BOND MARKET FOR FIRST HALF YEAR



Volume 49.

TORONTO

\$15,000,000

\$12,500,000

JOHN AIRD,

Asst. General Manager

CHARTERED BANKS

td. td.

Toronto, Ont.

BANK OI ONTR Established 1817

2

Incorporated by Act of Parliament Capital Paid Up (Authorized \$16,000,000.00) \$15,992,880.00 Rest 16,000,000.00 ••••• Undivided Profits 696,463.27

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Province of New Brunswick	Province of Nova Scotia Northwest Provinces
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Grand Falls Mexico City	 Newfoundland Newfoundland	T
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			The Union of London and Smith's Bank, I
			London County and Westminster Bank, L
Liverpool			The National Provincial Bank of England, I The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
Scotland			The British Linen Bank and Branches
ocociana			The British Linen bank and Branches
	Ra	kong	In the United States
	Dai	ikers	in the United States
New York			The National City Bank
			National Bank of Commerce
			National Park Bank
Philadelphi	-		Fourth Street National Bank
Boston			The Merchants National Bank
Buffalo			The Marine National Bank
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The Anglo and London Paris National Bank Savings Bank Departments connected with each Canadian Branch, and interest allowed at current rates. Collections at all points of the world undertaken at most favourable rates. Travellers' Checks, Limited Checks and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued negotiable in all parts of the world. This Bank, with its Branches at every important point in Canada, offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business.

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Capital Paid-Up \$ 4,900,000
 Reserve Fund
 5,900,000

 Total Assets
 73,000,000

C. A. BOGERT, GENERAL MANAGER.



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Paid-up Capital Rest

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Capital paid up	1		6,000,00	00.00
Reserve Fund	-	-	6,000,00	
Total Assets	and the second		72 000,00	
	DIRECT	OPE	/1 000,00	0.00
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Pr	ovince of I	Manitoba	quebee	
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Balgonie Fort Qu'Appell Broadview Moosejaw	Prince A	Albert	Regina Rosthern	Saskatoon Wilkie
	rovince of			
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		Michel		Provide
Chase Golde Cranbrook Kam	en loops VINGS DEP	New Mi Nelson		Revelstoke Vancouver Victoria
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Interest allowed on deposits at all Branches of Bank from date of Deposit

August 10, 1912.

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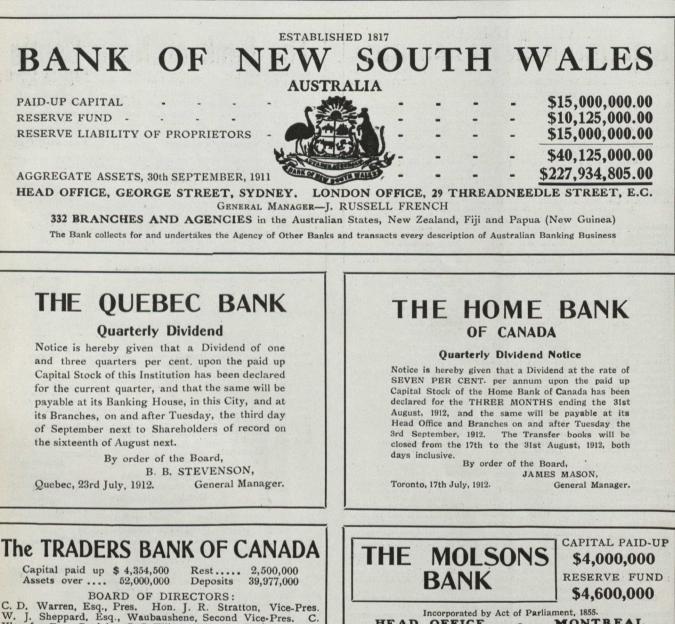


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Volume 49.

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	Norwich		Sturgeon Falls	Wroxeter
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Fergus			Tavistock	
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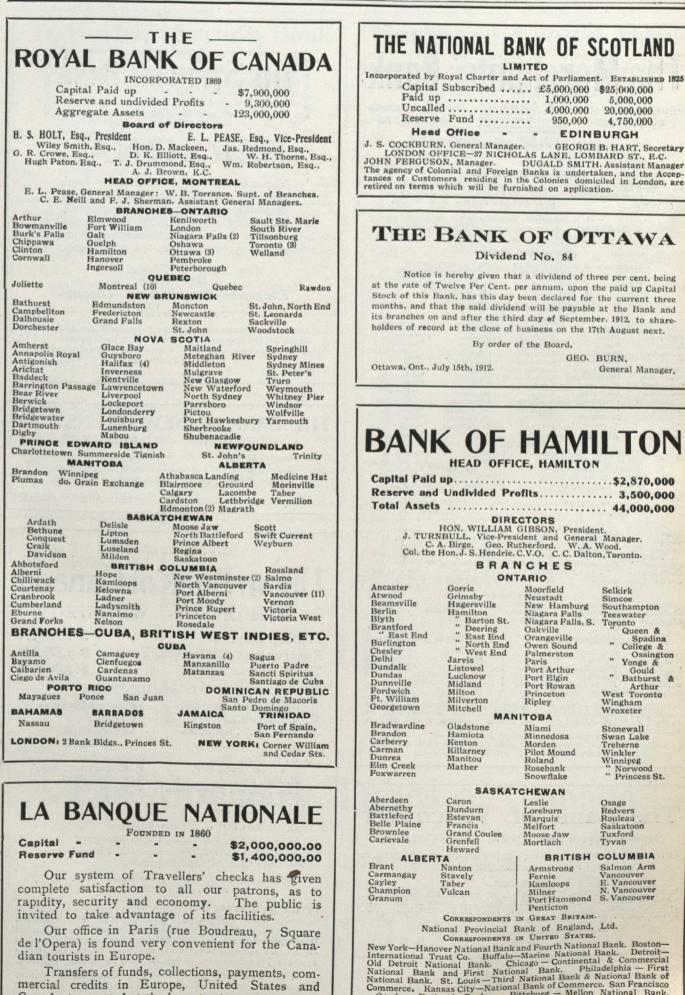
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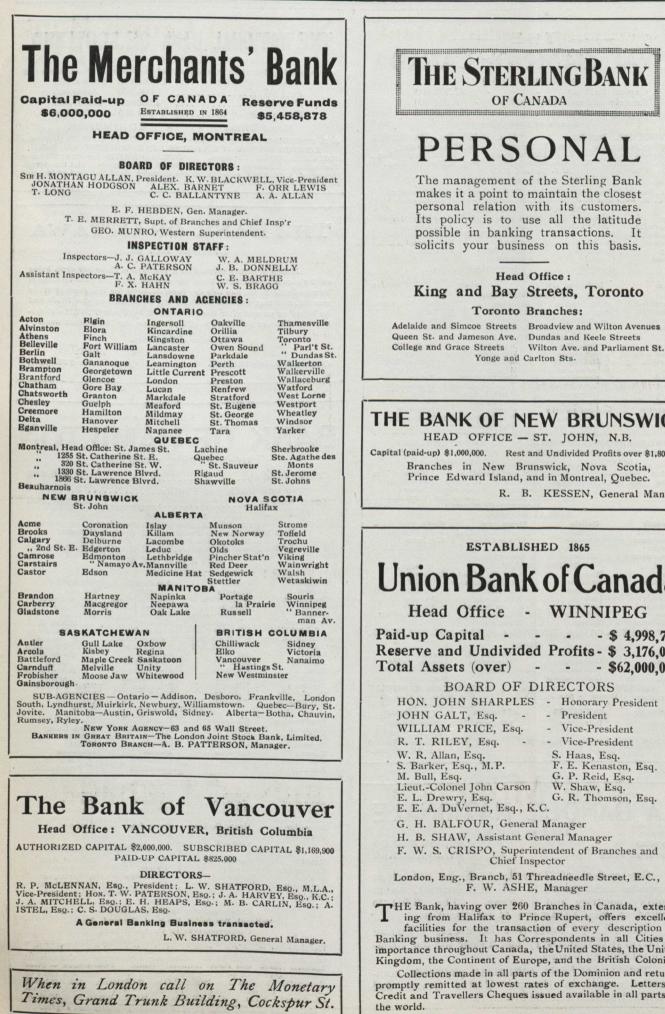
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THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 49.





Head Office: VICTORIA, B.C.

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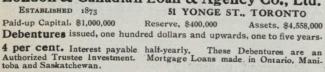
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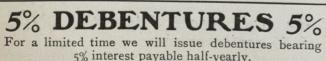
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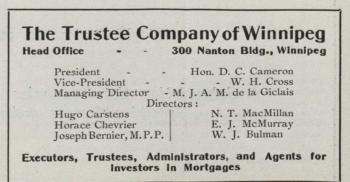
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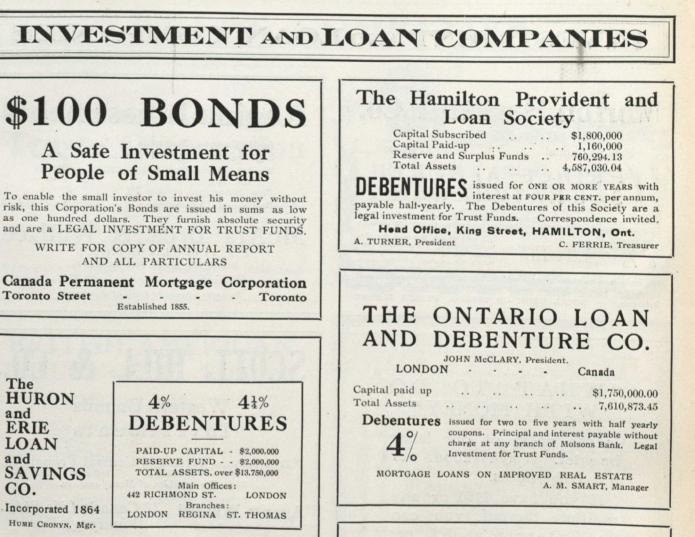
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of Canada

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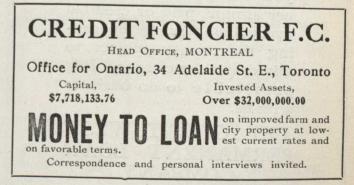
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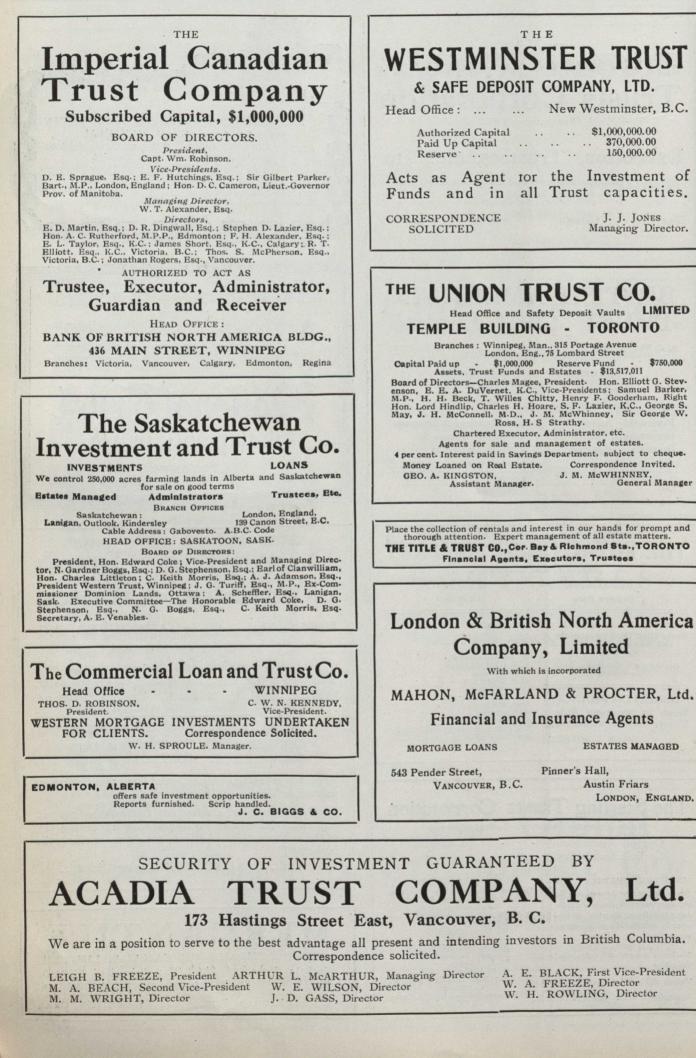
II

THE MONETARY TIMES

TRUST COMPANIES

12

Volume 49.



August 10, 1912.

TRUST COMPANIES

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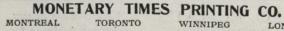
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JAS. J. WARREN, President. Toronto, June 4, 1912.

E. B. STOCKDALE, Manager.

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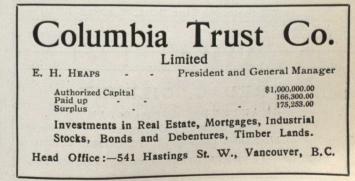
Special reports by most reliable cruisers, noting accessibility for logging, will be furnished with as little delay as careful examination will permit. Correspondence solicited.

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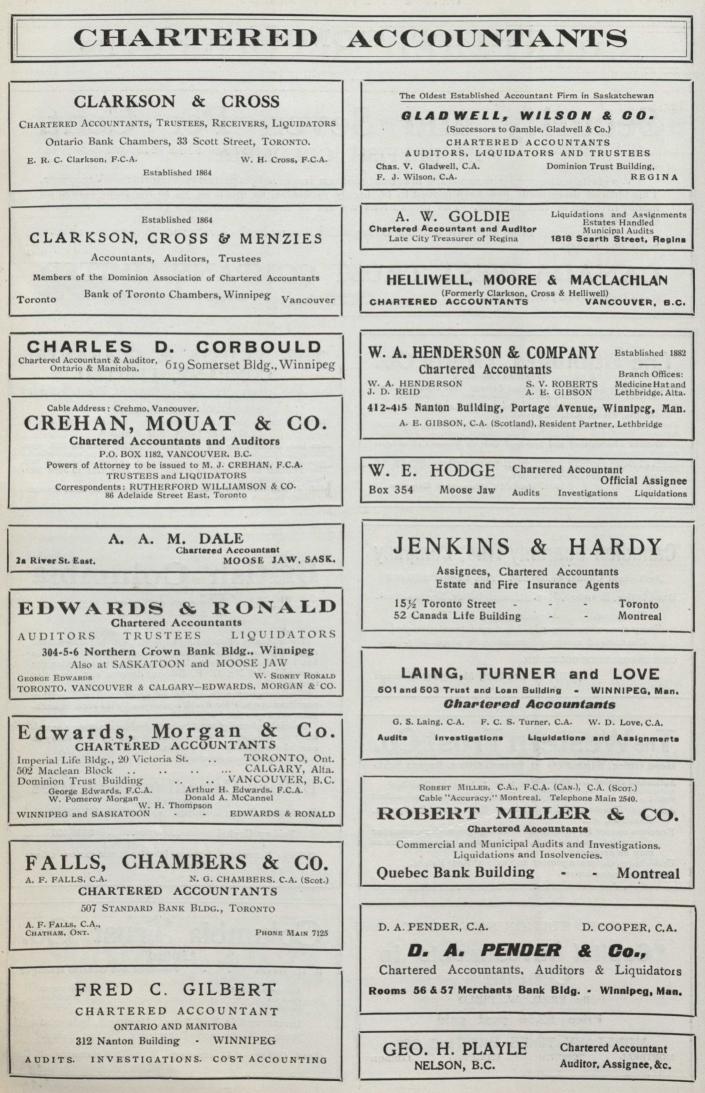
Limited Dominion Trust Building - VANCOUVER, B.C.

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Volume 49.



August 10, 1912.

15



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Volume 49.

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To Manufacturers—Industrial Inducements SASKATOON'S LATEST, GREATEST WORLD-RECORD

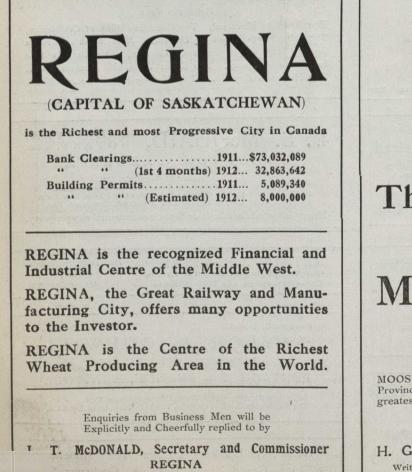
exemplifying the prosperity of our people and the type of public spirit with which they are imbued:

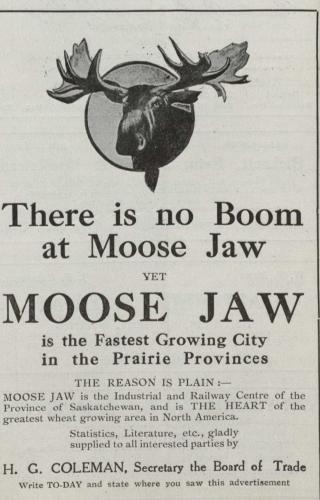
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Within FOUR-AND-A-HALF-DAYS the citizens of Saskatoon subscribed ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) toward their INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE, organized to encourage the location of suitable Manufacturing Concerns, to which end the City of Saskatoon is also prepared to grant generous concessions.

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The Industrial Commissioner BRANDON, MAN.

Congestion of Securities and the London Market

THE failure of the City of Toronto to market in London a loan of \$6,000,000, making it necessary to arrange for temporary financing by means of treasury bills, is another indication of the acute congestion of securities, especially government and municipal, in the overseas market. A similar state of affairs arose a few years ago. This is referred to in "CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN CANADA," the second edition of which has just been issued by The Monetary Times. It deals fully with the question of our large loans in London, discussing the matter in all its aspects.

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YORKTON

Commercial Centre of Eastern Saskatchewan,

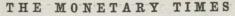
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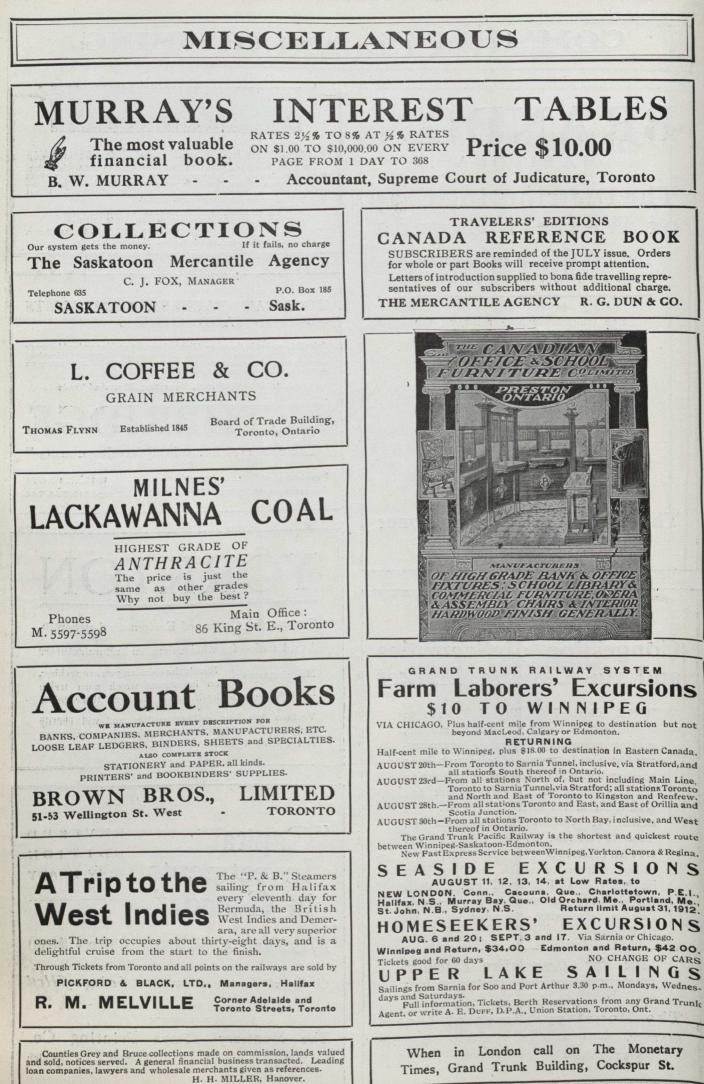
Yorkton has four railway outlets and will shortly have six. It has municipally-owned water, sewer and electric light conveniences, etc.





18

Volume 49.



August 10, 1912.

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The Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle

Vol. 49-No. 6

CC

Toronto, Canada, August 10, 1912

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Ten Cents

The Monetary Times

OF CANADA

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE MONETARY TIMES PRINTING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

JAMES J. SALMOND, MANAGING DIRECTOR F. W. FIELD, A. E. JENNINGS, P. G. CHERRY, B.A. Sc., Advertising Manager MANAGING EDITOR

The Monetary Times was established in 1867, the year of Confederation. It absorbed, in 1869. The Intercolonial Journal of Commerce, of Montreal; in 1870, The Trade Review, of Montreal: and The Toronto Journal of Commerce.

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UNITED STATES MANUFACTURES

The extraordinary growth of manufacturing power in the United States and of the exports of manufactures, are reflected in the figures for the fiscal year 1912, just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington. That bureau, which has just completed its figures showing the exportation of manufactures, states the total value of manufactures exported in the fiscal year at \$1,021,753,918, of which \$674,302,903 was the value of manufactures ready for consumption and \$347,451,-015 that of manufactures for further use in manufacturing. This does not include foodstuffs which have undergone a process of preparation or manufacture, since the bureau groups articles of that class under the general heading of "foodstuffs" exported.

This 1,022 million dollars' worth of manufactures exported in the fiscal year 1912 is more than double that of 1903, three times that of 1898, four times that of 1896, five times as great as in 1894, practically six times as great as in 1890, and ten times as great as in 1876, the value of manufactures exported in a single year never having reached as much as 100 million dollars until the year 1873. Comparing 1912 with 1902, a decade earlier, the totals are: Manufactures ready for consumption, in 1912, 674 million dollars, against 322 million in 1902; manufactures for further use in manufacturing, in 1912, 347 million dollars, against 132 million in 1902; total manufactures exported, in 1912, 1,022 million dollars, against 454 million in 1902, having thus increased about 125 per cent. during the decade.

This growth in the exports of manufactures is more rapid than that of the other classes of merchan-

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE	
	PAGE
United States Manufactures	255
Consols	256
Farmers Bank Police Enquiry	256
Western Canneries Revived	256
Wheat and Panama Route	257
Sinance and Economics:	
Western Canada	258
Canada and Panama.—IV	260
Ready-made Farms for Northern Ontario	263
Investments and the Market	270-1
Two New Montreal Stock Issues	274
tock Exchandes.	
Prices of the Week	282-3
Canadian Securities in London	284
Bonds and Municipal Credit:	
Half Year's Bond Review	264
Bond Tenders Invited	275
Bond Market	276
commerce and Transportation:	-/-
Motor Boat Industry	250
Grand Trunk Pacific Affairs	250
British Columbia's Advances	259
Analyses of Commercial Products	277
nsurance :	-11
Many Guardian Life Policies Filed	2=0
Fire Hazards	258 268
State Insurance in Wisconsin	
State insurance in wisconsin	269
	11111

dise. Manufactures formed 47 per cent. of the exports of 1912, against 331/2 per cent. in 1902 and 18 per cent. This increasing share which manufactures in 1892. form of the exports, occurs chiefly at the expense of foodstuffs, which formed but about 20 per cent. of the exports of 1912, against approximately 38 per cent. in 1902 and 50 per cent. in 1892.

The principal articles forming the billion dollars' worth of manufactures exported are: Iron and steel, copper, mineral oil, manufactures of wood, leather and manufactures thereof, cotton manufactures, cars and carriages, automobiles, and paper and manufactures thereof. The total value of iron and steel manufactures exported in the year was 268 million dollars, against 99 million in 1902, a decade earlier, and 29 million in 1892, two decades earlier. The chief growth in the exports of iron and steel manufactures has occurred since 1899, the total value of the exports of iron and steel never having touched the 100 million dollar line until the year 1900, and only crossed the 200 million dollar line in the year 1911, when the total was 231 million, against 268 million in the year just ended. Machinery alone amounted in 1912 to 115 million dollars' value, and this does not include agricultural implements, of which the year's exports amounted to 351/2 million dollars, or automobiles and parts thereof, which amounted to practically 28 million dollars. Automobiles show perhaps the most rapid growth in the list of manufactures exported, having been, as above indicated, 28 million dollars in 1912, against less than one million in 1902, a decade earlier. The total value of million in 1902, a decade earlier. complete automobiles exported in the year is 21 1/2 million dollars, and to this must be added about four million dollars' worth of parts of automobiles and $2\frac{1}{2}$ million for tires, making the grand total for automobiles and parts thereof, including tires, about 28 million

dollars, against 5¼ million in 1908 and less than one million in 1902.

The United States has more than 60 per cent. of Canada's import trade, and we are, therefore, ranked as one of the best markets for its manufactures. That fact accounts for the eagle eye which is continually focused upon Canada's commercial missionaries, who are negotiating various trade agreements, such as that with the West Indies and the proposed reciprocal arrangement with Australia. United States manufacturers appreciate, perhaps more than we do at home, the great value of the expanding home markets of the Dominion.

CONSOLS

The decline of Consols to the lowest point on record has elicited innumerable explanations therefor. An English broker visiting Canada attributes the drop in price to the lessening interest for that class of security by the British people. Ten years ago everybody who had saved a little cash bought Consols. Many people knew of no other investment. Nowadays few people who are in touch with London buy Consols. The high cost of living and the numerous other safe investments at home and abroad, which produce a higher return on invested money, have turned the flow of money from British Government issues.

An interesting table of prices of leading securities in January, 1906, compared with those of to-day, has been compiled by the Financial News. The stocks include India and Colonial loans, Bank of England stock, and a few representative European State issues. The fall (or rise in one instance) is worked out in percentages, so as to facilitate comparison, and the results are the following :—

the ronowing.				01
	Jan., '06.	Now.	+ or —	%
Consols		741/8	-151/4	-17
India 31/2%		91 1/4	-131/2	-123/4
India 3%	. 961/2	775/8	-187/8	-191/2
Canada 3% '28	· 97 1/2	891/2	- 8	- 81/5
Cape 31/2%	. 98	963/4	- I 1/4	— I 1/4
Natal 3%	. 87	82 1/4	- 43/4	$-5\frac{1}{2}$
N. S. W. 31/2% '24	. 100	97	- 3	- 3
Bank of Eng. stock.	· 293 1/2	242 1/2	-51	$-17\frac{1}{2}$
Austrian 4% gold	• 99	96	- 3	- 3
French 3% Rentes	• 99	91 1/2	$-7\frac{1}{2}$	$-7\frac{1}{2}$
German 3%	. 89	79	-10	-II ¹ /4
Portuguese 3%	. 70	641/2	- 51/2	- 8
Russian 4%	0 -1	923/4	+ 10 1/4	$+ 12\frac{1}{2}$
Spanish 4%	. 92	92		-
Turkish Unified 4%.	- 1	89	— I 3/8	— I ½

Many conflicting conclusions can no doubt be drawn from these figures. One feature seems beyond question —the relatively larger decline in three per cents. compared with securities having a higher rate of interest, and this is illustrated most plainly in the case of India stocks, where the Threes have fallen more than the Three-and-a-Half per Cents., though all recent issues have been made in the latter denomination.

Sir Felix Schuster, who, by the way, is a director of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, has made the most interesting contribution to the discussion respecting the depreciation in British Consols. Gilt-edged though Consols might be, their decline was due principally, said he, to their comparatively low return—an investment development by no means confined to England, but one noticeable in all the investment markets in Europe, and in similar arenas outside of Europe as well. Commerce, through a substantial activity in trade, all the world over had made large demands upon money in recent years. Because of the higher return thus earned much money had gone into trade and not into Consols or other low-yield investments.

Again, the colonies and several countries undergoing rapid development drew on Europe for capital, to which London contributed, and in supplying this

heavy demand large sums were withdrawn from home investment channels to the consequent loss in value of all securities yielding low interest returns. Another circumstance, which Sir Felix emphasized, was the rapidly increasing and already vast public expenditures in most of the European countries, which, of necessity, led to a decrease in their saving and investment power. England's death duties, for illustration, threw on the investment market a constant supply of gilt-edged securities, and these operated adversely to Consols. The effect of all the factors cited was inevitably

unfavorable to securities having low interest rates. Other causes were, as we have shown heretofore, the extension of the area of trustee investments, the large and frequent Government issues for Irish land purchase, and, probably, the apprehension of further similar offer-Idle and unwarranted rumors had also been ings. circulated which undoubtedly affected Consols, and how far these causes would continue to operate, Sir Felix frankly observed, no one could foresee. Foreign investments yielding high returns were admittedly attractive; but there was always a certain risk in such undertakings. The test of the wisdom of embarking in such ventures would come later, when a demand for fresh money arose. Then, when capital was not so easily available, sentiment might once more change in favor of home investments, and the yield-considering the security offered-prove attractive to investors and trustees alike.

