inform them as to proper safeguards against fire. It is to be regretted that municipal authorities have, with a few exceptions, proved so indifferent and apathetic in the matter of what is so simple, inexpensive and efficacious a method of minimising fire dangers.

Another matter which comes directly within the province and duty of each municipality is the enactment of regulations governing storage of gasoline and such highly inflammable and explosive liquids and also the storage and sale of gunpowder. It is not to the credit of our progressive province to have to state that only in very rare instances do any such regulations exist. Official statistics indicate an increasing number of fires resulting from the careless handling and storage of gasoline. Evidently most of our towns and cities are without interest in, or realization of, the enormous hazard created by gasoline. It may be of interest to readers to know that the explosive force of one gallon of gasoline, properly mixed with air and compressed, is equal to 83 2-3 pounds of dynamite. In view of this fact, it is past understanding that municipal authorities, responsible for the adequate protection of life and property in their jurisdictions, should suffer the absence of such controlling regulations.

Remove Inflammable Rubbish.

Finally, the idea of a fire prevention or clean-up day is one which should commend itself to every city, town and village council. The idea has been adopted in the United States of America with good results. Quite a few cities and towns in our own province entered into the campaign this year, and, it is hoped, that the number will be multiplied many times in 1914. One requires but little power of observation to realize the need of such a campaign to draw attention to one of our greatest needs. The piles of unsightly and inflammable material allowed to accumulate in lanes and alleys, beside wooden buildings, in basements and attics, convey their own message. The municipal authorities who prove themselves alive to the need of steps to remedy such conditions will have the satisfaction of a duty faithfully done.

CAUSES OF SASKATCHEWAN'S FIRES

In speaking of gasoline fires, Mr. R. J. McLean, fire commissioner for Saskatchewan, stated that in almost every case fires starting from gasoline were preventable, and he gave it as his opinion that in the near future drastic regulations would be taken by the government in regard to the handling of gasoline. Despite the fact that warnings are repeatedly sounded, the fires from this source are greatly on the increase.

One way in which Mr. McLean thinks the gasoline might be handled safely is by compelling the use of red cans for the handling of it, for often the gasoline being in ordinary cans is taken in mistake for coal oil or something else.

Up to the end of July, for the four months beginning the first of April, the fires in Saskatchewan amounted to about \$866,000. During 1912, the loss was estimated at about \$2,200,000, and up to date this year, Mr. McLean stated that there was an increase in the loss of from 25 to 30 per cent. In the four months above mentioned, he thought that there had been about \$22,000 loss through fires caused by lightning, and this, too, was on the increase. The fires from this source in the country he considered to be about as four to one in comparison with those in the cities. This fact he explained by the bareness of the prairies and the tendency of the lightning to strike any outstanding feature on the plains. As a consequence, the ravages on houses and barns on the prairies was much more disastrous than in the city.

INVESTMENTS AND THE MARKET

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

Canada Cement Company.—The Canada Cement Company this year will probably produce and sell over eight million barrels of cement.

Canadian Locomotive Company.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Locomotive Company is to be held on September 17th. A favorable report is expected.

Dominion Coal Company.—The output of the Dominion Coal Company for August amounted to 425,635 tons, as compared with 409,125 tons for the same period in 1912. The highest previous output was in October last, when 422,343 tons were mined.

Canada Iron Corporation.—The Montreal Trust Company has been appointed provisional liquidator of the Canada Iron Corporation, succeeding Mr. F. F. White, named by the court on August 21 last. Mr. White was taken ill at the end of last week and compelled to abandon his work here and returned to New York.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.—The July output of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company was as follows:—

| | Tons. |
|----------------------|--------|
| Coal mined | 72,360 |
| Iron ore mined | 54,654 |
| Pig iron made | 7,415 |
| Steel ingots | 6,618 |

Laurentide Company.—Of the 24,000 shares of Laurentide stock offered to shareholders, 23,771 were applied for, which called for a payment of \$237,710. \$498,940 was, however, paid in, which would seem to show that the shareholders in Laurentide have not been crippled by the serious decline in the stock, and furthermore that there is money available for investment when the terms offered are satisfactory.

Buffalo Mines Company.—The directors of the Buffalo Mines Company have declared the regular quarterly disbursement of 5 per cent. and an extra dividend of 15 per cent., payable on October 1 and another extra of 7 per cent., payable on November 15. This will bring the total for the year to that date up to 66 per cent., exclusive of the 23 per cent. paid on January 1 last, which was included in the 1912 dividends. Including these new payments, the company will have paid in all 254 per cent., or about two and a half times its capitalization.

Cranby Consolidated Company, Limited.—The preliminary report of the Cranby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, indicates that the profits from operation at Grand Forks and Phoenix amounted to \$1,207,661, of which there was disbursed in dividends \$449,955. These figures are subject to slight correction by the final statement which will be presented at the annual meeting of the company on October 7 next. The profit for July and August will show some shrinkage, due to the coincidence of a low price for the metal with somewhat smaller recoveries.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—Following an agreement between the Swiss Federal Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the latter has extended the observation car service in Austria, which was inaugurated last year, to Switzerland, and the new service of cars has started. Hitherto these Canadian Pacific observation cars have been confined to the three Austrian services—viz., from Trieste to Salzburg, Vienna to Innsbruck and from Innsbruck to Buchs. The latter service now crosses the border between Austria and Switzerland at Buchs and runs through a delightfully picturesque district to Zurich and vice versa.

Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.—The annual report of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting of the company in London, August 22, showed that the gross profit amounted to £537,243 4s. 11d., as compared with a sum of £214,407 1s. 4d. for the preceding year, and a net profit is carried to the balance sheet of £413,294 11s., as compared with £141,717 7s. 1d. for the year 1911. Out of the company's earnings the sum of £100,000 was appropriated for the purpose of creating a reserve account. Dividends of 17 per cent. on the preferred and 20 per cent. on the ordinary shares were paid during the year.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.—With regard to the recent removal of the company's debenture stock from the Montreal Stock Exchange official list, it should be explained that when negotiations were taken up with the Stock Exchange governing committee for the listing of the debenture

stock, it was decided to list the whole issue. Subsequently the purchasers of the debenture stock desired to have a portion of the \$2,000,000 issued in sterling, and list the same on the London Stock Exchange. For this reason it was decided to withdraw the whole amount from the Montreal exchange, until the purchasers had finally decided as to the amount to be issued in sterling and then to list only the balance on the Montreal exchange.

Twin City Railway Company.—On the basis of statements for the first seven months of the year, it is estimated that Twin City's net revenue and surplus for the year should amount to \$4,308,799 and \$2,523,182 respectively. There would then be available for the common stock 12.55 per cent. or more than twice the present dividend rate.

The conservative policy of the directors in withholding dividend increases and applying surplus fund to reserves has disappointed shareholders several times in the last few years. The considerable gains which are being consistently made in earnings and the strong position in respect to reserves give some reason, however, for expecting that an increase of at least 1 per cent. to 7 per cent. in the common stock dividend cannot be long deferred. The statement of earnings for the first seven months of the year and last is as follows:—

| | 1913. | 1912. | P.C. Inc. |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Gross | \$5,004,031 | \$4,641,249 | 7.82 |
| Net | 2,448,273 | 2,237,411 | 9.42 |
| Surplus | 1,419,553 | 1,238,857 | 14.59 |

Ready's Breweries, Limited.—The gross earnings of Ready's Breweries, Limited, for the nine months ending July 31, were \$131,843.26, or sufficient to pay all operating expenses, bond interest for six months, dividend on preferred and common and to carry forward a surplus of \$10,815.43. The present earnings show over 30 per cent. on the common stock, on which an initial dividend of 1 per cent. was paid in June.

Since December a regular half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. has been paid on the preferred and the initial 1 per cent. dividend on the common.

At the end of June the books of the company gave the following standing:—

| Assets. | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Property at cost | \$482,000.00 |
| Accounts receivable | 35,153.10 |
| Cash | 3,750.67 |
| Total | \$520,903.77 |
| Liabilities. | |
| Bonds | \$250,000.00 |
| Preferred stock | 116,500.00 |
| Common stock | 116,000.00 |
| Accounts payable | 11,894.10 |
| Surplus | 26,509.67 |
| Total | \$520,903.77 |

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

| | 1913. | 1912. | Increase. |
|--|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Total gross earnings .. | \$ 2,033,211 | \$ 1,748,039 | \$ 285,172 |
| Operating expenses ... | 950,655 | 824,711 | 125,944 |
| Net earnings | 1,082,556 | 923,328 | 159,228 |
| Aggregate gross earnings from Jan. 1st. | 13,586,098 | 11,690,678 | 1,895,420 |
| Aggregate net earnings from Jan. 1st | 7,230,347 | 6,270,257 | 960,090 |

The gross and net returns by months since the formation of the Brazilian Traction Company which is now nearing the end of its first year compare as follows:—

| | Gross. | Net. |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| September | \$1,691,208 | \$ 953,901 |
| October | 1,770,187 | 1,004,320 |
| November | 1,773,623 | 1,006,271 |
| December | 1,881,556 | 1,142,981 |
| January | 1,912,955 | 1,013,483 |
| February | 1,821,715 | 982,015 |
| March | 1,977,297 | 1,068,637 |
| April | 1,933,317 | 1,020,163 |
| May | 1,990,910 | 1,059,391 |
| June | 1,916,603 | 995,102 |
| July | 2,033,211 | 1,082,556 |

FIVE PROVINCES CONTRIBUTE FIFTY-EIGHT COMPANIES

**Interest Shown in Construction and Building Materials—
Some Natural Resources Development Companies**

With a capitalization of over ten million dollars, fifty-eight new companies have been incorporated this week, the largest of them being:—

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Amalgamated Motors, Toronto | \$1,000,000 |
| Perfection Stove Company, Sarnia | 1,000,000 |
| La Compagnie des Habitations Salubres de Quebec, Quebec | 1,000,000 |
| Orr Gold Mines, Toronto | 2,000,000 |

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

| Province. | Number of companies. | Capitalization. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| New Brunswick | 2 | \$ 73,950 |
| Quebec | 8 | 1,580,000 |
| Ontario | 21 | 5,930,000 |
| Manitoba | 13 | 1,192,000 |
| Alberta | 14 | 1,380,000 |
| Total | 58 | \$10,155,950 |

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

- Edson, Alta.**—Edson Brick Company, \$50,000.
- Red Deer, Alta.**—Aurora Cafe Company, \$30,000.
- Vulcan, Alta.**—Vulcan Co-operative Company, \$10,000.
- South Edmonton, Alta.**—Strathcona Lumber Company, \$25,000.
- Medicine Hat, Alta.**—Boston Cafe, \$10,000. E. C. Metzner, \$250,000.
- Crediton, Ont.**—Windsor Park, \$100,000. S. Brown, F. Haist, H. W. Schweitzer, London.
- Ottawa, Ont.**—Hellard, \$40,000 (departmental store). R. H. Parent, O. Leclair, G. E. Jewell.
- Brantford, Ont.**—Sandown Realty Company, \$40,000. H. D. Petriem, S. L. Heaton, W. W. Currier.
- Sarnia, Ont.**—Perfection Stove Company, \$1,000,000. R. V. LeSueur, A. I. McKinlay, N. L. LeSueur.
- Ingersoll, Ont.**—Ingersoll Hotel Company, \$25,000. J. A. Coulter, T. R. Mayberry, R. J. Robertson.
- Killarney, Man.**—Southern Manitoba Realty Company, \$5,000. T. H. Buck, A. M. High, W. J. Schnarr.
- Treherne, Man.**—Treherne Farmers' Elevator Company, \$7,000. J. H. Robertson, J. Howe, W. V. Carroll.
- Saint Lambert, Que.**—Ideal Concrete Products Company, \$20,000. E. S. Hicks, J. W. Newman, J. C. Terrill.
- Peterborough, Ont.**—Bradburns, \$400,000. T. E. Bradburn, W. H. Bradburn; R. H. Bradburn, Los Angeles.
- Virden, Man.**—B. McCormick, \$30,000 (lumber, fuel and live stock dealers). J. Coulter, J. E. McCormick, P. J. Proctor.
- Edmonton, Alta.**—Joe's Tailoring Company, \$10,000. Pioneer Black Fox Company, \$100,000. McBride Trading Company, \$10,000.
- Quebec, Que.**—Gaspé Steamship Company, \$100,000. E. Bouchard, F. Bouchard, J. A. Bouchard. La Compagnie des Habitations Salubres de Quebec, \$1,000,000. J. G. Garneau, J. T. Ross, D. O. L'Esperance.
- Hamilton, Ont.**—Wentworth Preserving Company, \$40,000. J. Chisholm, W. A. Logie, T. B. McQuesten. Kent, Garven and Company, \$100,000 (hardware, etc.). H. A. Burbidge, P. J. Knox, A. H. Robertson.
- Calgary, Alta.**—Canadian Laundry and Machinery Company, \$25,000. Black Diamond Oil Fields, \$750,000. M. and E. Lumber Company, \$10,000. King Edward Hotel of Strathmore, \$50,000. FiReCo Stove Company, \$25,000.
- Moncton, N.B.**—Little River Silver Black Fox Company, \$49,000. S. S. Ryan, Coverdale; L. Colpitts, Little River; L. W. McAnn, Moncton. Mapleton Fox and Fur Company, \$24,950. W. K. Gross, F. C. Robinson, F. C. Jones.
- Windsor, Ont.**—Maxwell Motor Company, of Canada, \$10,000. E. Flanders, W. M. Antony, E. E. von Rosen. Renchard-Elmes Shirt and Tie Company, \$25,000. B. L. Elmes, G. H. Bennett, W. G. Bartlet. White Laundry Company, \$40,000. I. O. Sauberon, G. M. Drouillard, A. B. Drake.
- Montreal, Que.**—Alert Clothing Company, \$100,000. A. R. Hall, G. C. Papineau-Couture, L. Fitch. Durbin Train Pipe Connector Company, \$300,000. R. W. Hart, A. Chenier, C. McNaughton. Emery L'Esperance Limitee, \$20,000. A. Beaulieu, E. L'Esperance, O. Magnan. Central Investment Company, \$20,000. J. C. B. Walsh, P. S. Conry, R. H. Teare. Danville Realty, \$20,000. R. Chenevert, F. Callaghan, J. E. Saucier.

Toronto, Ont.—Burnham Engineering Company, \$40,000. J. H. Ronan, B. Folliot, E. Hayes. American Club, of Toronto (no share capital). A. E. Dean, A. H. McNeal, P. C. Brooks. Dominion Brick and Tile Company, \$200,000. F. J. Foley, E. N. Heather, V. W. Price. Flavelle Mining Company, \$250,000. T. Browning, T. Cruse, T. I. Cooke. Amalgamated Motors, \$1,000,000. J. F. Selby, W. H. Smith, T. O. Pardoe. Quarterly Publications, \$40,000. F. H. Richardson, W. H. Moore, F. W. McGill. T. S. Hare, \$40,000 (general dealers). J. M. Langstaff, E. W. Wright, J. R. Ufen. Orr Gold Mines, \$2,000,000. J. A. Campbell, G. P. McHugh, W. H. Clipsham. John A. Hendricks Company, \$40,000. H. Riley, J. F. MacGregor, W. H. Walter. Consolidated Construction Company, \$500,000. H. E. Larkin, A. E. Sangster (both of St. Catharines), T. R. Hinds, Toronto.

Winnipeg, Man.—Poncelet Tube Beading Company, \$20,000. A. J. Poncelet, Ernfeld; H. P. Blackwood, N. Bernier, both of Winnipeg. North-West Loan Corporation, \$100,000. H. B. Buckworth, G. E. Wiggins, C. H. Weagant. Dunmore Tractor and Implement Company, \$200,000. H. Prince, W. J. Donovan, A. M. Doyle. Canada Bond Corporation, \$300,000. A. Bernstein, W. Wray, A. Levinson. Butler & Earhart, \$20,000 (grain mills and elevators). C. G. Earhart, F. S. Butler, both of Minnesota, U.S.A.; E. A. Woodward, Winnipeg. Cosmopolitan Investment Corporation, \$120,000. L. Verhoeven, H. Beliveau, B. E. Chaffey. Manitobite Stone Works, \$250,000. S. W. Smith, M. W. Deed, W. Isles. Winnipeg and Fort Garry Properties, \$100,000. J. W. Woolfe, R. A. Duff, R. A. Atkinson. W. P. Wallace Construction Company, \$20,000. E. A. Conde, J. A. Ptolemy, A. B. Rutherford. Stanley Garage Company, \$20,000. W. Perrins, H. M. Bertram, T. Beath.

SOVEREIGN FIRE GOES TO PHENIX OF HARTFORD

The Canadian business of the Sovereign Fire Insurance Company has been taken over by the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford Conn., and the policies sold by the company in the United States will be taken over by a New York company.

The Sovereign Fire Assurance Company had an authorized capital of \$2,000,000, and a paid-up capital of over half a million. The officers of the company were: Cyrus A. Birge, Hamilton, president; Thomas Baker, London, first vice-president; H. S. Wilson, Toronto, second vice-president and managing director; A. F. Webster, Toronto, treasurer; James Dixon, Hamilton; John H. Adams, Toronto; C. H. Enderton, Winnipeg; Samuel Scream, London; Hon. Colin H. Campbell, K.C., Winnipeg, and John Leslie, Winnipeg, directors.

The company suffered heavy losses in its United States business.

QUEBEC RAILWAY ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway, Mr. Edwin Hanson inquired as to the status of the bonds issued by the Quebec Railway against the property of the new road. Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., stated that the original \$10,000,000 bond issue of the Quebec Railway proper was secured by all the assets of the company, exclusive of those of the Quebec and Saguenay enterprise, while the ones issued against the latter have had set apart for them the stock, bonds and other properties of the new line.

The annual report of the company for the year ended June 30th last showed that the gross earnings from operation for the year were \$1,524,200, as compared with \$1,415,825 in 1912, an increase of \$108,375, which, after adding miscellaneous income of \$236,881, makes a total revenue from all sources of \$1,761,082, an increase of \$150,672.

The operating and maintenance expenses were \$895,180.61; as against \$734,925.35, an increase of \$160,255. Fixed charges and taxes of all kinds amounted to \$792,100, leaving a net surplus of \$73,881, which, added to last year's figures, leaves a total surplus to date of \$147,341.

To Cancel Bonds.

The sum of \$27,641.60 was received from the Dominion of Canada on account of subsidies. This sum has been applied to the cancellation of \$30,000 bonds, according to the trust agreement. Sir Rodolphe Forget stated that the sum of \$91,500 had been expended on maintenance during the year.