FARMERS BANK POLICE ENQUIRY

The enquiry to be held by the Toronto police commissioners in connection with the Farmers Bank case, will be held, it is understood, behind closed doors and the results communicated to the press after the sittings. This is, we think, contrary to police ethics and to public interest. Certain papers were missing when needed at the Farmers Bank enquiry. They have not been found. The questions immediately arise: Have they been destroyed, and if so, by whom, and for what reasons? It is stated that as a result of their disappearance steps have been taken by the police to prevent another occur-rence of the kind. *The Monetary Times* does not think that such action and the proposed "closed doors" session are sufficient to meet the seriousness of the case. It is to be hoped that Toronto's police chief and his staff will be able to find the missing papers or learn where they have gone and in what manner they have been disposed of. A promise of better attention to such matters in the future is not enough. The public should know the answer to the numerous questions raised by the loss of the documents. The press should not be asked to accept a specially prepared statement respecting a private session of the police commissioners on a matter of the most vital public importance. The press should be admitted to the proceedings.

WESTERN CANNERIES REVIVED

The career of Malcolm's Western Canneries, later known as the Central Canada Meat Packing Company, and now labelled the Western Canada Cold Storage and Packing Company, continues. Mr. F. H. Malcolm, whose personality will remain for long in a special niche of the Canadian promoters' gallery, organized the company. Mr. C. F. Flower, of Birtle, Manitoba, reorganized it, and somebody else has shown that a reorganized company can be reorganized.

While the language of the prospectus of the Western Canada Cold Storage and Packing Company is extremely optimistic, detailed estimates of operating costs, profits and other such matters are omitted. Possibly those who prepared the pamphlet were fearful lest they should make an error such as that committed by Mr. F. H. Malcolm in his prospectus, where he estimated his profits without allowing for the cost of raw material.

The prospectus under review says that "the profits of this business are well known to be very substantial," and much more in the same tone.

It is interesting to know that Mr. F. H. Malcolm, "investor," is one of the "shareholders of the company, any of whom are eligible for election as directors. Did Mr. Malcolm acquire his shares in this company according to the calls specified in the prospectus, viz., \$10 per share on application, \$10 per share on allot-ment, and the balance in calls of \$10 per share at intervals of not less than two months?

The Western Canada Cold Storage and Packing Company has capital of \$550,000 in shares of \$100 each, and is making an issue of 10 per cent. preference stock. Regarding this stock the prospectus says: "The preferred shares are entitled to a preferential dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum upon the capital paid in (non-cumulative), and after this has been paid then the common stock will be paid a dividend of 10 per cent., after which further profits will be divided equally between the common and preferred stock of the company." The company is authorized under its charter to issue debenture bonds for working capital conducting operations.

One of the amusing statements in the prospectus is that the "company has very large orders in sight for the supply of its products to the British Admiralty (Gibraltar and Malta), aggregating over \$2,000,000 as a commencement." We presume that British Admiralty glasses are necessary to bring those large orders into proper focus.

The prospectus bristles with generalities, but lacks necessary details. It should have had at least a busi-ness-like and complete estimate of the cost of operation and the likely profits. Again, we think that a statement is due to the public as to what was paid by the Western Canada Cold Storage and Packing Company or its promoters for the property, assets, etc., of the Central Canada Meat Packing Company, and also regarding the fate of the shareholders of that company. We note that Sir Richard Scott, who was a shareholder of the old company, is associated with the new concern. We fear that this enterprise, even although in new hands, will not attract the funds of the careful investor. Its past career has been too chequered, and it has failed, after ample time, to give remunerative results to the shareholder.

WHEAT AND THE PANAMA ROUTE

The statement of Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, president of the Grand Trunk Railway system, respecting the value of the Panama Canal as a factor in diverting prairie grain westward, is virtually a challenge to the widely held views that considerable grain will be diverted that way, and that Vancouver is likely to become the greatest shipping port on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Chamberlin has given his opinion that the railroads will continue to haul grain eastward despite the opening of the Panama Canal. As one of the reasons for that conviction, the Panama route would prove too hot, he says. Many railroad officials, both in Canada and the United States, disagree with the views of Mr. Chamberlin, although they regard that particular point as the only contention of value. Even so, a substantiation of it must be left to the future.

The general contrary opinion held by transportation men and shippers alike is that the bulk of export grain, or that portion emanating from territory lying west of a central line through Saskatchewan, will be moved westward to Vancouver and then through the Panama Canal for European ports in preference to the longer eastward haul to the Atlantic seaboard.

As the Wall Street Journal reminds us, the problem of expeditiously handling its increasing annual grain crops is one that has already given Canada concern, and the opening of the Canal has come to be regarded by many as the solution of it. It is argued that with a free use of the natural outlet supplied by Vancouver, the pressure at the lake heads would be relieved to a material point, and that after the close of navigation on the Great Lakes the rolling stock of the road could be concentrated on the western divisions, over which grain could be hauled throughout the winter.

SMALL CHANGE

Panama Bill may become the President's new nickname.

Wall Street had a story that the Dominion Government will buy the Canadian Pacific Railway. And this is a comparatively cool summer!

When any item of the cost of living is increased, for temporary reasons, the causes usually become permanent. In other words, it always goes up and never comes down. 4

So many important reported financial deals have been denied by our leading financiers and later actually consummated that we may be forgiven if in future we take such strenuous denials with a pinch of salt.

The frivolous reasoning at Washington respecting Panama Canal tolls and the attempted evasion of the Hav-Pauncefote treaty has been interrupted by a statement of Senator Percy, of Mississippi. It is a refreshing utterance. "I regard the bill," he said, "as being directly opposed to the principle of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and as a blow at our national honor. The United States is too great a country to stoop to such practices as that embodied in the measure now before the Senate. The adoption of the proposal would be entirely unworthy of a nation of the first class, and I sincerely hope it will never become law."

FOR LIFE INSURANCE MEN

The following articles in The Monetary Times next week will be of special interest to the delegates attending the annual convention of the Dominion Life Underwriters' Association at Montreal :-

Canadian life insurance companies' business in foreign countries.

Life insurance in force in Canada. Insurance companies' assets and investments.

Life insurance policies purchased in Canada last year.

Industrial insurance and the problem of lapses.

Life insurance in Italy.

Some big life insurance figures.

Old age pensions in France.

American millionaire insurance organizations.

Canadian life underwriters at Montreal.

Life agents and a full day.

Misrepresentation and what Utah's Insurance Commissioner thinks of it.

Successful agent must be a salesman.

Life companies which have ceased business in Canada.

Rates and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

WESTERN CANADA

Ideal Crop Weather During the Past Week - Many Harvesters Needed-Winnipeg's Assessment Drops to Twelve Mills

Monetary Times Office, Winnipeg, August 6.

The weather conditions for the past week have been ideal throughout the three prairie provinces, is the way J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration, put it last week after an extensive trip through the Western provinces, and, as a consequence, he says the crop outlook is extremely promis-ing. The generous rains of July have had a good effect upon cereal vegetation, and the straw, which at one time gave evidence of shortness, is now long, strong and healthy. The ever-increasing area coming under wheat and oat cultivation makes the assurance of a crop practically independent of local climatic conditions consequently there is no more in the bright lexicon of the farming community of the West such a word as "fail."

Manitoba Yield Will be Greater.

Mr. Walker states that this year's crop will be 50,000,000 bushels ahead of the best Western record. In Manitoba, while the acreage sown to wheat is about the same as last year, the yield will be much greater, and to-day the outlook is for an excellent crop in both quality and quantity

In Saskatchewan the wheat and oat crop is good and will In Saskatchewan the wheat and oat crop is good and will give a generous yield per acre. Something over 151,844 acres of new land came under wheat this year, that is, about 2.90 per cent. over last year's area. The total area of wheat in Saskatchewan will this year reach the enormous total of 5,385,000 acres, which exceeds all the rest of the Dominion of Canada by half a million acres. With the continuance for a couple of weeks of the present ideal conditions, it is a conservative estimate to say Saskatchewan alone will yield conservative estimate to say Saskatchewan alone will yield 150,000,000 bushels of wheat of the very best quality.

In Alberta the conditions are equally gratifying and the yield expected to be equally bountiful. Over the whole Western country the crop is from ten days to two weeks earlier than last year. In Alberta they are now cutting barley, while within the next two or three days winter wheat cutting in the southern part of the province will be practically general.

Fifty thousand extra harvesters will be required for this year's 220,000,000 bushel crop. The need of this help is real and urgent and without it the progress of the West must come to a halt. Sufficient harvest help is our greatest and

come to a hait. Sufficient harvest help is our greatest and most pressing Western problem. According to the Canadian Pacific Railwav crop report for the past week, the crop in Western Canada, up to the present, as a whole, shows less signs of damage than usual. Examinations have been made of many districts and the signs of rust are not sufficient to cause any alarm.

Chicago Visits Winnipeg. A delegation from Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which visited Winnipeg and the Canadian West recently, made a report to the foreign trade committee of the chamber upon its return to Chicago. This report refers in glowing terms to the reception which the delegates received in Winnipeg and generally throughout the West. Concerning Winnipeg it says in part: "The city is being managed in a Winnipeg it says in part: "The city is being managed in a manner that is not excelled, perhaps, by any municipality in the world. It would be impossible in any city to find men of a higher type, judged from any standpoint, than are the municipal officers of the city of Winnipeg. The most ser-ious matters with which they are concerned are those of the municipality. There exceeds the a determination on the part municipality. There seems to be a determination on the part of each official not only to do his duty, but to do all that his capacity will permit to advance the interests of the city. "The growth of Winnipeg is marvellous, when it is re-

membered that thirty years ago it was a mere trading post with only a handful of settlers. At this time it owns, con-trols and operates nearly every public utility, including trols and operates nearly every public utility, including power, light, heat, and water supply. In the matter of local government, it is only fair to say that the Canadians have a government. It is only fair to say that the Canadians have a superior form and conduct public affairs far more efficient-ly and canably than the same are conducted in the States. Americans who have become citizens of Canada, when inter-viewed, uniformly state that they are better satisfied with the conduct of public affairs in Canada than they were when they were citizens of the United States, and feel that in becoming citizens of Canada they have surrendered no part of the liberty which they had enjoyed in our country, but feel

they have a creater security in the protection of the law in the country of their adoption than they had here." In spite of the increase of the estimates for the coming year the taxes for Winniper will not be increased in most cases. The large increase in the amount of the taxable pro-parts will not be the accessment lower and will be cases. The large increase in the amount of the taxable pro-perty will make the rate of the assessment lower, and will be dropped from 13¼ mills of last vear to 12 mills this vear. Three by-laws are to be submitted to the citizens of Winnipeg, amounting in all to nearly \$3,000,000. The measures are for

the expenditure of \$750,000 on electrical distribution, for conduits and street equipment; the expenditure of \$70,000 on two fire halls; the building of two subways, one on Prin-cess to cost \$60,000, and the other under the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks to cost \$1,200,000.

MANY GUARDIAN LIFE POLICIES FILED

With Insurance Department at Ottawa-Final Work of Obliterating J. M. Spence's Company, Which Adopted Extraordinary Method to Conceal **Big Operating Deficit**

The end of the Canadian Guardian Life Insurance Company is in sight. Notice has been given by the Minister of Finance that assets will be retained, sufficient in amount to cover the full equitable net surrender value of its policies (including bonus additions and accrued profits) which have not been transferred or surrendered or in respect of which opposition has been filed. The assets so retained are being tendered to those policyholders pro rata according to the values of their respective policies. The policyholders have un-til September 10th to accept the amounts offered, otherwise they will be deemed to have refused.

Many Policyholders Have Filed.

Apparently a large number of policyholders have taken the advice frequently tendered by The Monetary Times, and have applied to the Department of Insurance at Ottawa for the surrender value of their policies, rather than accept the proposals of Mr. J. M. Spence, former president of the comproposals of Mr. J. M. Spence, former president of the pany, and now connected with the Intercolonial Life Insur-ance Company, of Edmonton. Mr. Spence desired his old policyholders to reinsure in his new company, a proceeding which The Monetary Times unhesitatingly advised against. No less than 104 policies have been filed with the Depart-

The total amount tendered by the Department in respect of these policies, is \$17,850. In addition complete information necessary for the valuation of 18 policies has not been ob-tained by the Ottawa authorities. The amount tendered by the Insurance Department on account of these policies is the Insurance Department on account of these policies is \$1,265, subject to revision, "should information subsequently received prove the company's records to be inaccurate.

Notes of Some Policies.

The largest policies among those filed with the Depart-ment are for \$2,000, held by Mr. James Cowan, Burkton, Ont., and Mr. W. E. Bulmer, Toronto; and for \$2,500, held by Dr. J. G. Clarke, Meaford, Ont. There are a large number of \$1,000 policies. The smallest amount tendered by the Department of Insurance is \$1.03 on the \$250 policy of Eva Moore, Ottawa. The largest sum offered by the Department is \$908 on the \$2,000 policy of W. E. Bulmer, Toronto. Mr. F. T. Daville, Toronto, is tendered \$254 on his \$300 policy. The amounts naturally vary according to circum-

policy. The amounts naturally vary according to circum-stances, such as premiums paid, etc. According to the report of the Canadian Guardian Life Insurance Company to the Dominion Government for 1910, there were held 4,590 shares representing stock subscribed of \$459,700, of which only \$42,983 was reported paid up. The largest block was that of J. M. Spence (in trust), \$60,-000, of which \$6,000 was said to have been paid up.

Company was Closely Examined.

The Canadian Guardian Life Insurance Company has since its incorporation in 1901 eight secretaries. In a had since its incorporation in 1901 eight secretaries. In a special report made early in 1911 by Messrs. Clarkson and Cross, Toronto, on behalf of the Dominion Insurance De-partment, it was shown that the company lost on operation between December, 1904, and November, 1910, \$61,223. The dividend declared by the company in 1910 was among those contributed by the specific surrander of three shareholders dividend declared by the company in 1910 was among those contributed by the specific surrender of three shareholders, who were also directors, of \$15,000 of share subscriptions, upon which \$1,500 had been paid. The chartered account-ants who examined the company's affairs made the follow-ing significant remark with regard to this: "We are unable to express an opinion as to the legality of this method of financing." The report continued: "We are obliged to con-clude that the vote of \$1,000 a month to the president, as innancing." The report continued: "We are obliged to con-clude that the vote of \$1,000 a month to the president, as salary for the years 1900 and 1910, an increase from \$250 a month during the preceding years, was made for the purpose of enabling him to acquire shares for the benefit of the com-pany, and we find that on the 19th of November last, on page pany, and we find that on the 19th of November last, on page 304 of the directors' minute book, they cancelled this in-crease, thus restoring his salary to the previous rate of \$3, 000 per annum." This was described by the examiners as "the very extraordinary method adopted by the board to avoid showing an operating deficit." Mr. J. M. Spence was last heard of as president of the International Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Edmonton. We presume that very few of his former policy-bolders or shareholders will experience a burning desire to

holders or shareholders will experience a burning desire to follow him further as insurance and investment counsellor and guide.

MOTOR BOAT INDUSTRY

Hong Kong Secures Canadian Orders for Craft of Varying Individual Types—Cost Lower Than That of United States Manufacturers

An interesting commercial incident is recorded in a bulletin of the United States consular reports. It shows that encroachments are being made by Hong Kong builders on United States export trade in motor boats, notably with Canada. One Hong Kong yard has made several important contracts for building motor vessels of various sizes, ten motor launches or yachts just being completed for a Vancouver firm in a series of thirty-one vessels have been priced a little below the price for such vessels in central and eastern United States. They were made to special plans, however, and are not standardized like similar vessels in the United States, and the Canadian trade could, therefore, be more perfectly catered for. Such Hong Kong trade is greatly aided by much lower ocean freight charges to the Canadian Pacific coast than rail freight thither from eastern United States points, where such boats are constructed at a minimum price. The cost of constructing such vessels on the Pacific coast, because of high cost of labor and of certain materials, is too great to permit competition with Hong Kong yards.

Voluntary Trade Orders.

Possible business in Canada and the United States on either coast seems not to have been canvassed by Hong Kong builders, trade coming to them through low cost of construction. The capacity of Hong Kong yards in such manufacture is practically unlimited. The yards are prepared to handle any size or shape of vessel from the smallest launch to large ocean-going steamers, the large docks taking the largest vessels on the Pacific with considerable margin. The Hong Kong yards now have almost a monopoly of the Philippine business in all lines of larger vessels, and previous to free trade between United States and Philippines had nearly all the business in vessels of all sizes and grades. The free admission of American motor boats and a 50 per cent. ad valorem duty on vessels from elsewhere stimulated Philippine imports of smaller American vessels. Hong Kong vessels are also sold in Australia and in various other portions of the Pacific. The boats constructed for Canadian orders made of

The boats constructed for Canadian orders made of teak, the interiors finished largely in Philippine hardwoods, particularly Philippine "mahogany." There is a growing use of Philippine hardwoods in all such work in Hong Kong dockyards and elsewhere in the Far East.

Motors Used are of Various Makes.

Motors for the boats for Canada have been largely of American make, including the product of Canadian factories of American concerns. Among the motors so far used are the Canadian Fairbanks, the Atlas, the Eastern Standard, the Western Standard, the Loew Victor (Cleveland), the Speedway (Morris Heights), and the Atlas Gas (San Francisco). The heavy passenger and freight boats built for use by China upon the West River in public service have nearly all been fitted with Gardner (English) motors, a Martin (English) and Thornycroft (English) having been used respectively on two pleasure boats and one German motor (Deuch) being used on a pleasure boat for a German patron. It is significant that most motors for the heavy commercial boats so far have been of English make heavy, slow-revolution motors with few working parts and employing kerosene as a rule—while motors for the lighter, faster, and more attractive vessels, particularly those for Canada and Australia, have been from the United States.

Vessels Made to Order Not Standardized.

All construction, both of large vessels and launches, in the Hong Kong yards is to order, and vessels are built individually, i.e., not from standardized parts, so there is probably no prospect of building such vessels for the general trade in large numbers except upon specific order. Nevertheless, the fact that a considerable trade is already being done without any particular effort to secure it, merits attention. Hong Kong shipbuilders have for several years been producing motor vessels of many sorts for use on Chinese inland waters, which trade they will probably hold indefinitely for all except, perhaps, a few small, fast, light boats for special purposes. The fact that they will also be able to compete successfully with United States, English and other boats in several parts of the world may be taken as thoroughly established.

Surveyors have been sent out to locate townships in Northern Ontario along the Algoma Central Railway between the Canadian Northern and the Transcontinental. If there is any demand it is then likely that they will be provided with roads and thrown open for settlement. The land is good.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC AFFAIRS

Matters Being Considered by Government and Railway —As to the Transcona Shops

In view of the misleading reports in the daily press respecting Grand Trunk Pacific affairs, Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, president of the road, has issued the following statement:--

"The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway have been operating the section of the National Transcontinental Railway between Winnipeg and Lake Superior Junction since August 1, 1911, handling all of last season's grain business and other traffic offered over that line without any detriment to the public. The Government are now asking that the Grand Trunk Pacific execute a permanent lease of that portion of the line between Winnipeg and Lake Superior Junction, known as district 'F,' and negotiations_are pending between the Government and the company on that point, but do not, so far as a matter of accommodation, in any way affect the public.

How the Contract Reads.

"The contract between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific relative to the Transcontinental, that section between Moncton and Winnipeg, which was to be constructed by the Government and is known as the eastern division, provides that :--

" 'Pending the completion of the eastern division by the Government the company shall be entitled to lease from the Commissioners to be appointed under the said act, and to operate such portions of the eastern division as may from time to time be completed, upon such terms,' etc., but does not bind the railway company to take over any sections unless they desire to do so, until the entire line is completed.

"Negotiations are in progress between the Government and the company relative to a further lease of the section above referred to when it is fully completed and pending the completion of the whole line. Notwithstanding reports in the papers throughout the country, that portion of the Transcontinental line is not yet completed. There is considerable work to be performed on the entrance into Winnipeg, connecting up the Transcontinental with the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern at the Union Station. There is also considerable other work on the line necessary to be done before the terms of the contract are complied with.

As to Transcona Shops.

"With regard to the Springfield, or Transcona shops: Major Leonard, chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, has decided that the shops are not part of the contract between the Government and the railway, while the company contend that they are part of the Transcontinental contract. If Major Leonard's contention is eventually sustained, the taking over of the line between Winnipeg and Lake Superior Junction would not include the taking over of the shops by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. On the other hand, if the Grand Trunk Pacific's contention that the shops are a part of the Transcontinental Railway is sustained, the taking over of the line would also mean the taking over of the shops and placing them promptly in operation."

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. T. G. Meredith, of London, has been appointed city solicitor of Toronto.

Mr. C. H. Easson has been appointed general manager of the Bank of New Brunswick, and will assume the duties in a few weeks.

Mr. A. E. Ames, head of the Toronto brokerage firm, and former president of the Toronto stock exchange, is on a trip across Canada.

Mr. T. Bradshaw, of Messrs. A. E. Ames and Company, Toronto, is visiting Vancouver in connection with that firm's activities in the West.

Mr. R. S. Rideout, of the Dominion Trust Company, Vancouver, has been appointed accountant at the Regina branch of the company.

Mr. H. K. Wicksteed, chief engineer of location of the Canadian Northern Railway, has been inspecting work in British Columbia and looking over the situation of the Burrard peninsula.

Mr. Jean Vanophem, of Brussels, managing director of a development company which has holdings on the Pacific Coast, will investigate mining possibilities in British Columbia. He is now on a business trip to Alaska. He reports that Belgian capital will continue to be invested largely in Canada.

CANADA AND THE PANAMA CANAL By Fred. W. Field.

IV.—GENERAL CHANGES THE PANAMA CANAL MAY EFFECT

It is doubtful whether anyone can state definitely what changes will be effected by the opening of the Panama Canal. Even Professor Emory R. Johnson, the expert on transportation and commerce at the University of Pennsylvania, who has probably given more study to this question than any other individual, admits that "the effect which the Canal will actually have upon the industrial and commercial development of the United States as a whole is not easy to determine; indeed, careful analysis can only indicate the more important changes to be expected."

It is therefore, possible only to gather and cite facts and figures, analyzing the probable effects of the Canal thereupon. It is generally admitted that Canada will benefit largely as a result of the new waterway. Our geographical position as the northern part of North America emphasizes that fact. Many of the benefits accruing to the southern portion of North America, the United States, will consequently be equally as beneficial, or nearly so, to Canada.

The outstanding influence of the Canal upon American trade will be increased transportation facilities. With the opening of the Tehuantepec National Railway a few years ago, freight rates were given from Canadian eastern points to British Columbia ports via that railway, and certain commodities were shipped and are still being shipped that way. Such articles, for example, as wire nails, etc., were shipped from Montreal by the Elder Dempster Line to Atlantic Mexican ports, and the Canadian customs department sent an officer down to supervise the bonding of these goods across Mexico, which were then brought up on the Canada-Mexico Pacific Line. Regular shipments are now going that way, and rates are quoted from Liverpool via the Tehuantepec Railway. With an all-water route, without the expense of two transhipments, a considerable trade should develop.

Change Conditions of Industrial Competition.

The opening of the Panama Canal will change the conditions of industrial competition, and the benefits will not all be secured by the United States. "Half of the traffic passing the Canal," says Professor E. R. Johnson, "at least during the first decade of its operation, will not touch the shores of the United States at all—it will be the commerce of Europe with western South America, and, to some extent, with other sections of the Pacific. While the United States will trade with foreign Pacific countries under more favorable conditions than exist at present, the same will be true of Europe, which now has a long lead over the United States in the trade of most sections of the Pacific. The Canal will enlarge our trade with western South America, but Europe will also expand her commerce with that region."

Unite East and West.

One of the chief objects of the Canal is for Eastern United States manufacturers to reach the Pacific Coast of South America. The total exports of the neighboring republic to the whole of South America for the year ended June 30th, 1912, was approximately \$135,000,000. Prior to 1911, the value of exports to South America had never reached \$100,000,000. The increase in exports to South America, while occurring in a large number of articles, is especially notable in lumber, leather, mineral oils and railway materials.

How increased trade in this direction is generally regarded in the United States may be gathered from the following expression in a New York journal:— "The South American countries offer a great field for United States exports, and the control of these markets should not be allowed to fall into the hands of rival commercial nations. President Taft's attempt to secure reciprocity with Canada ended in failure, but this should not serve as a discouragement to similar efforts in other directions. There should be reciprocity treaties concluded at once with Brazil, Argentina, Chili, and the other South American States, so that by the aid of an American Zollverein, the United States might place its commercial interests on the two continents on a solid footing."

Other Probable Effects.

Another effect predicted by Professor Johnson is that the competition between Europe and the eastern part of the United States for the trade of the Pacific Coast States will be keen. To what extent the Canal will draw industry back to the Atlantic seaboard cannot be prophesied in advance of the opening. It is probably safe to assume that the producers and carriers of the Middle West will find an effective method of dealing with the situation that may develop.

Other effects which appear probable as the result of a brief examination are the knitting together of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States and Canada. The trade of the two coasts must be considerably developed by the new shortened and cheap water route. Sea freights to and from Atlantic and Pacific seaports should be greatly decreased. Sea freights from Atlantic ports, China and Japan should be much lower than the transcontinental freight rates, plus the Pacific freight.

Likely Distribution of Business.

Here is a British expert's view of the likely distribution of business: "The trade of the west coast of America, both south and north, is very largely in the hands of sailing ships, and these will not use the Panama Canal any more than they do the Suez Canal now, the dues preventing them doing so. Therefore, only a part of the Pacific trade will bring business to the Canal; but, as has been said, the American coastal trade will be largely developed, the trade between Europe, and especially England, and the west coast will receive an impetus, and probably new routes will be formed, but hardly at the expense of the Suez route, since the Atlantic route offers very little advantage over the Mediterranean route, even to Japan and New Zealand, and none at all to ports not so far east.

Suez and Panama.

"Practically no comparison can be drawn between one canal and the other, for the one has the whole of Europe to draw upon at the one end, and has India, China, the Straits Settlements, Japan, Australia, and the east coast of Africa at the other, whereas the other has but a limited European trade and the North American eastern ports at one end and the west coast of the two Americas, and perhaps part of New Zealand and a part of Japan at the other end. Probably it will pay its expenses, but to a great extent it will have to create its own business. Naturally, the Americans are enthusiastic over the completion of the great work, and they are quite right in estimating its value to themselves very highly, but it will not really have much influence upon European trade."

New Steamship Routes.

There may not be many changes in existing steamship routes, but new routes will be created. These will probably include lines from Europe to the west coast of America and from Japan to the east coast of North America. It is thought by some that ships going to the Far East from Europe will still use the Suez Canal. On the other hand, Baron Kimotsuki thinks that the traffic of the transcontinental railways of America, as well as the trans-Siberian Railway, will be greatly affected by the opening of the Canal. The Yorodzu

views the question much in the same light as does the Baron, and remarks:----

"If the United States should fix the amount of toll for the passage of the Canal at \$1 per ton, as recommended by President Taft, the Suez Canal, which at present charges about \$1.45 per ton, will be obliged to reduce the toll, else those European vessels now going to the Far East by the Suez Canal will take the opposite direction and reach their goal by way of Panama."

Trade in Panama Zone.

Within easy reach of the Canal, by water, is a population estimated at 14,000,000, buying and selling goods annually to a value of \$135,000,000. The Panama Canal will give access to this territory. It will also provide the western coast of America with shipping facilities and will save 7,000 miles in the trip from New York. It has been estimated that the transcontinental business transacted now by the railways represents four million tons a year. The freight rate on this enormous tonnage is two, three, or four times as high as it will be by water on the new short route. For instance, about one million tons of California fruit are sent east at an average cost of \$25.76 a ton. Shipowners believe that on a modern sixteen-knot steamer, with refrigerating facilities, this fruit can be shipped from California to New York at \$7 a ton.

Competition Among Different Routes.

Regarding the question of competition among different routes, Professor Joseph French Johnson, giving evidence before the United States House Committee on interstate and foreign commerce, said that it made practically very little difference where the tolls were fixed with respect to the Tehuantepec route, as that route would be put out of business in any event. Professor Johnson added that the question of trade through the Canal was largely a mathematical proposition. Knowing the number of days saved as compared with the route around the Horn, knowing further the amount saved on each day's journey for a ship of given size starting from various points, it was a comparatively straightforward, although complicated, proposition to find out whether it would make money by going through the Canal or not. Such computation showed that ships going north of Yokohama from Europe would probably not find it well to use the Canal, while ships going to Sydney might use it and ships going to other points in the same general part of the world might not. Quite a number of considerations beside the tolls and the price of coal had to be taken into account in connection with the very long voyages.

Wealth of Central America.

Commander E. Hamilton Currey, R.N., a well-known writer on maritime affairs, points out in a recent article in the South American supplement of the London Times that while the potentialities are not as great at Panama as they were at Suez, estimates of the effect that it will have on trade are probably within rather than without the mark. The development of the potential wealth of Central America should follow rapidly upon the opening of the Canal. With it will come the building of railways, which will pour their produce into the zone of the Canal. The Canal zone and its hinterland, however, are only two of the places which will be directly affected. Produce on the western coasts of both North and South America, which is valueless owing to the only means of transport available being by rail, will immediately become a valuable asset when it can be borne to its destination by sea.

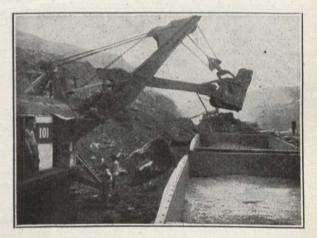
More Ships for More Traffic.

To-day there is more than can be carried away, and once the Canal is opened the cry will be for more and more ships to take care of the traffic. Millions of acres of fertile land await settlement on the western coast of South America, and a new factor will be introduced in the emigration movement from Europe. The increased facilities for trade between the Atlantic seaboard and Australia and the Far East also make for expansion. Many complex questions of economics, particularly as to the effect that the Canal will have on east and west railway traffic on the North American continent, as well as on existing maritime routes, enter into any estimate of what relation the Canal will have to the world's commerce. In the light of history and experience, however, it may reasonably be held that what temporary disturbances may be created will more than be offset by the obvious advantages to come from the stimulus to trade, particularly trade between the two Americas, which has been slower than it should be.

Canada Second Only to United States.

In view of these facts Canada's interest in the Panama Canal and its development appears to be second only to that of the United States.

Canada's relations with the West Indies make peculiarly interesting the probable effect of the Canal upon those islands. They will lie in the track of a great part of the world's ocean traffic as soon as the Canal is open. An impetus should, therefore, be given to the development of the resources of those islands. The competition of various lines for the import and export trade will bring lower freight rates; the question of



Steam Shovel at Work in Culebra Cut, with Large Rock in Mouth of Shovel.

direct and more frequent European mails will be settled; and increased passenger traffic will make the advantages of the equable climate of these islands better known, especially in Europe, as a place of permanent residence. That a new era of prosperity will thus come to the West Indies seems to be assured.

Canada's Banking Move.

The Colonial Office in London has for some time been seeking information in the West Indies respecting the possible influence of the opening of the Canal upon those islands. That considerable benefits will be enjoyed by the islands is believed by the general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, Mr. E. L. Pease, who early this year announced that the bank intended to extend their branches in the West Indies, feeling sure that the islands in and countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea would be materially benefited by the advent of the new waterway.

(To be continued.)

Mr. M. A. Ryan, president of the Ryan Boiler Works of Duluth, manufacturers of upright stationary boilers, has closed negotiations for several acres of land for the establishment of a factory in Winnipeg.

Until further notice the Toronto Stock Exchange will close on Saturdays. In view of the small amount of business being transacted and the prospect for a dull period during the next month, a petition was circulated and largely signed by the brokers asking that Saturday sessions be abandoned temporarily. At a meeting of the Stock Exchange Committee it was decided to accede to the request of the petitioners.

GRAND TRUNK CONSTRUCTION

Labor is Scarce-Prince Rupert to Have the Next Hotel

Mr. A. W. Smithers, chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway, has arrived in Canada for his annual inspection trip. He will go as far as Prince Rupert where the Grand Trunk Pacific will build its next hotel. In an interview at New York, Mr. Smithers said :-- "We are pushing the Grand Trunk extension through as fast as we can. I do not see anything to interfere with our work if we can get labor, and considering the high price we are paying, there should not be much diffiulty in that. All the railroad companies are doing all they can toward harvesting and marketing the crop, but scarcity of laborers is at the bottom of the trouble. There is a splendid prospect for agricultural laborers coming from Europe for many years to come. In addition to the large number of farms which we are opening up in Canada, there is a constantly increasing acreage being planted.

Wheat the Backbone of Prosperity.

"I look upon wheat as the backbone of Canadian prosperity. I do not mean the present high price because Canada will do well if the price should drop 25c. a bushel. "There are no new developments since I left here six

weeks ago in the Boston-Providence connection of the Grand Trunk. Those connections are being pushed forward as fast as possible.

"We have a great deal of work ahead at Winnipeg, where we are building hotels; also at Edmonton and Regina.

"I think if the crop materializes all it promises now it will give a new impetus to immigration. I think that all the rail-road companies and all the governments should do all in their power to encourage immigration of agricultural laborers to this country. There are vast fields yet to be opened up and the mainstay of continued prosperity is agricultural cultivation."

Tofield-Calgary Branch.

The Board of Railway Commissioners has made an order allowing the Grand Trunk Pacific to operate the new Tofield-Calgary branch as far as Trochu, 121 miles south of Tofield. Grading on this branch has already reached Calgary, and steel is laid to mile 134 beyond Trochu.

Rapid progress in track laying is being made on the several branch lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific, over 11 miles of the heaviest steel having been laid in two days last week.

The Pullman Company has just delivered to the Grand Trunk the first of the new equipment for the Boston Chicago tourist service. The cars are new design 16-section sleepers. The Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company has con-

tracted to bring out from Europe 800 laborers monthly for construction work on the National Transcontinental Railway. the eastern division of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The usual immigration restriction will be waived in this case. The labor supply is not equal to the demand for railway construction work.

The Western Canada Irrigation Association holds its annual convention at Kelowna, B.C., on August 13 and four following days, when valuable papers will be given by prominent authorities in the irrigation world.

Planning to establish sixty milk and cream factories in various parts of the Dominion, Mr. A. F. MacLaren, of Toronto; Messrs. B. F. MacLaren and T. B. Miller, of Red Deer, recently visited Edmonton in connection with the development of the milk industry in Alberta.

Classified expenditures on the Panama canal show to June 1, 1912, that expenditures for fortifications of the canal are growing monthly, being to that date, \$864,829. Other expenditures are:—Civil administration, \$5,644,424; law de-partment, \$23,012; sanitation, \$14,672,578; construction, \$149,590,877; general items, \$86,939,469; total \$257,735,189.

The United States Senate has ratified the North Atlantic fishery treaty with Great Britain, settling questions involv-ing the Newfoundland fisheries, which have been in contro-versy for many years. The treaty was signed by the representative of Great Britain and the United States June 20, and carries out the decision of The Hague court rendered September 7, 1910. It will become effective as soon as rati-fications can be formally exchanged between the two countries

The Dominions Development, Limited, is a private company registered in London, England, with a capital of £50,-ooo in £10 shares, the first directors of which are Sir William Howell Davies, M.P., Messrs. W. H. Crowe, W. M. Law, and Captain T. C. Benson. The company is formed to acquire any real or personal property, concessions, licenses, rights of privileges and prospect, examine and explore any terrior privileges, and prospect, examine and explore any terri-tories and places in Canada and elsewhere. Its registered office is at 14 Clifford Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

CANADA'S PACIFIC COAST

Opinions on the Shipment of Wheat via Panama Canal -Development of Coal Areas

(Staff Correspondence).

Vancouver, August 4th.

Mr. E. J. Chamberlin's recent statement that the Panama Canal will not affect the shipment of grain eastward, has caused considerable comment on the coast. Vancouver and New Westminster have been looking for almost immediate shipments of grain, especially in view of the great congestion that annually occurs on the prairie, and which is growing greater with the expansion of production of wheat. Mr. Chamberlin declares that the tropical heat will so affect grain in transit that it cannot be shipped via Canada's western Can-adian ports, which will include Prince Rupert, once the Grand Trunk Pacific is completed. This point has been raised before though not by an official and public man of Mr. Chamberlin's s anding. As an argument it may be stated that grain is shipped every year and has been shipped for many seasons past from Scattle, Tacoma and Portland, the ultimate destination being Europe. This grain passed through the tropics in transit, and it has not been so ruined that the traffic has ceased.

This point is argued also by Senator R. H. Pope, who was on the coast recently. He says that this danger may be relieved if not entirely avoided by giving the wheat a chance to dry after it is threshed.

Reasons for Loans to Farmers.

He makes the suggestion that the government should advance farmers money on their crop at a reasonable interest to enable them to hold it until they can sell advantageously. This point will apply further than in reference to quick

marketing of wheat for export. Farmers cannot afford to hold their wheat, for they need the money badly by autumn, and as a result they sell as soon as they can get the grain to the nearest elevator. The result is that they often have to take what is offered, accept the buyer's grading and are subject to many methods whereby they are deprived at times of their full measure. If Mr. Pope's suggestion could be carried into effect it would mean a great deal to the farmer on the prairie who is doing much to give Western Canada stability.

Insofar as quick marketing affects export via the western ports of Canada, those interested in the question here do not anticipate that the flow of grain to the Pacific coast can be stopped. In the meantime, the necessary pre-liminary arrangements are going ahead to provide facilities for chimmant for shipment.

This week another railway move has been made. Pacific Great Eastern has filed its plan through North Vancouver, and makes the announcement that five surveying parties are in the field on the projected route to the north. Mr. D'Arcy Tate, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is on the Mr. D'Arcy Tate, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is on the coast and the statement is given out that the Grand Trunk Pacific will buy out the new company. When Sir Richard McBride made public his railway policy in the House last winter, The Monetary Times pointed out that the Pacific Great Eastern was really intended for the Grand Trunk Pacific's accommodation between Fort George and Burrard Inlet. This was denied at the time, but present developments seem to show that the statement was right.

Coal and Lumber Resources.

It looks as if coal will be extensively mined in the northern part of the province within the next year or two, though it is hardly probable that mines will be in operation before the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which would provide facilities for shipment to interior points. Eastern Canadians and London financiers are interested in the British Columbia Anthracite Syndicate, which has large coal land holdings in Groundhog Basin in the Skeena district. This company obtained a charter at the last session of parliament to build a line from Tidewater to their property. A route map has now been filed with outlet for the railway on Portland Canal. Sir been hied with outlet for the railway on Portland Canal. Sir Donald Mann has acquired options on coal lands in the same basin, and has filed a route map at Victoria for a line from Stewart to the coal fields. Development of these coal mea-sures on the coast will aid the proposal to establish iron works on the Pacific shore. The iron ore is here, and all that has been wanting is coke at a price low enough to warrant the initiation of the enterprice the initiation of the enterprise. Timber as an investment has been recognized during the

past two or three years, and it is realized that it will greatly increase in value during the next five years. That is why a increase in value during the next five years. That is we considerable amount of money from Europe has come into British Columbia. Visiting timbermen from the United States are quick to tell what is going to happen for they can see are quick to tell what is going to happen for they can see conditions of fifteen or twenty years ago in the middle states being duplicated on the Pacific coast. For that reason, Mr. Hans Dierks, of Kansas City, who was here recently, advises owners to sit tight, for lumber manufacturers will have to come to British Columbia, and this opinion is held by other prominent lumbermen. 20

READY MADE FARMS FOR NORTHERN ONTARIO

Every old Ontario visitor to New Ontario, with its 20,000,000 acres of splendid agricultural lands and its valuable timber, can and should influence a greater share of immigration to that country. Seeing the possibilities and extolling them, is not sufficient. They should be talked as the salesman talks his goods. The strongest influence, irrespective of politics, should be thrown into the campaign for the development of Northern Ontario. Much has been done to open this vast and resourceful territory for the settler. Much remains to make it attractive to him.

The call of Western Canada is loud, insistent and seductive. Men are trekking there because they know crops can be raised during the first year of their settlement. Northern Ontario lands are covered with a valuable blanket of timber. That has its advantages, but to the immigrant who wants to farm, good soil without a covering makes a strong appeal. That can be obtained in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.



Building the Covernment Railway into Northern Ontario. Mr. J. L. Englehart, chairman, is an enthusiast respecting the possibilities of the Northland.

UNITED STATES SHIPS EXEMPT.

By a vote of 44 to 11 the United States Senate Wednesday refused to strike from the Panama Canal bill the provision exempting American ships from payment of tolls for passage through the Panama Canal.

DEBENTURES AWARDED.

Invermay, Sask.—\$12,000 5 per cent. 20 instalments, to Messrs. Nay and James, Regina.

Elfros, Sask.-\$10,000 6 per cent. 20 years, to Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto.

McTaggart S.D., Sask.—\$4,000 6 per cent. 20 years, to Messrs. H. O'Hara & Company, Toronto.

Macklin, Sask.—\$5,500 6 per cent. 15 instalments, to Messrs. W. L. McKinnon & Company, Toronto.

North Sydney, N.S.—\$5,000 5 per cent. 30 years, to Messrs. J. C. Maclintosh and Company, Halifax, etc.

COMINC BOND ISSUES.

The bonds of the Lake Erie and Northern Railway, reference to which appears elsewhere in this issue, will likely be offered to the public shortly with a bonus of common stock. The company will have the following securities:

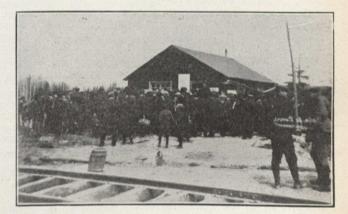
 First mortgage 5% bonds
 \$1,100,000

 Second mortgage 5% bonds
 500,000

 Common stock
 1,500,000

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Transportation Building Company is called for August 22nd, when they will be asked for permission to issue \$1,350,000 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds.

With enterprise and full appreciation of the situation, the best combination extant can be offered by Northern Ontario to the incoming settler. Provide for him, at the lowest possible cost the ready made farm - buildings and enough land cleared to raise sufficient crops to feed the farmer and his family, with a small margin. Give him roads, too. Then Ontario will obtain its fair proportion of the stream of immigration from Great Britain and Europe. Add to the ready made farm and roads, the existing and important factors of satisfactory railroad facilities, markets close at hand, excellent soil, timber for building and firewood, and Northern Ontario will be able to offer something which the settler will seriously consider before leaving for the Western prairies. Had Western Canadians by some chance, been allotted this great Northland as their territory, it is safe to say they would have brought it to a far more healthy state of circulation than have the people of old Ontario itself. To those people the country belongs, and they will reap the greatest reward from its development.



The crowd that will seek Northern Ontario's Land Offices when ready-made farms are offered to the settler at Low Prices.

NEW RUSSELL MOTOR FACTORY.

The Russell Motor Car Company are building an addition to their plant, consisting of a four-story machine shop, equipped with the latest mach nery for automobile manufacture. The cost of the building will be approximately \$100,-000. This increase to the plant of the company will result in the employment of about 200 more skilled workmen, and bring the total number of employees to over 1,200. The company has now completed and occupies its new office building.

The Imperial Drydock Company, of St. John, N.B., have accepted the offer of \$75,000 from Messrs. Norton Griffiths Company, Limited, for their franchise and all other rights.

The Dominion Bridge Company has secured a new charter of incorporation, increasing its capital stock to \$10,000,000. The company is primarily interested in the contract for the Quebec bridge superstructure, which is in the hands of the St. Lawrence Bridge Company.

An approximate estimate of the loss to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Dominion Coal Company, and the British and Chilian Steamship Company as a result of the collision of the Empress of Britain and steamer Helvetia in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by which the Helvetia was sunk and the bows of the Empress of Britain were badly battered, is given at nearly three-quarters of a million dollars.

The O'Keefe Brewery Company, Toronto, have obtained authority from the provincial government to increase their capital stock from \$600,000 to \$2,000,000. It is proposed to issue 14,000 shares of new stock of the par value of \$100 each. of which 7,000 shares, when issued, will be common stock and 7,000 preferred stock. The preferred shares of new stock will have a first fixed, preferential dividend of 7 per cent per annum.

X

BOND ISSUES ARE NUMEROUS THIS YEAR

Survey of the Market During the First Half Year—Many New Features—Temporary Financing Has Been Considerable—Increasing Patronage of Investors

The market for Canada's bonds has been one of unusual interest during the first six months of the current year. Its chief features have been the strength of issues in Canada, the growth of United States buying, the congestion of the London market, the necessity of a large amount of temporary municipal financing, the growing tendency of municipalities to market their issues overseas, and the greater patronage of the average investor.

patronage of the average investor. Bond and debenture issues in Canada since January totalled \$29,721,000. The largest were those of the Montreal Tramways and Power Company, which has issued \$7,000,000 of debentures; \$1,350,000 of short term notes (three years); and \$5,000,000 three-year collateral trust gold notes. All these were purchased by United States bond houses. The Bell Telephone Company sold \$1,750,000 of its 5 per cent. bonds to a Canadian house and a United States firm on joint account. Of that sum, \$750,000 have been issued. Half of the amount was placed in the United States, the other half being absorbed by Canadian investors. The balance of the issue will be placed in the market about the end of September.

Other large bond issues in Canada during the first half year of 1912 were as follows:--

Company.	Amount.
American Sales Book Company, Limited	\$ 500,000
Upper Fraser River (B.C.) Lumber Company	550,000
Peter Lyall and Sons' Construction Company	1,250,000
Ontario Pulp and Paper Company	1,500,000
Sawyer-Massey, Limited	750,000
Eastern Car Company	1,000,000
Riordon Pulp and Paper Company	750,000
City Realty Investing Company	
Ritz-Carlton Hotel	500,000
Canadian Interlake Line	520,000
Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods, Company	500,000

These issues, with two exceptions of 5 per cent., bore interest at 6 per cent. One issue was made at 95, two at 96, one at 97%, and the remainder at par. A large number of bond issues carried a bonus of common stock.

Purchases by United States Houses.

In addition to the purchase, by United States houses, of the Montreal Tramway securities and, on joint account, with Canada, of Bell Telephone bonds, \$1,000,000 consolidated first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. bonds of the Sherwin Williams Company of Canada, were also purchased by a United States firm. In 1910, 1½ per cent. of our total bond issues were sold in the United States, and last year 6½ per cent. The proportion during the current year will be still larger.

larger. The industrial, railway and general bond market has been uniformly active since the beginning of the year. From inquiries made by The Monetary Times, there appear to be few blocks of first class bonds unabsorbed, the majority of issues being rapidly placed and in many cases oversubscribed. The comparatively recent innovation of small denominations has become an important factor in the market and has broadened considerably the bond purchasing field. Another impetus to bond buying has been the tendency of the public to forsake the stony path of highly speculative, and in many cases, worthless stocks, such as those of oil and "paper" mining companies.

"paper" mining companies. The opinion is growing among Eastern financial houses that greater attention should be paid by them to the securities purchasing power of the Western provinces and particularly of the Pacific Coast. Several firms have announced their intention of opening offices in Vancouver and of studying the possibilities of Western Canada as a bond buying area.

Sales of Municipal Bonds.

The domestic municipal market has not exhibited such activity as in the case of the general bond market. This is due to more than one reason. The sales of municipals for the first six months of the current year are \$8,000,000 less than for the corresponding period in 1911, as shown by the following table compiled by The Monetary Times:—

track which have been a	
3,983,670	1,690,344
	1,928,748
	927,160
	1,726,716
	2,596,378
	\$2,133,531
1911.	1912.
	1911. \$ 420,337 1,037,287 6,271,925 3,910,288 3,946,047 3,983,670

The broadest reason for the decline in municipal bond activity is perhaps the slowly changing appetite of the average investor and the improving quality of the average industrial bond. These influences have meant the purchase of securities yielding 6 and 7 per cent. instead of municipals giving a smaller return. On the other hand, there is no lack of appreciation of municipals. They still represent the backbone of the assets of many large financial institutions as well as of private investors. Our life insurance companies at the end of last year, for instance, had \$127,000,000 invested in bonds and debentures, a large proportion of which were municipals. During the last six months of 1911, the life insurance companies purchased more than \$1,000,000 of Canadian municipal securities.

Naturally the increasing number of municipalities which are raising funds in London makes the home market less active. Cities whose requirements would not justify a loan in London a few years ago, have grown so rapidly, as have also their needs, that the London market has become the most attractive, and probably most suitable, for their financing.

Canadian Municipals in London.

This year; as an example, nine of our municipalities have raised funds abroad. They are as follows:---

City of				Amount.
Victoria		 	 	£ 308,623
Calgary		 	 	500,000
Regina .		 	 	117,400
Vancouver		 	 	991,900
Saskatoon		 	 	229,726
Winnipeg				960,000
New West	minster		 	101,300
Edmonton				595,000
North Var	couver		 	126,100

Total £3,930,049

Only one Canadian municipality, the city of Quebec, issued a loan in London in 1905, not one in 1906, and only three in 1907 Since January, 1905, to the end of June, 1912, Canadian municipalities have borrowed £19,174,161, or approximately \$95,870,805. It is seldom that United States houses bid for our muni-

It is seldom that United States houses bid for our municipals. In July, a Boston firm purchased the block of \$352,-700 4 per cent. debentures, maturing in 1945, of the city of Halifax, paying 93.32, which was a good price.

Much Temporary Financing.

The pathway of municipal financing this year has been far from smooth. The congestion of the London market last fall has gradually become more acute until now it is impossible to float overseas a 'Canadian municipal, or for that matter, any low rate bond, at any price. This fact has undoubtedly led many cities, which refused early in the year to take expert advice and accept what were then good offers, to regret their shortsighted action.

In view of these facts, a great deal of temporary financing has been arranged. Only in a few cases have details been made public. Our banks know best what large aggregate loans are being carried by them for municipalities which await a turn for the better in the London market. Of the numerous temporary loans made during the past six months, the following have been tabulated by The Monetary Times:

City.	Amount.	Loan.
Toronto	£1,200,000	One year bills
Montreal	750,000	4½ per cent. Six months 4½ per cent.
Prince Rupert	200,000	Three year notes
		5 per cent.
*Moose Jaw	266,748	Treasury notes
Alberta (province)	1,500,000	Six months treasury bills 4½ per cent.
Quebec	160,000	Six months notes 37% per cent.
Victoria	320,000	3 15/16 to 4 ¹ / ₄

*Negotiations still proceeding.

Alberta's High-Priced Action.

When the province of Alberta placed its six months treasury bills through a London bank at 4½ per cent. it was predicted that such a remarkable figure would penalize every province and city borrowing in London on similar security for temporary accommodation. That has proved correct. At the same time, six months bills of two Canauan cities and one Western suburban city, whose identity is unknown, were simultaneously placed at 3% per cent. The city of Victoria placed £322,000 treasury notes in London at this time. Notes placed $\pm 322,000$ treasury notes in London at this time. Notes aggregating $\pm 500,000$ were offered and probably would have been able to sell the entire amount had it not been for the action of the province of Alberta. The city's fiscal agents the action of the province of Anorta. The city's hat agreed to refused to pay such a high rate of interest as that agreed to by Alberta. The Victoria loan was raised at a rate of inter-est ranging from 3 15/16 to 4¼ per cent. It was necessary for the city to take some action in disposing of either notes or debentures as they were carrying a considerable overdraft with their bank.

It is unnecessary here to enlarge upon the congested state of the London market, not only for Canadian securities but for almost all issues. The congestion, however, applies largely to municipals and government guaranteed loans. De-spite the conditions, Canadian borrowings in London for the first six months of the current year have been almost as large as for the corresponding period last year, as the following table, compiled by The Monetary Times, shows:

January	to	Ju	in	e.											Amount.
1911	· · ·							 				 			£22,299,597
1912				• •											21,654,201

Left With the Underwriters.

A considerable portion of the £21,000,000 of Canadian securities floated in London this year is still on the underwriters' hands. An idea of the situation in that respect may be gathered from the following table showing the result of several issues:

Issue.	Percentage left with Underwriters.
St. John & Quebec Railway	95
Robert Simpson Company	
Algoma Steel Corporation	
Canadian Northern Railway	64
City of Edmonton	82
City of Calgary	85

Some issues met with even a poorer reception than those noted above. In an uncongested market those figures might not have such serious significance as they actually possess. The fact that a large proportion is left with the underwriters means that they are responsible for its disposition, which in an easy market is not necessarily a difficult matter. But there are many millions of securities remaining unabsorbed in the overseas market and every new issue has only tended to make the situation worse. The underwriters cannot possibly place them and conditions in the full are not likely to improve them and conditions in the fall are not likely to improve.

Had to Increase Commission.

Many recent borrowers in London, notably Newfound-land and the city of Edmonton, had to increase the under-writing commission from 1 to 1½ per cent. in order to in-duce the market to guarantee the issues. Such a policy could not long continue, as the knowledge that such high terms were offered tended to restrain the public from subscrib-ing, investors knowing that they would be able later to buy the securities at a discount. the securities at a discount.

Our governments have done little financing this year. Our governments have done little financing this year. Ontario in April placed provincial loans of \$2,000,000 and \$210,000 4 per cent, bonds on the Canadian market. These are gradually being absorbed in Canada and the United States. Honorable A. J. Matheson, the provincial treasurer of Ontario, during his recent visit to London, examined money market conditions with a view to placing the remain-der of the \$5,000,000 loan to be raised for Northern Ontario development. The first \$1,000,000 was secured some time ago through a bank and it is expected that the rest will be placed as soon as the market improves. The Quebec provincial government for the first time in the history of the province is able to meet its loan obliga-

the history of the province is able to meet its loan obliga-tions from revenue sources. The accruing pavments of the loan of 1886 are being met in that way. The Dominion Government will probably pay off the 4 per cent. Ioan of \$7,-300,000 negotiated in 1907, and which falls due on October ISt.

The following changes have taken place in the staff of the Metropolitan Bank:-Mr. H. L. Enman, manager of the Parkdale branch, Toronto, has been appointed manager of the branch at Queen and McCaul Streets, Toronto, succeed-ing Mr. E. B. MacKenzie, who recently assumed charge of the bank's new branch in Hamilton; and Mr. W. A. Strat-ton has been appointed manager of the Parkdale branch.

Conditions have become so bad that one line of steamships have been taken off the Great Lakes and Montreal trade en-tirely since July 2nd. These are the boats of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation Company. This was done only after the Wallace, Keefe and Davidson boats, of their fleet, had lost a total of 27 days waiting to unload their car-goes of grain at Montreal, at a loss of \$135 per day, a total of \$3.645. of \$3,645.

PROGRESS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Natural Resources Being Utilized and Developed-Industrial World Active

(Special Correspondence).

St. John, N.B., August 5th.

There is continued activity in business of all kinds in New Brunswick, and an active demand for labor. The conditions are such that this demand will increase instead of diminish during the next year or two, as the development of oil shales in Alberta County proceeds, and the natural gas in the same county is utilized, the coal output in Queen's and Sunbury counties developed, and the pulp and paper in-ductor increases dustry increases.

Sir William Van Horne, Hon. William Pugsley, Colonel McLean, M.P., H. A. Powell, K.C., and A. J. Gregory, K.C., held a conference in St. Andrews last week in relation to a pulp and paper proposition. While no detailed information was given out, it is announced that these gentlemen represent interests connected with the development of the power of the Grand Falls on the St. John River. Premier Flemming said quite recently that he expected to see pulp and paper mills in operation at Grand Falls within three years. He said further that he expected to see pulp and paper mills in B-thurst, in Gloucester County. The Partington Pulp and Paper Company of St. John are having a survey made of their timber areas on the Nashwaak.

High Freight Rate for Lumber.

The lumber exports from St. John to the United Kingdom are the smallest for some years. The chief reason is the very high rate of ocean freights, which are around fifty shillings compared with a former rate of thirty-two shillings. The manufacturers are converting as much as possible of the,r product into lumber suitable for the American market, where there is a much better demand than usual; and deals for the British market are being stored to await lower freights or higher prices.

Many industries and over two hundred houses are using at the present time natural gas at Moncton. The town an-ticipates considerable industrial expansion as a result of the introduction of natural gas. The gas has also been piped to Hillsboro for the big plant of the Albert Manufacturing Company, in its plaster mills, and for use in the homes of the people.

Industrial Schemes and Announcements.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has awarded the cont.act for a million-bushel elevator at West St. John, to be b ilt of reinforced concrete at a cost of about half a million dollars. A large steel industry will be established at Courtenay Bay near the great dry dock, for which excavation has been begun by the Norton Griffiths Company. A plan is being considered by the city council and board of trade by which at a cost of a million and a quarter some 90 acres could be re-claimed from the tide at the extreme south end of the city, next to the site of the proposed sugar refinery, and could be utilized as a site for many new industries having deep water wharves round them.

The iron foundries at Woodstock and Chatham have been amalgamated and the business in future will be conducted by the Maritime Foundry Company at Chatham.

New Companies' Plans.

The New Brunswick Lime and Cement Company, with \$500,000 capital is being organized. It has purchased the property at Greenhead, near St. John, and is having it cleared up and will begin manufacturing lime and probably cement. There will be a great demand for cement in connection with the Courtenay Bay works, and the company hopes to find a large local market.

A plan is proposed to divide docks at what is called the Ledge on the St. Croix River, a short distance below St. Stephen. A company called the St. Croix Docks Company, Limited, with \$49,900 capital has been organized to promote this project.