A revision of the by-laws was authorized, reducing the number of directors to six, the new board consisting of Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P., president; Hon. Robert Mackay and Messrs. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., Lorne C. Webster, Paul Galibert and D. O. Lesperance, M.P. The retired directors are: Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain and Messrs. L. C. Marcoux and O. B. D'Aoust.

At the meeting of the Quebec Railway board after the shareholders' meeting Sir Rodolphe Forget was re-elected president and Mr. Lorne C. Webster vice-president.

CAPITAL OF MANUFACTURING CONCERNS

Manufacturers and Bank Loans—Underlying Principles —Classes of Borrowers

In every period of monetary stringency a number of the manufacturers find the question of bank loans troublesome or irritating. Rates of interest payable thereon have a tendency to rise; and the cost of manufacture may thus be sensibly increased. Again, the banker in such a period is apt to be more exacting as regards the security backing his advances; he is more particular about discounting weak paper, and he may press for reduction of loans when his customer is making arrangements to expand his business. Then, as a rule, the manufacturer attaches a greater value to the capital which he himself owns; the bank loans do not appear quite so valuable or desirable in his eyes.

Perhaps it can be said that friction is most likely to occur in those cases wherein the manufacturer has been tempted to apply the proceeds of bank loans towards the acquisition of equipment or of an enlarged plant. When such a disposition has been made of the proceeds, the loan granted by the bank is likely to be characterized by permanency.

When money is easy and the various banking institutions are competing hotly for discount accounts, there may be no vigorous objection raised against the long-standing loan.

Underlying Principle of Bank Act.

But just as soon as conditions change, it is probable that the head office of the bank will begin to press the question of reduction of liabilities. This change of front may occur at an awkward season for the borrower. He may have to re-shape entirely or reconstruct his plans; and such reconstruction may prove very costly, suggests Mr. H. M. P. Eckardt in Industrial Canada.

That being the case, the manufacturer usually finds it advisable to give timely attention to the question of his relations with bankers. Up to what point should reliance be placed on his own capital; and to what extent is it safe and profitable to depend on bank loans?

It should be said at the outset that the chief reason why bank loans represented by plant and equipment often give trouble is that they are not founded on sound principles. One of the cardinal rules governing the banking business is that all loans or advances shall be represented by assets realizable in a short time. Loans based on saleable merchandise or securities, collectable accounts, notes, and bills, conform to this banking rule. Loans based on immovable property, such as land and buildings, and loans on machinery, when in use, as factory equipment, are obviously in contravention of the rule. This principle or rule underlies the whole of the Canadian Bank Act, and the experience of the past shows that it usually pays both the bankers and their borrowers to keep it respectfully in mind.

Perhaps it would conduce to pleasant and profitable relations between the manufacturer and his banker if it were remembered on all occasions that the bank is, so to speak, a little off its natural grounds when making direct loans to a customer. In discounting good trade bills for solvent customers the bank is in its natural element; and when the manufacturer's liability account consists entirely of good trade bills, which are paid in due course, there is scarcely any occasion for friction or disagreement. When, however, the bank is requested to make direct loans the openings for differences of opinion or disagreements tend to increase. The question of security, of disposition of the proceeds, and of the term or currency of loan all have to be settled.

In the practice of manufacturers as regards the use of bank credits, there are wide variations. In some cases the manufacturer depends so largely on his own capital that he does not even require to discount his bills receivable. They are passed through the bank on collection; and trade bills are discounted only when some exceptionally large payments exhaust temporarily the funds carried in current account. This condition of affairs may also exist in the case of an industrial corporation which has supplied itself with an ample amount of working capital through the issue of bonds or preferred stock.

Divide Into Two Sections.

In other cases the manufacturer will perhaps be able to finance himself altogether through discounting his receivables. This usually means that he will have a reserve of undiscounted bills on hand during a part of the year, and that all available paper will be under discount in the season of heaviest demand for funds. This class of manufacturers, again, will be divided into two sections. In the first section would be the parties who financed themselves solely through discounting trade bills and who had practically no liabilities apart from the line at the bank. The second section would be comprised of parties who perhaps acquired their raw materials on credit, and discounted trade bills to meet the weekly wage sheet and to retire maturing bills drawn by the

outside creditors. Other things being equal, a less investment of their own capital would be required on the part of manufacturers comprised in the second section.

Next we come to the manufacturers who depend on direct loans made by their bankers. It should be said, here, that when the bank makes a direct loan on the manufacturer's bills receivable lodged as collateral, the transaction is essentially the same as if the receivables were discounted. The bank may advance only a certain percentage on the face value of bills hypothecated. In effect, it is discounting trade paper up to that percentage.

So far as direct loans, apart from loans on bills receivable lodged as collateral, are concerned, they are of various classes. Thus it is of common occurrence for the manufacturer to secure loans from his bank to pay cash for raw material—said raw material being a staple article with broad and steady market. This loan may perhaps be secured by endorsement of individual partners or of directors; it may also be secured by pledge of the raw material. Afterwards, further loans may be granted by the bank for the purpose of paying wages and other expenses. Then, in the ordinary course, the loans are retired through discounting trade paper. In that case the manufacturer has no liabilities of consequence excepting that represented by his line at the bank.

Circumstances Will Rule.

The banking transactions so far considered are all perfectly legitimate. When granted to capable and trustworthy parties such credits should cause no great trouble to borrowers or lenders.

Now let us see what is implied as regards the capital investment of the borrowers. The manufacturer's banking transactions could not well proceed as here outlined unless he himself provided the capital represented by the mill or factory, the land on which it stands, and the machinery and equipment. That represents practically the minimum investment by which it is possible to carry on the bank account without risk of friction and trouble. Then it would be almost impossible to work the account through merely discounting trade bills, unless a further investment to represent working capital is made.

When the manufacturer provides his building and its equipment with his own funds, and when he has a reasonably ample supply of working capital, he is thoroughly independent; and he can frame his policy to suit his circumstances. If he looks to the bank for only a moderate part of his working capital, he may still retain his independence in large measure. But if he asks the bank for the greater part of his working capital and for funds to buy machinery and build extensions, he is placing himself largely at the mercy of circumstances. One might guess that the manufacturers who have been experiencing trouble with their bankers during the recent stringency are mostly in this condition. And one arrives at the conclusion that in the long run it is advantageous for the manufacturer to provide his own capital up to the point of acquiring that building and equipment and a part at least of the working capital. When he does that he has the best chance to prosecute his industry successfully and independently. In the larger cities there are a number of manufacturers occupying leased premises. While they are in this position they are relieved from the necessity of providing expensive buildings of their own, and the requirement for capital investment is consequently less. But recent developments have shown that unless the rented premises occupied by them are large enough to give room for expansion, and unless they can also count upon having possession of the premises for a long term of years, it is usually advisable to be forehanded in providing funds which can be used to acquire buildings of their own.

Cramping His Working Capital.

For the bankers state that every little while some manufacturing customer who has been in leased premises wakes up to find that the building has been sold over his head, or that he has entirely outgrown it, and he is compelled to go to the bank and ask for a large building loan. As previously remarked, a building loan, represented as it is by fixed or unmovable assets, contravenes the best banking principles. And the bank will agree to make such a loan, even to one of its best customers, only with great reluctance. When he is obliged to use his credit for that purpose the customer may be seriously cramping himself for working capital. But if the manufacturer, with this eventuality in mind, begins to prepare for it several years beforehand, he may be able to provide premises of his own, when it becomes necessary or advisable to do so, without unduly stretching his credit at the bank.

While it is the case that the banks expect their manufacturing customers to buy their machinery and equipment with their own funds, in actual practice it often happens that the manufacturer uses his bank credit for the purpose; and this can be done in a perfectly legitimate manner. Thus an order is given for some new machines. They arrive and are installed. After the test is made and the machines are finally accepted by the purchaser, the draft for same comes along, is accepted, comes due, and is charged up to the manufacturer's account at the bank. If he covers it through discounting trade papers, the matter is closed and the bank does not lend money for acquisition of equipment. If, on

the other hand, the manufacturer takes up the machinery drafts through increasing his direct loans, the transaction may nevertheless be entirely free from objection from the bank's point of view, providing that the manufacturer's line of credit does not exceed the security held nor the amount authorized, and providing that the borrower's line is cleared off at the usual clearing-up season for this industry.

Buying by Means of Bank Loans.

It would, however, be open to objection, and perhaps it would eventually lead to trouble, if when the manufacturer's security or collateral was exhausted, and he was supposed to have cleaned up his direct loans, there remained an unpaid balance representing the purchase price of the new machinery. That would mean that the manufacturer, instead of buying his new machinery out of current profits, was buying it by means of bank loans. His next season's credit would begin with the deficiency referred to, and if more machinery were bought next year and the buildings extended, it might devolve that the unpaid balance at the end of the season, after the collateral was exhausted, would have reached much larger proportions. In that case it would seem that the manufacturer was perhaps heading straight for a troublesome experience.

CANADIAN RAILWAY JULY EARNINGS

The gross earnings of Canadian Pacific Railway for July were \$11,993,062, a decrease of \$59,336, while net profits were \$4,116,793, a decrease of \$331,383.

The gross decrease is the first monthly one shown since the reaction set in, but the net decrease is the fourth and largest, the net decrease for April having been \$170,674, May \$176,485, and June \$218,848.

The business of the company in July a year ago was at high-water mark, so that the fact has to be borne in mind in making comparisons.

The July figures in the two years compare as follows:—

| | 1913. | 1912. | Dec. |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| Gross | \$11,993,062 | \$12,052,398 | \$ 59,336 |
| Exp. | 7,876,269 | 7,604,221 | *272,048 |
| Net | \$ 4,116,793 | \$ 4,448,176 | \$331,383 |
| * Increase. | | | |

The Grand Trunk Railway's July statement shows profits as follows:—

- Grand Trunk proper, increase, £27,700 sterling.
- Canada Atlantic, decrease, £5,050.
- Grand Trunk Western, increase, £1,900.
- Grand Haven, increase, £11,000.
- Whole system, increase, £35,550.

The Canadian Northern Railway's statement for July, opening the new fiscal year for the company, shows gross earnings of \$1,928,800, an increase of \$99,100, while net amounted to \$514,300, an increase of \$19,700. A preliminary statement of the company's year 1912-13 indicates that the net profit for the year was \$922,000, an increase of about \$500,000 over the previous year. The ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings was the highest in the history of the company. 71 per cent.

THE SITUATION IN BRIEF

- Western crop prospects excellent.
- Eastern crop prospects good.
- Apple crop poor.
- Building operations slack.
- Bank clearings declining.
- Railroad earnings fair.
- Money tight.
- Western collections slow.
- Bond market improving.
- Stock market dull.
- London market more receptive.
- Municipal finance position easier.
- Life insurance premium income good.
- Factory output, staple lines, normal.
- Factory output, other lines, smaller.
- Municipal improvement work not active.
- General financial and business position, fair.

NOTED BANKER ON ELECTRICAL FINANCING

Frank A. Vanderlip Shows How Much the Industry Can Absorb

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, in an address at Association Island recently, before a meeting of representatives of the electrical industry of the United States said "\$400,000,000 a year or \$8,000,000 a week of fresh capital can profitably be used in the development of the electrical industry of the United States in the next five years. What the calls for new capital may reasonably be expected to reach after five years no one can predict with accuracy, but I believe it a conservative estimate to say that the intelligent development as a whole will readily absorb \$400,000,000 a year for the next five years if that amount of capital is available for the purpose."

Investment in Public Utilities.

After discussing electrical statistics of the United States and the size of the possible investment fund of the world and general investment conditions, Mr. Vanderlip continued:—"The time has come, in my opinion, when no man with capital to invest in corporation securities, if he has a desire for a return that is any larger than Government obligations will pay, can longer hold back from a study of public utility investments. The experimental stage is past. The business now has a background that has become wide enough so that one can make valuable comparisons and sound deductions. It has ceased to be a business of only small units and the tendency is markedly in the direction of great capital issues which at all times shall have a broad market.

"The holding company theory, I believe, is admirable. It scatters the risk; it affords intelligent supervision and engineering; it makes possible the cheaper purchasing of supplies; its gives a broader market and a lower cost of capital—but the relation of total capital to total income involves principles that a holding company can no more transgress with impunity than can the original corporation."

Declining Cost of Current.

Mr. Vanderlip noted that in seven years, while the cost of living has increased 37 per cent., the average cost of electric current has gone down 17 per cent. Much of the credit for this was given to centralized control, and the speaker said that while elsewhere in business there was a tendency on the part of the public to break up large organizations, in the electrical field the monopolistic nature was recognized, and there was in it the strongest tendency toward consolidation. In Illinois, forty-nine central stations have been replaced by four that are doing the work better, and it is estimated that in New York state four hundred central stations might better give way to forty, or even less.

"An interesting feature of statistics of the electric industry," said Mr. Vanderlip, "is that a far more rapid increase in gross earnings is shown by the electric generating companies than is shown by the railroads of the country, great as that increase has been. What is still better, in the face of the rapidly decreasing price at which the current is sold, net earnings show a greater percentage of increase than gross, while the tendency of railroads is distinctly in the opposite direction."

Question of Public Treatment.

After reviewing the great progress being made in the application of electric power in the various industries, Mr. Vanderlip said:—"I can see that with a little more time for investors to become convinced that a public service corporation is not another name for a target against which to level unfair state and municipal enactments, we may have four out of five investors buying such securities, rather than refraining from doing so. In the mind of the investor, the outlook for fair public treatment of public service corporations is the most important single factor in directing investment of capital toward or away from the electrical field. I firmly believe that this matter of fair public treatment lies largely in your own hands. If you will do as well with that as you are doing with the technical side of the business, the \$400,000,000 a year of fresh capital which you need will be forthcoming."

A convention of Alberta municipalities has been held at which there has been proposed a resolution urging the provincial Government to supervise municipal financing, and thus to give an authoritative status to public works bonds. Such a scheme, it is further stated, would be merely a preliminary step towards giving later assistance in a manner similar to that rendered in the United Kingdom by the Local Government Board. This information confirms the impression of those interested in our great overseas Dominion that nothing will be left undone to ensure the maintenance of the credit of Canada and of its municipalities.—London Statist.

BUSINESS AND BOOKKEEPING OF TRUST COMPANIES

II. (Concluded)

Examination of Transactions and Methods of Recording Them

Having, therefore, consideration for the foregoing facts and conditions, represented in the balance sheet, it is now possible to proceed with a more minute examination of the nature of the transactions arising and the methods of recording the details of the same, as well as the assembling into the form as depicted in a composite balance sheet, suggests Mr. R. W. Lampmann.

In a large trust and loan company the volume of business is so great as to necessitate the creation of departments to facilitate the handling of routine and prevent congestion or confusion. In general, it has been found convenient to divide the work in the following departments: estates department, real estate department and savings bank department, while the general business and investments come under a general department, which can be termed the accounting department.

Records for Each.

By the use of separate records and books of account for each department a large amount of detail work is diverted from the general accounting system.

In the "estates department" a synoptic system is very convenient, as all items are easily classified under estates corpus or capital—estates revenue, a bank account, and provision for sundries. The accounts are recorded in a client's ledger, which is divided into capital and revenue accounts for each estate, this ledger being subsidiary to a simple form of general ledger for the department.

The "real estate department" also conveniently uses a simple synoptic form. The transactions consist principally of the sale of properties and the collection of rents. Clients' and tenants' ledgers subsidiary to a simple general ledger are sufficient to fulfil the requirements of this department. The nature of the transactions is so simple as to obviate the necessity of further explanation.

The company's remuneration for services in the estates and real estate departments is usually in the form of a commission or fee, and the amount of the same is conveniently charged to the client by issuing a cheque in favor of the company, charging same against the account of the client for whom the service is performed, and transferring the amount to a commissions account in the accounting department as an earning of the company.

The assets and liabilities under these departments are shown in bulk, as previously intimated, under the "trust and agency" section of the balance sheet, at the end of the fiscal year.

In the "savings bank department" the system is also comparatively simple, owing to the fact that all items are exclusively cash items, and necessitate only a cash book system to record deposits and withdrawals upon the accounts of the depositors. The total deposits and withdrawals are abstracted at the end of each month and journalized into the general accounting department, into an account for savings depositors, which is treated as if the net amount on hand stood at the credit of a single client. Inasmuch as the funds derived from this source are allowed interest at a certain definite rate, the company treats the same as "guaranteed," and the accounts recording investments or balances on hand for savings depositors appear in the "guaranteed accounts" section of the balance sheet.

Therefore, by a process of elimination, the whole accounting situation is much simplified, and there remains only the general accounting department to be considered, which is necessarily the largest and most intricate of all.

Three Distinct Phases.

The first point to be observed in approaching this subject is that the transactions group themselves into three distinct phases. The relationships existing between the clients who provide the funds for investment, and the borrowers to whom the loans are made, together with the company's position in the management of the investments, present a three-fold aspect which must at all times be taken into consideration in the records and any adjustments thereof. Around the interworkings of these three aspects certain complexities arise owing to the fact that in many instances two journal entries are made necessary for a complete adjustment of a transaction. A single journal entry may effect a change in the position of the records of any two of the three groups,

but, since there can be only one debit, and one credit item to offset the same, it is necessary to bring the remaining group into adjustment by a supplementary entry.

In the natural order of events the company loans money, for example, upon first mortgages upon real estate; sundry clients place funds in the hands of the company for investment. The company then desires to invest the funds of the client in the mortgages already taken. For convenience the mortgages are taken in the name of the company and transferred to the clients by a process known as "allocation." This method consists of transferring the items upon the books of account in such a manner that certain specific loans are set aside and held as the distinct property of a particular client.

According to Rules.

Assuming, then, for example, that the company has loaned five thousand dollars out of its capital funds; and the loan stands on the record as a "loan upon capital account." The company also finds on hand guaranteed funds available for investment and decides to allocate the above mentioned loan. A journal entry charging "loans upon guaranteed account" and crediting "loans upon capital account" will accomplish this transfer. But in addition to this, in order to show the exact position of the client's account it becomes necessary to create another entry charging the "client's account" and crediting "guaranteed investments account."

These entries are presented in the above form simply to show what actually transpires according to the rules governing the journalizing of accounts. In actual practice it has been found more convenient to cover part of the transfer by issuing cheques in the company's own name for transferring items through the cash books; and in connection therewith a supplementary journal entry to complete the adjustment.

A purely trust investment is recorded in the same manner, having another group of corresponding controlling accounts in the general ledger.

In the case of the company acting as agent only, for the collection of agreements of sale and items of a similar nature, the details are recorded in a subsidiary ledger, and any sums collected are passed to the credit of the client into a client's ledger, and from thence disbursed in the manner directed by the client, less any commission or fees retained by the company as remuneration for its services.

Form of Required Books.

It is well now to consider the general form of the books of account required. The principal books of account are a cash receipts book, a cash disbursements book, and a general journal. By the use of special columnar books in each case, it is possible to reduce the detail work to a minimum and greatly facilitate the construction and workings of the numerous controlling accounts required.

In the cash receipts book provision is made for the total cash received and for amounts deposited under the several classifications, "capital," "guaranteed," or "trust" bank accounts. The distribution columns provide for the application of moneys in repayment of loans, distinguishing as to principal repayments, borrowers' charges—such as taxes or insurance, which have been paid by the company and charged to the borrower—and also for the payments in respect of interest due from the borrowers.

In addition to these, columns are provided to cover items affecting the general ledger and the several clients' ledgers, as well as the more active accounts affecting the company's revenue for commissions, rents derived from company's premises, etc.

The cash disbursements book records the withdrawals made from the different bank accounts; and the distribution provides for amounts of principal loaned to borrowers and for any charges for insurance, taxes, etc., paid by the company and debited to the borrowers. In addition to these, columns are provided similarly to those in the cash receipts book for the transactions affecting the general ledger and the several clients' ledgers. Further, provision is made for the more active accounts governing the distribution of general expenses.

The general journal, ruled in synoptic form, with columns to cover the controlling accounts of the various ledgers, the several investments accounts, and a few active interest accounts, has been found to meet the requirements most admirably.

A separate interest book or docket is kept in which are recorded the details of interest charged to borrowers, distinguishing through the medium of individual columns between "capital," "guaranteed" and "trust" interest.

Items Affecting Profit and Loss.

In conclusion, a reference to the items constituting earnings and charges affecting the profit and loss account will be appropriate.

The earnings consist largely of the following items:—
Interest earned from the loaning operations of the com-

pany's capital and guaranteed funds. Commission and fees as remuneration for handling investments or management of estates, trusteeships, etc. Rentals received from leasing company's office space and safe deposit vaults. The charges consist principally of the following items:—Expenses of management, including salaries, etc. Interest paid on guaranteed investments and deposits. Expense of operating company's office buildings, including fuel, taxes, repairs, etc. Commissions paid to agents for obtaining investments. Costs of inspection of properties mortgaged to the company as security for loans.

MONEY MARKETS

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

| | Between Banks. | | Counter. |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| | Buyers. | Sellers. | |
| N.Y. funds | 1-16 dis. | 3-64 dis. | 3/8 to 1/2 |
| Montreal funds | par. | par. | 1/2 to 3/4 |
| Sterling—60 days | 8 1/2 | 8 17-32 | 8 3/4 to 8 7/8 |
| do. demand | 9 7-32 | 9 1/4 | 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 |
| Cable transfers | 9 9-32 | 9 15-16 | 9 1/2 to 9 7/8 |
| Rates in New York: | | Actual. | Posted. |
| Sterling, 60 days' sight | | 482.40 | 483 1/2 |
| do. demand | | 485.70 | 487 |

BANK CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

The following are the figures for the Canadian Bank Clearing Houses for the weeks of September 12th, 1912; September 4th, 1913; September 11th, 1913, with percentage change:—

| | Sept. 12, '12. | Sept. 4, '13. | Sept. 11, '13. | Ch'g. % |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------|
| Montreal | \$56,847,803 | \$45,035,481 | \$55,091,935 | - 3.08 |
| Toronto | 39,198,528 | 33,902,285 | 42,187,686 | + 7.6 |
| Winnipeg | 27,003,487 | 19,809,062 | 23,357,533 | -13.4 |
| Vancouver | 13,767,555 | 10,960,176 | 12,210,324 | -11.3 |
| Calgary | 5,034,767 | 4,188,157 | 4,533,581 | - 9.9 |
| Ottawa | 3,361,186 | 3,337,206 | 3,679,795 | + 9.4 |
| Edmonton | 4,147,509 | 3,454,155 | 4,280,205 | + 3.1 |
| Victoria | 3,694,837 | 3,437,994 | 3,110,537 | -15.8 |
| Hamilton | 2,893,960 | 2,920,898 | 3,280,089 | +13.3 |
| Quebec | 3,480,924 | 2,906,301 | 3,422,464 | - 1.6 |
| Saskatoon | 2,839,805 | 1,290,981 | 1,479,754 | -47.8 |
| Regina | 2,537,035 | 1,684,504 | 2,219,594 | -12.4 |
| Halifax | 2,382,387 | 2,164,993 | 2,190,575 | - 8.01 |
| St. John | 1,688,146 | 1,380,411 | 1,535,826 | -9.004 |
| London | 1,518,704 | 1,330,603 | 1,598,473 | + 5.2 |
| Moose Jaw | 1,175,690 | 827,478 | 881,556 | -25.02 |
| Fort William | 741,431 | 800,262 | 861,844 | +16.1 |
| Lethbridge | 623,009 | 388,015 | 702,375 | +12.5 |
| Brandon | 553,738 | 432,422 | 567,965 | + 2.5 |
| Brantford | 498,211 | 520,750 | 623,478 | +25.1 |
| Totals | \$173,988,802 | \$140,772,134 | \$167,815,589 | |
| New Westminster | | 478,022 | 567,111 | |
| Medicine Hat | | 469,980 | 723,369 | |

ONE WAY THE EAST IS INTERESTED IN THE WEST

"The east, particularly the province of Ontario, is more heavily interested than the Pacific province in the growth and steady development of the western prairies," said Mr. Alex. Smith, of Ottawa, in an interview at Winnipeg, "for it would appear that the people of the prairie provinces owe to the implement companies and for loans from loan and other companies, private individuals and the banks the sum of at least four hundred million dollars (\$400,000,000). The average rate of interest is about 10 per cent., so that out of this year's crop and earnings the prairie people have to pay forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) for interest alone. It is, therefore, not surprising that there is a strenuous demand for larger markets, lower freight rates, a more elastic money or banking system, and the construction of railways by the date of promise.

"A few days ago," said Mr. Smith, "the Saskatchewan government issued a statement showing the loans made in 1912 by companies over which it exercises some regulation. These loans amounted to \$86,833,510.66. The loans this year will increase this amount by about \$8,000,000, and in these statements no account is taken of numerous issues of debentures or of money to be paid on insurance premiums. This leads to the conclusion that the money owed by the three prairie provinces is in excess of the amount above stated: and the voice of the West is in consequence a mighty voice now."

DEFENSE OF LIFE POLICY LOANS

Actuary Says If the Companies Hamper Facilities, Both Policyholders and Companies Will Suffer

BY R. W. BARTON, A.I.A.

The somewhat rapid increase in the volume of loans on life insurance policies appears, judging from recent articles on the subject, to be creating consternation in the insurance newspaper world. So much so that certain would-be protectors of the public morals are telling us that the life assurance companies should stop it, or, at any rate, make it difficult for policyholders to borrow. Neither course would be beneficial to either side. The facts are briefly these. In the effort to popularize life assurance—a boon that only a dense public so long has failed to realize—various attractions have been, from time to time, put forth by the life insurance companies. Amongst these were guaranteed surrender and loan values, to be realized immediately upon proof of title being furnished by a policyholder. That this great benefit has taken so many years to be fully appreciated by the policyholder is only in accordance with the general slow appreciation of public benefactors.

Preparations are Made.

The administration of the great life offices knew what they were offering and knew to a large extent the period they would have to vary their investments to meet the public demand for this increased benefit. The subject has for many years been discussed in the leading actuarial institutions and full preparations made. Prior to the guaranteeing of surrender and loan values by the companies, banks and more especially private moneylenders reaped a rich harvest by lending upon these policies at a higher rate of interest than the companies ever charged. If the companies withdraw or hamper the facilities they now offer, the loans will not be materially reduced, but both policyholders and companies will suffer.

In other articles in *The Monetary Times*, I have shown the price to the company and the possible price to the policyholder of an unusual strain in this respect upon the funds of a company. This strain is known by the companies, however, to be more theoretical than practical. Few policies have a clear title and to clear a title is the province of the lawyers of the policyowners. We may safely say, therefore, that any possible strain upon the companies will not be while the policyholders wait at the office door. The question of the "clear title" is one that might well engage the attention of both offices and policyholders instead of this loan question—but as Kipling says "that is another question." From the point of view of the offices, loans on policies no doubt produce some "lapses," but the volume of business produced by the argument that savings invested in life assurance can be readily borrowed upon in times of emergency far outweigh these.

Faddists Allowed Too Much.

"How oft the means to do ill deeds makes deeds ill done" no doubt explains some proportion of the loans upon policies, but the man who assures his life is, a priori, a careful one and may be safely left to protect his own interests. The faddists who would legislate us into righteousness have already been allowed too much latitude. By all means educate the policyholder not to borrow except in an emergency—life offices have to educate both policyholders and those who should be policyholders, on many other points as well as this, but to take away or hamper the privilege given with so much foresight must not be thought of. The American experience in the financial panic of 1907 when millions of dollars were lent by the companies in a week and our own experience in the Dominion during the present stringency is an object lesson to all business men of the value of the modern life policy. In meeting the situations as they did the companies truly filled their noblest function—the trustees of the people.

CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND MARKET

The Canadian Trade Commissioner to New Zealand, Mr. W. A. Beddoe, would like to see Canadians applying for space at the Auckland Exposition, which opens December 1st. He adds:—

"While it may be true that the home demand is so great at present in consequence of the tremendous immigration to Canada, which provides a market for manufactured articles, absorbing the supply, this condition may only be temporary and the time is not far distant when Canadian exporters will look for foreign markets, and now is the time to build the foundations for same."

MARKETING CANADA'S GRAIN

VII.

SELLING BY SAMPLES

Commissioners Suggest Time is Ripe for Markets

Hence, it is claimed, that before sample markets are established the terminal elevators should be taken over by the state; if this is done the objectors will welcome sample markets. The objection, therefore, is not to sample trading itself, but sample trading carried on under a system of privately-owned terminal elevators.

The state has gone already, to some extent, into the terminal elevator business, and the condition is so far forth fulfilled. And if the state provides terminal elevators at inland points for the Hudson Bay and Panama canal routes, the condition will be still further carried out. The producers have also gone into the terminal elevator business, so that already terminal conditions demanded by these objectors have been to some extent arranged. It is also worth noting that if this objection be sound, the existing terminal companies do not lower each grade to its minimum, else they could not lower the grades still further by mixing. But the strength of the objection lies in the statement that while the terminal companies would make larger profits by mixing, they would have such a monopoly that the larger profits would be made by themselves only and not be shared by the producers.

This forgets that the producers themselves are now amongst the largest grain dealers, that they are amongst the largest owners of country elevators, and that they are now operating one terminal, and may in future operate several. It forgets that all large western milling companies with their interior and terminal elevators will still be in the field, and that eastern and British millers may also compete for such lots of grain as may be worth competing for.

Effects of Sample Trading.

It is argued that sample trading has lowered the grades of the United States grain. Doubtless the huge milling industries of the United States buy the grain that best suits, and doubtless also the different grading systems of the different states have tended to injure the uniformity and the reputation of the United States grades. But in Canada there is one grading system throughout, and there is less difficulty in maintaining the uniformity of the grades.

So far as state ownership of the lake terminals is concerned this would of itself neither wholly prevent nor greatly assist trading by sample. If the state owned the terminals, and if sample markets were established, mixing could not be done in the state terminals. No manager of a state elevator could mix grain to the satisfaction of the dealers. The treatment, therefore, if carried on at all would be carried on in private elevators other than terminals, in which the owner of the grain would treat it according to his judgment.

The grain so treated would then be shipped through the public terminals. This would render sample trading possible, but it would put an additional tax upon the grain to the amount invested in the private houses and in the additional handling necessary.

Will Delay Cars.

The second objection is very different from the first. The railway men who advance it do not ask for state operated terminals, as a preliminary condition, and do not take the ground that if that condition be fulfilled they will welcome sample trading. They are opposed to sample markets no matter who owns the terminals, because they say, sample trading will make transportation more difficult and will require larger yards at the points where the sample markets exist, and will delay the cars at these points so much that the greatest blockade Canada ever saw will be brought about. They point to the fact that the Exchange closes earlier on Saturday, and keeps closed on Sunday, and Monday, too, if at any time Monday is a legal holiday, and they contend that this fact alone would bring about a weekly blockade.

The transportation side of sample trading is being investigated by the railway commissioners; it is not in the hands of the grain commissioners. But it is open to the grain commission to point out that sample trading exists in every grain market in the United States without such a weekly blockade, and that by having sample markets both at Winnipeg and Fort William, the cars need not be detained all that time in Winnipeg. It is also open to the Grain Board to point out that it would not follow that all the cars would be held back at either Winnipeg or Fort William; that if the samples

were taken at western points like Saskatoon, Moose Jaw or Regina these samples would be sent forward by express, inspected and sold, before the cars reached Winnipeg.

It is wholly wrong to imagine that a car of grain in, say Alberta, is picked up by an engine and rushed straight through to the terminal point without even an hour's wait in Winnipeg for sampling purposes. The journey of the grain cars to the terminals is slower than that even at the quickest, and if the average time spent by the cars between the shipping point and the terminals were taken there appears to be time for such sampling at western points and for selling by sample at Winnipeg for most of the grain.

Further, there is no reason why, if sample markets were established in Winnipeg, there could not be rules and regulations to the effect that samples exhibited a certain length of time must be withdrawn and the cars they represent sent forward; samples and cars inspected at a certain hour in the morning would all be disposed of by a certain hour in the afternoon.

It need not be denied that sample trading might tend to delay the transportation of some of the cars but the question is whether that delay would nullify the advantages of sample trading. This side of the matter, however, is in the hands of a body much more conversant with transportation conditions.

Preparation for Sample Markets.

Accommodation is arranged for by Winnipeg and Fort William for sample markets to handle this season's crop. At Calgary conditions are not ready for sample trading.

There will be also in operation the Dominion Elevator, an elevator operated by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the other Canadian Pacific elevators, all as public elevators. There will be several other public elevators, and there is no difficulty in arranging for some private elevators.

The office for registration and cancellation is already working successfully.

Exchange rules concern the safeguarding of deliveries on receipts issued by private terminals; and have been provided for.

The board of grain commissioners consider that there should be two sets of samples taken—one by the trade for the sample market, and one by the inspection officers for purpose of inspection. There is an advantage in having two sets of samples. At present there is only one, and producers and traders alike are sometimes dissatisfied.

There is no difficulty in securing the services of a sampling bureau, and there is no difficulty, unless the railway companies make one, in arranging to have samples taken at points west of Winnipeg.

It is the opinion of the grain commissioners conditions are as ripe for the establishment of sample trading in Canada now as they ever will be, and that there is no sufficient reason for not establishing sample markets at Winnipeg and Fort William for the next crop.

Representatives of some of the railways have asked that the establishment of a sample market be deferred until September, 1914, and offer then to co-operate if this concession is granted. This proposal, however, has not been put in writing by any of the railway companies up to date. If it were put in writing and the commissioners assured of the co-operation of the railways, it might be considered by them.

(Conclusion of Series.)

CARELESSNESS CAUSED MONTREAL FIRES

That the insurance companies should refuse to insure some people who fail to take enough precaution against the possibilities of fire, was declared by Commissioner Latulippe while inquiring into the case of a Jewish grocer, A. Gladstein, 1212 St. Lawrence Boulevard, at the Fire Commission. The fire broke out in a wooden box full of matches, beside which was a tank of coal oil. D. Rees, a tailor, whose shop at 17 Bleury Street, suffered damage by fire last Monday, was blamed by Commissioner Latulippe for having left his shop open when he knew that vagrants used to come and rest there at night.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following are the shipments of ore in pounds from Cobalt station for the week ended September 5th, 1913: Cobalt Comet, 86,080; Tretheway, 95,430; Coniagas, 406,365; Cobalt Lake, 63,650; La Rose, 87,820; McKinley-Daragh, 121,760; total, 861,105. The total shipments since January 1st are now 27,142,615 pounds, or 13,571 tons.

In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$316,217; in 1905, 2,144, valued at \$1,437,106; in 1906, 5,835 tons; in 1907, 4,850 tons; in 1908, 29,360 tons; in 1909, 29,941 tons; in 1910, 34,041 tons; in 1911, 25,089 tons; in 1912, 21,509 tons.

MARKETS OFFERED BY WESTERN CANADA

VALUABLE LUMBER IN MANITOBA

Agriculture is Greatest Source of Wealth—Purchasing Power and Possibilities

The western Canadian provinces beyond the Great Lakes, which are attracting thousands of settlers annually, offer, perhaps, the greatest market in the world for manufactured goods of nearly every description.

During the customs fiscal year ended March 31st, 1913, Canada imported from the United States goods valued at \$441,155,855. During the same period the value of imports received from Great Britain was \$138,659,429.

Accurate provincial figures of the imports from different countries are not really obtainable, but it may be taken as correct that the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are receiving annually over 75 per cent. of manufactured goods which are made elsewhere.

The greatest source of wealth in Western Canada is agriculture. Probably there has never been a more striking instance of the power of agriculture to create a great and prosperous community than Western Canada. Here is a country, where no more than forty years ago there were about 12,000 people, mostly half-breeds and Indians, but which has now a population of 1,500,000 and is adding to that number in the spring and summer months each year at the rate of over a thousand a day. The soil of Western Canada is rich and fertile, and produces quality crops year after year. Wheat produces twenty to sixty bushels to the acre; oats from fifty to one hundred bushels, and barley from thirty to sixty bushels.

Measured By Size of Crops.

The area of the three provinces is 479,162,438 acres. Of this it is estimated that, exclusive of the territory recently added to Manitoba, some 200,000,000 acres are arable. In 1900 the acreage under crop—wheat, oats and barley—was 3,491,413; in 1906 it had increased to 7,894,666; in 1911, 14,626,234, and in 1912, 17,329,000. In addition to this 1,110,000 acres of flax were sown in 1912. The money value of last year's grain crop alone is conservatively estimated at \$250,000,000.

That these facts and figures are only records of the beginning of progress and development in the prairie provinces and that the future holds tremendous possibilities for this wonderfully productive country may be judged by the fact that only eight per cent. of the available land is under cultivation. Commerce is measured by the power of land to maintain population, and cities and towns can grow to the limit of the crop resources which directly or indirectly support them. The future of the cities and towns of Western Canada will be measured by the size of the crops of the three prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The greater part of the annual crop is handled at Winnipeg. Indeed, as a handler of grain, Winnipeg has surpassed the famous markets of Chicago and Minneapolis. In 1911, 101,326,250 bushels of wheat were handled at Winnipeg, as against 96,647,850 bushels at Minneapolis and 42,629,751 bushels at Chicago. Last year 143,682,750 bushels of grain were handled at Winnipeg, which is now the largest primary grain market in the world.

Winnipeg is one Example.