The Millerton Extract Company, Limited, with \$98,000 capital is seeking incorporation to carry on business at Miller-ton, New Brunswick. The old tanning extract company at that place, which got into financial difficulties, has paid off all its liabilities.-W. E. A.

The railway commission has ordered that the construction of the bridge over the Second Narrows to connect couver with North Vancouver must be commenced within 30 days of the approval of the plans. The scheme is backed by all surrounding municipalities and will be erected by the Burrard Bridge and Tunnel Company at a cost of two million dollars. million dollars.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Large Number of New Concerns Have Obtained Provincial or Federal Charters

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:—

Rossland, B.C.-D. Thomas, Limited, \$20,000.

Upper Bonnington, B.C.—Bonnington Falls Orchard, Limited, \$100,000.

Victoria, B.C.—Gold Plate Mines, Limited, \$250,000. Mitchell Innes, Limited, \$30,000.

Welland, Ont.—Morwoods, Limited, \$40,000. O. H. King, A: J. Wise, and E. M. Rowland.

Beloeil, Que.—Beloeil Lumber Company, \$100,000. F. X. Delage, A. Rioux P. Lemieux, Beloeil.

Queenston, Ont.—The Auburn Nurseries, Limited, \$150,-000. W. O. Burgess, A. H. Burgess, and H. L. Cummings.

Hull, Que.—The Hull and Ottawa Garage Company, \$40,000. J. Fortin, C. G. Gravelle, and V. P. Ledur, Hull.

Haileybury, Ont. — Gordon-Davies, \$250,000. M. H. Robertson, V. E. Gray, and M. K. Lennox, Toronto.

Toronto, Ont.—York Publishing Company, \$50,000. L. M. Coulter, D. M. Anderson, and H. B. Anderson, Toronto.

Hamilton, Ont.—Canada Steel Goods Company, \$600,-000. A. F. Hatch, W. W. Stewart, G. E. McLachlan, Hamilton.

Orono, Ont.—Orono Telephone Company, Limited, \$5,-250. H. Souch, C. Smith, N. Colville, G. Cain, and S. D. Souch.

Lachine, Que.—Dominion Bridge Company, \$250,000. A. J. Brown, G. H. A. Montgomery, and W. R. L. Shanks, Montreal.

Three Rivers, Que.—Maple Grove Sugar Company, \$5,-000. A. Brunelle, C. Raymond, Chs. Tessier, Sainte Anne de la Perade.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Gamble-Robinson Fruit Company, Limited, \$40,000. R. A. Gamble, H. L. Robinson, and E. C. Duncan.

St. Jean, Que.—North America Jewelry Company, \$50,-000. J. P. Meunier, St. Jean; C. H. Mailhiot, Iberville; P. Trahan, St. Jean.

Berlin, Ont.—The W. E. Woelfle Shoe Company, Limited, \$40,000. W. E. Woelfle, A. A. Armbrush, H. J. Sims, L. M. M. Woelfle, and M. Martin.

Fort William, Ont.—Silver Islet Mining Company, Limited, \$500,000. J. C. Swinburne, H. L. Palmer, J. C. Matheson, G. Ruberry, and E. A. Moore.

Emo, Ont.—The Emo Iron Mine and Development Company, Limited, \$200,000. J. H. McDonald, H. T. Hunter, E. W. Wright, E. M. Gardiner, and E. Graeb.

Kelowna, B.C.—McKenzie Company, Limited, \$50,000. South Kelowna Irrigation Company, Limited, \$50,000. Nanaimo Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company, Limited, \$100,000.

Hamilton, Ont.—Dominion Theatres, Limited. \$150,000. E. R. Marshall, J. S. Marshall, E. D. Marshall, L. F. Stephens, and H. L. Lees. Stanley Heights, Limited, \$40,000. C. S. Walters, L. F. Stephens, and T. H. Crompton.

Winnipeg, Man. — Associated Builders' Finance Company, \$100,000. W. P. Alsip, H. H. Pigott, R. J. Kennedy, Winnipeg. Overseas Development Corporation, \$40,000. J. W. Sifton, J. F. Wallar, and A. C. Gray, Winnipeg. The Winnipeg Baseball Association, \$10,000. J. Erzinger, A. M. Blackburn, and T. Montgomery, Winnipeg.

Vancouver, B.C.—A. F. Calhoun, \$100,000. Hoy and Sons, Limited, \$50,000. Boston Shoe Store, Limited, \$25,-000. Lynn Creek Zinc Mines, Limited, \$2,000,000. Lulu Shingle Company, Limited, \$10,000. North West Securities Corporation, Limited, \$10,000. Port Moody Investments, Limited, \$60,000. Richlands Irrigation and Development Company, Limited, \$25,000. Richlands Orchard Company, Limited, \$250,000. Carl Pitner and Company, Limited, \$5,000. Ardley Land Company, Limited, \$75,000. Briggs Canadian Finance Company, Limited, \$100,000. British Columbia Valleys, Limited, \$10,000. Canadian Any Lite Company, Limited, \$250,000.

Toronto, Ont.—Burleigh Ranching Company, Limited, \$50,000. R. C. Strickland, J. R. Crawford, E. Pullen, and W. Vickers. Worthington-Rowe, Lumber and Development Company, Limited, \$100,000. G. J. Rowe, M. Rowe, and P. Charlebois. British Land Company, Limited, \$40,000. W. S. Dinnick, G. M. Wright, and R. M. Walton. Central Garage and Supply Company, Limited, \$150,000. R. B.

Haley, E. S. Beynon, and R. J. Haley. The International Chinese Club. Jung Ling, Lee Suey, Lee Tan, Jung Yuen, and C. Lee Gue. The Ontario Retail Grocers' Association. D. W. Clark, J. Diprose, J. Main, W. J. Mellen, W. C. Miller, and T. Shaw. Anchorite Mining Company, Limited, \$250,000. S. S. Cuddy, W. H. Clipsham, and M. L. Chambers. The Chatham Land Company, Limited, \$40,000. C. L. Hawley, F. J. O'Leary, and L. Le Vasseur. North Toronto Lawn Bowling Club. E. B. Stockdale, C. N. Kerr, F. W. Arnold, J. Logie, J. P. Patterson, A. J. Brown, D. D. Reid, P. B. Rapp, A. Bryce, J. W. Brownlove, A. J. Walker, and H. S. Jones. Brookfield Athletic Club. T. J. McNichol, J. W. Courtenay, and H. C. McNichol. The Rapids Power Company, Limited, \$200,000. W. G. Thurston, E. W. Boyd, and J. L. Sharkey.

Montreal, Que.—The Franco-Belgian Investment Company, \$100,000. H. Robitaille, C. O. Lacroix, A. P. Mathieu. South Longueuil Lands Corporation, \$100,000. H. J. Elliott, L. A. David, G. L. Alexander, Montreal. Cais and Company, \$90,000. H. J. Elliott, L. A. David, G. L. Alexander, Montreal. The Scala Theatre Company, \$50,000. L. Macfarlane, G. Barclay, and W. B. Scott, Montreal. B. F. Sturevant Company, \$50,000. W. R. Lorimer Shanks, F. G. Bush, and G. R. Drennan, Montreal. North British Securities, \$25,000. A. E. Rollit, W. E. Gilby, and G. S. Mc-Fadden, Montreal. The Fire Prevention Company, \$50,000. W. R. L. Shanks, F. G. Bush, G. R. Drennan, Montreal. Goulds Pump Company, \$50,000. W. R. L. Shanks, F. G. Bush, and F. R. Drennan, Montreal. Montreal Cafetarias, \$50,000. W. F. Empay, A. R. McMaster, and W. J. S. Mc-Master, Westmount. Le Louvre de Paris, \$10,000. J. P. A. Des Trois-Maisons, J. A. L'Heureux, and H. Gingras, Montreal. The National Loan and Realty Company, \$50,000. A. Smith, D. Boulanger, and L. J. Foisy, Montreal. Ph. Morin, P. Morin, C. Coutre, A. Blanchet, Montreal, \$20,000. The Clubmen Manufacturing Tobacco Company, \$10,000. J. H. Bearegard, L. A. Lacombe, J. B. St. Pierre, Montreal.

Unclaimed balances in Canadian banks total \$676,147, unclaimed dividends \$3,659, and drafts or bills of exchange of \$49,851.

Growing of tobacco in the Kelowna district of British Columbia has been successful this year. About 100 acres are in cultivation at the central plantation, and next year the acreage will be largely increased.

At the request of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association the Dominion post-office department will issue stamps in one and two cent denominations in rolls of five hundred. An extra charge of six cents will be made to cover cost of manufacture.

Applications have been made to list on the London Stock Exchange Hudson Bay Company 200,000 five per cent. preference share of \pounds 5 each; Anglo-Canadian Finance Company. 200,000 shares of 105. each, and Toronto Power Company 800,000 sterling four and halves.

New capital stock to the amount of one million dollars will be issued by the Bank of Nova Scotia at 240 to shareholders on record July 31st. The reason for the new issue is the increasing business of the bank, and the fact that the circulation is now up to the limit allowed by law.

At the next meeting of the municipal councils of South Vancouver, Point Grey, Burnaby and Richmond, the joint harbor committee of the boards of trade of these districts, will ask the councillors to co-operate with the boards in securing a government commission to control the construction and administration of a joint harbor for the North Arm of the Fraser River.

That it is illegal to insure a ship beyond its real value is the decision in a dispute successfully contested in the English courts by Lloyds. The case is that of the British Standard, which was lost in May, 1910, while on a voyage from Cardiff to Rio De Janeiro with coal after coming in contact with some submerged obstruction. To prevent the wreck from becoming a danger to navigation, the master took steps to cause the vessel to sink. It was said, at the Board of Trade enquiry, that the steamer had either been scuttled or prematurely abandoned, but the matter has since come before the courts, where the judge stated that the insurance company had not proved that the ship could have been saved. But it transpires that, in addition to the insurance policies taken out with certain companies, sufficiently covering the value of the vessel and cargo, together with disbursements, she was also insured through the "Clubs" which exist for that purpose. The judge maintained that this was a serious matter, and the court, after going into all the details, expressed the opinion that there was over insurance to the extent of about £6,000. Thus the principle has been established that all policies taken out with underwriters are rendered void by the concealment from them of over-insurance.

Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Fire Losses and Insurance

Crewe, Ont.—August 3.—Mr. J. Culbert's barn. Loss unknown. Origin, lightning.

Amherst, N.S.-June 29.-Robb Engineering Works. Loss, \$20,000. Origin unknown.

Irvine, Alta.—July 29.—Great West Hotel. Loss, \$20,-000. Origin, explosion of gasoline lamp.

London, Ont .-- August 2 .-- Hospital for the insane dam-

aged. Loss, \$300. Origin, defective wiring. Vancouver, B.C.-August 2.-Max Freed Furniture Com-

pany's premises. Loss, \$70,000. Origin, unknown. Milverton, Ont.—August 5.—Public School. Loss, \$9,-000, with about \$5,000 insurance. Origin unknown.

Toronto, Ont.—August 4.—Canadian Pacific Railway sleeping car. Loss unknown. Origin, lighted gasoline. Medicine Hat, Alta.—July 30.—Medicine Hat garage. Loss unknown. Origin, a small gasoline tank caught fire.

Wyoming, Ont .- August 2.- Reeve Wilson's farm dwelling. Loss unknown. No insurance. Origin, supposed incendiary.

Toronto, Ont.—August 5.—Mr. J. Trollope, 177 Dun-das Street, automobile and rear of 291 Arthur Street. Loss on automobile unknown; other premises, \$460. Origin, can of gasoline ignited.

Otonbee, Ont.—July 30.—Mr. T. Armstrong's barns. Loss, \$2,000, insured with Anglo Saxon Company. Origin, arson. The culprit, P. Dohertsy, was sentenced to 15 years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Woodstock, Ont.—July 27.—95 Chapel Street owned by Mr. Mitchell, 64 Wilson Street. Loss, building \$28, con-tents \$50. Insurance, building \$800, with Waterloo Mutual. Origin, match ignited when stepped on.

Origin, match ignited when stepped on.
Fort William, Ont.—August 1.—Mr. J. R. Gillespie's drug store, owned by Mr. J. Enzer. Loss, \$40. Insurance, stock \$4,000, building \$2,000. Origin, boy lit match over wood alcohol barrel. August 3.—Two boat houses and gasoline launches (1 owned by Mr. Ross, Myles Street) destroyed. Loss each, launch \$600, house \$100. Canadian Pacific Railway officials' launch and house slightly damaged. Origin, from smoking in Mr. Ross' launch.
Hamilton, Ont.—July 28.—Dominion House Furnishing Company, 118-120 James Street, owned by Mr. M. Epstein. Loss, building \$55, stock \$46. Insurance, buildings \$6,000, stock \$8,000, total \$14,000, with the following companies:—German-American, Liverpool, London and Globe, Fidelity, Underwriters, Perth Mutual, North British Mercantile. Origin, electric current by switch being left on in elevator. August 1.—Frame building, owned by Mr. A. Mercer, 18 Grant Avenue. Loss, \$400. Insurance, \$1,000, with Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Origin, supposed incendiary. August 2.—Mr. A. Mutter's residence, 29 Erie Avenue. Loss and origin unknown. and origin unknown.

Montreal, Que.—August 1.—Montreal Abattoirs, Limit-ed, premises. Loss estimated \$200,000. Origin, overheated insulation on the walls. That there was insurance to the ex-tent of \$250,000 was stated by Mr. Daniel Brogan, secre-tary-treasurer of the company, though of this there was only \$35,000 on the building and machinery in question and \$45,-%35,000 on the building and machinery in question and \$45,000 on stock. Following were the companies with amount of insurance held:—Liverpool and London and Globe, \$42,500; Guardian, \$15,000; Phoenix, London, \$12,500; North American, \$12,500; Northern, \$11,250; Union, \$11,250; Norwich Union, \$10,000; Factories, \$10,000; L'Union, \$10,000; Factories, \$10,000; L'Union, \$10,000; Factories, \$10,000; L'Union, \$10,000; Fidelity-Phoenix, \$10,000; Continental, \$10,000; Royal Exchange, \$8,750; Providence, Washington, \$7,500; Law, Union and Rock, \$7,500; Quebec, \$7,500; Employers' Liability. \$7,500; Caledonian, \$6,250; General, \$5,000; North British and Mercantile, \$6,250; London, \$5,000; Scottish Union and National, \$5,000; Connecticut, \$5,000; Scottish Union and National, \$5,000; Connecticut, \$5,000; Acadia, \$3,750; St. Paul, \$3,750; German-American, \$3,750; Pacific, \$2,500.

At a meeting of the tanners' section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held in the board of trade building, Montreal, it was decided to advance the price of

building, Montrean, Secretary of the Ontario Retail Mr. E. M. Trowern, secretary of the Ontario Retail Merchants' Association, asked Sir William Meredith, the Commissioner who is investigating the subject of work-men's compensation for the Ontario government, to leave the retail merchants out of any scheme he might recommend to the government.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING RECENT FIRES

Little Branch .- Mr. J. S. Finno's residence. Loss, \$1,-000. No insurance.

Morse, Sask. — Messrs. Trail and McDonald. Loss, building \$3,000, stock \$500. Insurance \$2,500, Ontario Fire Insurance Company.

Dundas, Ont.—Messrs. Jones Brothers' factory, store room. Loss, stock \$5,200, building \$1,400, insurance \$6,-600. Origin unknown.

Longue Pointe, Que.—Notre Dame des Victories. Loss, building \$5,000, contents \$3,711. Insurance with Mount Royal, \$2,000. Des Fabriques, \$3,000.

Amherst, N.S.-Mr. H. Hansen's barn, owned by Mrs. S. Bent. Loss, building \$165. Insured with National Fire Insurance Company. Horse valued at \$100 was burnt. Origin unknown.

Origin unknown. Peterborough, Ont.—Messrs. J. J. Turner and Sons. Loss, stock \$250, buildings \$45. Insured with the following companies:—Atlas, British America, Western, Perth Mutual, Nonarch Wellington, Economical, Rimouski, Merchants, Law Union and Rock.

Louisville, Que .- Tourville Lumber Mills Company, mill Louisville, Que.—Tourville Lumber Mills Company, mill and contents. Loss, building and machinery, \$75,000; stock, \$1,600. Insured in the following companies:—On mill and machinery: Royal Insurance Company, \$10,000; Guardian Assurance Company, \$7,500; North British and Mercantile, \$5,000; National Union Fire Insurance Com-pany, \$10,000; Insurance Company of North America, \$2,-500; total, \$35,000. On lumber: Royal Insurance Company, \$25,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$30,000; Guard-ian Assurance Company, \$10,000; North British and Mer-cantile, \$10,000; Insurance Company of North America, \$5,cantile, \$10,000; Insurance Company of North America, \$5,-000; total, \$80,000. Origin unknown.

FOREIGN EXCHANCE

Glazebrook & Cronyn, exchange and bond brokers, report exchange rates as follows :-

	Between	n Banks.			and the second of the
State of the second	Buyers.	Seller	5.		Counter.
N.Y. funds1-64 di Montreal fundsPar.	is.	Par. Par.			1/8 to 1/4 1/8 to 1/4
Sterling— 60 days' sight8 31- do. demand9 19- Cable trans9 11-	.32	9 9 21-32 934	9%	to	IO
New York-					Posted.
Sterling, 60 days' sight do. demand Call money in Toronto,		4.87.	40 20-25		4.85½ 4.88½
De-le of England rate a	nor cont				

Bank of England rate, 3 per cent

Open market discount rate in London for short bills, 3 per cent.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

	ARE used former			
A	ug. 8, 1912.	Aug. 10, 1911.		Changes.
Montreal	\$57,825,518	\$43,860,658	+	\$13,964,840
Toronto*	39,117,524*	34,182,664	+	4,934,860
Winnipeg	24,602,076	20,668,844	+	3,933,232
Vancouver	12,455,185	11,042,438	+	1,412,747
Ottawa	4,032,772	3,341,282	+	
Calgary	5,108,689	3,902,674	+	1,206,015
Quebec	3,381,216	2,781,715	+	599,501
Victoria	3,867,510	2,281,810	+	1,585,700
Hamilton	3,476,486	2,006,157	+	1,470,329
Halifax	2,160,832	1,728,512	+	432,320
St. John	1,760,971	1,549,179	+	211,792
Edmonton	3,733,665	2,075,487	+	1,658,178
London	1,615,806	1,305,261	+	310,545
Regina	2,000,080	1,336,300	+	663,780
Brandon	579,590	484,618	+	94,972
Lethbridge	632,064	466,909	+	165,155
Saskatoon	2,076,054	1,225,867	+	850,187
Brantford	544,510	442,653	+	
Moose Jaw	1,113,894	759,875	+	354,019
Total	\$170,084,442	\$135,442,903	+	\$34,641,539

Fort William 720,708

*Five days only.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company have increased their capital by the issue of \$1,000,000 of preferred stock. The company will increase its Toronto plant by the erection of a new factory, and make other extensions.

FIRE HAZARDS

Cannot Easily be Really Ascertained—Companies Show Earnest Disposition to Save All That is Possible for Policyholders

At the close of the last century twenty-two companies in all had been formed in the United States. We can imagine that gradually, as the business extended, manufacturing risks and specially hazardous risks came to be separated and cautiously insured, said Mr. H. W. Eaton, manager of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, in an address recently at New York, but even then at rates which could not actually measure the hazard. The early fire companies may, indeed, in the first instance have established a uniform rate for all class of manufacturing risks, trusting in time to gather, from their experience of losses, such information as would lead them to discriminate between the different hazards. Gradually different rates, designed to provide for the loss, for the expense of conducting the business and for a profit, were placed on trial.

The fire hazard cannot in this day be really ascertained, nor can elaborate fire statistics and recorded experience of cffices enable us to accurately adjust rates; moreover, in the case of manufacturing risks especially, the very change in processes from year to year would render comparatively useless statistics of any but recent periods. The losses affecting particular hazards, due to fires beginning in hazards of a different class, furnish a difficulty in loss classification not yet adequately dealt with by the fire underwriter.

Conflagrations Disturbing to Loss Classifications.

And this difficulty is intensified—as you can well understand—in the case of conflagrations, which are utterly disturbing to loss classification. Could we disregard calamities of the kind as something exceptional, our task would be made easier, but we know from painful object lessons that every rate must be loaded with some fraction designed to provide accumulations in favorable years, and so gradually form a safety fund for emergencies of the kind. Were the companies merely to build up a rate designed to cover the losses to be expected in ordinary years, in addition to justifiable expenses, and a modest profit, then in the hour of danger, when the insured property owner called for a protection so plainly promised in his policy of insurance, we would surely be denounced—and justly—as traitors to our trust. And yet, such an addition to the rate as I have indicated as so needful for the protection of the insured is, and has for years been, denounced as an act of extortion to be penalized in various ways by acts of the legislatures rendering less possible, or impossible, organization of companies for this and other purposes which it can be demonstrated has benefited, and is benefiting. the interests of the insuring public.

Fixed Rates for Selected Classes.

For selected risks of various classes the underwriter has fixed rates deemed for the time being adequate to the hazard, rejecting those deemed either uninsurable or undesirable at rates the assured has shown a willingness to pay. The rates named by underwriters upon approved risks of a general class have sometimes been uniform, and whilst many hazards embraced in such a class have occasionally really differed from one another in some degree, the underwriter has not always found it practicable to recognize the distinction. This has brought upon underwriters the charge of discrimination. For this we have had to answer, and, in the general impossibility of measuring hazards of continually varying quantity, the underwriters are likely to have to answer to the ignorant for ages to come.

In the earlier days of fire insurance the underwriter was prepared with rates for risks as they stood, without suggestion to the assured of improvement by which such rates could be reduced. As time proceeded, the fire underwriter was no longer willing to take each risk as he found it, and to fix a rate deemed to be adequate. He was concerned to suggest to the property owner methods by which, in the case of buildings about to be erected, changes in the plans could be made in character of building materials, in separation of processes, in use of fire protection devices, in protection of window and other openings, in limitation of areas, and in isolation of buildings, whereby the risk of fire occurring could be diminished and chances of extension reduced. And, in like manner, the underwriter became willing to investigate—often at considerable expense—the character and lay-out of buildings already in existence, and to show in what manner alterations could be made to diminish the fire hazard.

To Save Policyholders all that is Possible.

In the case of every improvement so made, the underwriter was willing, and indeed anxious, to make allowances in rate designed to encourage the changes recommended. In the year 1890, in order to satisfy the particular desires of a B

number of manufacturers who preferred the stock to the mutual principle of insurance, the Factory Insurance Association was formed, and has carried on, with high marks of appreciation on the part of its customers, a system of insurance relating to standard risks of high character, associated with a periodical and efficient inspection, whereby rates have been brought down to a very low level of cost. And in this, as well as in all other methods of rating adopted in recent years, evidence is surely found, not of a disposition on the part of the insurance companies to afflict the insuring public with extravagant and unjustifiable rates, but of an earnest disposition to save policyholders all that is possible with the aid of trained service in matters of fire prevention and extinguishment.

Co-operation of Companies is Desirable.

To accomplish such results, and to do our full duty to the insuring public, co-operation on the part of the companies is desirable and, indeed, indispensable. We will sum up the elements of co-operation:—

I. The establishment and maintenance of systems of inspection against dangerous conditions, such as the inspection of premises by experts for the purpose of discovery and correction of ill-constructed flues, bad systems of electrical and gas installation, use of improper receptacles for ashes, accumulation of rubbish and the dangerous storage of oils and combustibles.

2. The proper maintenance of fire protection devices of various kinds, such as automatic sprinklers, fire alarm telegraphs and hand fire extinguishers and the continued efficiency of fire doors and shutters.

3. The elaborate and systematic examination of buildings and processes carried on therein, with particulars of adjoining hazards, to the end that information may be obtained by which one risk can be measured with another and differences be justified.

Rates Adjusted From Time to Time.

4. The establishment of some system by which rates once made may be varied from time to time by reason of changes in hazard, and that such variations may be uniform and be justified, and that, concession having been made in rates as the price of heavy outlay for extinguishing appliances and other expenditures on the part of the insured, the latter may have reasonable guarantees that such concessions may be continued for at least the full term to be expected by the nature of such expenditure.

5. The premium to be paid by the assured being based on the loss cost and a reasonable charge for expenses, that cooperation may be secured by which such expenses, including rates of brokerage and commission, may be kept within proper bounds.

bounds. 6. That changes in the organization and equipment of fire departments may be recommended, and, as far as possible, enforced; that improved water supplies and methods of distribution may be encouraged; that better building laws may be brought about, including prohibitions of shingle roofs in new construction, and provisions against maintenance where existing; that municipal regulations may be made or improved regarding the storage of combustibles; that merchandise in public storage stores may be kept separated, such as fibre from non-fibre, and generally that municipal authorities be stimulated to make changes to reduce the fire waste and risk on conflagration.

7. That organized systems of protection to property from damage at fires may be established and maintained, by which such property may be either removed or protected from damage by vater.

Passage of Fire Marshal Laws Encouraged.

8. That the passage of fire marshal laws may be encouraged whereby States may make critical examination as to the origin of every fire.

9. That a fund may be maintained for the conviction and incarceration of incendiaries.

Every one of the subjects of action by underwriters above set forth are really designed in the interests of the public to lessen the fire waste and render the cost of fire insurance cheaper to the insuring public. You have been already told that the loss cost furnishes the basis for the charges made for fire insurance, and if the fire underwriter were content to take each risk as he finds it, and be unconcerned as to elements entering into the fire hazard, then surely rates for fire insurance would soar so high as to be a matter of great national concern. If in what has been done you will believe that the fire underwriter has gone to considerable lengths in an endeavor to reduce the fire waste, then his work will be worthy of your commendation.

The capital stock of the Sidney Brick and Tile Company, Limited, has been increased from \$50,000 to \$200,000 by the issue of 1,500 shares of new stock of the par value of \$100 each.

STATE INSURANCE IN WISCONSIN

Rate of Premium Somewhat Lower Than Private Companies-May Stimulate Better Understanding of the Business Among the People

Wisconsin is to have government insurance beginning next month. "The law," says Insurance Commissioner Ekern, of that state, "provides for life insurance and annuities on a basis that is absolutely safe. It uses the same assumptions for death claims and for interest earnings as the safest American old line insurance companies."

The rate of premiums would probably not be much lower than those of private insurance companies, but the security would doubtless be considered better. The liability of the state, however, is not to be beyond the amount of money contained in the insurance fund. This fund, of course, will be derived from premiums, interest, earnings and similar sources.

Four Kinds of Policies.

At the outset four different kinds of policies will be is-They will be whole or ordinary life, twenty payment sued. endowment, ten payment endowment and term to age of 65 The anyears. Later a system of annuities will be offered. nuities will begin when the beneficiaries reach the age of 65 years. No annuity can exceed \$300 a year. The law provides that policies shall be issued to per-sons between the ages of 20 and 50 years. Life insurance is

to be granted in years of \$500 or multiples thereof, but no person will be permitted to carry more than \$3,000.

The premiums for life insurance are to be based on the American experience table of mortality, with additions for extra hazards, interest at three per cent., and additions for expenses and contingencies amounting to \$2 a year per \$1,000 of insurance and one-sixth of the value of the insurance dis-

tributed equally through the premium payments. Many inquiries regarding the cost of the insurance and time when the system will be put in operation have been received by the insurance commissioner, but no applications will be accepted until the system is put in force. Commissioner Ekern believes that the number of persons who will take out state insurance will run into the thousands, and policies will probably be issued in September.

Medical Examination of Applicants.

Each applicant must be examined by a physician under the direction of the state board of health. The application must be accompanied by a premium for at least three months, and by a medical examination fee of \$2. The state insur-ance commissioner and the state board of health are to pass on all applications for insurance, and their decisions are to be final. If the application is rejected the deposit is return-ed, less the medical examination fee and fees paid for making out the application and remitting the premium.

The life fund will operate with a reserve on the same plan as the present old line insurance companies. Loans may be made on a policy to an amount, which together with interest at six per cent. per annum shall not exceed the reserve.

On the non-payment of a premium the sum is to be charged as a loan against the policy as long as the reserve is sufficient. The whole or any part of a loan may be paid by the insured or other interested person at any time. The policy may be surrendered for cash on any anniversary after six months' notice in writing.

Commissioner Ekern said that he expected the state insurance system would prove highly successful, and would not only not injure the business of private insurance com-panies, but would stimulate it, because of a better understanding of the science of insurance among the people generally.

What Life Men Say.