On the basis of local trade figures it is conservatively estimated that Winnipeg alone is annually, at the present time, selling, throughout the extensive area for which that city is the economic distributing centre, manufactured goods to the value of \$175,000,000. The purchasing power of the Western Canada market, based on actual value of last year's crops—about \$250,000,000—and the other developed resources of forests, fisheries and mines, is calculated to be in the neighborhood of \$300,000,000.

Now when hydro-electric power is becoming an important factor in industry, it is of interest to note that in the western provinces there are vast possibilities in this regard. In Manitoba there is water power which would produce 7,000,000 horsepower, and only 78,000 horsepower is being utilized at Winnipeg.

The needs of the west for manufactured goods are many and varied. It is true that some cities of this section have made progress along certain lines of manufacture, but the demand is insistent and growing, that there is no hope that the west will be able to supply it for some years at least. It must be true, too, that western Canada, filled with people that it readily will support, will always be a good customer for the manufacture of other parts.

To the long list of foolish questions must be added the question directed to Sir Augustus Thomas Fitzgeorge, who is in Canada after an absence of 45 years: "Do you observe any changes?"—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Many Varieties in Added Territory—What Investigations Showed

The wealth of a nation may be in the character, the ability, the energy, the resources of its people, but the material basis of wealth is found in the natural resources of the country. Without such a material basis the ability of the people has but little on which to exercise itself and indeed the character of the people is demonstrated to a large degree by their use or misuse of the natural resources. An enquiry into the extent and condition of the natural resources of the province of Manitoba is therefore one of great interest, is the remark of Mr. R. H. Campbell, director of forestry.

Manitoba as the first producer of No. 1 hard wheat reaped a great harvest, not only of wheat, but of reputation as an agricultural province, a reputation which is thoroughly justified. The level prairies which formed the bed of the glacial Lake Agassiz and the western and northern shores stretching to Brandon and Dauphin districts form an extent of 20,000,000 acres of as good agricultural land as is to be found anywhere in the world and which last year on a cultivated area of 4,646,200 acres produced crops of \$66,274,700 value.

Flora of Forests is Varied.

The quantity of grain produced was 128,844,000 bushels, of which 52,874,000 bushels was wheat. It is unnecessary for me to attempt to predict the future of agriculture in this province or give any advice in regard to it. That is properly in the hands of the agricultural authorities who are investigating and directing its development.

Manitoba has not been looked on as a forest country, but it has always had a considerable area of forest and, since the boundaries have recently been extended, a large territory has been added which is almost entirely forest land. The forest flora of this province is varied. At the south-eastern corner the red pine of Ontario intrudes intermingled with spruce, jackpine, tamarack, birch and poplar. Along the valley of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers was a mixed forest of elm, ash, oak, basswood and ash-leaved maple, where trees were found ranging to 24 inches in diameter.

Value of Hardwoods.

Rising like islands from the agricultural plains, tracts like the Turtle, Riding, Duck and Porcupine Mountains, bore forests of oak, ash and poplar in the Turtle Mountains, and of spruce, jackpine, oak, elm, ash, poplar and ash-leaved maple in the others. The character of the virgin forest may be seen from the following extract from a report of explorations made by Professor Hind on the 8th November, 1858:—"I beg to subjoin the circumference, five feet from the ground, of a few trees within 50 yards of our camp on the Riding Mountain:—Aspen, 4 feet 6 inches, 4 feet 6 inches, 4 feet 1 inch, 5 feet; white spruce, 7 feet 3 inches, 5 feet 6 inches, 6 feet 6 inches, 6 feet; birch, 3 feet 6 inches, 3 feet; poplar, 4 feet 9 inches, 4 feet 6 inches. These trees represent, as far as observations permitted, the general character of the forest on the summit plateau of the Riding Mountain."

Spruce, tamarack, jackpine and poplar are useful for lumber and for pulp. The hardwoods may be the foundation for industries of great value.

EACH DAY'S GARNERING WORTH FOURTEEN MILLIONS

Dean Rutherford, of the Agricultural College, estimates that 1,000,000 acres of wheat are being cut daily. Taking the average yield at 20 bushels to the acre, which Hon. W. C. Sutherland states is very conservative, it would seem that 20,000,000 bushels of grain is being cut each day. Basing the price paid to the farmer at 70 cents per bushel, it will be seen that \$14,000,000 worth of grain is being safely garnered in each day. The prospects are for good weather, so that there seems little doubt but that by far the greater percentage of the grain will be safely cut before the cold nights set in.

"On the surface of things there is much to suggest that we may be on the eve of some great decline in the value of money," says a London authority. As a result, however, of many conversations with prominent bankers, he does not find these confident views about extreme ease in money very generally held. There are abundant indications of active trade. Many bankers are of the opinion that there is likely to be further commercial activity during the next few months, while the commencement of the autumn is expected to see the recurrence of foreign borrowing on a large scale. Under these circumstances it is thought that any real and lasting fall in the value of money is scarcely likely at the present time."

RECENT FIRES

Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Fire Losses and Insurance

Coburg, Ont.—August 31—Mr. W. Laing's barns. Loss unknown. Cause, lightning.

Vercheres, Que.—August 28—Government yacht "Fast." Loss \$15,000. Cause unknown.

St. Andrews, N.B.—September 4—Lady Tilley's barn. Loss unknown. Cause, lightning.

St. George, N.B.—September 2—Mr. C. Woodbury's residence. Loss and cause unknown.

Brantford, Ont.—September 8—Mrs. Acret's barn. Loss unknown. Cause, supposed tramps.

Bridgewater, N.S.—September 8.—Forest fires in this district, caused by boy starting fire.

Trenton, Ont.—September 8—Mr. O. Martin's two residences. Loss and cause unknown.

Kincardine, Ont.—September 5—Mr. J. W. Rea's grist mill. Loss \$12,000. Insurance \$6,500.

King Township, Ont.—September 5—Mr. E. Seton's barns. Loss unknown. Cause, lightning.

Timmins, Ont.—September 8—Ottawa Hotel, etc. Loss \$20,000. Cause unknown. One death.

London, Ont.—September 4—Mr. Seff's junk sheds, William Street. Loss and cause unknown.

Saskatoon, Sask.—September 1—Eastern Manufacturers', Limited. Loss \$35,000. Cause unknown.

Jarvis, Ont.—September 7—Pere Marquette box car. Loss unknown. Cause, spontaneous combustion.

Heidelberg, Ont.—September 3—Mr. L. M. Bowman's lumber mills. Loss \$4,000, partially insured.

Belleville, Ont.—September 4—Victoria Hotel stables. Loss unknown. Cause, supposed incendiary.

Crowland Township, Ont.—August 30—Messrs. Orr Brothers' barn. Loss \$2,000. Insurance \$1,000.

Haileybury, Ont.—September 4—King George boarding house. Loss slight. Cause, fumigating rooms.

St. George, Ont.—Dr. Baugh's farm buildings, of Hamilton. Loss \$8,000, partially insured. Cause unknown.

Ingersoll, Ont.—September 7—Mr. J. D. Buchanan's residence, McKeana Street. Loss unknown. Cause, sparks.

Brockville, Ont.—September 9.—Eighteen boat houses, 16 skiffs, 5 motor boats, etc. Loss \$12,000. Cause, dropped match.

Listowel, Ont.—September 6—Mr. A. E. Wakeford's residence. Loss, building, \$300; contents, \$300. Cause, supposed incendiary.

St. John, N.B.—September 7—Messrs. Robertson, Foster and Smith's hardware store. Loss \$70,000. Cause, supposed incendiary.

Kildonan, Man.—September 6—Messrs. Golfand's two residences, Hartford Avenue, West, Kildonan. Loss \$8,000. Insurance \$5,500. Cause unknown.

Stratford, Ont.—September 4—Mr. Warren Walter's barn, etc. Loss and cause unknown. Mr. J. Steven's house. Loss unknown. Cause, sparks from other fire.

Glace Bay, N.S.—September 2—King George Hotel, owned by Mr. A. McAskill, and occupied by J. Cavers. Loss, building, \$2,000; contents, \$3,000. Cause unknown.

Strathclair, Man.—September 3—Patterson's drug store, Union Bank, postoffice, Finch Withers' Lumber Company, Plain Talk printing office, and Glover's blacksmith shop. Loss estimate, \$75,000. Cause unknown.

Hamilton, Ont.—September 2—McLarens', Limited's, premises. Loss slight. Cause, spontaneous combustion.

September 8—Mr. H. Brown's stables, Macnab Street. Two horses burned. Loss \$1,000. Cause unknown.

Innisfail, Alta.—September 3—Crown Lumber Company. Loss, building and stock, \$12,000. Twin Livery Company. Loss, building, \$3,000. Methodist church and parsonage. Loss \$4,000. Dr. Diver, office. Loss \$1,000. Crown Lumber Company and Methodist church partially covered by insurance. Cause, dropped match.

Montreal, Que.—September 4—Shed at rear 28 Torrance Street; Mr. H. Segare's shed, Phillips square; shed rear 135 Lusigan Street; stable rear 742 St. Urbain Street. Losses unknown. Cause, supposed incendiary. 98-104 King Street, occupied by S. H. Ewing and Sons. Loss \$5,000. Cause unknown.

September 5—Messrs. F. Tremblay and Company's sash and door factory. Loss \$5,000. Cause unknown.

September 8—Convent of the Sisters of Providence, St. Vincent de Paul. Loss and cause unknown.

Ottawa, Ont.—September 3—68-70 Rideau Street. Loss \$33,300. Loss to building, \$7,000. Damage to stock: J. B. Duford, \$25,000. Insurance, \$20,000. Chinese Restaurant, belonging to Hum Kee, 64 Rideau Street, \$1,200; G. S. May

& Sons, loss about \$100. Cause, supposed spontaneous combustion.

September 7—Mr. J. R. Booth's lumber mill. Loss \$75,000. Cause unknown.

Quebec, Que.—September 4—Harbor Commissioners' launch "Gosssoon." Loss \$20,000. Cause, gasoline tank caught fire.

Toronto, Ont.—August 28—10-12 Hagerman Street. N. Sigel. Loss \$8,000. Insurance \$6,000. Ross and Wright, adjusters for the assured, Toronto. Mr. Breslin. Loss \$1,500. Insured, Ontario Cap Company. Loss \$3,000. Insurance, Fireman's, British Crown and Company.

August 31—263-273 King Street West. Building owned by Canadian Pacific Railway. Loss \$8,000. Cause, supposed incendiary.

September 4—Empty house on Mission Street. Loss \$25,76 Albert Street. Loss \$300. Pile of lumber near Teraulay Street. Loss \$50.

September 5—Mr. F. Partridge, 118 Earls Court Avenue. Loss \$300. Insurance, Royal, \$600. Ross and Wright, Toronto, adjusters for the assured. Mr. G. W. Hatt, 120-122 Earls Court Avenue. Loss, building, \$1,500. Insurance, Quebec and Equity Companies, \$1,000. Furniture, \$500. Insurance, \$400. Ross and Wright, adjusters for the assured. 124 Earls Court Avenue. Loss \$200. Canadian Carpet and Comforter Company, Dufferin Street. Loss \$2,500. Cause unknown.

September 6—Toronto Pottery Company's premises. Loss \$15,000. Cause unknown.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING FIRES ALREADY REPORTED.

Weyburn, Sask.—August 8—Mr. W. H. Farrell's store. Loss on stock, \$1,500. Insurance, \$2,000. Cause unknown.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Mr. W. J. Chantler's store. Insurance, stock, North British and Mercantile, \$5,000; St. Paul, \$3,000; British Northwestern, \$4,000; American Central, \$5,000; General Accident, \$5,000; Fidelity Underwriters, \$5,000; National Fire, \$2,000; Law, Union and Rock, \$2,000; London Assurance, \$4,000; Northern Assurance, \$4,000; Mercantile, \$2,000; Scottish Union and National, \$2,000; total, \$43,000. Insurance on furniture and fixtures, \$3,500. Loss, stock, \$18,000; fixtures, \$2,000.

Saskatoon, Sask.—August 11—Mr. F. M. Hewgill's residence, 226 7th Street. Loss, slight. Cause, chimney fire.

August 27—Hay at rear of Temperance Hotel, owned by Mr. A. T. Bailey. Loss, unknown. Cause, cigarettes.

August 28—Mr. J. Herd's residence, 921 Avenue K. North. Loss, slight. Cause, gasoline explosion.

August 29—Messrs. Cooper and Son's store, 215 2nd Avenue North, owned by Hon. N. W. Elphinstone. Loss, \$1,700. Insured with Washington Providence, \$2,300. Cause, electric wire. Mr. A. W. Hutchinson's stable, 219 Sask Crescent. Loss, slight. Cause unknown.

The following fires were adjusted by J. S. Rankin, Vancouver:—

North Vancouver, B.C.—Mrs. M. R. Nelson's tent factory. Loss, building, \$700; contents, \$4,000. Cause, probably electric wiring. Insurance, building, \$450, Springfield Fire and Marine; contents, \$1,000, St. Paul Fire and Marine; \$1,050, Springfield Fire and Marine. Mr. Anthony Farro's grocery store and dwelling. Name of occupant, Mr. Pasino Bartu. Loss on building, \$230; on contents, \$700. Cause of fire, cigarette stub. Insurance, contents, Phoenix of London, \$2,700; building, Liverpool and London and Globe, \$1,800.

Vancouver, B.C.—July 31—Mr. Severe Petre's Temperance hotel. Occupied by Mr. S. Goranson. Loss on building \$716. On contents \$375. Cause of fire, hot water heater in basement. Insurance, building, St. Paul Fire and Marine, \$5,000; contents, Commercial Union, \$2,000.

August 8—Mr. C. S. Snowdon's oil warehouse. Loss on contents, \$1,675. Cause of fire, burning rubbish in basement next door. Insurance on contents, Northern, \$500; London and Lancashire, \$2,000. Belville Cider and Vinegar Company's warehouse. Loss on contents, \$456. Cause of fire, supposed burning rubbish in basement. Insurance, contents, Northern Assurance Company, \$700. Sherwin Williams Company's warehouses. Loss on contents, \$700. Cause of fire, unknown, in building adjoining. Insurance on contents, Liverpool and London and Globe, \$6,500; Phoenix of London, \$13,000.

August 10—Mr. Percy W. Charleson's cigar store. Loss in building, \$450. Cause of fire, electric wiring. Insurance, building, Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company, New York, \$15,000.

August 11—Mary A. Dickerson's rooming house. Loss on building, \$500; on contents, \$750. Cause of fire unknown. Insurance, contents, Ottawa Fire Insurance Company, \$1,000.

August 14—Mr. Thomas Rogers' cigar and candy store. Loss on building, \$100; on contents, \$190. Cause of fire,

lamp exploded. Insurance, Germania Fire Insurance Company, building, \$125; contents, \$125.

August 22—Bowen Brothers' stores. Occupied by William Eve, (dry goods). Loss on building, \$2,500; on contents, \$695. Cause of fire, supposed electric wiring. Insurance, contents, German Alliance Insurance Company, \$1,500; building, Rochester-German, \$2,000; New Zealand, \$1,500.

South Vancouver, B.C.—August 4—Mr. P. H. Davies' barber shop. Loss on building, \$150; on contents, \$125. Cause of fire, spark from stove. Insurance, contents, Ontario Fire Insurance Company, \$700.

Oyama, B.C.—May 20—James Lowe's dwelling. Loss on building, \$400; on contents, \$275. Cause of fire, smoking. Insurance, St. Paul Fire and Marine, building, \$200; contents, \$300.

Revelstoke, B.C.—Earl Barraclough's steam laundry. Loss on building, \$2,500; on contents, \$4,500. Cause of fire, supposed spark from boiler room. Insurance, Liverpool and London and Globe, building, \$500; contents, \$1,270. Phoenix of London, building, \$600; contents, \$400. British and Canadian Underwriters, building, \$700; contents, \$1,300. Insurance Company of North America, contents, \$500.

Grand Forks, B.C.—June 23—Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company's transformer. Loss on contents, transformer, \$800. Cause of fire, lightning. Insurance, Phoenix of London, Queen, National of Hartford, Phoenix of Hartford, Michigan Commercial, \$5,000, under general schedule.

The following losses were adjusted by H. T. Hughes, Toronto:—

Port McNicholl.—August 4—Loss, lumber, \$160. Insurance, \$1,000, Dominion.

Frankford, Ont.—August 8—Mr. S. Curry's 2 stores. Value \$5,800. Insurance, \$3,300. Loss, total.

Victoria Harbor, Ont.—August 4—Mr. Farron. Loss, \$400. Insured with Dominion and Sun.

Brantford, Ont.—August 4—128 Alfred Street. Loss, \$160. Insurance, \$1,600, London and Lancashire.

Dundas, Ont.—August 6—Mr. Ridpath's premises. Insurance, \$100, Mercantile. Loss, \$10. Cause, natural gas explosion.

Milverton, Ont.—August—Trustees Milverton Public School. Struck by lightning. Insured with Anglo American. Loss, \$49.

Huntingdon Township, Ont.—August 8—D. Thompson's barn. Value \$600. Insurance, Montreal Canada, \$300. Total loss. Cause, children and matches.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—August 6—Mrs. McAvay, Kitchen Street. Insurance, building, \$1,050; furniture, \$450, Norwich Union. Loss, building, \$883; furniture, \$1,690.

Hensall, Ont.—August 4—Mr. W. Bell's block of stores. Insurance, \$5,000, Wellington, Mutual and Anglo America. Loss, \$4,066. Mr. G. Scott. Loss, \$77. Insurance, \$2,000, Dominion and Anglo America.

Toronto, Ont.—August 1st—Spruce, 99 Sherbourne Street. Loss, \$54. Insurance, Royal, \$1,000.

August 5—Dr. Mabee's premises, 419 Bloor West. Loss, clothing, etc., \$700. Insurance, London, Liverpool and Globe, \$2,000. Cause, electric iron.

August 4—Higgins Manufacturing Company, McCaul Street. Insurance, Liverpool, London and Globe, machinery and stock, \$6,500. Loss, \$14. E. Hiron, 167-8 DeGrasse Street. Insurance, Commercial Union, \$1,100. Loss, \$137.74.

August 6—Corner Sark and Queen Street West. Insurance, \$1,500. Loss, \$30. Norwich Union. Cause, struck by lightning. F. Crawford, Balmuto Street. Insurance, \$1,000. Loss, \$25. London, Liverpool and Globe. L. R. Bradley, 38, 40 and 42 Charles Street West. Insurance, Royal, \$7,500. Loss, \$138. Jno. Mallon Estate, Dundas Street. Insurance, Royal. Garage. Insurance, Royal, \$300. Auto, \$500. Loss, total.

August 7—Sanderson, 45 Vernon Avenue. Insurance, Royal, \$1,600. Loss, \$425. Cause, electric wires.