Interviewed respecting the forthcoming state system, President Dunham, of the Travelers, said that the state of Wisconsin going into the life insurance business would not make any material difference with the Travelers' business in that state. The laws there have been radical some two or three years, but the Travelers has complied with them and continued to do business. The state scheme does not intend and its competition will not be any more serious than that of any insurance company, and besides the state insurance does not have solicitors. Vice-President English, of the Aetna Life, said that, although the Wisconsin laws have been onerous for a few years, and have entailed a lot of extra work for the company, the Aetna has continued to do its insurfor the company, the Aetha has continued to do its insur-ance business there, where it has a number of policies in the rural communities for moderate amounts on each policy. Mr. English did not think the state insurance as offered by Wis-consin is particularly attractive, as the state's liability for death losses does not go beyond the amount of the premiums

received. He does not consider that the state in the business of insurance is going to be able to conduct life insurness of insurance is going to be able to contain the insur-ance at much less rates, and certainly not on any better se-curity than the old line companies. Vice-President Robin-son, of the Connecticut Mutual Life, said that his company got out of Wisconsin some time ago, but he thinks the state about as good a place as any to try the experiment of state life insurance, regarding the success of which Mr. Robinson has his doubts.

OUR MINISTER OF TRADE WILL BE BUSY. *

Hon. George E. Foster, who has returned to Ottawa from England, will go to Australia in February to complete negotiations for a preferential trade treaty. Mr. Foster will be absent from Canada most of next session as he sails again for England in October to take part in the sittings of the Imperial Trade Commission which will last until December. In February he goes to Australia, and on March 1st the commis-sion will meet in New Zealand, thence going to Australia. After Australia the commission will either sit in South Africa or Canada. The sittings Mr. Foster attended in London were principally preparatory. They made arrangements for collect-ing statistics on the Empire's resources, production, trade, etc. After the hearings are held in all the colonies the commission will meet in England to prepare their report.

"The undertaking," remarked Mr. Foster in an interview, "is a tremendous one. Since the commission met the ques-tion of emigration from the United Kingdom to the colonies has been added to the work of the commission. They will make inquiries into the whole question and make recommen-dations to avoid overlapping of work and to induce co-operation as to agencies. The commission will also inquire as to methods of transporting and distributing those leaving the

Motherland for the colonies. It will add materially to the work of the commission." "I noticed," he added, "a very decided change in public opinion in the United Kingdom. The importance of the over-seas Dominions has become more fully realized. Great Britain appreciates the wonderful resources of the colonies and the rich fields for development in Canada, Australia and South It is realized that they are now important factors in Africa. the Empire's future, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of co-operation with the overseas Dominions in working out the Empire's destiny. The feeling that the colonies are weak and unimportant is gone."

COVERNMENT ACCIDENT INSURANCE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Besides life insurance the Government Insurance Department of New Zealand carries on the business of accident in-

ment of New Zealand carries on the business of accident in-surance. The official report for the year 1910 has recently come to hand. Mr. J. H. Richardson, the Government Insur-ance Commissioner, reports as follows:— "The premium income amounted to £21,364, as against £26,337 in 1909, a decrease of £4.973. The business for 1909 was swelled by a large number of mining risks having been placed with the Department for reasons mentioned in my last report, but as there anticipated much of this business has now report, but as there anticipated, much of this business has now reverted to the companies which formerly held it.

"The income from interest was $\pounds 2,544$, an increase of $\pounds 365$ on that for the previous year.

"The claims (including those in course of settlement at the close of the year) amounted to $\pounds_{12,522}$. Since commenc-ing business on the 7th June, 1901, the sum of $\pounds_{108,631}$ has been paid by the branch in compensation for accidents

"The total expenses (including taxes and commission) were £6,620, as against £7,182 in the previous year. "The financial position is most satisfactory, but the changes that are made from time to time in the legislation regarding compensation to workmen, which constitutes the chief business of the branch, render it difficult to get the premiums on a scientific basis, and, with the exception of those for the less more important industries, they are still in a more or experimental stage. The position is also complicated owing to the fact that the intense competition obtaining in the busi-ness has in several important trades occasioned the reduction of the rates to a basis that is unprofitable."

of the rates to a basis that is unprofitable." The revenue account for 1910 shows the amount of acci-dent funds, January 1st, 1910, \$33,320 (£1 taken as equivalent of \$5); premiums, 1910, \$106,815; interest, \$12,715, making a total on the debit side of \$150,860. On the credit side the items are: Claims, \$62,610; commission, \$12,810; land and income tax, \$1,365; salaries, \$15,755; expenses of manage-ment, \$3,170; amount of accident funds, December 31st, 1910, \$55,145 \$55,145.

A branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been opened at Cornwall, Ontario, under the management of Mr. A. E. Currie, formerly of Parrsboro, N.S.

INVESTMENTS AND THE MARKET

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

Dominion Coal Company.—The output of the Dominion Coal Company for July amounted to 410,000 tons, and for seven months 2,534,000 tons. These figures are new high records.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company.—The earnings of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company for the third week of July were \$158,085, an increase over the corresponding period last year of \$5,862, or 3.85 per cent.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.—The July output of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company is as follows:—Coal mined, 75,000 tons; coal shipped, 90,000 tons; pig-iron, 6,500 tons; steel ingots, 7,670 tons.

tons; steel ingots, 7,670 tons. The output of coal is the best this year. The company shipped 40,000 tons of iron ore from Wabana last week. Shipments for the month were 94,000 tons.

Black Lake Asbestos Company.—Black Lake Asbestos affairs under old management will be wound up this week. Tenders for the purchase of Black Lake Asbestos assets close Saturday, and as there will be probably only one tender for the property, it will go to the reorganized company representing the old interests, over 90 per cent. of the bondholders' having agreed to the scheme arranged by the bondholders' committee.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—Interest payment at 7 per cent., or $\$_3.18$ per share, will be paid by the Canadian Pacific on October 15th on the first four installments ($\$_{120}$) from the due date of each installment to September 30th, on the $\$_{18}$, ooo,ooo common stock represented by the certificates of subscription, to holders of record August 16th who have paid these installments on or before the due dates. Books close August 16th and will reopen September 16th.

Robb Engineering Company.—The Montreal Trust Company and Francis M. Edwards, of Boston, have been appointed receivers for the Robb Engineering Company, of South Framingham, on the petition of Boston and Canadian bondholders. The company was incorporated in Nova Scotia, and has outstanding liabilities of nine hundred thousand dollars. The proceedings seek to foreclose a mortgage covering the issue of 1907 of \$650,000 six per cent. twenty-year bonds, on which the July first semi-annual interest was defaulted.

Duluth-Superior Traction Company.—The Duluth-Superior Traction Company comparative weekly statement of gross earnings for month of July:—

	1012.	1911.	(Increase or decrease.	
First week		\$25,898.45	-	\$910.25	
Second week		23,045.95	-	1,020.55	
Third week		25,102.95			
Remainder of month		33,655.40		283.25	
Month to date		107,702.75	-	2,795.45	
Year to date	644,921.70	633,289.25	+	11,632.45	

Ontario Power Company.—The Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls, and the Ontario Transmission Company, Limited, report for the six months ended June 30th, 1912, compared as follows :—

pureu us rece	101'.	IQII.	Changes.	
Gross earnings		\$408,974	+ \$129,798	;
Net ea.nings		336,311	+ 114,793	
Other income	11,205	8,060	+ 3,145	
Total income	462,309	344,371	+ 117,938	
Interest charges	323,793	292,638	+ 31,155	
Surplus		51,732	+ 86,784	-

Canada Cement Company.—The contract for cement let by the Winnipeg city council at its last meeting to the Canada Cement Company at a net price of \$1.95 per barrel is not to be carried out. Instead, Mr. W. F. Lee is to get the contract at a price said to be just 6½ cents per barrel higher than that quoted by the company.

The board of control has recommended to the council the cancellation of the contract let to the Canada Cement Company on the stated ground that the company has refused to sign a contract, and at the same time recommends to the council that the only other tender, that of Mr. W. F. Lee, be accepted. Meanwhile the city is getting a temporary supply from Mr. Lee which was needed, as the city was out of cement.

Montreal Tramways Company.—"I think the statement of the company for the past nine months is, to say the least, satisfactory to shareholders," said Mr. E. A. Robert, president

of the Montreal Tramways Company, Limited, at the first annual meeting of the shareholders this week.

The board of directors was re-elected as follows:--Mr. E. A. Robert, president; Mr. J. W. McConnell, vice-president; Messrs. F. Howard Wilson, Wm. C. Finley, Hon. J. M. Wilson, J. M. McIntyre, Geo. G. Foster, K.C. The sum of \$27,-500 was voted by the shareholders in remuneration for the directors. In previous years the sum of \$27,-400 was voted by the board of directors and shareholders. This year it was left entirely in the hands of the shareholders.

Windsor Hotel Company.—It is stated in well-informed circles that Manager W. S. Weldon, the present manager of the hotel, will continue in his present capacity for some time, but it is likely the lease of the hotel will be granted to an outside syndicate.

The Belmont interests of New York, it is understood, have offered \$160,000 per annum for the rental of the Windsor, this being 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company operating it.

Mr. Frank J. Gallagher, president and managing director of Freeman's, Limited, representing a syndicate of Montreal and New York capitalists, is supposed to have made an offer of \$200,000 for the annual lease of the hotel, and the directors of the company will shortly hold a meeting to consider the proposal.

The Windsor Hotel Company is capitalized at \$2,000,000, so that Mr. Gallagher's offer represents an annual return to the shareholders of 10 per cent. on their investment.

Canadian and Empire Investment Trust.—The second annual meeting of this company was held at the registered offices, 75 Lombard Street, London, E.C., recently, Mr. W. M. Macleod, chairman of the company, presiding.

The secretary (Mr. Macdonald Marling) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

In presenting the second annual report and statement of accounts, the directors have very little to add beyond the hope that the shareholders will consider them satisfactory, said the chairman. The revenue for the year amounted \pounds 14,739 195. 6d., or a little more than \$% per cent. on the paid-up capital. After writing off preliminary expenses, \pounds 1,470 7s. 8d., and providing for expenses of management, there remains, with the sum of \pounds 483 17s. 9d. carried forward from last year, \pounds 10,-558 7s. 11d., or over 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital. Of this amount \pounds 2,280 6s. 3d., the amount of profit on sales, has been carried to reserve, and the directors recommend a dividend on the preference stock at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the six months ended 30th June, 1912, making, with the interim dividend paid in January, 5 per cent. for the year, and 4 per cent. on the ordinary stock for the year, leaving \pounds 960 11s. to be carried forward.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company.—It is announced by the board of directors of the Sao Paulo Company that if the exchange of its shares for those of the Brazilian Traction, Light & Power becomes effective, a special dividend of five-sixths of 1 per cent. will be declared on the Sao Paulo stock for the month of July. This will be equivalent to a dividend for one month at the rate of 10 per cent. a vear. The special dividend, when declared, will be to stock of record of September 1st, 1912, and will adjust all dividends on Sao Paulo stock up to August 1st, 1912. All holders of certificates of deposit in respect of certificates of shares and share warrants of the Sao Paulo Company will receive this dividend. On the new basis c: exchange of stock of the Brazilian

On the new basis c: exchange of stock of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, the distribution of the new stock will be as follows:—For the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, \$72,000,000; for the Sao Paulo Tramway. Light and Power Company, \$27,500,000; for the Sao Paulo Electric Company, \$5,000,000; unissued stock, \$15,500,000: aggregate of stock of the new company, \$120,-000.000. The estimated revenue of the Brazilian Traction. Light and Power Company is sufficient to justify the board of directors in commencing to pay dividends on its stock at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. If the expected increase in the revenues of the company in 1913 and 1914 is realized, it is stated that an increase will be made in the dividend rate. No date is fixed for the taking effect of the exchange. All

No date is fixed for the taking effect of the exchange. All the steps have been taken to the merger and no special meeting of stockholders will be necessary. As soon as a substantial majority of the stocks of the three companies, satisfactory to their boards of directors. has been deposited, the merger will be declared effective. Extensive plans have been made for an enlargement of the business of the two traction and lighting companies. The Sao Paulo Electric Company, the third corporation in the merger, was organized in 1909. It is now completing a hydro-electric development of 50,000 horsepower and is installing machinery of 30,000 horsepower. In addition, an extensive system of transmission lines is being constructed. It also is operating a plant of 4,500 horsepower. It has a contract with the Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company to deliver a minimum of 15,000 horsepower, beginning September 1st, 1913.

beginning September 1st, 1913. Deposit receipts for Rio and Sao Paulo shares are now being traded in on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Rio deposit receipts have made their appearance and brought just a fraction below the prevailing price for the stock. Sao Paulo deposit receipts are also expected to be dealt in.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S ADVANCES

Validity of Municipalities' Tax Sales—Railways Continue Their Activities—Vancouver and Victoria's Growth

(Staff Correspondence).

Vancouver, August 3rd. Municipalities throughout Canada might well profit by the experience of South Vancouver. Decision has been given by the Privy Council to the effect that the tax sale held ten or twelve years ago is not valid, and owners of that time who let their land go for taxes may recover. The particular case in view is that of Mr. R. A. Anderson, a former mayor of Vancouver. About 1900, land in South Vancouver was not of particular value. There was little of the present Vancouver in sight at that time, and Mr. Anderson, like many others, did not think it paid to hold on. The point on which he contested the sale, now that the land is very valuable, was that the South Vancouver council held its meetings in Vancouver, outside the municipality. Most of the aldermen at that time found it convenient to meet in the city, where most of them had their businesses, and because South Vancouver was uncleared country.

Will Have Far-Reaching Effects.

The case went through the local courts, the Supreme Court Judge in the first instance throwing the case out, after strongly criticising the plaintiff for trying to reclaim only because the land had grown in value. Now the Privy Council has decided that the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada was right in allowing the action to Mr. Anderson.

The case will have very far-reaching effects in and about this city. Property in South Vancouver, North Vancouver, West Vancouver and Point Grey will be affected. Already, actions are being brought to recover land in North Vancouver, on the same contesting point.

It has been suggested that the provincial government pass legislation to validate these tax sales and so prevent litigation and much loss. Some lawyers hold the view that if present owners have to relinquish their rights, the municipalities will be liable, and if that is so they are apt to be bankrupted, for the aggregate value of the land, the titles of which are clouded, runs into the millions.

Necessity of Water Supply.

Nothing has been heard since the big fire on Main Street two weeks ago, when the property loss amounted to \$375,000, of the water question. It was stated at that time that the pressure was deficient, and certainly the fire was prevented from doing greater damage only by fire-proof construction. Since that time, ratepayers in a section of Fairview, south of Broadway and north of Shaughnessy Heights, appeared be-fore the water committee with the complaint that at certain hours of the day they were absolutely without water. If a fire were to break out there at such a time, great damage would be done, for the houses are of frame construction and close together. The engineer is to change the location of the regulating valve, but it is not known yet if this will bring about the desired result, and if not then a portion of South Vancouver supplied from the city will have to have its water supply shut off. The question is not so serious as long as nothing happens. Last year, the water committee completed negotiations for the acquisition of lands in the Seymour Creek watershed, the purchase of which had been strongly recommended by the city's consulting engineers, but this year's committee has not bothered with the matter yet, and the deal was not consummated. Now the chairman of last year is getting busy and will bring the matter up to see if it is not possible that the labors of last year may have effect. Vancouver has been practically immune from disastrous fires for many years, but they are liable to happen at any time. A blaze would show what it could do if it once started among Vancouver's frame houses, situated as they are, closely together.

Railways are causing an undercurrent of activity in North Vancouver, Vancouver and New Westminster. On the north shore, the Pacific Great Eastern, which will pass to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Canadian Pacific Railway are getting busy. In addition, the railway commission has practically ordered the Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon to do something. In Vancouver, the Canadian Northern's desire to get a location is the centre of discussion, while in New Westminster, that company has been spending a couple of millions in securing waterfront on the Fraser River. This latter expenditure means much for the Fraser River, and developments are looked for.

Figures for the past month indicate that activity in trade continues, despite the report that it is rather quiet. Increases are shown along all lines, although the building to date is a few dollars behind the amount for the first seven months of last year. The better conditions in the lumbering industry are shown by the fact that during July 72,189,219 feet of logs were scaled, as against 44,010,997 in the same month of 1911. This confirms the statement in The Monetary Times' columns about a month ago.

In Victoria, expansion is shown. Bank clearings show a remarkable gain in July, and the gain for the first seven months of this year amounts to \$40,199,259. Progress is shown in the building returns. To date they already surpass by \$1,324,125 the value of the permits for the whole of 1911. Development is starting on Vancouver Island, and the capital city is coming into its own. Mr. G. T. Somers, president of the Sterling Bank of Can-

Mr. G. 1. Somers, president of the Sterling Bank of Canada and president of the Crown Life Assurance Company, who is on the coast this week, announces that his bank is to invade the western field. Up to the present, the western boundary of the bank's activities has been Manitoba, but he says it will soon be established in British Columbia.

CAN LEGAL PRACTICE BE REMODELLED?

The possible remodelling of legal practice is the subject of an interesting article by Mr. A. T. Drummond, of Toronto, in the current issue of the Queen's Quarterly. Why should not the simplicity in proceedings, the facilities for early hearing of cases, the absence of technicalities and formalities, the desire for fairness in reaching a decision and the practical finality of that decision, characteristic of the proceedings of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, be equally characteristic of the Courts of Law? he asks.

asks. "The profession of law seems to be tardy of change," continues Mr. Drummond, "and to indicate a lack of initiative on the part of its members, and a lack of courage to meet modern conditions. Reforms have been relatively few, and some of these not sufficiently crucial in their nature to gain the appreciation of the public. The cause does not lie in lack of ability in the profession. Possibly, if we were behind the scenes, we might find that the reason was somewhat personal to the members and that the advantage of the public was rather overlooked.

"What particular changes should be effected in the wide range of subjects special to the profession is a matter of de-tail, not intended to be discussed here. The members of the bar know that there is great scope for development if they were only sufficiently courageous to admit it. On the other hand, the general public, especially those who have had, for instance, to endure with patience the sacrifice of time and the great expense of a long contested, even if a successful, suit, cannot help realizing that what has been done in one Court of Record—the Board of Railway Commission-ers, where decisions often involve vast interests—can also be done, more or less effectively, in the other Courts of Record. In this age of change, many—perhaps most—subjects have to be looked at from a standpoint entirely different from that of a hundred years ago, and with our broader views and greater knowledge, we are of necessity less bound down by the methods, and the opinions of the men who preceded us. In the ordinary dealings of everydav life, a leading principle which increasingly appeals to our better natures is that of fairness, and the methods we prefer to employ include the shortest and the least expensive road, and the constant application of common sense. How often progress would be retarded if we were always fettered by a fixed routine and if mere formalities, or a precedent of even fifty years ago, were allowed to delay or block final results."

Sir William Ralph Meredith made it clear that the Ontario commission on workmen's compensation was not going to be fettered by academic discussions. The point at issue was what would be a proper arrangement. It was intimated that the draft bill to be submitted to the government would be twofold:—First, that an administrating commission be appointed with power to draw up rates, make plans and elaborate a scheme for making collections for the state fund: second, to bring the entire scheme into operation a year later by proclamation.

CALGARY MAKING PROGRESS

Interest Being Shown in Oil Prospecting-Large Brick Company Acquires Another Plant-Live Stock Industry

(Special Correspondence.)

Calgary, August 6th.

The refusal of the Hudson's Bay and Canadian Pacific Railway land departments to grant any more leases immedi-ately adjoining the oil properties has added interest to these developments. At the beginning of the year fifty cents per developments. At the beginning of the year inty cents per acre, in quarter sections, with a royalty, was the price at which any of these lands were open for prospecting; now they cannot be leased. One of the development companies holds several sections. The two original prospecting com-panies have machinery on the way to Calgary, and by early enring the contactness of the events' opinions should be spring the correctness of the experts' opinions should be determined.

Clay Products Company.

With the acquisition of the dry press brick plant of the Calgary Terra Cotta Company, it is said, the Tregillus Clay Products Company, when its various units are completed, will be the largest brick manufacturing company in Canada. The plants are within two and a half miles of the centre of the city on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. One plant is now turning out 25,000 bricks per day, to be used in constructing the others, all of which are to be operated throughout the winter in preparation for a share of the trade which this year had to be so largely supplied from outside sources.

City's Business and Building Returns.

The constantly increasing volume of Calgary's business is well illustrated in the receipts at the office of the Do-minion customs department. For the month of July these were \$217,597, an increase of \$63,472 over the same month of 1911.

Calgary's municipal street railway earnings for the past month were \$58,000, and for July, 1911, \$38,736, an increase of nearly \$20,000. The new scenic car, costing an average of \$20 per day to operate, is making a profit of from \$20 to \$100 per dav

Building permits for July, exclusive of the Canadian Pacific locomotive and car shops at Ogden, numbering 315, are valued at \$1,350,516, making for the first seven months of the present of the p of the present year, a total of \$9,891,186 and an increase of 65 per cent. for the month of July this year.

To Stimulate the Live Stock Industry.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford. formerly chief veterinary at Ottawa for the Dominion Government, has been appointed superintendent of animal husbandry in the agricultural branch of the Canadian Pacific department of natural re-This appointment sources, with headquarters at Calgary. is in conformity with the plan of the company to stimulate the live stock industry of the west, and follows very c osely upon the Dominion's selection of an expert sheep man.

The Western Trade Routes Association, the outcome of the Panama Canal conference held in Calgary, will meet in Vancouver towards the end of August, after which there will be started in earnest the campaign that is to bring home to every one in Canada the importance of the Panama Canal to this section of the American continent, says President L.

P. Strong. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is to doubletrack about eight miles from its Ogden shops right through Calgary to Sunalta, at a cost of \$250,000.

Messrs. John Gunn and Sons, of Winnipeg, have secured the contract for the Canadian Northern bridge across the Bow River inside the city limits, at a price said to be \$150,000.

The Department of Railways and Canals will build an addition to the Port Colborne grain elevator, thus increasing

addition to the Port Colborne grain elevator, thus increasing its storage capacity from 800,000 to 2,000,000 bushels. Speaking of the quality of the cattle at the Canadian National Exhibition, a famous British judge and breeder last year said that the champions at Toronto would easily be champions at the best shows in Scotland. This means that cattlemen can see at Toronto Exhibition the finest types of cattle in the world.

types of cattle in the world. The model military camp at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this year will be occupied by corps of cadets from Australia. New Zealand. South Africa, Eng-land. Scotland, Ireland. Wales, Newfoundland and the provinces of the Dominion. The boy soldiers will be in camp during the entire Fair, and will take part in the per-terior in the period of the grand stand even afternoor and formance in front of the grand stand every afternoon and evening

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following are the shipments of ore, in pounds, from Cobalt station for the week ended August 2nd:—La Rose, 202,250; Nipissing, 129,870; Buffalo, 57,970; Cobalt Town-site, 87,250; McKinley-Darragh, 82,750; Cobalt Lake, 68,280; Hudson Bay, 63,580; Kerr Lake, 40,000; Temiskaming, 61,-995: total, 793,758 pounds or 396 tons. The total shipments since January 1st are now 25,628,692, or 12,814 tons. In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$316,217; in 1905 a 144 tons valued at \$1,437,106; in 1906 5 \$25 tons;

in 1905, 2,144 tons, valued at \$1,437,106; in 1906, 5,835 tons; in 1907, 14,850 tons; in 1908, 29,360 tons; in 1909, 29,941 tons; in 1910, 34,041 tons; in 1911, 25,089 tons.

CEMENT BOND OFFERING.

An issue of \$300,000 6% first mortgage 15-year sinking fund gold bonds of the Keystone Portland Cement Company, Limited, is being offered by Messrs. W. J. Budd and Com-pany, Calgary, at par with 50% stock bonus. The company has capital stock of \$700,000 and bonding powers of \$500, 000. Its head office is at Calgary and its mills at Blairmore, Alberta. The financing of cement companies in Canada in past years has not been very successful probably owing to

poor management and keen competition. The Keystone Portland Cement Company has its raw materials, limestone, rock, shale and coal within a thousand feet, with ample water. This saves freight and extra handling of raw materials and should enable the company to man-ufacture cement at a comparatively low figure. The pro-spectus estimates the total profits from the cement, brick and lime departments at \$261,000. The interest on \$500,ooo bonds at 6% would reduce the amount by \$30,000 and a sinking fund to redeem bonds by another \$25,000. That would leave a balance for reserve and dividends on stock of \$206,000.

A. The directors and officers are as follow :- Messrs. A. Miller, Brussels, Belgium, president, late general man-ager Canadian Coal Consolidated Company, Limited, Frank, ager Canadian Coal Consolidated Company, Limited, Frank, Alta.; W. J. Budd, Calgary, vice-president, director British Columbia Portland Cement Company, Limited; R. C. Ross, Spokane, Washington, United States of America, director British Columbia Portland Cement Company, Limited; C. A. McDonald, Edmonton, financial agent; John George, Paulson, Sask., gentleman; D. Suitor, Calgary, manager, Calgary Iron Works; H. M. Budd, Vancouver, broker; and A. E. Stillman, secretary-treasurer A. E. Stillman, secretary-treasurer.

STONE & WEBSTER AND SASKATOON.

Messrs. Stone & Webster, with whom the city of Saska-Messrs. Stone & Webster, with whom the entry of Oaka-toon last month made an arrangement in connection with the construction of the street railway, have issued a com-bined statement of the capitalization and earnings for the year ended December 31st, 1912, of the electric railway, electric lighting, power and gas companies managed by the Stone & Webster Management Association. Figures from thirty-eight companies are included in the statement. In it are not included the securities corporations of the firm, nor the properties under construction, such as the Mississippi River Power Company, the Dallas Southern Traction Com-pany and the Eastern Texas Electric Company. The terri-tory covered by the companies is in ten states, and extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Nova Scotia to Florida.

These companies, for 1911, disbursed, for interest on bonds and notes and dividends on stocks \$7,060,654. The equivalent of 1,130 miles of single track is owned by the traction companies, and in 1911 they carried 300,330,000 passengers. The total connected electric light load is equivalent to 2,341,880 16-candlepower incandescent lamps. The total connected commercial power load is approximately 130,400 horsepower. The total combined power station

130,400 horsepower. The total combined power station capacity, of which approximately 06,720 horsepower is hydro-electric, is 210,872 horsepower. The total output of manu-factured gas for the year was 1,390,157,200 cubic feet. The thirty-eight operating companies have bonds and coupon notes outstanding aggregating \$77,901,500, \$30,-447,900 of preferred stocks, and \$53,183,200 of capital and common stocks outstanding, or an aggregate capitalization of \$16, 522,600 of \$161,532,600.

earnings of the thirty-eight companies for the The earnings of the thirty-eight companies for the vear ended December 31st, 1911, were: Gross earnings, \$22,848.480: operating expenses and taxes, \$13.815,732; net earnings, \$0,032,747; interest charges, \$3,602,878; net operating revenue, \$5,339,869; income from other sources, \$121,386; total net income, \$5,461,255; dividends paid, \$3,367,775; surplus, \$2,093,470. The city of Saskatoon will pay for the construction of the street railway by the issue of \$500,000 debentures direct to Messrs. Stone and Webster. The

CROPS EAST AND WEST

Small Decrease of Wheat Acreage-Condition of Live Stock Satisfactory-Fruit Report Favorable

A bulletin on the crops and live stock of Canada is issued by the Census and Statistics Office. The correspondents of the office report that in the Maritime Provinces and generally throughout Eastern Canada the weather of June continu-ed cold and wet, and growth was therefore slow. In the northwest provinces the weather of June was not northwest provinces the weather of june was hours, and rain was badly needed at the beginning or July. Rains Prospects for spring-sown crops are generally favorable.

According to the revised figures obtained at the end of June, the total area under wheat this year is 10,047,300 acres, compared with 10,387,159 acres as returned by the census of 1911. The area sown to fall wheat in 1911 was 1,097,900 acres, but winter killing has reduced this area to 781,000 acres. The area sown to oats is estimated at 9,494,600 acres, as compared with 9,233,550 acres in 1911, and to bar-ley 1,449,200 acres as against 1,403,969 acres in 1911.

Nearly Nine and a Quarter Million Acres of Wheat.

In the three northwest provinces spring wheat covers 9,029,000 acres as against 8,946,965 acres in 1911, the increase being in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Including fall wheat the total wheat acreage in the three provinces is 9,-246,100, as compared with 9,301,293 acres in 1911, the de-crease being accounted for by the large area of fall wheat fall wheat winter-killed in Alberta. Oats in the three provinces occupy 5,037,000 acres, and barley 826,100 acres, as compared with last year's census figures of 4,563,203 acres for oats and 761,738 for barley.

Live Stock Shows Decrease.

Whilst not equal to the exceptionally high figures recorded this time last year, the condition of spring sown crops is generally good. The highest figures for spring cereals are recorded in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, the per cent. condition ranging from 97 to 99 in the former and from 90 to 95 in the latter province, the average for the Dominion being from 80 to 89. Fall wheat remains low, be-Dominion being from 80 to 89. Fall wheat remains low, be-ing only 70 for Canada, 73 for Ontario and 71.6 for Alberta. Last year the condition was also low, viz., 75 for Canada; the average of the four years, 1908-1911, was 81.5. Spring wheat is 80.73 per cent., compared with 94.78 last year and 88.25 the four years' average; oats, 86.43, against 94.46 in 1911 and 90.42 average; barley, 88.58, against 93 in 1911, are 80.08 and mixed grains 84.98, and 89.28 average. Rye is 87.84, peas, hay and clover show a condition per cent. of 85 50 against 84.07 in 1011. alcolar of 50 against 84.07 in 1911 and 90.42 average; barley, 88.58, against 93 in 2011, are 80.08 and mixed grains 84.98, and 89.28 average. Rye 85.59, against 84.97 in 1911; alfalfa 90.59, against 82.31, and wheat, oats and barley range from 80 to 88 per cent., fig-ures which are exceptional records by from about 10 to 15 per cent.