August 8—Benedict, 116 Glenora Street, Ottawa. Building. Insurance, Anglo-American, \$1,000. Loss, \$611. Cause, burning building next door. Thos. Price, Price's Dairy. Auto. Insurance, Queen, \$3,000. Loss, \$77. Cause, back-firing. Mr. Harrison, 225-79 Parliament Street. Insurance, London and Lancashire and Royal Insurance, \$1,000. Loss, \$395. 37 Henry Street stable. Insurance, Employer's Liability and London, Liverpool and Globe. Building. Insurance, \$1,990.

August 2—I.X.L. Laundry Company, McCaul Street. Insurance, Royal. Building, \$8,100; horses and vehicles, \$3,000. Loss, buildings, \$1,969; horses and vehicles, \$1,874. Cause unknown. Caplin, 682 College Street. Insurance, Royal. Goods, \$300. Loss, \$140. Cause, electric iron. W. J. Bassett, 76 Pembroke Street. Insurance, Royal. Building, \$5,000. Cause, gas and curtain. Loss, \$20. McKillop, 185 Strachan Avenue. Buildings, Commercial Union, Insurance, \$1,000. Loss, \$77. Cause unknown.

August 11—Exhibition. Loss, poultry house, Caterers. Insurance, Royal. Restaurants. Mary Gallyer, \$1,000; Mr. Steel, \$600; Mr. Judge, \$600; Mr. Brown, \$600; total, \$2,800. Loss, \$4,875.

Vancouver, B.C.,
Sept. 2nd, 1913.

The Manager,
The Monetary Times,
62 Church St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find my cheque to pay for one copy of Manual of Canadian Banking.

I have just finished reading part of the book, and I can certainly say that I never spent \$2.50 to better advantage in my life. All bank clerks should own a copy.

Thanking you for your prompt and courteous attention, I am,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) N. R. W.

No. Vancouver, B.C.

G-V Electric Trucks

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Bakers, Butchers, Grocers, Distributors,
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WINNIPEG

ACCOUNTING OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Public Commissions and Their Powers—Independent Supervision of Accounts

No matter, whether publicly or privately owned or operated, those indispensable adjuncts to modern industrial, commercial and domestic life are "public utilities," and generally speaking, subject to the same control and regulation. Laws providing such control and regulation and establishing public utility commissions to apply the same, are being gradually extended throughout the United States. In Canada, the idea has taken root and will grow. To select for control and regulation this class of private corporation as distinguished from other mercantile institutions is quite logical when it is considered that a public franchise usually granted for a long term, perhaps in perpetuity, and almost invariably gratis or on favorable terms, is the foundation on which the undertaking rests. Such a franchise may mean the right to use the most valuable thoroughfares of a large city for tramway purposes, the right to dig up streets and install conduits and pipes, or to encumber highways with lines of poles and wires for purposes of communication, or for the conveying and distribution of a dangerous force. It has been said that such a franchise is but a part of the power or privilege of sovereignty allotted to a private person for the benefit of all, and only incidentally given for private emoluments, stated Judge Robson, public utility commissioner in an address before the Dominion Chartered Accountants' Association at Winnipeg. This delegation of sovereignty is even more conspicuous when the right of expropriation of private property is given as to many utilities, and always to through railroads is indispensable. Such is the unquestionable justification of the control and regulation of franchise corporations.

Jurisdiction of the Commission.

And when questions are put, why should any private corporation be required to render accounts to a public authority? Why should the private corporation be required to follow a system prescribed by such authority? the palpable answer is that the sovereign people are entitled to demand that it shall be disclosed to authority, established for the purpose, what benefits are resulting from the delegation of the public franchise to private interests.

In advanced jurisdictions public utility corporations are subjected to a special tribunal—namely, the commission whose jurisdiction enables it to control rates, to exact extended or improved service and to decide questions on all matters arising between the utility and a municipality or private citizen, and of equal or paramount importance to impose a system of accounting and periodical report of financial results.

For practical purposes there are a variety of reasons for such accounting. Many of the provisions of public utility acts are passed in the interests of shareholders, bondholders and mortgagees, in whose interest it is that there shall be supervision of accounts, and particularly that there be a due regard to depreciation, and by providing for depreciation funds or reserves ensure that capital is not impaired to make up dividends. The prominent instance of reference to such accounts is in rate questions to see if present traffic and the resulting revenues are such that reduction of rates may be ordered and still leave a fair return on the investment. The right to increase rates will conversely depend on the accounts showing that present traffic and rates do not produce such fair return. Improvements of service and extensions of plant and distribution equipment are frequently demanded. Here the financial capacity of the utility is a consideration and an inquiry thereupon is an essential proceeding.

Salient Purposes of Accounting.

Properly-kept accounts duly reported to a commission answer the question at once. In highly profitable franchises where rate reduction for some reason may not be possible, as in the case of fixed rates of street car fare, there is the alternative course frequently even more satisfactory, of requiring extended or improved service. All this is done in a spirit of the utmost fairness to the corporation. Proper accounting by such utilities is necessary in their own interests. Without a reliable system by which at any moment they can exhibit their financial burdens and gains they cannot meet attacks that may be made with only apparent justification. "One of the chief benefits to be derived from the standardizing of accounts is the possibility of comparing conditions in different places." Incidentally may be mentioned the power of a commission to require at any time an independent valuation or appraisal of a utility plant. This valuation provision is necessary in settling rate problems, the actual value of the plant and equipment, with cost of operation, being the true basis of rates. The valuation and accounting provisions are indispensable towards the supervision by the

commission of the issue by a utility of new stocks and bonds for which the consent of the commission is required. Such in a few words are the salient purposes of accounting in the case of private franchise corporations.

Self-Supporting Utilities are Desirable.

What about the like accounting by publicly-owned utilities, by which are meant municipal undertakings? Does the necessity for public accounting exist? It does, for some of the reasons mentioned, but also for others. It is necessary to consider for a moment the special nature of such enterprises. The end to be gained by the pledging of the public credit for the installation of public utility plants is not always the same. Water service now naturally falls in this country to municipal authorities. That cannot yet be said regarding electric or gas plants, telephones, telegraphs, railways or tramways. There are increasing instances of publicly owned and operated electric and gas plants, telephones and street railways. These may be instituted from different motives. It may be that the field is new and private enterprise not at hand, or that reduced price of service is sought to be secured by means of public competition, or that existing private undertakings do not cover the field, and public action is imperative or is thought to be beneficial to the community.

It seems to be the intention in this country that these publicly-owned plants shall not be expected to do much of anything in the way of making profits. This is so that the consumer may get service at cost. But equally well founded is the determination that such plants shall, when well-going, be made to pay their way and cast no burden on general taxation. Both private and public utility enterprises have their early periods of operating loss, while attaching business. Consideration must be given to this. In some municipal cases this loss may continue till the community increases in population, in which increase the very existence of the utility service in the community may be a factor. But allowing for all this the desired financial end is that the utility shall be self-supporting.

Independent Supervision of Accounting.

A municipal plant run at a loss means that taxpayers who do not use it, though they may remotely benefit from the fact that the plant is there, are paying for the service provided to their neighbor and not to them. In public plants there are no shareholders to be concerned. Bondholders have the whole assessable property to fall back on and so may not feel much interested in the finances of the plant. Questions of rate reductions are not likely to arise. So that the reasons for requiring accounting in public plants are not identical with those in private ones. Yet it is all important that there be independent supervision of the accounting of publicly-owned utilities and the enforcement of adherence to proper principles, and that this be likewise made the means of acquainting the taxpayers with what is being done with their money, and with the funds raised on the security of their property, and whether the administration is successful, and the financial result of the undertaking satisfactory. Every taxpayer is under a guarantee limited by the value of the property he owns, for the debts of the municipal utility. He is entitled to know reliably the extent to which such guarantee is, by reason of deficits, converted into direct liability, and to know what the taxpayers in the municipality are paying for the privilege of having the utility. In municipal cases depreciation reserves are of the highest importance, else the present may be consuming the plant at the expense of the future. In cases where there is competition between a public plant and a private one, it is but just that the same rules of accounting should apply to both.

ATLAS GLASS WORKS IN LIQUIDATION

An order for the winding-up of the Atlas Glass Works, Limited, has been granted and the Quebec Savings and Trust Company appointed provisional liquidators. The company has an indebtedness of \$146,000 over its bonded indebtedness.

The company was capitalized at \$1,500,000 (7,500 shares of \$100 each and \$750,000 bonds). Of the \$750,000 bonds authorized, \$350,000 were issued at 6 per cent. The bonds issued are secured by a first and specific mortgage of the company's real and immovable property, plant and machinery and a floating charge on all other assets; \$400,000 were retained in the treasury and could only have been issued for 75 per cent. of the cost of additional property acquired or extensions made to plant. The company's property consists of about 700,000 square feet of land situated in the town of St. Pierre, formerly Blue Bonnets, Quebec province.

A branch of the Bank of British North America has been opened at 150-Mile House, B.C., under the charge of Mr. A. de C. Smith as acting manager.

CONSERVATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

AVOID SMALL FIRES

Practical Suggestions for the Life Insurance Men—Scope for Better Work of Health Boards

Loss Occasioned by Forest Fires is Large—Carelessness is Often Cause

The conservation of public health is discussed in an interesting paper prepared by Mr. W. G. Bell, of Guelph, for the convention of the Life Underwriters' Association at Ottawa. Any steps taken to bring about increased longevity, he said, would be profitable to the insurance company, the insurer and the agent alike. With the object of educating the people whom they have insured along lines likely to increase their lives and general welfare, certain companies have already distributed instructive literature. But the number of such companies has been limited and the information imparted has, generally speaking, been meagre and technical, with the notable exceptions of the two large United States industrial life insurance companies which are doing business in Canada, the Metropolitan and the Prudential.

Industrial and Ordinary.

It may be argued, said Mr. Bell, that the ordinary life companies cannot go as extensively into a campaign of this character as can those which conduct an industrial business, for the reason that the latter by their system of collecting weekly, through their agents, come regularly and frequently into direct personal touch with their hosts of insureds to whom they are in a position to give advice of a personal nature as well as to whom they can distribute the instructive pamphlets issued by their companies which suggest not only preventive measures, but in many cases give good sound advice as to the proper mode of procedure when illness is present.

The representative of an ordinary life insurance company has not the advantage of the personal touch to the extent that the industrial agent has but both he and his company are in a position to do much towards conducting an educational campaign. And it would appear but reasonable that they should do every thing possible in that direction.

It would be a simple matter for an agent to enclose with each premium notice and every letter which he sends a copy of any pamphlet which his company may see fit to publish, and if thus each agent during his whole career is able to save but one single life or obtain for his company one extra premium, the saving to the mortality fund will be apparent.

Question of Life Preservation.

One of the reasons which the managers of the regular companies may advance why this work should fall mainly upon the shoulders of the industrial companies is that the insureds of the latter are more in need of information than those of the former. While, as a class, the industrial insureds may not be as well educated upon general lines as are the others, when it comes to knowledge of life preservation, Mr. Bell thought there is little to choose between them.

Mr. Bell suggested that it would be well for the executive committee of the Life Underwriters' Association to suggest to each of the local associations the advisability of putting itself in touch with the medical health officer of its district with a view to obtaining by combined action an increased municipal grant for the health board, so that more efficient work could be performed and the risk to health and life lessened. Every community, through its health board should do its utmost to reduce the number of preventable deaths which occur annually, and this can and doubtless will be done if sufficient funds are supplied.

CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES CAN PAY DEBTS

Mr. A. W. Smithers, chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway, being asked at Montreal, what he thought of the claim that Canada, and especially Canadian municipalities, are over-borrowed in the British money market, said: "I do not think there is anything to such a claim, and I do not imagine that there are many people at home to-day who really consider this country over-borrowed. In fact, there is not in my mind any municipality in Canada unable to pay its indebtedness. Canada and many other countries have no doubt been spoiled in the past by the fact that they got their money too cheaply. In future, however, you will have to pay considerably more than in the past, and, while you will get all the money you require for any good project, the fact remains that you will have to pay a higher rate in the British market."

Mr. J. E. Ray, acting Canadian trade commissioner, Glasgow, Scotland, has cabled to the department of trade and commerce, Ottawa, the information that there is a great shortage of pears in Scotland and England. He has received many inquiries, and would be glad if Canadians in a position to do an export business would forward offers to his office giving quotations c.i.f. Glasgow, Liverpool and Bristol ports.

Avoid small fires, is advice that needs constant reiteration throughout Canada. During the past month the losses from fire totalled \$3,034,775. In addition to this there was much destruction of the forest wealth of the Dominion, and the losses for the year will reach large proportions.

List of Forest Fires.

Some of the forest fires were as follows:—

- August 1—Lower Valdez Island, B.C. Timber destroyed, Sparrow Lake, Ont. Fires covered twenty miles.
- August 2—Quyon, Que. Great loss of timber.
- August 4—Lac Tremblant, Que. Burned cottage, etc. Cavendish and Anstruther Townships, Ont., Lake St. Joseph, Ont., several acres of pine, spruce and maple damaged.
- August 6—Quyon, Que. Bush fire again broke out. Swept three-mile area.
- August 8—Galt, Ont. Fire in underbrush.
- August 11—Lynn Creek Valley, B.C. About fifty acres burned over.
- August 13—Moira Township. Caused by children playing with matches.
- August 14—Jellimore Settlement, N.S. Two big forest fires.
- August 16—Sidney, Ont. Fire area was mile in width.
- August 19—Townships of Digby, Lutterworth, Longford and Anson, in Haliburton County, Ont. Many fires and considerable damage.
- Mahone Bay, N.S. Much damage.
- August 20—Hastings, Ont. Loss over \$1,000.
- Eardley, Ont. Loss over \$2,000.
- Carlsbad Springs, Ont., and district.
- Halifax district, N.S. Loss estimate, \$100,000.
- August 22—Forest fires throughout Yarmouth, N.S., district.
- Fenelon Falls, Ont., 500 acres swept by fire.

Much Loss is Irreparable.

Grass fires were reported from Burford Road, Brantford, Ont.; Stratford, Ont.; Victoria, B.C.; Galt, Ont.; Ingersoll, Ont.; Belleville, Ont.; Kingston and other points.

In addition to the loss of timber, natural beauty is destroyed and summer resorts are spoiled, private property is consumed, and human lives are lost, often through the neglect of the careless camper, hunter, tourist and settler.

Observe Every Precaution.

The regulations relating to the preservation of Dominion forest reserves adopted by the government in 1908 have been rescinded, and very stringent rules framed on the advice of the officials of the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior have been authorized by the Minister. In regard to the lighting of fires, it is provided that every person who makes or starts a fire in the open air for cooking or camping purposes shall:—

- (a) Select a bare rock whereon to kindle such a fire wherever possible, and if there be no bare rock in the neighborhood, then a site on which there is the smallest quantity of vegetable matter, dead trees, branches, brushwood, dry leaves or resinous trees.
- (b) Clear the place in which he is about to light the fire by removing all vegetable matter, etc., from the soil within a radius of ten feet from the fire.
- (c) Exercise and observe every possible precaution to prevent such fire from spreading, and carefully extinguish the same before quitting the place. Severe penalties are provided for neglect of proper observation of these regulations.

Canada is still a young country, and any difficulties through which she may have to pass from time to time in connection with her financial and commercial development might be aptly described, perhaps, as "growing pains." Her natural resources, still untouched, provide totals which are little short of staggering. It is for this very reason that a watchful eye must be kept constantly on the ways and means of developments. New flotations must be carefully scrutinized and indiscriminate borrowing regulated with no uncertain hand. In these circumstances, the Dominion is fortunate in having the benefit of counsel from such a conservative banker as Sir Edmund Walker, who in so many words tells his countrymen that they are foolish to imagine that no further restrictions are necessary. "No railroad, manufacturer, municipality or government," he says, "should go into operations demanding money unless they first know how and where they can get it, for this is the only manner of keeping indiscriminate borrowing within bounds." Let our friends in Canada remember that the United States passed safely through a similar critical period in their history, and take heart from the well-meant advice of careful bankers.—New York Financier.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS EMPOWERED TO BORROW MONEY.

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

Alberta.

Meighen, No. 1906, \$4,000. I. E. Pritchard, Viking.
White Ash, No. 2938, \$1,150. J. A. Ross, Taber.
Funnell, No. 2638, \$300. W. B. Smith, Keystone.
Penhold, No. 214, \$6,500. A. W. Walker, Penhold.
Sparta, No. 2740, \$600. O. E. Putnam, Carrot Creek.
Schaffer, No. 2975, \$1,200. H. Pitman, Claresholm.
Berryfield, No. 2993, \$1,600. J. R. Whitney, Consort.
Pleasant Home, No. 2997, \$1,600. D. I. Powell, Goddard.
Orlando, No. 2384, \$1,600. J. A. Boral, Dowling Lake.
Blood Indian, No. 2831, \$1,500. C. F. Anderson, Delano.
Coronation, No. 2335, \$7,000. W. D. Guthrie, Coronation.
Heart Lake, No. 2764, \$1,600. G. M. Laraway, Harts-horn.
Grassmere, No. 2999, \$1,200. J. H. Woodward, Lac Ste. Anne.
Thibeault Roman Catholic public, No. 35, \$14,000. J. B. Dalphond, Morinville.
St. Louis Roman Catholic separate, No. 21, \$15,000.
M. C. Lynch, Medicine Hat.

Saskatchewan.

Parry, No. 3020, \$2,000. H. Ashton, Parry.
Heidelberg, No. 3008, \$1,500. I. A. Ens, Hague.
Sunflower, No. 1383, \$800. J. J. H. Berg, Ernfold.
Norge, No. 1011, \$1,400. H. H. Johnson, Overland.
Deer Creek, No. 1275, \$1,600. F. D. Paley, Shelho.
West Hazel, No. 1337, \$1,400. H. Buarman, Mervin.
D'Arcy, No. 3016, \$6,500. D. N. Buntain, D'Arcy.
Britton, No. 2888, \$2,400. H. Hickerson, Goldberg.
Bickleigh, No. 3035, \$1,800. R. J. Glover, Bickleigh.
Excelsis, No. 2994, \$2,000. J. C. Mitchell, Dahinda.
Easter Lily, No. 3029, \$1,900. H. J. Veal, Marchwell.
Canora, No. 1152, \$30,000. H. M. Sutherland, Canora.
Bond City, No. 1375, \$2,000. H. L. Johnson, Michelton.
Horsehill, No. 2978, \$1,600. H. W. B. Macdonell, Edam.
Jack Creek, No. 2875, \$1,800. G. Hughes, Pinto Creek.
Red Pheasant, No. 2995, \$1,200. S. H. Williams, Wil-lowmoor.
Turvin, No. 3032, \$1,700. W. R. Decker, Box 213 Kin-dersley.