Increased Number of Horses and Dairy Cattle.

The estimated numbers of live stock show further decreases except as regards horses and dairy cattle, the former being 70,400 and the latter 14,500 more than last year's estimates. The census figures of 1911 are not yet available. The condition of all live stock in Canada is uniformly ex-cellent, the number of points being 97 horses, 98 cattle, 97 sheep and 96 swine.

The fruit crop report from the Department of Agricul-ture speaks favorably for a good season throughout Canada.

A branch of the Metropolitan Bank is being opened in Hamilton under the management of Mr. E. B. MacKenzie, who has for some years been manager of the Queen and who has for some years been mana McCaul Streets branch in Toronto.

With two dozen vessels constantly using the St. Lawrence route, the dimensions of which vessels are greater than the dry dock at Levi^{*}, the inadequacy of the present facilities is amply demonstrated. Attention has again been directed very forceably to the matter by the recent injury to the Emvery forceably to the matter by the recent injury to the Em-press of Britain through her collision with the SS. Helvetia. The Levis dock only provides an entrance of 59 feet, while even the Richelieu and Ontario Company, in its steamer Mont-real, requires a width of 75 feet. Shipping men are renewing the agitation for a dry dock of ample size to accommodate the largest ships visiting' the St. Lawrence, and are of the opinion that lower rates of insurance, both on hulls and cargo, would be the result. It is claimed that the new floating dock would be the result. It is claimed that the new floating dock which will shortly reach Montreal will not be sufficient to serve the ships coming to Quebec, although it will be a great aid. Mr. Andrew Allan, president of the Shipping Federation. is urging upon the government the need of the immediate con-struction of a drv dock at Quebec, and it is thought the difficulties which have hitherto prevented a favorable decision will be removed.

A NEW FINANCIAL COMPANY.

Messrs. H. F. Gordon and Company, Limited, have recently been incorporated in Winnipeg for the purpose of carrying on a general insurance and investment brokerage business. The principals are Mr. George W. Rawlings, son of the later thread of the second s of the late Edward Rawlings, founder and president of the Guarantee Company of North America of Montreal, and Mr. Herbert F. Gordon, for a number of years connected with the latter company in various capacities. Both are young men of energy and ability, and well known in Western financial circles.

TICHT MONEY IN VIEW.

Money a little tighter within three months is the prediction of Mr. Aird, assistant general manager of the Candiction of Mr. Aird, assistant general mentod at trip to adian Bank of Commerce on his return from a trip to Europe. "The great increase in the industrial activity, says, "and the heavy demand for business in our own country for manufacturing purposes will tighten the market. You will probably see the Bank of England rate advanced from about three to about four and a half per cent. A large amount of money will be necessary to finance the crops in the Canad-ian West, and this, with the general commercial expansion, will make rates for money higher."

PROBABLE CAUSE OF MONTREAL ABATTOIRS' FIRE.

Overheated insulation on the walls was the only likely theory that was put forward as the cause of the destructive fire which occurred at the packing house of the Montreal Abattoirs at Point St. Charles on Thursday afternoon last, on which occasion so many firemen were disabled by smoke and chemical fumes. At the enquiry held by Fire Commissioner Latulippe all the witnesses agreed that the fire broke out very suddenly, and most of them were unable to suggest any cause whatever. The theory of a pan of grease being upset, which was mentioned at the time of the fire, was not referred to. Mr. Joseph Lancaster, mechanical engineer, gave it as

his opinion that the fire was caused by overheated insulation of the walls, or that there was caused by oreinteaced instanton wiring. Thomas Lavoie, plant engineer and inspector, said that he had examined all shafting each morning and evening to avoid undue heating, and he had no idea as to the cause of the outbreak. He had been over the building that day, and was in his office a few minutes before the fire start-ed. The fire had broken out between the second and third floors. Eug. Parker, superintendent, stated that all plant was in good condition, and he was unable to under-stand how the fire could have occurred.

LAKE ERIE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

At a meeting of the directors of the Lake Erie and Northern Railway Company, an agreement was concluded with Messrs. G. W. Farrell and Company for the purchase

with Messrs, G. w. Farren and Company for the purchase of the entire issue of \$1,100,000 5 per cent. mortgage bonds. The Lake Erie and Northern Railway was incorporated by a special act of the Federal Parliament in May, 1911. The Dominion Government has granted a subsidy of \$6,-

400 per mile, or a total grant of approximately \$340,000. The charter provides for the construction of an electric railway from Port Dover on Lake Erie through the towns of Simcoe, Waterford, Brantford and Paris, to the town of Galt, a distance of 53 miles. Connections will be made at Galt with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway for an interchange of traffic on completion of the road.

interchange of traffic on completion of the road. The directors of the company comprise a number of the prominent manufacturers in that district and consist of Messrs. John Muir, Harry Cockshutt, Llöyd Harris and John Sanderson, of Brantford; Richard Thompson, general man-ager of Penmans, Limited; F. H. Deacon, of Toronto: Mar-tin Todd, general manager of the Galt, Preston and Hespel-er Railway, and G. W. Farrell, of Montreal. Mr. Lloyd Harris, one of the directors of the Lake Erie and Northern Railway Company, stated this week that the directors will call for tenders at once and hope to have con-struction started this fall. The towns through which the line will pass—Galt, Paris,

The towns through which the line will pass—Galt, Paris, Brantford, Simcoe, Waterford to Port Dover—have voted to take second mortgage bonds totalling \$500,000.

The directors believe that the field is a most promising one for both freight and passenger business, the 53 miles through which the line will pass being thickly populated.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is reported to have en-tered the United States market for from 1,000 to 3,000 freight cars.

TWO NEW MONTREAL STOCK ISSUES

Shawinigan and Canadian Light and Power Companies -Transportation Proposals

Monetary Times Office,

Montreal, August 7th.

Two new stock issues have been announced in Montreal during the past week in connection with well-known public utility concerns. These issues are of additional stock in each case and are as follows :-

Shawinigan Water and Power Company .. \$5,000,000 1,000,000

Canadian Light and Power Company

In the case of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, the authorized capital is \$20,000,000, the issued capital being but \$10,000,000, so that the new issue would simply bring the capital up to \$15,000,000, being 75 per cent. of the total authorized. The ratio would be one new for each two old shares now held. The stock of the company is now selling at \$153 per share, and it is generally assumed that the issue price will not be very far below the present selling price. The company has been carrying out works of extension during the past year or so, a new power house with a capacity for five electrical units of 15,000 horse-power each, having been con-structed and two of these units having been installed, leaving three to be installed according to future requirements. Altogether, the Shawinigan Falls power development has a possibility of 175,000 horse-power, the dams and river works for this entire amount having been completed. The company is selling 45,000 horse-power, as water power, to manufacturing selling 45,000 horse-power, as water power, to manufacturing establishments at Shawinigan Falls, and in addition is deliver-ing, or is able to deliver, 85,000 as electrical power, making a total of 130,000 horse-power. The remaining 45,000 can be ad-ded by the installing of the three additional units which the new power-house was constructed to accommodate. The company is inquiring into the possibility of adding to their total ca-pacity by the construction of storage dams in the upper waters of the river of the river.

No difficulty is expected in disposing of the \$5,000,000 new stock.

C-nadian Light and Power Company.

The issue of \$1,000,000 new stock of the Canadian Light and Power Company was authorized at the meeting of share-holders held in Montreal last Tuesday. The situation in conholders held in Montreal last Tuesday. The situation in con-nection with the Canadian Light and Power Company is not so well known as in the case of the Shawinigan Company, but the stock will probably all be subscribed for. The present authorized and subscribed capital of the company is \$6,000,-000, so that it will be necessary to receive also the authorization of Government before making the issue of \$1,000,000 new stock.

In its official statement, the company places the present development at St. Timothee, 30 miles west of Montreal, at 22,500 horse-power. As the delivery of power only began in last September, no financial statement was made at the annual meeting of the company, at which the authorization for the

issue of the new stock was given. The probabilities are that there are very few individual hareholders now in Canadian Light and Power Company.

Arrangement for Exchange of Shares.

An arrangement was carried out whereby the shares of the Canadian Light and Power Company were exchanged for shares in the Montreal Tramways and Power Company. The latter was the holding company organized for the purpose of acquiring the shares of the Tramways Company, the Canadian Light and Power Company, and other power concerns in the vicinity of Montreal. The Tramways Company and the Can-adian Light and Power each received one share and a half in the Tramways and Power Company for each of their old shares, so that the \$6,000,000 Canadian Light & Power repre-sented \$9,000,000 Tramway and Power stock.

The Street is a little curious to see how the \$1,000,000 Canadian Power stock will be sold. The Tramways and Power Company, as owner of the great bulk of Canadian Power stock, would likely be the biggest purchaser. Whether it will raise the required money through the sale of more gold

it will raise the required money through the sale of more gold notes or through the sale of its own stock is one of the points upon which there is considerable surmising. There has been much market activity in the Canadian Power stock, but holders are asking 82 and buyers are bidding 78 per share at the present time. These prices compare with several points higher at the end of July. Tramways and Power stock has been a little easy also. At the end of July it was selling at \$55.75 a share, while now it is quoted around \$52 a share. \$52 a share.

Tramway matters have occupied the centre of interest in financial circles in Montreal during the past week. The result of the operations of the Montreal Tramways Company for the nine months ending June 30th came in for considerable dis-cussion, and was generally regarded as satisfactory. On Tues-

day the annual meeting of the company was held, and on the same day was the annual meeting of its close connection, the Canadian Light and Power Company. Both meetings were of a formal character, and nothing of particular interest transpired at either, save that at the latter the issue of \$1,000,000 new

stock, referred to previously, was authorized. Meantime, the Tramways Company and its proposed rival, the Autobus Company, have come in for much discussion at the city hall and throughout the city generally. At a special meeting of the city hall the aldermen made the claim that the At a special Tramways Company could take far more effective steps to do away with the congestion if it so desired, and one of the aldermen proposed to compel it to construct underground lines in accordance with powers it had obtained from the legislature. However, action was confined to the issuing of instructions to the company to cut out a number of stops.

Considerable discussion has gone on over the Autobus proposals. One alderman proposes to prevent any trafficking in charters, it being his idea that the company should not fall into the hands of any rival concerns, such as the Tramways Company. It is claimed that the company ought to be pre-vented from selling out. The mayor, however, holds the view that the company should not be hampered unnecessarily, as it is entering upon a venture. No cash deposit should be insisted upon, for the same reason, and also because of the shares which are being offered the city free. Neither should the company be compelled to keep the streets clear of snow. A Montreal story states that the T. Eaton Company are

shortly to bring out a \$10,000,000 bond issue, the funds to be used for the erection of a new store at Yonge and Carl-ton Streets, Toronto. The Monetary Times was unable to obtain confirmation of the report yesterday.

MANITOBA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

New Standard for Examinations-Six Men Successful in Finals-Dominion Convention

Perhaps the most important matter dealt with during the past year was the adoption of a new standard for examinations and an increased term of service in a chartered tions and an increased term of service in a chartered accountant's office, for candidates presenting themselves for examination, said Mr. H. M. Cherry in his presidential ad-dress at the annual dinner of the Chartered Accountants Association of Manitoba at Winnipeg recently. Hereafter, it will be necessary for candidates to serve three years before qualifying. This requirement is undoubtedly necessary and is in the interest of both the public and the candidate. Our intermediate examination has in the past been open to all who could satisfy the council of their general educational standing and good character. The experience of the examiners has been that candidates who served in a practicing chartered accountant's office had the advantage of training which enabled them to obtain a higher standing in examinations, and it has been found that nearly all the successful candidates at the intermediate examination have been men with such a training.

Empowered to Grant Exemptions.

The new provisions' require that a candidate shall have passed the matriculation examination in arts for the Manitoba University, or its equivalent, and serve one year in a practic-ing chartered accountant's office prior to the intermediate and two years prior to the final, making three years in all. It is also proposed to introduce a course in political economy as it is felt that such a course will be valuable to all candidates in their practice as chartered accountants. The council is empowered to grant such exemptions as they deem necessary for the next year or two, so that no injustice will be done to candidates who entered for examination prior to July 1st, 1912.

Annual Meeting of Dominion Association.

Our association now has forty-one members and in future will be entitled to two representatives on the council of the Dominion Association.

The next annual meeting of the Dominion Association will be held at Toronto in September, and following the course laid down, the annual meeting for the year 1913 is course laid down, the annual meeting for the year 1913 is due to be held in Winnipeg. Accountancy interests throughout the West would benefit greatly by holding the annual meeting here, and the resulting publicity would give a better under-standing of what we as chartered accountants stand for, and would, undoubtedly, hasten the time when definite professional recognition will be received from governing bodies and the public generally. The educational value would be worth many times the expense and trouble involved.

The successful graduates were Messrs. A. Armstrong, Basil Jones, Arthur E. Phillips, R. C. Macdonnell, J. Hopkin-son and W. A. Lake who received certificates. Another in-teresting event was the presentation to the candidate making the best all round showing in the intermediate examination with the Henderson medal. This fell to Mr. W. T. Fowis.

BOND TENDERS INVITED

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

Covan, Sask .- Until August 20th for \$15,000 20-year 6 town hall and fire protection debentures. A. per cent. Graham, secretary-treasurer.

Regina S.D., No. 4, Sask.—Until September 2nd, for \$275,000 4¹/₂ per cent. 20-year school debentures. J. H. Cunningham, secretary-treasurer, Regina.

Palmerston, Ont .- Palmerston has carried the by-law submitted to its property-owners for the establishing of a factory

for manufacturing trunks and valies. Berlin, Ont.—The city council has selected Saturday, August 31st, as the date for voting on the five money by-laws mentioned in last week's Monetary Times. Cratton S.D., Sask.—Up to August 15th for the purchase

of \$60,000 5 per cent. 30 instalments debentures of the Gratton S.D., Sask. D. S. Brennan, secretary, Regina.

St. Agnes R.C.S.D., No. 22, Sask .- Until August 10th St. Agnes R. C.S. D., NO. 22, Sask.—Onther August 16th
 for \$30,000 5 per cent. 40-year school debentures. Edw. J.
 Baker, Post Office Box 41, Moose Jaw, secretary-treasurer.
 Nokomis, Sask.—Until September 2nd for \$15,735.72 6
 per cent. 20-year debentures. W. A. Armour, secretary-treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)
 Imperial, Sask.—Tenders are called for \$15,000 6 per cent.

15-year waterworks debentures. J. G. Hobman, secretary treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page.) **St. Laurent, Que.**—The question as to whether the St. Laurent town council should float a loan of \$65,000 for per-

manent works in the town was submitted to a referendum and carried.

Toronto, Ont .- The bill to provide city of Toronto general consolidated loan debentures to the amount of \$300,000 to finance the abattoir scheme was given its third reading and passed

Village of Caristadt, Alta.—Tenders are called for \$3,000 6 per cent. debentures. S. F. McEwen, M.D., secretary-treasurer, Carlstadt. (Official advertisement appears on another page)

Bassano, Alta.—Up to September 16th for \$150,000 5 per cent. 30-year water and sewer debentures. Geo. B. R. Bond, secretary-treasurer, Bassano. (Official advertisement appears on another page).

Herbert, Sask .- Up to September 1st for \$8,000 51/2 per cent. 20 annual instalments school debentures. D. J. Weins, secretary-treasurer, Herbert. (Official advertisement appears on another page).

Municipality of Macdonald, Man .- Up to August 28th for 20 debentures, face value of each being \$343.121/2. H. Grills, secretary-treasurer, Sandford. (Official advertisement appears on another page).

Calgary, Alta .- The by-laws for the establishment of a poli_e patrol system to cost \$40,000; extensions to the electric light system, \$200,000; and the paving of the Eighth Street West Subway, \$6,000, were carried.

Pincher Creek, Alta .- Nearly one hundred and forty signatures were handed in at a special meeting of the town council in favor of again submitting the money by-law recently defeated, to the burgesses.

London, Ont .- The water commission decided to accept the recommendation of the parks board, that the city council be asked to issue debentures to ie amount of \$15,000 for permanent improvements to the parks.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—A by-law to authorize the issue of debentures of the city of Medicine Hat to the amount of \$300,-000 for the purpose of improving the waterworks system, will be voted on by the ratepayers August 15th.

Montreal, Que.—Up to September 12th for \$500,000 4 per cent. 30-year bonds of Montreal city Protestant board of school commissioners. C. J. Binmore, secretary-treasurer, Montreal. (Official advertisement appears on another page).

Tilbury, Ont .- On August 26th the ratepayers of Tilbury will vote on a by-law to loan \$5,000 to the Imperial Rubber Company, a newly organized concern, composed of American and Canadian stockholders, to assist in establishing a factory.

Belleville, Ont .- The by-law to ratify and confirm an agreement between the Wood Chemical Company of Canada and the corporation of the city of Belleville, and to authorize the issue of debentures to the amount of \$5,000; to provide

for the cost of a site for the company, was carried. Winnipeg, Man.—The three measures for expenditures of \$750,000 on electrical distribution for conduits and street equipment, the expenditure of \$70,000 on two fire halls; and the building of two subways, one at Princess Street to cost \$600,00, and the other under the Canadian Pacific tracks to cost \$1,200,000, will be submitted to the electorate.

GOVERNMENT SALE PRINCE RUPERT LOTS

Acting under instructions from the Government of British Columbia, I will hold an auction sale of Prince Rupert lots on Wednesday, August 28th, 1912. The sale will be held at Prince Rupert, beginning at 3 p.m., and continuing on Thursday, the 29th.

The lots to be offered will be in sections 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8, about three hundred in all, and will comprise some of the choicest lots on the townsite.

Take Canadian Pacific Railway steamer from Vancouver August 24th, or Grand Trunk Pacific steamer August 26th. Fare each way, including meals and berth, \$18.

It will pay you to attend this sale.

If you cannot come yourself, send a representative. For further information apply to

C. D. RAND, Agent. Head Office: VANCOUVER, B.C. Branch Office: PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

BOND MARKET

Issues Preparing for London-Municipal Notes-Lethbridge Holding for Ninety-eight

the London market recovers from its present When congested state, there is likely to be an avalanche of new Canadian issues, municipal, industrial, railway, and financial particularly. Arrangements will be made at the annual meeting of the Central Railway of Canada in September for the marketing of the balance of the \$4,860,000 five per cent. bonds placed on the market some time ago. These were offered in England at 95 and interest, but were only partly taken. Funds are required for the building of the road.

road. The Canadian and Empire Trust, Limited, formed two years ago to invest in Canadian securities, is also waiting for the market to take a better turn. Its capital of $\pounds_{168,930}$ in the ordinary course would have been sup-plemented by an issue of debenture stock, but monetary conditions are not four to the raising on accomplexity conditions are not favorable to the raising on economical terms of capital carrying fixed interest at a low rate. Pending an advantageous opportunity for the issue of de-benture capital the directors are financing developments on bankers' loans.

Montreal Central Bonds.

The Montreal Central Terminal Company will make a new bond issue and increase its capital. The bonds will make a new bond issue and increase its capital. The bonds will be five per cent. first mortgage, due in 1962. The purpose of the issue is to provide funds for construction work. The company was organized several years ago to build a bridge across the river. This idea was later abandoned, and the company now plans to build a railway tunnel to cost about \$12,000,000. The company has charters which permit it to operate a steam railroad

to operate a steam railroad. Lethbridge has had offers of 96 for its \$750,000 bonds. but the city is holding out for 98. It received 98½ for its last issue. The city will not curtail its proposed expenditure.

Fort William is Wise.

At Fort William, Ont., it has been decided by the city council that, in view of the fact that municipal bonds are not in demand in money markets at present, not to proceed

not in demand in money markets at present, not to proceed with the proposed street railway extensions. It is understood that the loan secured in London by the city of Toronto could not be obtained at a lower rate than 5 per cent. This is probably the highest price paid for a Canadian municipal loan abroad. The advance for the one year will cost the city \$300,000. A few weeks ago the Province of Alberta made a temporary loan at 4½ per cent., which fact created a stir in the market. Toronto has had to do even more to obtain its funds.

Notes of Municipal Bidding.

For Invermay, Sask., \$12,000 5 per cent. 20 annual instalment debentures five bids were received, and that of Messrs. Nay & James, Regina, was accepted. Winnipeg, Regina and Toronto bond houses made the other tenders. For the Newcombe Rural Municipality, No. 260, Sask., \$12,500 6 per cent. 15-year road debentures five bids were received, two from Winnipeg, two from Toronto, and one from Regina. The offer of Messrs. Brent, Noxon & Com-pany. Toronto, was accepted. Toronto, was accepted.

Seven bids were made for the Elfros, Sask., \$10,000
6 per cent. 20-year debentures. The offer of Messrs. Wood,
Gundy & Company was accepted. The other bids were by
Toronto, Winnipeg and Regina bond houses.
Macklin, Sask., received four bids for its \$5,500 6 per
cent. 15 instalments bonds, and that of Messrs. W. L4
McKinnon, Toronto, was accepted, as noted in the debentures. tures awarded.

The improvement of roads following the adoption, last The improvement of roads following the adoption, last winter by the Quebec provincial government, of a law that enables any rural municipality to borrow the money re-quired to improve its roads under easy conditions is very noticeable. According to that law, a town municipality may borrow any amount of money to macadam or gravel all its roads, or any part thereof, under the following con-ditions: The money is borrowed through the government at an interest that will not exceed four per cent. annually. The government promises to pay one-half of the interest, and furthermore, to pay the annual sinking fund until the and furthermore, to pay the annual sinking fund until the whole of the debt is cleared, forty-one years, so that prac-tically the municipalities only pay two per cent. interest on the money they get to perform the works. The govern-ment sent out in every county, in every town, in every village, official lecturers, with the result that actually of the 1,003 rural municipalities that are counted in the province, about 700 are now working on the improvement of their roadway.

Municipal Financing.

At South Vancouver, when Mr. A. B. Springford, the municipal clerk, recently submitted his financial report to the council. it was found that the appropriation for roads in Ward VI. had been exceeded, and in order to continue

road work there, money would have to be borrowed from the representatives of the other wards till the council could secure the remainder of its road money from its fiscal agents, Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Company. One million dollars has been paid to the council, and \$405,000 remains to be paid. Mr. Springford expressed the hope that this amount would be forthcoming at least within a month, and it was decided that Ward VI. should receive \$5,000 of Ward IV.'s unexpended appropriation until the rest of the bonds were sold. If \$5,000 did not prove to be sufficient

Ward IV.'s unexpended appropriation until the rest of the bonds were sold. If \$5,000 did not prove to be sufficient, another similar sum will be borrowed from Ward III., and if still more were needed another ward will loan \$5,000. The details of expenditure of the various civic com-mittees of Vancouver for the first six months of the year have been prepared by the city controller. The general taxes for 1912 collected up to June 30th are \$307,874, against \$3,078,749 estimated for the year. The total revenue re-ceipts to June 30th are \$762,678 against \$4,239,616 esti-mated. As regards the revenue in arrears at end of De-cember, 1911, \$144,479 has been collected out of \$363,986. Debenture accounts show \$4,072,041 for appropriations and expenditure, and \$7,240,519 for debentures.

Debenture accounts show \$4,072,041 for appropriations and expenditure, and \$7,240,519 for debentures. The financial statement of the city auditor presented to the Ottawa board of control indicates that the overdraft at the end of the year will likely be above \$100,000. The board of works had an appropriation of \$100,000, but already \$11,481 more than this sum has been expended. The city hall appropriation starts the last five months with a deficit of \$1125 and Porter's Island has cost \$1 \$00 more a deficit of \$1,135, and Porter's Island has cost \$1,809 more than the \$9,000 which was estimated for the year.

Mr. Patrick Doherty, who pleaded guilty at Peterborough to setting fire to Mr. Thomas Armstrong's barns in Otonabee, was sentenced to fifteen years in Kingston penitentiary.

Members of the Guelph lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, together with representatives from Galt, Hespeler, Morriston, Rockwood, Acton, Georgetown, Erin, Hillsburg, Elora, Fergus, Drayton and Palmerston, protested at a recent meeting against the raise in the rates of the Order on fraternal insurance to the older members.

The first application for the issuance of new stock for shares lost with the Titanic has just been passed upon by the State Court, New York, on a motion by a firm of brokers for an order compelling the New York Central Railroad to issue a new certificate for 100 shares sent from London by registered mail on that steamship. The court granted the order.

The fourth annual convention of the Provincial Associa-tion of Fire Chiefs for the province of Ontario will be held at Woodstock on September 12 and 13, at which will be shown an exhibit of all tools and equipments associated with modern fire department equipments. Fire Chief Bain (the presi-dent of the Association), Woodstock, Ont., will supply information regarding the exhibits, etc.

That natural gas does not come under the term "mines of minerals," is the opinion of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, on which is based the judgment dismissing the appeal of the Canada Company. The appeal was taken by the company against judgment in favor of a farmer named Farquharson. The case was a test to determine as be-tween the Canada Company and the purchasers from the company, what rights were reserved under the form of conveyance adopted by the company in disposing of lands in the south-western Ontario oil region.

A large new floating dock left England to-day for Montreal. The dock is capable of taking the largest mer-chant vessel trading in the St. Lawrence. The basis is now ready, so that when the dock reaches Canada Montreal will possess facilities which have hitherto been lacking. A floating dock has been preferred because it can be towed to any point of the Atlantic seaboard of the Dominion. The dock is 600 feet long and 135 feet wide over all, the walls from the bottom to the top of the dock being 50 feet. new floating dock left England to-day for Ships of 100 feet beam can be docked, and as the ends are open a vessel of any length can be accommodated. It has been constructed at the works of Messrs. Vickers, Barrowin-Furness, and will be towed across the Atlantic.

Ont., ratepayers will vote on a by-law to loan after the first day of December of the present year, and to expend on its pay-roll an average of not less than \$15,000 during each of these three years, and for the next seven years to employ an average of not less than forty hands each year, and to expend on its pay-roll an average of not less than \$20,000 in each of the last seven years. The town is to provide a suitable site for the factory, and will exempt the company from taxes, other than school rates and for local improvement purposes, for ten years, and will give local improvement purposes, for ten years, and will give the company free water, not to exceed fifty barrels each day, for ten years.

ANALYSES OF COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

Inland Revenue Department's Definition of Cider -Need of Legal Minimum Gas-producing Power for Baking Powder

Since this is a first inspection of cider under legal definition, states a report issued from the inland revenue department at Ottawa, it is open to question whether the pen-alties prescribed by the Act need be enforced. It may be rea-sonable to regard this inspection and report rather as a means of bringing these recently enacted standards to the notice of the trade, and the public, and the following terms should be of interest to those concerned in the manufacture of cider.

Sixty-nine samples of beverages sold as cider or as sweet cider were reported upon by the chief analyst, Mr. A. McGill.

These terms are defined by order-in-council taking effect from March 13, 1911.

Cider is defined as follows :---

Cider, hard cider, is the product made by the normal alcoholic fermentation of apple juice, and the usual celhar account for apple burget, and the ds and the ds and the ds at the lar treatment, and contains not more than seven (7) per cent, by volume of alcohol, and in one hundred (100) cubic centimetres (20° C.) of the cider, not less than two (2) grammes nor more than twelve (12) grammes of solids, not more than eight (8) grammes of sugars, in terms of reduc-ing sugars, and not less than twenty (20) centigrammes nor more than forty (40) centigrammes of cider ash.

Of thirty-three samples sold as cider, twenty-seven sam-ples meet the requirements of legal definition, and must be recognized as genuine, under the Act. Six samples which fail to meet the standards named, appear to have had water added to the apple juice. This is indicated by the small amount of mineral matter (ash) present. Six samples contain preservatives.

Eight out of Thirty-six Meet Requirements.

Apple juice or sweet cider is defined as follows :-

Apple juice, apple must, sweet cider, is the fresh juice obtained from apple, the fruit of Pyrus malus, has a specific gravity (20° C.) not less than 1.0415 nor greater than 1.0690; and contains in one hundred (100) cubic centimetres (20° C.) not less than six (6) grammes, and not more than twenty (20) grammes of total sugars, in terms of re-ducing sugars, not less than twenty-four (24) centigrammes nor more than sixty (60) centigrammes of apple ash, which contains not less than fifty (50) per cent. of potassium carbonate.

Out of thirty-six samples sold as cider, only eight are found to meet the requirements of the legal definition. It may be urged, in some cases, that the definition quoted does not apply since the articles are labelled with modified names as "Champagne Cider," "Raspberry Cider," &c.; but so long as the word cider appears upon the label, and the beverage is supplied to our inspectors on a demand for cider, it seems proper to judge the article as cider.

Arranged in Classes.

Regarding the Canadian baking powders, Mr. McGill says: The baking powders found upon the Canadian mark-ets may be arranged in four classes, on the basis of their

																		Sar	mple	S
Alum phosphate	powders																		58	
Cream of tartar																				
Acid phosphate	"	• •		• •					• •	• •							• •		31	
Alum powders	•••••	•••	• •	•	• •	• •	• •	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•		•	• •		5	
																			-	
Total		• •																I	50	

No complaint, upon the ground of wholesomeness, has been formulated against cream of tartar or acid phosphate powders, to my knowledge. The wholesomeness of such as contain alum, either as the sole acid component, or in com-bination with acid phosphate of lime has been frequently questioned and is at present an unsettled point.

Will Deteriorate by Keeping.

Will Deteriorate by Keeping. It is in the nature of a baking powder to deteriorate (in the sense of yielding gas) by keeping; the rate of deteriora-tion depending much upon the hygroscopicity of the mater-ials; their initial dryness; the way in which it is packed, and the conditions under which it is stored. It is clear that so far as length of time in stock, and conditions of storage are concerned, the manufacturer of the powder is irrespon-sible; for this reason, the retail vendor must be held re-sponsible for the strength (gas producing power) of the article he sells. He should assure himself of the quality of the goods he buys, for his own protection; and this is pro-

vided for in section 33 of the Act; for their condition as he sells them, he must hold himself responsible.

Since we have, as yet, no legal minimum prescribed for the strength of baking powders, none of those now reported can be described as adulterated under the Act. Baking pow-der of very varying strength is offered for sale; and emphasizes the necessity of fixing a minimum gas producing power for a legal baking powder.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The following are the railroad earnings for the week ended July 21 :-Increase or

C. P. R	1911. \$2,120,000	1912. \$2,593,000	Ι	S473,000
G T. R C. N. R	960,016	1,047,951	+	-11333
T & N. O. R	337,000	426,100	+	89,100
Halifax Electric	5,262	5,628	+	. 366

The following are the railroad earnings for the week ended July 31 :-

	1911.	1912.		crease or Decrease.
C. P. R	\$2,170,000	\$2,701,000	+	\$531,000
G. T. R	1,339,472	1,544,003	+	204,531
C. N. R	427,700	575,000	+	147,300
T. & N. O. R Halifax Electric		41,374		-,+,5
mamax Electric	7,591	7,440		151

The official figures on the fiscal year of Canadian Pacific Railway ended June 30 show gross earnings of \$123,319,541, and net of \$43,298,243.

These compare as follows with last year:

	1912.	1911.	Inc.
Earnings	 \$123,319,541	\$104,167,808	\$10,151,576
Expenses			
Net profits	 43,298,243	36,699,830	6,598,412

The heaviest monthly gross receipts were for April, May and June, when they exceeded \$11,300,000, the only other month approaching these figures being October, 1911, when they ran as high as \$11,200,000.

The smallest monthly gross was \$7,328,781 in January. In four months of the fiscal year the net earnings ex-ceeded \$4,000,000. These were August, October and December, 1911, and April this year. The gains in gross over the preceding year ranged from

\$733,872 in September to \$2,629,325 in April, and gains in net went from \$5,848 in September to \$1,239,150 in February.

The company's figures for June and the fiscal year are as follows :-

Gross earnings	June 1912. \$11,311,397.20	July 1st to June 30, 1912. \$123,310,541,23
Working expenses Net profits	7,464,794.51	80,021,298.40 43,298,242.83

In June, 1911, the net profits were \$3,024,671.05; and from June 1st to June 30th, 1911, there was a net profit of \$36,609,830.57. The gain in net profits over the same period last year is therefore, for June, \$821,931.64; and from July 1st to June 30th, \$6,598,412.26. The Canadian Northern traffic earnings and expenses for the month of Lune with comparisons are a follows:

Gross earnings	June, 1912. \$1,769,500	June, 1911. \$1,465,600	Inc. \$303,900
Expenses	1,347,800	1,147,400	200,400
Net earnings		318,200	103,500
Mileage in operation	4,297	3,698	599
For the series 1.1.T			

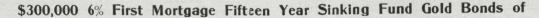
For the year ended June, 1912, earnings and expenses compare as follows with the previous year :-

	June, 1912.	June, 1911.	Inc.
Gross earnings	\$19,538,600		\$4,339,100
Expenses	14,422,500	11,033,700	3,388,800
Net earnings	5,116,100	4,165,800	950,300
Mileage average	000	3,383	505

0000

The Hippodrome and Circus at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, will be on a scale never before at-tempted in this country. Trained elephants and educated borses will former will size a flash of old horses will feature. Chariot races will give a flash of old-time splendor to the performance. The finest high wire and acrobatic troops of the amusement world will be there in abundance, while a great gathering of clowns and other laugh makers will help to keep the crowd in constant good humor. Four stages and an arena will be constantly occupied during the performance.

Volume 49.



Keystone Portland Cement Co.

LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Province of Alberta Under the Companies Ordinance of the Northwest Territories and Amendments).

NOW BEING OFFERED BY

W. J. BUDD & CO., Calgary, Alta., at PAR with 50% Stock Bonus

KEYSTONE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED

Mills at BLAIRMORE, Alta. Head Office: CALGARY, Alta.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

A. A. MILLER, Brussels, Belgium, President, Late General Manager Canadian Coal Consolidated Company, Limited, Frank, Alta.
W. J. BUDD, Calgary, Vice-President. Director British Columbia Portland Cement Company, Limited.
R. C. ROSS, Spokane, Washington, U.S.A. Director British Colum-bia Portland Cement Company, Limited.

BANKERS:

Canadian Bank of Commerce, Calgary. Royal Bank of Canada, Blairmore.

STOCK, \$700,000.

C. A. McDONALD, Edmonton, Financial Agent. JOHN GEORGE, Paulson, Sask., Gentleman. D. SUITOR, Calgary, Manager Calgary Iron Works. H. M. BUDD, Vancouver, Broker. THOMAS FRAYER, Blairmore, Alta., Broker. A. E. STILLMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

TRUSTEE FOR BONDHOLDERS:

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, Calgary, Alta.

CAPITALIZATION

BONDS, \$500,000.

Stock, \$700,000. Sonds are issued in denominations of \$100 and \$500, dated July 1st, 1912, and due July 1st, 1927, bearing interest Coupons, payable July 1st, and January 1st, at The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, Calgary, Alta., Trustee for the Bondholders. Bonds are redeemable as a whole or part at 105, after July 1st, 1917, by giving 6 months' notice to the Trustees; after July 1st, 1917, the Company will use its Sinking Fund to redeem said Bonds. Security for Bonds.—The Company has executed a deed of Trust and Mortgage dated June 20th, 1912, in favor of The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, Calgary, whereby it has charged and mortgaged all its property, real and personal, including after acquired property. Full particulars of this Deed of Trust and Mortgage can be obtained at the office of the Said Trust Company in Calgary.

Subscriptions will be payable as follows: 25 PER CENT. ON APPLICATION. 25 PER CENT. ON OCTOBER 1ST, 1912.

The Keystone Portland Cement Company is a going concern, in-corporated December 12th, 1917, to manufacture Portland Cement, Lime and Pressed Brick. PROPERTIES.

The Company's properties in the Town of Blairmore, Alta., in-clude a Pressed Brick Plant, now turning out 20,000 bricks a day, with sufficient Shale to last 100 years for brick and cement manu-facturing, and a Limestone property with a frontage of 1,320 feet and a great height into the monutain, containing sufficient rock to last the Company at least 100 years.

NO FREIGHT ON RAW MATERIALS.

The Company is most fortunate in getting its raw materials, limestone, rock, shale and coal, within one thousand feet, with a stream or mountain water beside their works. This saves freight and extra handling of raw materials and will enable the Company to manufacture Cement at a very low figure.

A MOST MODERN PLANT.

A MOST MODERN PLANT. The Company's Cement Plant, which is expected to be in opera-tion early next Spring, will consist of the most modern cement-mak-ing machinery obtainable, housed in practically fre-proof buildings. This will further materially reduce production costs. This new Cement Plant will cost, complete, about \$300,000, and will have a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day, with ample room in the buildings for machinery of 1,800 barrels' capacity.

AN UNLIMITED MARKET.

AN UNLIMITED MARKET. That the market for Portland Cement in Western Canada exceeds the production of existing mills is proved by the Dominion Govern-ment's action in temporarily reducing by one-half the duty on im-ported cement. Scores of corporations and contractors are having the utmost difficulty in securing supplies, even at the high prices prevailing. Prices for Cement in Western Canada will likely always rule high. The present selling price at Calgary and Blairmore averages \$2.50 per barrel at the mill and the average price paid this season for cement delivered in such representative centres as Edmonton, Lethbridge, Cranbrook, Medicine Hat, Regina, Prince Albert, Saska-toon and Moose Jaw is well over \$3.00 per barrel.

EVERYTHING FAVORABLE.

Thus the Keystone Portland Cement Company has everything in its favor—an abundant supply of the highest grade of raw ma-terials, without freight charges; excellent shipping facilities over the Canadian Pacific Railway system; an unlimited market at its very doors, and prices ruling which will pay a handsome profit. Even without the Brick Plant, now in operation, and the Lime Plant to be started, the Company would have excellent prospects of success from Cement alone.

KEYSTONE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., CALGARY, ALTA.

NAME

In accordance with the conditions outlined in your advertisement I hereby subscribe forDollars in 6 per cent. First Mortgage 15-year Gold Bonds of the Keystone Portland Cement Company, Limited, at Par, with a 50 per cent. Bonus of Stock. I enclose Cheque for \$....., being first instalment of 25 per cent., and agree to sign the regular Subscription Form.

Fill out and mail to W. J. Budd & Company, 501 Alberta Loan Building, Calgary, Alta., or The Trusts and Guarantee Company, 45 King Street, West, Toronto.

25 PER CENT. ON DECEMBER 1ST, 1912. 25 PER CENT. ON FEBRUARY 1ST, 1913.

ESTIMATED EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Company from its three branches of manufacture have been estimated conservatively as follows:--CEMENT DEPARTMENT.

1,000 barrels cement per day, selling at \$1,750 Manufacturing Cost at \$1.00 per barrel 1,000

Profit per day\$ 750 " " year of 300 working days\$ \$225,000 BRICK DEPARTMENT.

10,000 No. 1 Brick per day, selling at \$16 \$160 5,000 No. 2 " " " \$11 55 5,000 No. 3 " " 40 \$40 \$255

40 tons per day, selling at \$5\$200 Manufacturing Cost at \$3.50 per ton 140

Profit per day\$ 60 " year of 250 days \$ 15,000

\$261,000 25,000 55,000 Balance for Reserve and Dividends on Stock \$206.000

It will be noted that in this estimate of the profits, a selling price of \$1.75 per barrel, 75c. to \$1.25 below the market, has been figured on, leaving a wide margin of safety in the estimate.

hgured on, leaving a wide margin of safety in the estimate. **AN INVESTMENT at ONCE SAFE and PROFITABLE.** The purchaser of Keystone Portland Cement Company Bonds, with 50 per cent. Bonus of Stock, gets the rare combination of a 6 per cent. investment without risk, with an opportunity to share liberally, through the Stock, in all the Company's profits. Bonds and Stocks not subscribed for in Canada will be taken by a syndicate of fnanciers in Brussels. Prospectus giving full information, and Subscription Blanks, may be had from W. J. Budd & Company, Calgary, or from The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, 45 King West, Toronto. Or fill in the Coupon Application Form below and forward it, with Cheque, covering 25 per cent. of the Bonds subscribed for, to either of the above.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS

PAGE			PA	GE
Barristers and Solicitors 15	Insurance Companies	65	to	72
Chartered Accountants 14 and 15	Investment and Loan Companies	8	to	10
Chartered Banks 2 to 7				
Community Advertising 16 and 17				

Prospectus

Keystone Portland Cement Co. 278

280-281

... 55

53 69

Acadia Fire Insurance Co.66Acadia Trust Co.12Aikens & Pepler.60Albert, Karl K.61Aldous & Laing, Montague8Alliance Investment Co.55Allow av A Champion.55Alvo von Alvensleben, Ltd.59American Bank Note Co.1Ames & Co., A. E.57Anderson, Lunney & Co.62Anglo-American Fire Ins. Co.62Anglo-American Fire Ins. Co.65Austia Montage Investors72Atlas Assurance Co.65Austin & Co., A. E.60

Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels... Broyd, David B... Brandon Brent, Yoxon & Co. British American Bank Note Co. British American Trust Co. Ltd. British & Canadian Underwriters British & Canadian Underwriters British & Canadian Underwriters British Korn Mortgage Co. British Northwestern Fire Broth Portherstern Fire Brown Bros. Ltd. Brown Bros. Ltd. Browne & Co., W. Graham Bruce Realty Co. H. A. Buffet, Bonin Realty Co.... Buffet, Bonin Realty Co... Buffet, Bonin Realty Co... Burgess & Co., C. H. Burgess & Co., C. H.

69

64

18

60

13

15 14

Butler & Byers Caldwell & Dunn Caledonian Insurance Co..... Camada Industrial Bond Corp.... Canada Industrial Bond Corp.... Canada Autional Fire Ins. Co... Canada Permanent Mort. Corp... Canada Permanent Mort. Corp... Canada Securities Corp. Ltd.... Canada Agency. Ltd..... Canadian Bank of Commerce Canadian Bank of Commerce Canadian Bstates Co. Ltd..... Canadian Bstates Co. Ltd..... Canadian But of Commerce Canadian But of Commerce Canadian But of Commerce Canadian Bank of Commerce Canadian But of Commerce Colares & Co. Ltd.... Commercial Loan & Trust Co... Condenes Advertisements Confederation Life Association Continental Life Insurance Co. Convectal Life Insurance Co. Convectal Loan & Measter Confederation Life Association Continental Life Insurance Co... Convectal Life Insurance Co... Convectal Life Insurance Co... Condense Advertisements Confederation Life Association Continental Life Insurance Co... Convectal Control & McArthur Corbould, Charles D. Credit Foncier, F. C..... Credit Foncier, F. C...... 15 67 65 9 55 13 57 58 61 55 18 9 14 58 70 8 8 72 61 10 18 Economical Mutual Fire Ins. Co... Falls, Chambers & Co. Faulkner & Co., W. A..... Federal Life Assurance Co..... Finance Securities... Ford Motor Co. 62 62 Geddes & Sheffield..... Gen. Accident Assur. Co. of Canada German American Insurance Co. Gilbert, Fred. C.... German American Insurance Co. Gilbert, Fred. C. Goldie, A. W. Goldie, A. W. Goldie, A. W. Goldie, M. Company Gordon & Co., Ltd., H. F. Grand Trunk Railway Systems... Great North West Investments... Great West Dermanent Loan Co. Greenshields & Co. Greenshields & Co. Greenshields & Co. Guest & Haultain. 68 14 20 20 18 70 10 57 70 68 19 Hallewell & Co., J. Jarvis & Co., Æmilius 20 Jenkins & Hardy 14 Kennedy & Co. C. A..... King Co., William S.

Crown Life Insurance Co...... 71 Crown Trust Co...... 11 Curran Brothers 61

Loney & Co., Richard...... Lougheed, Bennett, McLaws & Co. Lougheed & Taylor Ltd. Lovell, G. J. McAra Brothers & Wallace..... McCurdy & Co., F. B. McCurcheon Bros. McCurcheon Bros. McQuaid, E. S. Macaulay & Nicolls. MacDurcheon Bros. Macaulay & Nicolls. MacLay & Co., Jos. Mackay & Co., Jos. Melville, R. M. Mercantile Fire Insurance Co. Mercantile Trust Co. of Can. Ltd. Merchants Fire Insurance Co. Michener, Carscallen & Co. Mighton, Bell & Turner. Miller, H. H. Miller & Co., Robert. Molsons Bank Monarch Life Assurance Co. Moose Jaw, Sask Morris, John. Morton, Bartling & Co. Mutual Life of Canada McAra Brothers & Wallace..... Murray, B. W. Mutual Life of Canada

62 15 60

62

11

66

53 61

60

60

18

18 4

16

10

 Mational Appraisal Co.
 59

 National Bank of Scotland
 5

 National Finance Co.
 Ltd.
 58

 National Finance Co.
 Ltd.
 11

 Natural Resources Security Co.
 62
 59

 Natural Resources Security Co.
 62
 55

 Neles & Co., A. W.
 59

 Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.
 55

 North American Life Assurance Co.
 70

 Northern Assurance Co.
 71

 Northern Life Assurance Co.
 71

 Northern Trusts Co.
 7

 Northern Trustor

Quebec Bank 4 Reade, Hubert T... Regina. Reliance Loan & Savings Co... Robb Engineering Co... Robinson & Black. Roome, E H. Ross & Shaw Rounding Land Co... Royal Bank of Canada. Royal Bank of Canada. Royal Canadian Agencies. Royal Securities Corporation Ltd. Royal Trust Co. Ruttan, R. A. Reade, Hubert T. 15 16 9 62 59 62 60 58 66 57 11 61

 Taylor, J. J.
 20

 Taylor & Colwell.
 15

 Thompson & Carper, Ltd.
 58

 Title & Trust Co.
 12

 Toole, Peet & Co.
 63

 Toronto Gen'l Trusts Corp.
 19

 Toronto Mortgage Co.
 8

 Toronto Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd.
 19

 Tracksell, Douglas & Co.
 62

 Traders Bank of Canada.
 4

 Trusts & Guarantee Co.
 13

 Vancouver Trust Co. Ltd. 20 Waghorn, Gwynn & Co. Walch Land Co..... Waterloo Mutual Fire Ins. Co.... Waterous Engine Works Co. Ltd. Watson, John B. Welch Harry J. Welch Harry J. Wetcon Brothers. 66 19 15 Welton Brothers... Western Assurance Co... Western Canada Accident... Western Empire Life Ass. Co... Western Trust Co... Western Trust Co... Western Security Bank Whitaker & Co., G. S... Williamson & Co., Rutherford... Willoughby-Sumner Co., J. H. C... Willoughby-Sumner Co., J. H. C... Willion & Perry Winnipeg Fire Assurance Co... Wood, Gundy & Co... Wood, J. & L. M... 67 69 70 69 13 12 7 15 63 15 17 65 54

Yorkton Board of Trade..... 17

The value of any paper as an advertising medium is the circulation multiplied by the The reasonable advertising purchasing power per subscriber, then divided by the rate. 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.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

Duck Lake,

\$1,031,929.99

CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

Debentures for Sale.

Tenders addressed to "The Chairman, Board of Con-trol," and marked "Tender for Debentures," will be receiv-ed by the City of Ottawa until 3 p.m. on Thursday the 29th August, 1912, for the purchase of \$12,000.00 40 year deben-tures, \$727,500.00 30 years, and \$292,429.99 20 years.

They are all a liability of the City at large, and bear 4% interest, payable 1st January and 1st July.

Two separate tenders will be received, one for \$40,-000.00 30 year debentures, and the other for the remainder of the debentures \$991,929.99.

All tenders must be on the official form. The tender for the \$40,000.00 debentures must be accompanied with an accepted cheque for \$1,000.00 and the tender for the \$991,929.99 debentures with an accepted cheque for \$5,000.00.

Accrued interest from 1st July, 1912, must be paid in addition to the price tendered.

The \$40,000.00 debentures are in \$1,000.00 denomina-tions, principal and interest payable at Ottawa.

The remainder of the debentures will be made payable in Ottawa, New York or London, at the option of the pur-chaser, and in denominations to suit. Delivery of the \$40,000.00 debentures can be made at once if required, and of the remainder of the debentures within one month if required.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Full particulars, together with further conditions, and official forms of tenders, can be obtained on application to the City Treasurer, Ottawa. CHAS. HOPEWELL,

Ottawa, 20th June, 1912.

TOWN OF DUCK LAKE, SASK.

Debentures for Sale.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock p.m. on the 31st day of August, 1912, for the purchase of \$4,000 5½ per cent. Government Guaranteed General Debeurse General Debentures repayable in twenty equal annual payments with interest.

The highest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. F. HOPWOOD,

Duck Lake.

Secretary-Treasurer.

Mavor.

July 22nd, 1912.

IMPERIAL, SASK.

Debentures for Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to September 15, 1012, for the purchase of \$15,000 6 per cent. waterworks debentures. 15 years. Tenders to include bank charges and cost of printing debentures. Full particulars, together with further conditions, can be secured from J. G. HOBMAN,

Imperial, Sask.,

July 26th, 1912.

Secretary-Treasurer.



TIMBER FOR SALE

Tenders will be received up to and including the first day of October, 1912, for the right to cut white and red pine and spruce, on timber berths on the upper waters of the Jocko River east of the townships of Garrow and Lockhart, in the District of Nipissing, Province of Ontario, the berths being designated "Jocko No. 1" and "Jocko No. 2," each contained the square miles more or loss containing twenty-five square miles more or less. For maps and conditions of sale apply to the under-

signed.

W. H. HEARST.

Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. Toronto, July 17th, 1912.

TOWN OF DUCK LAKE, SASK.

Debentures for Sale,

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock p.m. on the 31st day of August, 1912, for the purchase of \$6,000 5½ per cent. Government Guaranteed General Debentures repayable in twenty equal annual payments with interest.

The highest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. F. HOPWOOD,

Secretary-Treasurer. July 22nd, 1912.



TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD LIMIT.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 15th day of August next, for the right to cut pulpwood on a certain area situated on the Abitibi Lakes and River, tributary to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, in the District of Temiskaming.

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

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

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

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. H. HEARST,

Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Toronto, Ontario, May 15th, 1912.

SCHOOL BONDS FOR SALE.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to nine o'clock a.m. of Thursday, September 12th, for the purchase of \$500,000 of 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the Protestent Board of School Commissioners of the City of Montreal.

Full particulars will be given upon application.

C. J. BINMORE,

Secretary-Treasurer,

197 Peel Street, Montreal.

VILLACE OF CARLSTADT, ALTA.

Bids will be received for \$3,000 worth of debentures of the Village of Carlstadt, Alberta, bearing 6 per cent. in-terest. There is no other debt. Permission has been given by the Minister to issue same. Single tax assessment, \$60,000. Apply to

S. F. McEWEN, M.D., Secretary-Treasurer.

Carlstadt, Alta., August 2nd, 1912.

NOKOMIS, SASK.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until 8 p.m. September 2nd, 1912, for the purchase of \$15,735.72 6 per cent. Debentures repayable in twenty equal annual instalments of principal and interest.

W. A. ARMOUR,

Secretary-Treasurer,

Town of Nokomis, Sask.

FOR SALE DEBENTURES

Secretary-Treasurer.

MUNICIPALITY OF MACDONALD.

The Municipality of Macdonald has for sale debentures Twenty debentures not bearing interest, face as follows: value of each debenture being \$343.121/2, one of which is payable annually at the Dominion Bank, Winnipeg on the first day of October, beginning with the year 1912 and ending 1931.

Tenders for the purchase of same will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Friday, August 28th, 1912.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. GRILLS,

Sanford, Man., July 31st, 1912.

HERBERT, SASK.

Public School No. 1075.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to September 1st, 1912, for \$8,000 school debentures at 51/2 per

LEGAL NOTICE

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principal and interest divided into 20 equal annual cent.: instalments. Debentures to be dated October 1st, 1912, and funds to be delivered at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Herbert, Sask., on that date.

D. J. WIENS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Herbert, July 27th, 1912.

TOWN OF BASSANO, ALBERTA.

Tenders for Debentures.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, marked "Tenders for Debentures" up to four o'clock p.m. on Sep-tember 16th, 1912, for the purchase of \$150,000 30-year, 5 per cent. water and sewer debentures. For full particulars apply to

GEO. B. R. BOND,

Secretary-Treasurer, Bassano, Alta.

<text><text>

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State, of Canada, this 12th day of July, 1912.

THOMAS MULVEY,

Under-Secretary of State.

Dated at Toronto this 22nd day of July, A.D. 1912. BLAKE, LASH, ANGLIN & CASSELS,

Solicitors for

BRAZILIAN TRACTION LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

A by-law to grant a \$5,000 site and a limited fixed as-sessment for 10 years to the Wood Chemical Company of Canada was carried by the ratepayers of Belleville, Ont. The company is capitalized at \$500.000. Buildings are to be start-ed in three months to cost \$150,000. From forty to sixty men will be employed at the start. The company owns 124 square miles of timber lands in Herschel, Sabine and Mc-Clure townships. Material will be brought in by the Central Ontario and Canadian Northern Railway. The products are acetate of lime and wool alcohol. One of the by-products is charcoal. charcoal.