Mr. A. W. Sord, of the Great West Textile Company, has been visiting various Saskatchewan cities and the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of linen and other flax products may be the outcome of the visit.

COMPANIES WILL INCREASE STOCK.

The capital stock of the City Investments, Limited, has been increased from \$100,000 to \$500,000, by the creation of 400 new shares of \$100 each, of which 250 are preferred shares. The number of directors has been increased from three to five.

The capital stock of the Allan Munro Color Company has been increased from \$50,000 to \$80,000, the increase consisting of 300 shares of \$100 each.

The capital stock of the National Loan and Investment Corporation has been increased from \$100,000 to \$500,000 by the issue of 400 shares of new stock at \$100 each.

The capital stock of the Dominion Lumber and Fuel Company, Limited, has been increased from \$40,000 to \$200,000 by the issue of 1,600 new shares of \$100 each.

The capital stock of the Holden Company, Limited, has been increased from \$45,000 to \$250,000, such increase consisting of 250 shares of \$100 each.

The capital stock of John S. Metcalf Company, Limited, has been increased from \$25,000 to \$250,000, such increase consisting of 2,250 shares of \$100 each.

The capital stock of the following companies in Alberta has been increased:—The Alberta Foundry and Machine Company, Limited, from \$50,000 to \$100,000 by the creation of 500 shares of \$100 each; J. A. Lockerbie, Limited, from \$25,000 to \$100,000 by the creation of 75,000 shares of \$1 each; the Opera Cafeteria, Limited, from \$10,000 to \$25,000 by the creation and issue of 15,000 shares of \$1 each; Sovereign Securities, Limited, from \$50,000 to \$500,000 by the creation of 4,500 shares of \$100 each.

The capital stock of the Prospect Silver Fox Company has been increased from \$60,000 to \$195,000, divided into 1,950 shares of \$100 each.

The Murray Harbor Black and Silver Fox Ranching Company will make application to increase their capital stock from \$50,000 to \$150,000 and to increase the number of shares at par value of \$100 from 500 to 1,500.

A first-class credit is the most valuable kind of property. Having no corporeal existence, it has no weight and takes no room. It can easily be transferred, often without any formality whatever. It is movable at will from place to place by a simple order with nothing but the cost of a letter or a telegram. It can be immediately used to supply any material want, and it can be guarded against destruction and theft at little expense. It is the most easily handled of all forms of property, and is one of the most permanent. It lives with the debtor and shares his fortunes, and when he dies it passes to the heirs of his estate. As long as the estate exists the obligation continues, and under favorable circumstances and in a healthy state of commerce there seems to be no reason why it should ever suffer deterioration.—A. Mitchell Innes.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

TENDERS FOR COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX DEBENTURES

The County of Middlesex offers for sale Twenty-five Debentures of the amount of one thousand dollars each, for which sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Debentures" will be received by the undersigned up to **eleven o'clock a.m., the 10th day of October, 1913.** The County does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Each Debenture is dated the twenty-fourth day of July, 1913, and is payable on the tenth day of November, 1933, with interest thereon at five per cent., semi-annually on the tenth day of May and the tenth day of November in each year during the currency thereof, on presentation of the coupons to each of said Debentures attached at the office of the Treasurer of said County, but not elsewhere or otherwise.

A. M. McEVOY,
County Treasurer,
County Buildings,
London, Ont.

August 30th, 1913.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

The village of Maryfield, Sask., offer \$1,700 15-year, 7 per cent. debentures.

E. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Maryfield, Sask.

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES

Tenders will be received up to twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 19th day of September, A.D. 1913, for the purchase of an issue of \$40,000 worth of debentures for the purpose of purchasing stock in the Laurentia Milk Company, of Saskatchewan, Limited, repayable at the end of a period of ten years, and bearing interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. P. MARSHALL,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Town of Battleford.

Battleford, Sask., 21st August, 1913.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of \$14,000.00 6 per cent. debentures of Thibeault R.C. School District No. 35, repayable in 20 annual instalments.

J. B. DALPHOND,
Sec.-Treas.

Morinville, Alta.

COURSES IN BANKING

Our courses in practical banking have been compiled to meet the need of CANADIAN BANK OFFICERS, and are the product of years of deep study and ripe experience of our staff of

6 WELL-KNOWN AUTHORITIES

These courses include instruction in

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| Commercial Arithmetic | Bookkeeping |
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| Bank Geography | Economics |
| English Composition | Current Financial Events |
| Bank Correspondence | Bank Organization & Management |
| Commercial Law | Auditing |

THE OFFICERS OF SEVERAL OF CANADA'S LEADING BANKS ARE NOW STUDYING WITH US. EVERY BANK OFFICER NEEDS THIS INSTRUCTION.

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THESE INSURANCE COMPANIES WILL ENTER ALBERTA.

Under the act respecting insurance companies the following have been licensed to do business in Alberta:—The Urban Mutual Fire Insurance Company (mutual fire), North American Life Assurance Company (life).

AUGUST COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following are the shipments of Cobalt ore during August:—

| | Pounds. |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Casey Cobalt | 45,000 |
| Cobalt Lake | 314,050 |
| Cobalt Townsite | 560,300 |
| Coniagas | 337,120 |
| Crown Reserve | 40,500 |
| Dominion Reduction | 164,170 |
| Hudson Bay | 142,885 |
| La Rose | 202,620 |
| McKinley-Darragh | 580,566 |
| Nipissing | 255,955 |
| O'Brien | 87,080 |
| Peterson Lake | 62,500 |
| Temiskaming | 61,330 |
| Tretheway | 92,080 |
| York Ontario | 91,440 |
| Total | 3,127,596 |

South Porcupine.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Wm. C. Offer | 40,000 |
| Dome Lake | 156,000 |
| | <hr/> 196,000 |

Elk Lake.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Miller Lake and O'Brien..... | 47,232 |
|------------------------------|--------|

New Liskeard.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Casey Cobalt | 91,300 |
|--------------------|--------|

Iroquois Falls.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Alexo Mines (Mond Nickel Company)..... | 1,099,600 |
|--|-----------|

The company H. Gagnier, Limited, has been authorized to do business in Quebec. Its head office will be at Montreal.

UNION LIFE COMPANY TO BE PROBED

The Minister of Finance has requested Mr. G. T. Clarkson, the liquidator of the Union Life Assurance Company, to examine by his counsel, Mr. Masten, the officers and directors of the company as to the conduct of the business since the date of the insurance investigation in 1906, when the affairs of the company were under review by the commission.

This enquiry will ascertain in what manner the resources of the company were dissipated, whether through unsound investments, wasteful management or otherwise, and particularly what disposition was made of the capital and premium, amounting to more than six hundred thousand dollars, contributed by British shareholders.

COMPANIES WILL CHANGE NAME.

The West Coast Trust Company will make application to change their name to Pioneer Trust Company.

Ricketts and Stow, Limited, will make application to change their name to Duker and Creighton, Limited.

Bogardus Wickens and Begg, Limited, will make application to change their name to Bogardus Wickens, Limited.

O. E. Hood Company (Retail), Limited, will make application to change their name to Hood's, Limited.

The name of Narrow Fabric, Limited, has been changed to Narrow Fabric Weaving and Dyeing, Limited.

The name of the National Advertograph Company, Limited has been changed to the Old Advertograph Company, Limited.

The Saint Michel Driving Club Company has been authorized to change its name to the Dorval Jockey Club Company, Limited.

Lane's Dominion Stores, Limited, will make application to change its name to Lane's 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25c. Stores, Limited.

The Daily News Publishing Company, Limited, will make application to change its name to the Edmonton News Publishing Company, Limited.

Smith and Whitney will make application to change its name to Whitney and Company, Limited.

CANADA'S COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

This Dominion is a Large Purchaser from the Republic But Its Sales are Increasing—Growing Interest in Securities.

Much has been recently written about Canada's extraordinary adverse trade balance, which has been growing rapidly larger and reached the huge total of \$287,130,040 in the twelve months ended April 30, 1913, states the editor of the New York Times Analyst in an introduction to the following article by Mr. De Forest Hicks. It means, of course, that Canada has been exporting credit and importing goods. That is, she has been buying heavily on credit. Her principal source of capital is England. What the writer shows in the following article is that Canada has been spending her borrowed capital largely in the United States. In 1870, 32.43 per cent. of her total imports came from the United States; in 1912, 63.37 per cent. Regularly we sell to Canada more than we buy from her, so that 45 per cent. of our total favorable trade balance now comes from our trade with Canada. Under the circumstances it may seem to ill become the United States to criticize the extent of Canada's foreign borrowing.

Mr. Hicks Says: "To one making a study of the foreign trade of the United States several facts stand out prominently. First: That while the total of exports and imports has advanced without serious setbacks from 1886 to date, the balance of trade, that is excess of exports over imports, has been subject to wide fluctuations. The magnitude of these fluctuations is shown by the fact that in 1893 the United States owed other countries in respect of its foreign trade for that year \$18,000,000, whereas in 1908 other countries owed the United States \$666,000,000. The result of our foreign trade for year ended June 30, 1913, approximates this banner year with a figure of \$653,000,000. An analysis of the official figures brings out the surprising fact that of our favorable trade balance for the year ended June 30, 1913, \$294,688,869, or over 45 per cent. of the total, resulted from our trade with the Dominion of Canada, which, added to our trade with the United Kingdom, constituted a total of \$596,274,236, or over 91 per cent. of our total trade balance. If we added to these figures the balances with British colonies throughout the world the percentage would be even higher.

United States Trade Balances

"Following are trade balances of the United States for the past fiscal year with the principal countries of the world:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| In favor of United States, arriving from— | |
| Great Britain and Ireland | \$301,585,367 |
| Canada | 294,688,869 |
| Germany | 142,721,141 |
| Netherlands | 87,728,895 |
| Balance of Europe | 44,952,011 |
| Australia, New Zealand, and balance of Oceania.. | 37,184,859 |
| France | 9,222,211 |
| Philippine Islands | 4,374,545 |
| Africa | 2,663,573 |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Against United States, arriving with— | |
| Mexico | \$22,972,258 |
| South America, Central America, Cuba, West Indies and balance of North America | 87,847,550 |
| Japan, China and balance of Asia | 161,395,748 |

"The fact must not be overlooked in considering the above figures that our trade with other countries in a majority of cases shows a satisfactory growth.

Canada and United States Trade

"The following table shows in round figures the favorable trade balances of the United States arising from trade with Canada and with the balance of the world from 1894 to 1913:

| | Trade with Canada. | Trade with Balance of World. |
|------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1894 | \$25,000,000 | \$211,000,000 |
| 1895 | 16,000,000 | 59,000,000 |
| 1896 | 18,000,000 | 84,000,000 |
| 1897 | 24,000,000 | 261,000,000 |
| 1898 | 51,000,000 | 563,000,000 |
| 1899 | 56,000,000 | 473,000,000 |
| 1900 | 55,000,000 | 488,000,000 |
| 1901 | 63,000,000 | 601,000,000 |
| 1902 | 61,000,000 | 416,000,000 |
| 1903 | 68,000,000 | 325,000,000 |
| 1904 | 79,000,000 | 390,000,000 |
| 1905 | 78,000,000 | 322,000,000 |
| 1906 | 88,000,000 | 428,000,000 |
| 1907 | 109,000,000 | 336,000,000 |
| 1908 | 91,000,000 | 574,000,000 |
| 1909 | 84,000,000 | 266,000,000 |
| 1910 | 120,000,000 | 67,000,000 |
| 1911 | 168,000,000 | 353,000,000 |
| 1912 | 220,000,000 | 330,000,000 |
| 1913 | 294,000,000 | 358,000,000 |

"These figures emphasize the wide fluctuations in the United States trade balance with the world exclusive of Canada, and that United States excess of exports to Canada over imports from that country have in the main shown a substantial and steady growth from year to year. The United States total trade balance with the world increased in the period under discussion 175 per cent., while our balance with Canada grew from \$25,000,000 to \$294,000,000, or over 1,076 per cent., in the same twenty years.

"So much for the balance of trade which the United States enjoys in her commercial relations with the Dominion. **Aggregate Value of Canadian Purchases**

"Let us now consider the aggregate value of goods shipped to Canada as compared with our shipments to other countries.

"In the past fiscal year we shipped to:

| | Goods Valued at |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| The United Kingdom | \$597,150,307 |
| Canada | 415,260,049 |
| Germany | 331,684,212 |
| South America | 146,147,993 |
| France | 146,100,201 |
| The Netherlands | 125,909,862 |
| Cuba | 70,581,154 |
| Japan | 57,741,815 |
| All of China | 22,439,594 |

"Canada being part of the British Empire, we might naturally assume that the bulk of her imports, particularly manufactures, would come from England. This, however, is not the case, as a study of the figures extending over a period of years points out that in 1894 Canadian imports from the United States were \$61,000,000, as compared with \$59,000,000 from the rest of the world, and that in each year thereafter Canada purchased more in the United States than in the rest of the world combined.

"In 1870 Canada made less than one-third of her foreign purchases in the United States. In 1912 she purchased nearly two-thirds here. This growth in the percentage which purchases in the United States bear to Canada's total purchases is shown by the following figures: Percentage of Canadian imports coming from the United States: 1870, 32.43 per cent.; 1880, 40.33 per cent.; 1890, 45.99 per cent.; 1900, 59.17 per cent.; 1910, 58.81 per cent.; 1911, 60.84 per cent.; 1912, 63.37 per cent.

"These figures are of added interest when taken in conjunction with similar figures relating to foreign purchases of other important countries: Percentages of imports coming from the United States, year 1911: Canada, 63.4 per cent.; Mexico, 53.9 per cent.; Cuba, 52.5 per cent.; Venezuela, 30.6 per cent.; Colombia, 28.8 per cent.; Ecuador, 28.1 per cent.; Peru, 19.6 per cent.; United Kingdom, 18.0 per cent.; Japan, 15.8 per cent.; Argentina, 14.3 per cent.; Netherlands, 14.3 per cent.; Spain, 13.0 per cent.; Chile, 12.4 per cent.; Italy, 12.3 per cent.; Brazil, 11.2 per cent.; France, 10.3 per cent.; Russia, 8.8 per cent.; Switzerland, 4.2 per cent.

Republic Buys Dominion's Goods

"While the closeness of our markets accounts largely for the proportion of Canada's trade which we enjoy, the fact that Canada makes nearly two-thirds of her foreign purchases in the United States emphasizes the close relations between the two countries in a commercial way.

"It is natural that Canada should buy from United States more than she sells to that country, as the markets of the United States offer a larger variety of products than do those of Canada, and the requirements of the Dominion are in addition abnormally large at this time of extensive development in the building of railways and in the housing of the large influx of population. It is, however, gratifying to find that the growth of trade between the two countries has not been one-sided, and that our purchases of Canadian products for the year 1913 were nearly four times what they were in 1894, and reached in the past fiscal year the very large total of \$120,000,000. This figure is exceeded only by United States imports from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Cuba.

"From another standpoint, it is interesting to find that of Canada's total exports in the year 1912 (the latest figures available), 36.7 per cent. were purchased by the United States, and that this percentage has not materially changed since 1893. In other words, Canada's sales to the United States have increased in approximately the same rapid ratio that her total export business has increased during the twenty-year period. Canada's purchases in the United States for the past fiscal year amounted to 17 per cent. of our total exports.

"Segregating United States trade with the Dominion from her trade with the balance of the world, another interesting

fact is developed, namely, that in each year from 1893 to 1912, inclusive, Canada's trade with the balance of the world has resulted in a favorable trade balance for the Dominion.

United States Acquiring Canadian Securities

"Canada's trade with United States has resulted in an adverse trade balance, to provide for which she has pledged her credit through the sale of provincial, municipal, railroad, and industrial bonds abroad. In a rapidly growing country this is inevitable.

"While Canadian securities have in the past been purchased largely in England, Scotland, and on the Continent, it is gratifying to know that they are becoming more and more widely distributed throughout this country, and that the United States is doing an increasing share of Canadian financing. In view of the growth of our commercial relations, this is not only natural but proper.

"The importance of Canada to the United States as a customer, and the large figures which the business represents, should amply warrant a careful study of the general conditions existing in the Dominion, which will show the sound basis which she offers for the credit which must be extended to her by the financial markets of the world during the present period of development.

CAPITAL INVESTED IN TRADE PAPERS

The Federation of Trade Press Associations in the United States was organized at Niagara Falls on September 18th, 1906. At the start it concerned itself chiefly with discussions of the postal question, but in later years more consideration has been given to ways and means for promoting the best interests of the trade press in many other directions.

The second annual convention was held in Washington, and subsequent annual meetings have been held in Chicago, Boston, New York and Niagara Falls.

The federation conventions and banquets have been addressed by many prominent men, among them being several postmasters-general, assistant postmasters-general, chiefs of government bureaus, the president of the chamber of commerce of the United States of America, and many of the leading publishers, advertising and professional men in the country.

The federation represents a movement which seeks to better the conditions of trade paper publishing, to raise the standards of trade journalism and secure an efficiency in advertising which will enhance the power and usefulness of trade papers to manufacturers and advertising men.

The eighth annual convention of the federation will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, September 18th to 20th, 1913.

Those interested in the idea of business promotion through trade press efficiency, which is to be featured at this meeting, are invited to attend any or all sessions. There will be papers and addresses of interest to all these. This convention will be a practical demonstration of the power and dignity of the organized trade press movement.

The capital invested in trade papers in the United States has been estimated at not less than \$50,000,000. The federation papers represent a capital investment of not less than \$35,000,000.

The number of employees on the federation papers is about 5,900; the estimated yearly expense for labor is \$12,272,000; and, aside from labor, the estimated gross annual expenditures for rent, materials and general expense are \$15,000,000.

The president of the federation is Mr. H. M. Swetland, The Automobile, 239 West 30th Street, New York; vice-president, Mr. Elmer C. Hole, American Lumberman, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Edwin C. Johnston, American Exporter, 135 William Street, New York.

NEW COMPANY AT OUTLOOK

The firm of J. P. Kennedy & Company has been incorporated and the name changed to the Universal Securities Corporation, Limited. This firm has opened a private bank in the offices which they recently purchased from the McElhinney Company, Limited, at Outlook. Mr. J. P. Kennedy, who is managing director of the new corporation, was formerly associated with the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

FORT WILLIAM AND CROP TRANSPORTATION

Existing Facilities Must be Increased as Production Grows—Shipping

(Special Correspondence.)

Fort William, September 9th.

Mr. G. O. Callaghan, managing director of the Steel Company of Canada, when inspecting the plant of his company now under construction, stated that under ordinary favorable conditions the Fort William plant would be ready to begin operations on April 1. Messrs. Prack and Perrine, the contractors in charge of the building operations, have a large staff of men at work. It is intended to have the building closed in before real winter sets in, so that there will be no delay in the construction work until the completed structure is turned over to the owners.

The Fort William board of trade is to be represented at the annual convention of the Western Canadian associated boards of trade to be held in Winnipeg, September 11, 12 and 13. A resolution from the Fort William board entitled "Terminal elevators at the head of the Lakes," will be one of the important matters to be discussed. The petition deals with the grain handling and grain treating here. It sets forth that the grain production must continue to grow with the increase in population and the settling up of the west until the production of grain has increased to at least ten times its present size, and that there are not adequate facilities for handling the present season's crop. This question will undoubtedly create an interesting discussion, being more or less of vital interest to the entire west.

Preparations for Crop Handling.

Fort William is getting in readiness to receive the crop. Each week sees the big terminal elevators being depleted more and more of the storage grain; outward lake shipments continue to be brisk, while the remnants of last year's crops continue to filter in. According to the government grain office statistics for the week ending August 28, there were 3,172,295 bushels of grain in store at the twin cities; 850,000 bushels were received from the west and 1,750,000 bushels shipped out.

The government-owned elevator at the head of the lakes is nearing completion and the machinery is now being installed. The opening of the grain sample market, which was to have been established in Fort William on September 1, has been postponed until December 15. Chairman Magill and members of the Dominion grain commission of Fort William have been in Ottawa the past few days conferring with the government on the question and it is understood that the above arrangement has been arrived at by the delay to the construction of the government elevator here. It is fully expected, however, that the elevator will be completed by December 15, when the grain sample market will be established.

Lake Shippers' Clearance Association.

At the annual meeting of the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association, held in Winnipeg, Mr. Capil Tilt was re-elected president. In an address to the members the president made the interesting statement that 1,326 cargoes had been handled by the association at the head of the lakes and 155,336,891 bushels of the 1912 crop of grain had been shipped out through the association. The excellent work accomplished by the Lake Shippers' Association in the prompt loading of vessels is worthy of note and greatly assists the commerce and trade of the great lakes.

A notice is given in the Canadian Gazette of recent date that there has been deposited in the department of public works a plan and description of the site of the proposed dock which the Superior Rolling Mills propose to have erected in this city. The site of the plant is in the Wayland Addition and fronts on the Kaministiquia River.

WORK OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Speaking at a banquet at Montreal to the agents and officers of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Major G. W. Stevens, discussing the conservation of life, said: "The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has not only taken a unique place among the commercial forces of the world, but has pointed the way to other corporations, to government, to cities, whereby this life may be made happier, better and richer. To have done this is to have done something towards lifting the world's work out of the slough of mere selfishness and greed and to have placed it upon the pedestal of human nobility, where it belongs. To have done this, is to have earned a dividend of gratitude, sympathy and respect, and stored it where the breath of selfishness may not tarnish it, where the claw of the vulture may not reach it, nor thieves break in and steal, nor rust destroy."

Contracts for the two interior elevators to be erected by the Dominion Government at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw have been awarded to the Barnet-McQueen Company, of Minneapolis, contractors for the new elevator nearing completion at Port Arthur. The contract price is slightly under a million dollars for each elevator. The capacity will be three million bushels each, but the construction will be such as to permit additional units being built at any time in order to treble the storage requirements.

DIVIDENDS AND NOTICES

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the ninth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. ($1\frac{3}{4}\%$), being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum, upon the preferred stock of this Company, has been declared payable to shareholders of record the 15th day of September, 1913, and that cheques for the same will be duly mailed to them on the 1st day of October next.

Books not closed.

By order of the Board.

J. H. GORDON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, September 2nd, 1913.

CROWN-RESERVE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 44

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared for the month of September, payable **15th October, 1913**, to shareholders of record the 30th September.

Transfer books will not be closed.

Dividend cheques will be mailed on the 14th October by our transfer agents, "The Crown Trust Company," and shareholders are requested to advise them of any change of address.

By order of the Board,

JAMES COOPER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, September 8th, 1913.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE—VANCOUVER, B.C.

DIVIDEND No. 15

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Company will be paid on **1st October, 1913**, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1913, to Shareholders of record of 13th September, 1913.

Holders of Share-warrants will receive dividends on presentation of Coupon No. 4 at any of the offices of the Company.

The Transfer Books will be closed September 15th.

By order of the Board,

A. H. BAIN,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C., 29th August, 1913.

THE CANADA LANDED AND NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 106

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-quarter per cent. (being at the rate of nine per cent. per annum) on the amount paid up on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared for the quarter-year to the thirtieth day of September, 1913, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after the **first day of October, 1913**, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the sixteenth day of September, 1913.

By order of the Board,

EDWARD SAUNDERS,
Managing Director.

Toronto, 3rd September, 1913.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY, LIMITED

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of One and Three-quarters ($1\frac{3}{4}\%$) per cent. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, now issued and outstanding, for the current quarter, to Shareholders of record on the Transfer Books of the Company on the 20th day of September, 1913, will be payable at the office of the Company in Montreal on and after the first day of October, 1913.

By Order of the Board,

W. A. MATLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, September 6th, 1913.

THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and will be payable at its Head Office, in this City, on and after **Wednesday, the 1st of October next**, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September next.

By order of the Board,

A. P. LESPERANCE,
Manager.

Montreal, August 29th, 1913.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

AN ESTABLISHED FINANCIAL HOUSE, dealing chiefly in bonds, desires to extend field of operations, and is willing to take in a live, energetic man with money as partner. Correspondence will be considered confidential. Box 241, *Monetary Times*, Toronto.

WANTED—SECRETARY Public Company in course of organization. Gentlemen having the necessary qualifications and who can influence capital are invited to write Box 245, *The Monetary Times*, Toronto. All communications will be received in strict confidence.

Hornibrook, Whittemore & Allan

General Insurance and Mortgage Agents
CALGARY

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

Agents wanted at unrepresented points in Alberta & Saskatchewan

POSITION WANTED in Chartered Accountant's office by man with twelve years' experience in retail, wholesale and manufacturing accounting. Have been exempted from Primary Examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and desire to complete Intermediate and Final Examinations. Services available at once. Address Box 243, *Monetary Times*.

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

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS

Organization is a Necessity to Farmers—Preliminary Report of Investigation

Mr. G. Jones, of Denver, has presented to the house of governors, Colorado, a preliminary report of the investigation of rural credits and agricultural co-operation conducted by the American commission in fourteen European countries. The statement was presented in the absence of Senator Fletcher, of Florida, chairman of the commission. It says:—

"It seems quite well established that economic evolution has made organization a necessity to farmers. Co-operation is suggested as a form of organization which would secure for them at once the highest business efficiency and the greatest social strength. Co-operative organizations should be formed with a view, first, to improving their credit facilities, secondly, to increasing their control over the marketing of crops and to strengthening their position as buyers and sellers, and thirdly, to establishing a channel whereby educational propaganda and work for the improvement of country life conditions may be effectively brought to the individual and his co-operation and participation in that work secured.

"Organization along co-operative lines has been demonstrated to be of great value to the farmers in European countries and well-directed work of that kind ought not to be delayed or meet with difference in the United States. Our rural population needs a financial plan or system separate and distinct from a commercial banking system, to meet their requirements. They should have facilities for short time cash accommodations at reasonable rates which can be had by co-operative institutions and they should have a plan or means for obtaining long-time loans at low rates of interest with sinking fund or amortization feature."

Systems of Short Time Credit.

Senator Fletcher said that the most highly-developed systems of short-time agricultural credit were found in Germany. "They are," he said, "in the form of a pyramid composed of local co-operative credit societies, central societies operating generally over a province or administrative district and a main central society, as the apex, at Berlin.

"Every farmer joining a local society assumes liability for its debts. In other words, he signs over his credit to the society and with this collective liability or credit as security the society contracts loans and solicits saving deposits. There may also be a cash capital subscribed or a cash reserve built up to serve as security in addition to the collective liability, but it is the liability which forms the chief security. The funds thus secured, are loaned by the society to its members. A rate of interest is charged members on such loans sufficiently above the rate paid by the society to creditors, so that the margin will cover the expenses of the bank and leave enough over for reserves or other purposes.

"In their operation it is necessary to insure two things, first, that creditors shall be protected in their loan, and second, that members shall be protected against the losses to which their liability subjects them.

Repayment of Loans.

"The members are protected by placing every possible safeguard about the loans to ensure their repayment. This is done, first, by admitting to the society only persons of good standing. Then it is provided that loans shall be made only for productive purposes the borrower being required to state for what purpose he desires a loan. Further, the territory of operations for each society is limited to an area wherein every member knows every other member and is in position to find out whether the borrower is living up to the promises he has made to the society.

"The liability assumed by members is depended upon to keep them watchful of the affairs of other borrowers and in a rural community this check is extremely effective. Also, profits are either prohibitive or so strictly limited that there is no incentive to speculation as a means to swell the income of a society. The officers of the society are so chosen that one set or board keeps check on the other. The liability of all officers insures their watchfulness. The general management of the affairs of the society are left in the hands of the general assembly of all members.

"No matter what stock membership a member may have he is entitled to only one vote. His stock ownership is generally limited to a small amount. In this way these societies are insured a conservative management and maintain a surveillance over all loans made to members far closer than that maintained by the average commercial bank.

Central Bank Principle.

"All such local societies within a certain territory are combined to form a central society. A central bank is established which has, first, a small cash capital subscribed by the local societies, and secondly, the collective liability of its constituent banks as capital. These central banks receive

as deposits the surplus funds of local societies and loan them in turn to other local societies. In other words they equalize supply and demand between the local banks. They are hardly more than paper institutions. Their management is undertaken through officers chosen by the local societies through a representative system.

"The main central banks act as equalizers for the central banks above mentioned. The effect of this pyramiding of the societies is to concentrate all of the borrowing and investing for a system in one big institution. The deposits, of course, are taken in by the local societies and as the societies develop these form the bulk of the system's resources. In Germany, such deposits have at times formed over 90 per cent. of all funds required for loans by an entire system."

Four Canadian provinces were represented on the commission.

INDUSTRIAL MOOSE JAW

The locating of several industries and the establishment of an industrial centre at the present time, are problems which must engage the serious attention of the citizens of Moose Jaw, as much of the future development depends on the spirit exhibited at the present time, is the remark of Mr. B. C. Crichton, president of the Moose Jaw board of trade, in his annual address.

The progress made by this growing city is shown in the following paragraphs:—

The new industries which located in Moose Jaw during 1912 were: Dominion Electric Company; Directoyou Company, Limited; Moose Jaw mattress factory; Princess sash and door factory; Kasow Electric Company, Limited; Western Canada Brush and Broom Manufacturing Company, Limited; Moose Jaw Tile and Pottery Company; Canadian Standard Auto and Tractor Company.

The following will locate during 1913:—

Railway Accessories Company, manufacturers of rail joints and electric railway supplies. When completed, this company will employ 50 men to start; when in full operation, 125.

Chemical Soap Company, manufacturers of soap, also chemicals. When completed, this plant will employ 40 men to start and within two years 250.

Incandescent Gas Light and Stove Company, manufacturers of gasoline gas manufacturing machines. They will employ 40 people to start and go when in full operation.

The International Linseed Company are to erect a twenty-four press linseed oil mill. This will employ at the start, 75 hands.

Negotiating for Future Factories.

The city is now negotiating with the following class of factories: Gasoline tractor factory, oatmeal mill, threshing machine factory, gas engine plant, paint works, binder twine factory, stove works, Pneumatic tool company, biscuit factory and cooperage.

Moose Jaw's electric power plant is municipally owned, and power is distributed to the manufacturer at the lowest cost. The electric power is generated by coal brought from Alberta, and is supplied to the manufacturer at 1¼ to 2 cents per kilowatt.

The board of trade has approached the railway commission to have a track laid to the coal fields, some twenty miles south of the city, where there is an abundant supply of lignite coal. When this source of power is developed it will greatly decrease the cost of electricity, which is at present manufactured from coal costing \$7.00 per ton.

With low tax rates and its other existing facilities, Moose Jaw offers the manufacturer an opportunity, full particulars of which Mr. C. E. Brown, Industrial Commissioner, will supply.

CENTRAL RAILWAY'S FRENCH BONDS

In consequence of the uneasiness that is being displayed on this side of the water, says a despatch from London, regarding the position of the French bondholders of the Central Railway of Canada, the London representative, on behalf of the president of the company, says that there appears to be no doubt that all coupons of French bonds have been duly paid except the last, and that the delay which has arisen is entirely due to the voluntary liquidation of La Banque Alsacienne de Paris. It is, however, definitely stated that this coupon, which fell due in July, will be paid on or about the 15th of this month.

Ronuk, Limited, has also been authorized to do business in Quebec and its chief place of business will be at Montreal.

The capital stock of the Guarantee Realty Company, Limited, has been decreased from the sum of \$5,000,000 to \$2,000,000, the decrease consisting of 30,000 unissued shares of \$100 each.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS
Statement of the Balance at Credit of
Depositors on July 31st, 1913.

Table with 5 columns: BANK, Deposits for July, 1913, Total Deposits, Withdrawals for July, 1913, Balance on 31st July 1913. Rows include Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Totals.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
(JUNE, 1913).

Table with 4 columns: Description, \$ cts., Description, \$ cts. Rows include BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance, DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank, TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank, INTEREST accrued, and BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' accounts.

*114,689.18 of this amount transferred to Post Office Savings Bank, July 28, 1913.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE—UNLISTED SECURITIES

Large table with columns for Capital in thousands, MINEs, Miscellaneous, Dividend, Price, Sales week end'd, and various company names like Hollinger, Beld, Paul & Corti, etc.

STOCKS AND BONDS TABLE—NOTES

(u) Unlisted
† Canadian Consolidated Rubber Bond Denominations, \$100, \$500 and \$1000. Steel Company of Canada, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Sherwin Williams, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Penmans, Ltd., \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Canadian Cottons, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.
All companies named in the tables will favor The Monetary Times by sending copies of all circulars issued to their shareholders, and by notifying us of any errors in the tables.
** Trethewey pays no regular dividend. They have paid:—1906, 4%; 1907, 4%; 1908, 15%; 1909, 25%; 1910, 10%; 1911, 20%; 1912, 10%.
Montreal prices (close Thursday) furnished by Burnett & Company, 12 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal.
* \$20,000 of this was redeemed April 1st, 1913.
Figures in brackets indicate in footnotes date on which books close for dividends, etc.
(1) Sept. 15-Oct. 1 (2) Aug. 16-Sept. 17 (3) Aug. 30-Oct. 2 (4) Sept. 1-9 (5) Sept. 6-15

CROPS IN NOVA SCOTIA

The hay crop in Nova Scotia will be the largest for some years, and, notwithstanding the long spell of dry weather, it is thought the root crop will also be a satisfactory one this season, writes a correspondent to The Monetary Times.

HULL'S FIRE RECORD

According to the report of the Hull fire department for 1912-1913, the damage by fire for the first eight months totalled \$10,211, as compared with \$23,569 during the corresponding period last year.

The following Canadian issues have been listed in London: Canadian Pacific £1,745,481 cumulative preference fours, £1,766,153 perpetual debenture fours.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has closed its branches at Norton, N.B., Clarke's Harbor, N.S., Hantsport, N.S., the latter having been made a sub-office to Windsor, N.S.

STOCKS AND BONDS - MONTREAL

Main table containing stock and bond listings for Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, and Montreal. Includes columns for stock exchange, capital and rest, banks, companies, loan, transportation, and tel. light, telegr., power.

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

TORONTO AND WESTERN CANADA

Main table containing stock and bond prices for Toronto and Montreal, including columns for Capital in thousands, Par Value, Industrial, Price, and Dividend.

STOCKS & BONDS—Continued

Continuation of the main table, listing various stocks and bonds with their respective prices and dividends.

Notes in connection with these Tables appear on Page 487

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON

Main table listing Canadian securities in London, categorized by Dom. Prov. & Mun. Government Issues, Railroads, Banks, Land Companies, Loan Companies, Mining Companies, and Miscellaneous. Includes columns for Price Aug. 28 and Price Aug. 23.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Table showing Government Finance details, including Public Debt (Liabilities and Assets) and Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Consolidated Fund.

INLAND REVENUE (July, 1913)

Table showing Inland Revenue for July 1913, detailing the Source of Revenue (Excise, etc.) and Amounts in dollars and cents.

TRADE OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES

| COUNTRIES | MONTH OF APRIL | | | | TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MARCH | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 1912 | | 1913 | | 1912 | | 1913 | |
| | Imports | Exports | Imports. | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports |
| British Empire. | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom..... | \$ 8,213,125 | \$ 5,653,477 | \$ 9,731,538 | \$ 11,406,295 | \$ 116,807,414 | \$ 151,853,054 | \$ 138,659,429 | \$ 177,982,002 |
| Australia..... | 38,707 | 158,215 | 46,751 | 188,406 | 431,701 | 3,950,895 | 443,381 | 3,695,387 |
| Bermuda..... | 353 | 30,505 | 1,464 | 23,553 | 3,887 | 543,272 | 34,724 | 438,511 |
| British Africa:— | | | | | | | | |
| East..... | 687 | 1,143 | | 4,512 | 242,415 | 22,172 | 1,855 | 56,813 |
| South..... | 8,061 | 207,049 | 38,909 | 238,509 | 142,129 | 2,414,613 | 267,462 | 3,334,668 |
| West..... | | 3,673 | | 1,525 | | 54,721 | 139 | 82,330 |
| British East Indies..... | 453,463 | 14,307 | 571,949 | 54,282 | 5,007,557 | 308,579 | 6,888,598 | 462,449 |
| Guiana..... | 58,050 | 9,871 | 130,589 | 15,177 | 5,325,727 | 583,596 | 3,550,765 | 630,480 |
| Honduras..... | | 595 | | 480 | | 114 | 296,122 | 10,066 |
| West Indies..... | 386,686 | 115,764 | 160,865 | 361,439 | 5,747,077 | 4,033,583 | 5,982,406 | 3,960,625 |
| Fiji (other Oceania)..... | | | | 4,975 | 192,984 | 125,759 | 271,919 | 145,539 |
| Gibraltar..... | | 4,500 | | 2,874 | | 24,613 | 175 | 36,919 |
| Hong Kong..... | 53,641 | 9,390 | 107,901 | 191,878 | 793,354 | 581,339 | 894,958 | 776,612 |
| Malta..... | 107 | | 24 | 14,425 | 3,807 | 24,684 | 2,338 | 42,624 |
| Newfoundland..... | 13,665 | 35,880 | 31,336 | 112,488 | 1,841,891 | 4,284,263 | 2,056,974 | 4,728,202 |
| New Zealand..... | 157,778 | 81,767 | 267,855 | 83,955 | 1,331,337 | 1,340,882 | 3,066,689 | 1,698,093 |
| Other British Colonies..... | 3,728 | | | | 12,026 | 65 | 28,609 | 3,525 |
| Totals, British Empire..... | 9,388,057 | 6,326,107 | 10,985,432 | 12,724,964 | 137,881,696 | 170,155,221 | 162,446,553 | 198,386,347 |
| Foreign Countries. | | | | | | | | |
| Argentine Republic..... | 313,485 | 231,617 | 154,519 | 48,277 | 3,007,569 | 2,975,984 | 4,166,895 | 2,263,824 |
| Austria-Hungary..... | 87,994 | 16,021 | 129,213 | 39,378 | 1,538,577 | 55,865 | 1,700,429 | 154,594 |
| Azores and Madeira Is..... | | | 26 | 488 | | 17,191 | 1,211 | 32,690 |
| Belgium..... | 211,647 | 265,842 | 300,030 | 120,729 | 3,682,718 | 3,732,232 | 4,020,178 | 4,808,997 |
| Brazil..... | 86,618 | 4,316 | 130,589 | 35,226 | 1,097,980 | 773,688 | 1,295,512 | 974,462 |
| Central American States..... | 23,702 | 3,992 | 33,770 | 17,276 | 174,514 | 132,303 | 182,197 | 105,133 |
| China..... | 23,147 | 22,734 | 22,601 | 20,315 | 597,947 | 419,626 | 752,768 | 741,960 |
| Chile..... | | 413 | | 5,975 | 305,655 | 175,253 | 625,021 | 136,107 |
| Cuba..... | 75,376 | 27,601 | 215,798 | 90,906 | 1,488,800 | 2,091,959 | 2,549,673 | 1,526,843 |
| Denmark..... | 6,672 | 15,626 | 17,761 | 25,909 | 48,364 | 609,063 | 117,078 | 785,606 |
| Dan. W. Indies..... | | 60 | 209 | 862 | 76,579 | 11,443 | 240,687 | 18,756 |
| Dutch E. Indies..... | 61,849 | 1,100 | 134,093 | 1,207 | 1,825,578 | 7,001 | 3,209,394 | 11,578 |
| Dutch Guiana..... | | 669 | | 1,413 | 47,980 | 57,710 | 64,330 | 50,665 |
| Ecuador..... | 42 | 213 | | 2,443 | 17,399 | 8,810 | 8,337 | 14,638 |
| Egypt..... | 3,594 | | 2,841 | 7,800 | 44,092 | 5,904 | 51,640 | 35,947 |
| France..... | 1,007,189 | 56,068 | 1,087,554 | 183,442 | 11,744,664 | 2,123,705 | 15,379,764 | 2,570,497 |
| French Africa..... | 5,499 | 4,525 | 2,786 | 2,786 | | 223,521 | 5,429 | 65,409 |
| French West Indies..... | | 321 | | 2,742 | | 616 | 12,919 | 30,161 |
| Germany..... | 812,469 | 195,839 | 893,741 | 293,861 | 11,090,005 | 3,814,914 | 14,214,547 | 3,402,304 |
| Greece..... | 27,812 | 1,682 | 13,922 | 5,018 | 552,265 | 8,644 | 545,595 | 65,658 |
| Hawaii..... | 7,251 | | 1,027 | 3,528 | 30,429 | 133,711 | 44,689 | 76,623 |
| Hayti..... | | 1,354 | | 1,299 | | 28 | 26,218 | 33,069 |
| Holland..... | 376,768 | 81,501 | 417,112 | 144,488 | 2,423,902 | 1,782,726 | 3,109,554 | 2,735,819 |
| Italy..... | 121,930 | 21,323 | 150,405 | 27,266 | 1,146,822 | 285,091 | 1,713,585 | 605,719 |
| Japan..... | 267,480 | 19,685 | 123,667 | 77,726 | 2,515,035 | 487,568 | 3,503,533 | 1,139,598 |
| Korea..... | | 5,060 | | 21,175 | | 70 | 21,175 | 13,863 |
| Mexico..... | 70,527 | 21,003 | 234,637 | 1,240 | 1,009,557 | 495,495 | 3,104,072 | 218,418 |
| Miquelon and St. Pierre..... | 905 | | 4 | 4,574 | 11,909 | 142,851 | 7,068 | 162,675 |
| Norway..... | 59,927 | 29,437 | 18,286 | 29,794 | 316,759 | 619,573 | 488,139 | 674,031 |
| Panama..... | | 2,485 | | 20,559 | | 229,258 | | 206,798 |
| Peru..... | | 476 | 127,900 | 428 | 167,136 | 12,873 | 314,686 | 11,120 |
| Philippine Islands..... | 636 | 2,093 | 577 | 9,238 | 70,846 | 22,524 | 23,640 | 75,404 |
| Porto Rico..... | | 15,038 | | 22,542 | | 833 | 689,620 | 99 |
| Portugal..... | 13,885 | 60 | 22,993 | 274 | 259,542 | 70,390 | 343,249 | 49,142 |
| Portugese Africa..... | | 10,154 | | 3,767 | | 72,819 | | 103,808 |
| Roumania..... | 186 | 4,615 | | 237 | 753 | 97,395 | 1,380 | 106,052 |
| Russia..... | 19,395 | 38,660 | 43,280 | 104,602 | 337,512 | 1,241,474 | 925,084 | 2,145,236 |
| San Domingo..... | 156,280 | 4,170 | 149,522 | 2,917 | 1,176,567 | 29,254 | 1,803,963 | 53,050 |
| Siam..... | 5,488 | | 8,982 | 25,619 | | 539 | | 40,517 |
| Spain..... | 51,826 | 3,692 | 44,930 | 2,208 | 1,273,211 | 114,564 | 1,258,970 | 48,628 |
| Sweden..... | 16,187 | 4,415 | 26,841 | 6,140 | 329,734 | 129,314 | 471,129 | 122,122 |
| Switzerland..... | 269,135 | 2,438 | 260,526 | 1,346 | 3,458,006 | 19,518 | 4,297,951 | 15,352 |
| Turkey..... | 59,276 | 32,693 | 26,972 | 5,260 | 495,316 | 29,611 | 595,446 | 48,886 |
| United States..... | 32,155,742 | 7,980,626 | 33,223,230 | 9,476,044 | 356,358,179 | 120,534,993 | 441,155,855 | 167,110,382 |
| Alaska..... | 2,105 | 2,540 | 8 | 2,794 | 164,249 | 362,440 | 86,689 | 382,781 |
| U. S. of Columbia..... | | 1,047 | 6,409 | 9,761 | 100,641 | 23,550 | 139,852 | 39,423 |
| Uruguay..... | 43,365 | 14,524 | | 561 | 330,570 | 191,642 | 180,642 | 171,655 |
| Venezuela..... | 1,082 | 2,902 | 4,626 | 5,348 | 131,943 | 23,301 | 207,750 | 65,892 |
| Other foreign countries..... | 6,625 | | 378 | 224 | 20,598 | 14,817 | 58,079 | 22,430 |
| Totals, foreign countries..... | 36,465,496 | 9,154,233 | 38,027,570 | 10,869,720 | 409,497,886 | 145,162,029 | 612,981,615 | 194,845,710 |
| | 45,853,553 | 15,480,340 | 49,013,002 | 23,594,684 | 547,382,582 | 315,317,250 | 675,428,168 | 393,232,057 |
| Grand Totals..... | \$61,333,893 | | \$72,607,686 | | \$ 862,699,832 | | \$1,068,680,225 | |

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

| Week ending August 21, 1913 | Wheat | | Oats | | Barley | | Flax | | Totals |
|---|-----------|--|-----------|--|---------|--|-----------|--|------------|
| | Bushels | | Bushels | | Bushels | | Bushels | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Port William—C.P.R..... | 217,214 | | 171,286 | | 84,985 | | 230,901 | | 624,386 |
| Consolidated..... | 78,109 | | 134,367 | | 10,710 | | 181,702 | | 384,388 |
| Empire Elevator Co..... | 375,794 | | 375,644 | | 59,103 | | 228,547 | | 1,039,388 |
| Ogilvie Flour Mills Co..... | 153,908 | | 114,895 | | 25,382 | | | | 294,085 |
| Western Terminals Elevator Co..... | 17,733 | | 87,260 | | | | 286,047 | | 391,540 |
| G. T. Pacific..... | 108,153 | | 445,882 | | 24,191 | | 153,613 | | 732,139 |
| Grain Growers' Grain Co..... | 65,325 | | 451,765 | | 13,180 | | | | 530,270 |
| Port Arthur—Port Arthur Elevator Co..... | 265,638 | | 733,579 | | 5,426 | | 381,083 | | 1,438,726 |
| D. Horn & Co..... | 85,603 | | 18,287 | | 46,249 | | 65,533 | | 215,672 |
| Winter storage afloat..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Total terminal elevators..... | 1,867,477 | | 2,532,875 | | 272,826 | | 1,477,926 | | 5,651,104 |
| Depot Harbor..... | 178,774 | | 442,348 | | | | | | 621,122 |
| Midland—Aberdeen Elevator Co..... | 3,062 | | 117,388 | | | | 477,899 | | 590,279 |
| Midland Elevator Co..... | 18,980 | | | | | | | | 18,980 |
| Tiffin, G.T.P..... | 112,168 | | 121,790 | | 117,117 | | 874,511 | | 1,225,586 |
| Port McNicol..... | 105,367 | | 319,063 | | 83,240 | | | | 507,670 |
| *Meaford..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Goderich..... | 259,958 | | 681,001 | | 17,343 | | 35,539 | | 399,841 |
| *Point Edward..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Kingston—Montreal Transportation Co..... | 94,200 | | 123,302 | | 20,756 | | 64,000 | | 302,252 |
| Commercial Elevator Co..... | 7,790 | | 85,494 | | 9,761 | | | | 103,045 |
| Port Colborne..... | 189,778 | | 54,519 | | | | 135,470 | | 379,767 |
| Prescott..... | | | | | 18,704 | | | | 16,704 |
| Montreal—Harbour Commissioners No. 1..... | 158,530 | | 421,375 | | 143,888 | | 214,825 | | 938,618 |
| " No. 2..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal Whg. Co..... | 273,777 | | 124,355 | | 86,806 | | 60,845 | | 546,383 |
| St. John, N.B..... | 308,815 | | 604,377 | | 156,359 | | 470,273 | | 1,539,824 |
| West St. John, N.B..... | | | 3,879 | | | | | | 3,879 |
| Halifax, N.S..... | 13,971 | | | | | | 61,778 | | 75,749 |
| Total public elevators..... | 1,726,100 | | 3,704,491 | | 651,968 | | 2,395,140 | | 7,877,699 |
| Total quantity in store..... | 3,193,577 | | 5,637,366 | | 924,794 | | 3,873,066 | | 13,523,803 |

*Destroyed by fire.

MUNICIPAL WORK IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Interesting Contrast in Methods—Ways of Taxation

Saskatchewan is well advanced in having uniform methods of bookkeeping for municipalities, and it is only a matter of time when such modifications will take place as will bring the record used in accord with the ideas of practical accountants, while still retaining their uniformity. This opinion was expressed by Mr. O. J. Godfrey, of the Saskatchewan Institute of Chartered Accountants at the annual meeting of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants, held at Winnipeg. Mr. Godfrey discussed municipal accounting in the prairie provinces. Municipal work there, he said, offers an interesting contrast in methods, in many ways. In Saskatchewan and Alberta there is a minister of municipal affairs, who holds a place in the cabinet, but in Manitoba, the head of the municipal department is a commissioner, without a place in the cabinet, directly responsible to the government. In each province great power is vested in the head of the municipal department, and possibly the commissioner in Manitoba is the most powerful of the three.

Legislation of Provinces.

Contrasting the legislation, in Manitoba the various classes of municipalities are brought under one act, called the municipal act. In Saskatchewan there are six acts—viz., the city act, the town act, the village act, the rural municipal act, the local improvement district act, and the municipal ordinance of 1898. This latter is the original municipal act, which would have passed into entire disuse but for two rural municipalities which claimed rights acquired thereunder when the municipal acts of the province were remodelled in 1908, and which were exempted from the provisions of the new rural municipal act. One of these two municipalities has since voluntarily surrendered its rights in this respect and fallen into line with the general scheme of the government. The Alberta legislation is similar to that of Saskatchewan, but of more recent date.

To come to the work of the municipal departments as it affects the chartered accountant, and taking Manitoba first, said Mr. Godfrey, under the municipal audit act the commissioner appoints salaried municipal auditors, who are entrusted with the work of audit throughout all classes of municipalities in the province with the exception of the cities. Their duties are plainly set out in the act, and their powers appear to me to be fairly wide.

Call in Chartered Accountants.

In some cases the municipal commissioner has called in chartered accountants to make special audits in municipalities where everything was not apparently as it should have been. The system adopted for audit in Manitoba has much to recommend it, and vice versa. The cost of audit in Manitoba is levied annually proportionately on all municipalities by the municipal department.

The system of bookkeeping prescribed in Manitoba is largely synoptic—apart from the tax-roll—and the skeleton systems issued by the department are easily understood by anyone having even the most elementary knowledge of bookkeeping.

A feature of the financing of municipalities in Manitoba as set out in section 436 of the municipal act, greatly appeals to me. The Saskatchewan act requires all borrowings on current account to be repaid during the current year, irrespective of the amount of unpaid taxes. The Manitoba act, in allowing renewals for borrowings against unpaid taxes, is preferable in this respect, inasmuch as it is not logical to expect 100 per cent. of the taxes to be collected during each year, as apparently the Saskatchewan act does—or to expect a council to break municipal tradition by levying more than is required for the current year.

Taxation in the Provinces.

Manitoba differs from her sister provinces respecting taxation in many ways—e.g., personal property is assessed in Manitoba, but not in Alberta or Saskatchewan. A discount is allowed for prepayment of taxes in Manitoba and not in the other provinces.

Tax sales are still in force in Manitoba and Alberta, but in future will not be legal in Saskatchewan, where lands are to be forfeited to the municipality when the tax enforcement return has been confirmed by a judge.

A fixed or flat rate of assessment may be made in rural municipalities in Manitoba on the council obtaining the consent of the ratepayers. For four years this method of taxation has been obligatory in Saskatchewan, but has been found not to be suitable, or popular and legislation has recently been enacted reverting to the old system of taxation on valuation.

"I see nothing in the Manitoba act," said Mr. Godfrey, "with a trend towards single tax, similar to the legislation of Alberta and Saskatchewan which rather encourage this form of taxation."

MONTREAL WILL FLOAT LOAN

If Market Conditions Improve—Western Canadian School Issues

The treasury officials of Montreal have instructed the city's financial agents in London to float the city's loan of \$11,400,000 at a favorable moment. The money is required to meet expenditures on permanent works of the present year. The loan may be floated at a price between 95 and 98, and the city will have to pay 4½ to 4¾ per cent., perhaps more. The city of Montreal's flotations in London since January, 1905, have been as follows:—

| Year. | Amount issued, £ | Rate of interest, % | Issue price. |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1908, April 27 | 1,000 | 4 | 99 |
| 1909, January 1 .. | 400,000 | 4 | 103 |
| 1910, February 16 . | 123,200 | 4½ | 109 |
| 1910, October 1 ... | 1,000,000 | 4 | 101½ |
| 1913, March 3 | 1,438,300 | 4½ | 100 |
| 1913, May 17 | 1,430,600 | 4½ | 100 |

In addition, Westmount in September, 1909, issued £435,000 4 per cents.; Maisonneuve, in March, 1910, £143,800, 4½ per cents., at 106; Westmount, January, 1911, \$500,000, 4 per cents., at 101¼; Maisonneuve, in February, 1911, £87,900, 4½ per cents., at 102½; and Maisonneuve, in April, 1913, £187,600, 5 per cents., at 100.

Regina School Bonds.

The Regina School Board has for sale \$500,000 worth of public school debentures. A Toledo firm had accepted this issue but could not dispose of more than \$100,000. An option was given Messrs. A. E. Ames and Company, of Toronto, on the \$400,000, until September 9th. This option was subsequently extended until to-day. The Bank of Montreal has advanced a temporary loan of \$100,000 to the school board.

Calgary's School Bonds.

The question of having school bonds sold through the city was discussed at a meeting of Calgary's city council. It was felt that the recent sale of school bonds at a low price was injurious to the city's interests and that it would be advisable to have the city handle both securities. Accordingly a motion was passed to invite the finance committee of the school board to meet the finance committee of the council to discuss the advisability of formulating a plan whereby the city handle all sales.

DEBENTURES AWARDED

- Brighton, Ont.**—\$60,000.
Brandon, Man.—\$5,000 40-year, to Hadley Estate, Brandon.
Windsor, Ont.—\$76,000 to Messrs. W. A. Mackenzie and Company, Toronto.
Sarnia, Ont.—\$270,000, to Messrs. W. A. Mackenzie and Company, Toronto.
Haileybury, Ont.—\$8,968, 5 20-instalment, to Messrs. Stimson and Company, Toronto.
Rosetown, Sask.—\$13,500 7 per cent. 20 years, to Messrs. W. L. McKinnon and Company, Toronto.
Brampton, Ont.—\$42,523 5½ per cent. 20 years, to Messrs. C. H. Burgess and Company, Toronto.
Berlin, Ont.—\$154,347 5½ and 6 per cent. 10, 20 and 30 years, to Messrs. C. H. Burgess and Company, Toronto.
County of Lambton, Ont.—\$20,000 5 per cent. ten instalments, to Messrs. W. A. Mackenzie and Company, Toronto.

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following companies have been registered to do business in British Columbia:—The General Fire Extinguisher Company, Providence, Rhode Id., U.S.A., provincial office, Vancouver, capital, \$5,000,000; Eaton, Crane and Pike Company, Portland, Maine, U.S.A., provincial office, Vancouver, capital, \$500,000; American Encaustic Tiling Company (Limited), New York, U.S.A., provincial office, Victoria, capital, \$1,800,000; Seattle Cap Manufacturing Company, Inc., Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., provincial office, Vancouver, capital, \$25,000.

The following companies have been registered to do business in Alberta:—The National Improvement and Investment Company, Limited, Winnipeg, capital, \$500,000; Allan, Killam and McKay, Winnipeg, \$30,000; Northern Improvement and Investment Company, Limited, Winnipeg, \$500,000; Standard Land and Security Corporation, Limited, Toronto, \$40,000; Maison Canadienne de Finances et D'Immeubles, Limitee, Quebec, \$100,000; Pace Harrison and Millar, Winnipeg, \$50,000.