282

STOCKS AND BONDS-MONTREAL

MINI	NG STOC	KS		al and housa				pu			TORO	NTO	10-	les		M	ONTE	REAL	Sal
in spin	CONDANIES	Price	Sub- scribed	Paid- up	Rest	Par Value	BANKS	Dividend	Aug	ice g. 10 911	Price Aug. 1 1912	Pric Aug 19	e W 8 en	eek ded ig. 8	Price Aug. 1911	10 J	Price uly 25 1912	Price Aug. 1912	We
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	Cobalt		4,975 2,975 2,960	4,904	5,90 3,50	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dominion	. 11		200	202		204	61	iti' i.	···	. 1993	180 13	
2,000 1	Bailey Beaver Con	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,700 6,000 6,667	1,28	5 42 6,00	$5 100 \\ 6 100 \\ 0 100$	Hochelaga Home Bank (u) (2) Imperial (I). Merchants Bank Metropolitan Bank Molsons Montreal	· 7 · 12 · 10	199	224	220 219 192	221	219 192	 96 2	197 .	19	i 193		94
$\begin{array}{c}900 & 1\\2,500 & 1\\500 & 1\end{array}$	Buffalo Cham Feriand City of Cobalt Cobalt Central.	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,000	$ \begin{array}{c} 1,00 \\ 4,00 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1,25 \\ 0 & 4,60 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 100 \\ 0 \\ 100 \end{array} $	Metropolitan Bank Molsons	. 10	270	. 197 . 305	200 204 245	. 200 .	246		207 2 2591 2	$ \begin{array}{c} \dot{06} \\ \dot{06} \\ \dot{20} \\ \dot{68} \\ \dot{24} \\ \dot{24} \end{array} $	7 206	208 2	07 48
5,000 1 8,930 1	Cobalt Central. Cobalt Lake Foster	29 28	$ \begin{array}{r} 16,00 \\ 2,00 \\ 1,00 \end{array} $	0 1,00	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0 & 1.40 \\ 0 & 1.79 \\ \end{array} $	100	New Brunswick (u)	. 13	10.0	States and the second		A MARCHARTS	(KA1= 7-5) 0000	2011030	1651	126	0 253	AIZO: Z	0.9%
1,000 1 1,500 1	Gifford Great Northern	81 31	2,20 4,00 3,50	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2,20 \\ 0 & 4,00 \end{bmatrix}$	0 7,50	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Northern Crown (u) Nova Scotia	14 12	270 209	• • • • • • •	2763	3 2761	213 .	8	270 2	69 <u>1</u> 08	. 213	275	13
2,500 1	Gould Green-Meehan. Hargraves	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,00 2,50 7,92	0 1,00	0 50	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0 & 10 \\ 50 & 10 \\ \end{array} $	Provincial Bank (u) . Quebec Royal Bank	7			230 22	230		2	140 j 238	37 13	6 135 9	137 I 228 .	35
$ \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 3,000 \\ 5 \end{array} $	Hudson's Bay. Kerr Lake Little Nipissing	295 280	2,00	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0 & 2,00 \\ \hline 2 & 99 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 2,6 \\ 04 & 3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 00 & 5 \\ 10 & 10 \end{bmatrix} $	0 Standard 0 Sterling (u) 0 Toronto (5)	1	213		2101 21	0 2103	2 91	 	2141			212 2	10
2,247 1 2,500 1	McKinDarr'gh Nancy Helen Nova Scotia	178 177	5,00 4,46 4,98	17 4.4	54 2,5	4C 10	0 Traders 0 Union Bank	2	8	. 145	167 16 165	6 	167	83	150	42			57
405 1	Ophir Otisse Peterson Lake	91 8 11 11					COMPANIES											-	
2,500 1 1,685 1 1,403	Right of Way. Rochester	53 5	1,5				Trust 0 Nat. Trust Co., Ltd 0 Tor.Gen.Trusts Cor.	1	0	. 197		51		5					
5,000 1 1,500 1	Silver Leaf Silver Queen Union Pacific.	1 35	1,0				0 Union Trust	1	0 18) 175	180 17	8							
2,500	Wettlaufer	$ \begin{array}{c} 38 & 37\frac{3}{4} \\ 42 & 40 \end{array} $	6,0		00 3,7	50 1 40 10	Loan 0 Can. Per. Mtge. Cor. 0 Can. Ld. & N. Invt	1000	8	. 100	20	1							
	Porcupine Am. Goldfields	40	$ \begin{array}{c} 2,0 \\ 2,5 \\ 2,5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	50 1,8 43 1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 550 \\ 100 \\ 1 \end{array} $	0 Cen. Can. L. & Sav. 0 Col. Invest & Loan.	1	0	195	75	10	195 3 77	47:				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Apex Crown Charte	r 8 71	1,0 2,4 1,8	26 2,0	00	563 10 740 1	50 Dom. Sav. & Inv. Sc 50 Gt. West Perm 50 Ham. Prov. & L. Sc.		9 7 	. 131	1	30 34	· 130 · 134	10			···· ··		
	Dome Extens's Eldorado	n 18 174	4,0	00 2,0			50 Huron Erie L. & S Huron & Erie 20% po 00 Imp. L. & I. Co., Ltd	d	5		· · · · · 1 · · · · · 1 · · · · · 1	95	. 195						
3,000	Gold Reef	1275 1250	1.0	00 7 00 1,0	00 4	180 1 400	00 Landed B. & Loan 50 L. & C. L. & A. Ltd. 25 Mont. Loan & Mtge.		7	114	····· 1	±0 20	· 140 · 120		150		200 16	5 200	165
2,000	Moneta	5		50 1,7	50 1,	350	50 Ont. L. & Deb. Lon. Ont. Loan 20 % pd		: : :		· 1	04	. 102						
	North Dome . Pearl Lake	191 19	1,0	00 1.0	000	760 1	50 Toronto Mortgage 00 Toronto Savings 40 Real Estate Loan		10		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	00	· 200						•••••
200	Porc. Canada. Porc. Central. Porc. Gold						Transportation 00 Can. Pacific Railwa	0.02/201	10 2	38 237	2751 2	743 276	2751	6	0 238	237	26	543 2751	275
2,000 150 2,000	Porc. Imperia Porc. Norther Porc. Tisdale	n 2 13		000 180 560 12,		··· ·;	C.P.R. new 00 Detroit United Rly.		5	721 71	iá ·	72	. 72	5		21.2.2.1		103 734	
	1 Pre't'n E.Dom 1 Rea	ne 2 8	12, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10	$\begin{array}{c c} 000 & 12. \\ 000 & 10, \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 000 \\ 000 \\ 000 \\ \end{array}$	500	00 Duluth S.S. & A 00p 00 Duluth Super'rc	ref		82 8	1 <u>1</u> 76 <u>1</u>	75	75.	25	9 83		Es.		
	i Swastika United Porc.	10 92	1,	00015.	400	105	00 Halifax Electric 00 Havana Elecp	ref	8										
			5.3	$ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	304		100 Havana Elecp 100 Havana Elecp 100 Illinois Tractionp 100 Mex. Tram (2) Mex. N.W. Rly	ref.	67			91 125	. 125		. 32		942 -		93
			12,	206 25, 603 12,	206		100 Min. St. P. & S.S.M		4						101	100	1164 1		151
			10,	500 000 10.	500	,988	100 Niagara Navigation		10 8	i5	ö					221	2		
STOCK	S AND BONDS NOTES.	TABLE	10	$ \begin{array}{c c} 000 \\ 000 \\ 000 \\ 000 \end{array} $,000,000	36.50	100 Northern Navigatio 100 North Ohio Tractio Porto Rico Rly	n	4 .						5 64	50 63 58	63 80 .	60 2 63 279	
(u) Un tCanad	ian Consolida	ted Rubber	9	999 9 132 3	,999 · · · . · . · . · . · . · . · . · .	350 342	Porto Rico Rly 100 Quebec Rly. L. H. 100 Rich. & Ont 100 Rio de Janeiro 100 Sao Paulo	& P.	8 1	191 11 121 11	81 DU 2 148	$116 \\ 147\frac{1}{2}$. 117	18	25 119	112	117 1 146 <u>3</u> 1	$17\frac{1}{8}$ 117 46 1473	1163 1463
1,000.	steel Company (, \$1,000. Sherwi	of Canada, in Williams,	10		,000 8 860									1000				513 2513	
100, \$500 ons, \$10) and \$1,000. Pen) and \$1,000. Ca 0, \$500 and \$1,000.	Quarterly		,875 13 ,974 10 ,000 2	,968 .826 · ·	1,342	100 Toledo Rly 100 Toronto Rly 100 Tri. City R. & L	pref.	8 6	18	581 1421 061 230	142 14	107		59 158 47 107			413 1413 108	
Reserve.	ions for Coniag La Rose, Nipi ey will be found	issing and	1 20	100 20	100	1,900 800 1,600	100 Twin City Rly 100 West India Elec 100 Winnipeg Elec		5 12	2371	230		9 228				1.7.17.69	231 229	174 199
Coronto Quotat	Exchange figures ions of Cobalt ar Stocks are those	nd Porcupine	e				Tel., Light, Telegr., Power												
Stock an Montre	d Mining Exchance eal Steel Stocks a 'Switch" on the	re commonly	y 15	5,000 14 ,384 4	1,000 ·	3,263	100 Bell Telephone 50 Consumers Gas		8 10	193 1 193 1	$\begin{array}{c} 14\\ 92\frac{3}{4}\\ 03\\ 135 \end{array}$	161 10 191 . 102 10	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	·	11			160 165 ····	
They are	quoted as Mont	real Steel in	n 1	1,000 1 2,000 5	1,000 .		50 Dom. Telegr 100 Kaministiquia 100 London Electric								95	80			
will fav	npanies named i or The Monetar copies of all circ	y Times by culars issued	y 11 d 50	1,380 41 0,000 50	1,380	950	100 Mackay 100 Mex. L. & P. Co 100 Mex. L. & P. Co	com.	544	80 74 · 881 ;	83 90 70 94 06	69½	70 92		10 86	· 73	70 94	69 93 94	···· 92
is of any	shareholders, and y errors in the tak a bonus of 10% p	mes.		3,585 1: 5,000 2,000	6,000 · 2,000 ·		40 Mont. Teleg		7 8 9	···· i	71 	2361	230		14	145	2331	148 233§ 233	· 148 2323
1911.	howey pays no	regular divi	i-	7,000 1 1,984 9,000	1,984.		100 Mont. L. H. & P 100 Ottawa, L. & P 100 Shaw, W. & P	:						:	114	142 113	1581 1501	$ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	157 151
1907, 4% 10%; 191	They have paid: ; 1908, 15%; 1908 1, 20%; to June 19	9, 25% ; 1910 912, 10%.	0, 4	1,000	4,000	1,000	100 Tor. Elec. Light Industrial	•••••	5	101 .							and and		
furnish	ed by Burnett &	k Co., 12 St treal	t.	8,125	8,125 .		and the second second	com.							201				
	es in brackets ind ate on which bo	icate in tool	or :	1,875 3,000 1,000	1,000 .		100 Aml. Asbestos 100 100 Blk. Lake	prei.		`iòį .	8 21 90	103	108		85 10			10	• ••••
(1) A	ug. 1-12			635 522	$\begin{array}{c} 635 \\ 522 \end{array}$.		100 B.C. Packers } 100 B. C. Packers com	a	7			108 101	108		154 8	88			
(4) A	ug. 17-Sept. 3 ugust 24-31 ugust 16-24			750 1,430			Burt, F. N	com. pref.	. 7	1		$\frac{115_2}{35}$.	36 38	78	14				
Part Carlos				5,000	3,500	2 500	Canada Bread 100 Can. Car		4						100 6	12	861	854 88	86

Capital thousands

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{13,500}\\ \textbf{13,500}\\ \textbf{10,500}\\ \textbf{2,715}\\ \textbf{3,575}\\ \textbf{2,805}\\ \textbf{2,80$

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,980\\ 1,733\\ 7,640\\ 2,000\\ 1,500\\ 6,534\\ 9,088\\ 666\\ 700\\ 450\\ \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} & 2,705\\ 2,500\\ 2,500\\ 2,500\\ 1,275\\ 7,50\\ 3,000\\ 3,000\\ 7,00\\ 800\\ 7,00\\ 800\\ 2,000\\ 6,000\\ 1,030\\ 800\\ 2,500\\ 2,500\\ 2,500\\ 2,500\\ 2,500\\ 2,500\\ 2,500\\ 2,500\\ 2,500\\ 2,500\\ 800\\ 800\\ 800\\ 800\\ 800\\ \end{array}$

\$00 1,500 1,500 4,000 3,000 8,750 1,250

1,250 450 600 2,000

1,000

894 2,500 2,500 1,275 750 3,000 3,000 3,000 6,000 1,030 2,000 6,000 1,030 2,000 6,000 1,030 2,000 6,000 1,030 2,000 1,075 1,337 900

 $1,500 \\ 1,500$

3,000

8.7501,250450

2,000

1,500

Paid-Par Value

2,8031,9801,7337,5812,0001,5006,5349.088

Sub-scribed

THE MONETARY TIMES

Price

Aug. 1 1911

211 83 $21 \\ 82 \\ 15 \\ 641 \\ 921 \\ 9$

98

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200 611 61

98 50

50 40

..... 103

... 34

...

230 225 1944 193 195

....

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'40

Sales Week ended Aug.8

5

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119

115

5

AND

Price Aug. 8

Aug. 1912

281

200 0

115 49

1001

673

80

....

32

....

913 124 18<u>1</u> 92

58

112

110

....

77 90

...

621

··· 28 88

....

631 93 281

38 87

591

 $\begin{array}{c}
60 \\
92\frac{1}{2} \\
\dots \\
87\frac{1}{2}
\end{array}$

38 87

...

261 28 91

.... 7 8 5

TORONTO

Price

Aug 1 1912

28]

20s 9ss

···· 115 ···· 47

47 1003

....

65 ...

80 ...

103 106 108

65 631

.... 80

70 98 69 973

93

581

691 981

TORONTO

Industrial

(Continued)

com. pref.

.com. .pref. 7

.com. pref.

100 Smart Bag Co.....

100 Spanish River...

100 100 Steel of Can..... 100 100 Tooke Bros.....

100 167 West Can. F.M. 100 Windsor Hotel.

Mining

r Cent.

Div

7

6

4747

7

7827

110

Price Aug. 10 1911

24

WESTERN CANADA

Price Aug. 1 1912

101 44

638 674 1014

> 110 105

17

42 921 41 91

MONTREAL

91 24 25 75

88

101 451

Price July 25 1912

281 921

47

41 40 121 92

....

WINNIPEG STOCK EXCHANGE

Cap. in thou'ds	value	LISTED	Dividend		rice y 29	Pri	g. 6
Sub- scribed	Par		Divi	19	12	191	12
		Can. Fire	6	150		150	
		Canada Landed	8				
200,235			10		140		140
1 000		City & Pro, Ln Com. L'n & Trust.	8		105		195
1,000	50	Com. Loan Part pd	0		100		150
		Empire Loan	8	110	iiz	108	110
		Part pd		112	115	110	115
1,350	100	G. W. Life 55% pd.	15		310		310
		G. West P. L. & S.	y	130	133	130	130
		Home In. & Sav'g.	8	140	143	140	145
2,500	100	North. Crown	6		::::		
		Crown Cert		95	100	95	
		North. Cert Nort.Mort. 20% pd.		106 125	168	109	128
1.500	:50	Northern Trust		120	138	130	138
1,000	00	S. African Script .		100	1250	100	125
500	50	Standard Trusts	8		176	165	
		Winnipeg Electric	12				
	100	Wpg. Land & Mort	8				
	100	Wpg.Pa't & Gl's pf.	8		115		11

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCH'GE.

	00	30		****											
	148	117	1303	138	139	1381				States and a state		23.4	1		
3	A RO	***	1001	100 1		1009	10	Cap. in	ue	A STATE AND A STATE AND	P		1	Carl.	1122
								thou'ds	valı		Dividend	July		Aug	. 2
	230	225	1943	193	195	1941	210			LISTED	Pi	191		19	
								Auth-	ar		Div	Bd.	Ask	Bd.	Ask.
10						****		orized	d		Ц		10.0		
53						****	*****	\$ 2,000	1	Alberta Can. Oil		1000	3		3
								2,500	î	Alberta Coal			21		21
				****		****		3,000	i	International Cl	6	34	38	344	351
			59	571	60	581	25		.25	Portland Canal		27	4	21	9
			106	105		105	290	100	1	Stewart Mining		17			40
								2,500		Western Coal					
								75		Burton Saw		125	135	125	135
	96	951	94	93	94	923	375			Dominion Trust Great West Perm.	ŝ	130		120	135
		::::	130	120	125	120	10	500	1	Nugget		32	TOT	34	TOT
	128	130	129	127	130	127	34	000		Van. Nan. Coal		110	155		160
115				****					1000						
111		****						1.1.1.1.2		UNLISTED			10		
	70		75	521	75	521		1,500		Red Cliff		36	43	31	40
	561	55	581	57	584	578	45		5	Stewart Land		111		111	::::
100	\$3	81	88	86	88	873	256			B.C. Pack. Com	10	130	***',	96 130	115
44										B.C. Per. Ln(A) B. C. Trust	10	106		106	112
12										National Finance.	*10	100	160	1000	160
	-99	96	1101					1,000	100	Crown Cert	**	95	102		105
10	103	102					45			Northern Cert		1044	108	108	115
16 150			43	42			5		100	Pacific Coast Fire.		120	130	120	130
100			96	941 54	521		256		50	Pacific Loan	10	30		30	
		***	00	100}	002	0	92		100	Prudential Inv. Co.	10+2	105	120	106	
100				1009				5,000	1	Am. Can. Oil			7		7
								10,000	1	Amalgam'ted Dev		28	3		31
				110			14		:	Can. Pacific Oil			11		101
			110					250	1	Kootenay Gold Standard Lead		150	32	153	32
			633	631	603	60	425			B.C. Refining		100		100	
358			93		93	92 273	200			B. C. Copper.		5123		5121	
12			291	23	90	87	25			Can. Consol					
			892	37	41	01	5			Granby		51		53	
			87	01	88			2,500	1	Lucky Jim		19	213	181	22
			01					1,500					40		
				135	136	135	24			Ram. Cari		65	74	63	74
	100						1 Secto	3,000	1	Royal Col		4	64		6
=			1.		1990		1336	*** ***	1	SA Script		1	****		
50							5518				. A	1997	1250		
125	315	313	335	330	330		3516								
60							50		T	DIA STOCK	E	VCI	ATA	NC	L
								VIC	11	DRIA STOCK	L	ALI	A	NG	L

VICTORIA STOCK EXCHANGE

		1	Mining								-			12.5%		1825	32.	1.22		• •	S.AS	cript l			
4,000			Coniagas (3)	. \$6+1	700	675		710		725	400					220		5518	191 19 9 9		4 (3) AU	Section 10	100		CHE COLORING
2,000		0	Crown Reserve La Rose	1079	395	390		330 310		300	125	315	313	335	330	000									
7,493		5	Nipissing	5+21	825	800			790		60								VICT	ro	DTA	STOCK	F	KCHA	NCL
1.000		5	Trethewey	**	70		50	45	50											U	AIA	SIUCH	-	acun	NUL
3,000		1	Int. Coal & Coke	. 6	661	63						70	63				35								
	Due	1	BONDS		1		3.2				12.1								Cap. in	e		E.	-		1
Issue	1.1.1.1.1.1.1	122.0			1						1222							1000	thou'ds	alue	245 61		ividenc	July 26	Aug. 2
4,899	192	1000	Bell Tel	. 5								1621	102	102		102		and the second second		>	1	LISTED	id	1912	1912
1,230	1 1 910	1000	Black Lake	. 6		60	01		·		18300	63	61	20	16				Author-	ar	and a start		Div	Bd. Ask	Bd. Ask
			Canada Bread Can. Car. Fdy				91	93	31	93	10000		106	ins	1071				ized	P	2.3	Survey Street	-		1
6.25			Can. Cement	6								'00'	981	100	.99								1.24		and a
0,20	1,04	1	Can. Col. Cotton																\$ 1,000	1	Am. C	an. Oil		8	8
2.60		3 +	Can. Con. Rubber	. 6								58		97	963		965		500	.50	Can. N	J. West Oil.		10	10
3,80) 194	1+	Can. Cottons	. 5										85		851				1	Can. P	. Oil of B.C		12	12
75	1920	5 1000	Can. Conv	0 6										864	86	87 97	84	16000	3,500	1	Maric	opa Oil C. & C	ico/	35 41	31 40
		lein) Can. Loco	6										98		91	'07		3,000 1,500	100	Inter.	al. C. & C	0%	50	1 00
1,50	Passe Pa		C. N. R. W. R.		a loss			. 90		90						1	1.23		3.000	1	Royal	Collieries		9	8
20,00			Com'l Cable Dominion Canners	. 4															2,500	10	West'	rn Coal & Co.			
99	7 1940	$)_{1000}^{500}$	Dominion Canners	. 6			1031	1023	1031	102		102]		105	103	103			1,511	100	B. C. I	Pack'rs Com.		100	98 100
7,00) 50	Dom. Coal Dom. Cotton	. 0								98	973	99			99	1.		5	C. N.	P. Fisheries.		125	145
2,22			0 Dom. Iron & Steel														104 951	11000	10.000	100	B.C. I	erm. Loan		122 130	122
8,00 75		5 10	Dom. Textile a	. 6	1							981	98		98		98	1000	5,000	100	G+ W	est Perm. (a)	9%	130	130 136
1.16	2 192	5 10	0 " b	. 6	1								100		100	1	100		250	50	Pacifi	c Loan	10%	A	
1,00	192	5 10	0 " c	6					1			95	95	981	98	983	98	2000	20	1	Stewa	rt Land	60%	0 0	550 650
45	1 100	5 10													98		971		3.000	1	B. C.	Copper Consd. S. & R.			
1,50		3 50	8 E. Canada P. &. P 0 Elec. Dev. of Ont	5	863	1	1000	97	071	07	9900			1					15 000	100	Can. C	y		52 55	52 56
10,00	101	6 100	0 Halifax Elect	. 5																10	Coron	ation Gold	1	401 47	39 43
7,82	195	2 100	0 Havana Elect	. 0			a started		1					1		Contraction of the		A REPORT OF ALL	250						18 25
23	7 191	8 50	0 Intercolonial Coal	. 0								. 80				100000			2 200						32
1,96			8 Kaministiquia 6 Keewatin Flour Mills	. 0						10000						1000		and and all a	500		Nugge	ler Cariboo		65 71	62 76
75			0 Lake of Woods Mill			• • • • • •						100	. 102		110				1.750 2.000						150 185
1,00	100	0 100	0 Laurentide Paper	. 0		. 108		108		108		. 113	111		110		110		2,000	5	Glaci	er Creek		12	
6.00	0 193	5 10	May Fler, Light	5													82		1,000	.2	5 Portla	and Canal		30	30
10.00	0 193	3 50	0 Mex. L. & P	5	C. C. Starter	91	1000	341		04	1 900	0	20	1000	00						Reac	111 & D.		9	8
11,50	0 193																. 100	4300	0 100		I Stew	ino Gold			
50	100		Mont. St. Ry																$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \\ 1.500 \end{array} $		1 Snow	storm		48 54	50 56
1.9	i 19	9 19	N. S. Stee & Coal	. 5											• • • • •				1,000		0.101			- Street	
1,90	0 19	2 100	00 Ogilvie Milling	6									: 113	il	109	i	• • • • •		1		- Lawrence	and a second	1		

CONTINUED ON PAGE 286

Volume 49.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON

Dom , Prov. & Mun. Government Issues	P.c.t		rice ily 25	Railroads		rice y 25	Railroads-(Cont'd)	Pri July		Miscellaneous-(Cont'd)	Pr July	rice y 25
DOMINION Canada, 1913	4	101	103	Alberta and Gt. Waterways			Shuswap & Okanagon.4% bds	90	92	Canada Cement, ord	29	31
Ditto, 1909-34	31/2 3		98 90	mort. bonds Alberta Railway, \$100	111	113	Temiscouata, 5% pr. lien bds Ditto, committee certs	99 37	101 41	Ditto, 7% pref Ditto, 6% 1st mort. bonds.	921	941
Ditto, 1938 Ditto, 1947	21/2	77	781	Do., 5% deb. st'k			Toronto, Grey & Bruce, 4%bds		101	Canada Iron, 6% debs	90	104 100
Ditto, Can. Pac. L.G. stock Ditto, debs. 1912	31/2		96 101	Algoma Central 5% bonds Algoma Eastern 5% Bonds.	100 - 95	102 97	White Pass & Yukon, sh., £10 Ditto, 5% 1st mort. deb. stk	91	3 93	Canada Car and Foundry Ditto, 7% pref. stock Ditto, 6% debs	88	90 1161
Ditto, 1930-50 stock	312034	94	95 100	Atlantic & NW. 5% bonds.	109	111 148	Ditto, 6% deben	90	93	Ditto, 6% debs	114	1161
Ditto, 1914-19 Provincial		Section		Atlan. & St. Law., 6% sh'res Buffalo & L. Huron, 1st mor			Banks			Canadian Collieries, 5% debs Can. Cotton 5% Bonds	901 871	911 891
Alberta, 1938 British Columbia, 1917	4	98 100	100 102	5½% bds Ditto, 2nd mor. 5½% bonds	131 131	134 134			~	Can Gen Electric ord \$100	114 120	119 124
Ditto. 1941	3 5	834 105		Ditto, ord. shares, £10	121	13 101	Bank of Brit. North Am., £50 Can. Bk. of Commerce, \$50	79 £221	81 231	Can.Min'r'lRub'r.6%deb.st'k	91	93
Manitoba, 1923 Ditto, 1928	4	98	100	Calg. & Edm'n. 4% deb. st'cl Can. Atlantic, 4% bonds	00	94				Can.N.Pac.Fish5% deb.stock Can. Pacific Lumber 6% bds.	831 864	851 881
Ditto, 1947 Ditto, 1949	4	98 98	$100 \\ 100$	C. N., 4% (Man.) guar. bonds Do., 4% (Man.) guar. bonds Do., 4% (On.D.) 1st m. b'ds Do., 4% deb. st'k Do., 3% (Dom.) guar. stocl Do., 4% Land Grant bonds Do., 4% Land Grant bonds	97 97	99 99	Land Companies			Can. Steel F'nd's 6% 1st mor	108	110
Ditto, 1950 stock	4	98	100	Do., 4% deb. st'k	92	94	Alberta Land, 5% stock	921	93 ¹ / ₂	Can. W.L'mb'r,5% Deb.stock Cascade Water & Power 4½%	891	913
New Brunswick, 1934-44 Nova Scotia, 1942	4 31	98 88	100 90	Do., 3% (Dom.) guar. stock Do., 4% Land Grant bonds	S 821 95	83 ¹ / ₂ 101	Brit. American Land, A, £1. Brit. Col. Fruit Lands, £1	9	$\begin{array}{c} 10\\1\end{array}$	bonds	90 105 1	92 1074
Ditto, 1949	3	77	79 91	Do., Alberta, 4% deb. stock Do., Saskatchewan, 4% db	00	98	Calgary & Edmonton Ld., 1s.	$\frac{11}{8}$ 25	13 97	Cockshutt Plow, 7% pref Col. Rr. Lumber 5% deb. Sk	861	881
Ditto, 1954 Ontario, 1946	312	91	93	stock	96	98	Canada Company, £1 Can. North-West Land, \$1	84	89	Dom.Iron & Steel,5%con.b'ds Dominion Sawmills, 6% debs		101 <u>1</u> 48
Ditto, 1947 Quebec, 1919	4	99	100 102	Ditto 3½% stock Ditto 5% deb. stock	90	92 108	Can. Dom. Dev. prf. 7/6 pd Can. City & Town Properties		• • • • • •	Dom. Steel, 6% pref	98	99
Ditto, 1912	5				00	292	pref. 12/6	12	134	Elec.Develop.of Ont.,5% debs Imp'lTobacco of Can.,6% pref	95½ 11	971 11
Ditto, 1928 Ditto, 1934	4	99 100	$ 101 \\ 102 $	C. N. Ont. 3½% deb. stok Do., 3½% deb. stock, 1938. Do., 4% deb. stock Ditto, 31% debent. stocl	89	91 91	Can. North. Prairie Lands, \$5 Canadian Wheat, £1	I	28	Kaministiquia Power	132	134 106
Ditto, 1937	3	83	85 100	Do., 4% deb. stock	92 88	94 *90	Hudson's Bay, £1	128 105	123 108	Lake Superior. common	334	313
Saskatchewan, 1949 Ditto, 1951 stock	4	98		C.N.Pacific,4% stock	. 001	991	Investment of Canada Ditto. 42% pref. stock	89	92	Ditto, 5% gold bonds	97 81	98 83
MUNICIPAL				Can. Nor. Que., 4% deb. st'cl Do., 4% 1st mort. bonds	x 91 90	93 92	Land Corp. of Canada, £1 Manitoba & N.W., £1	$\frac{3}{1\frac{1}{4}}$	3	Lake Superior Iron,6% bonds	83	85
Burnaby, 1950				Canadian Pacific, 5% bonds.	. 102	104	North Coast Land, \$5	1	11	Lake Superior Iron,6% bonds Lake Superior P'p'r 6% gd bds Mond Nickel, 7% pref., £5	964	971 7
Calgary, 1930-40 Ditto, 1928-37	41	98 99	$ 100 \\ 101 $	Ditto, 4% deb. stock Ditto, Algoma 5% bonds .	102	103 111	Ditto 5% debs N. Sask, Land 6% Bonds	96 97	97 99	Ditto. ord., £1 Ditto, 5% deb. stock	31 105	33
Ditto, 1932-42	11	99	101	Ditto, 4% pref. stock		100 2723	Scottish Ontario Land £3		41	Monterey Rly., Power 5% 1st	105	107
Edmonton, 1915-47 Ditto, 1917-29-49	41	98	100 101	Ditto, shares \$100 Central Counties, 4% debs		94	£2 paid. Southern Alberta Land, £1	21	212	mort. stock Montreal Cotton, 5% debs	88 96	90 98
Ditto, 1918-30-50	11	98 100	100 102	Central Ontario, 5% 1st mor bonds	: 104	106	Ditto, 5% deb. stock	101	103	Mont. Lt., Heat & Power, \$100	235	245
Fort William, 1925-4 Hamilton, 1934		95	97	Central Vermont 4% bonds.	. 93	95	West. Can. Invest.5% pref.£1 Western Canada Land, £1	11	11	Montreal Street Railway Ditto. 41% debs	100	245 102
Ditto, 1930-40 Maisonneuve, 1949		95		Daw. Grand Forks, 6% d. st' Detroit, Grd. Haven, equip			Ditto, 5% deb. stock	101	103	Ditto, ditto (1908)	1100	102
Moncton, 1925	4	97	99	6% bonds	. 108	111 110	Loan Companies.			Mont. Water, &c., 4½% pr.lien Northern Light & Power 5%	94	96
Montreal, permanent db. st'h Ditto, 1932		100		Ditto, con. mort. 6% bond Dom. Atlan. 4% 1st deb. st'	k 97	99	British Can. Trust, £5	61	7	gold bonds Nova Scotia Steel,5% bonds.	39 95	42 97
Ditto, 1933	31	1 89	91	Ditto, 4% 2nd deb. stock . Duluth, Winnipeg, 4% d. st'	. 96	98 93	41% pref. £5	47	5	Ocean Falls, 6% bonds	75	80
Ditto, 1942 Ditto, 1948-50	4	100	102	GTD 3% duag bonds	1 79	81	Brit. Emp. Tr'st, pref. ord.£1 Can. & American Mort., £10.	12	12	Ogilvie Flour Mills Penmans, 5% gold bonds	130 94	135 96
Ditto (St., Louis)				Do., 4% m. b'ds . A Do., 4% 1 m. b'ds (L. Sup.br Do., 4% deb. stock Do., 4% b'ds (B. Mountair	. 94 .) 94	96 96	Ditto, ditto, £2 paid	23	25 93	Price Bros., 5% 1st Mort. bds.	86	88
Moose Jaw 1950 New Westminster, 1931-61.	4	99	101	Do., 4% deb. stock	95	97 96	Ditto, 4 ¹ / ₂ % pref. £10 Ditto, 4% deb. stock	971	$98\frac{1}{2}$	Pryce Jones, 6% pref Ditto. 6% 1st mort. bonds	100	105
North Vancouver	4	98 100		ICTD Brinch Lines 4 6 D'd	8 91	.99	Can. & Empire Trust Do., 5% pref, stock	88 89	90 92	Richelieu & Ont. Navig., new 5% debs	97	99
Ditto, 1926-46	4	98	100	G. T., 6% 2nd equip. bonds . Do., 5% deb. stock Do., 4% deb. stock	. 109	$ 111 \\ 122 $	L'dn & B N. Am. Co	99	102 94	Royal Elec. of Montreal, 42%		
Point Grey, 1930-61 Port Arthur, 1930-40	48	95 98	100	Do., 4% deb. stock	. 97	98	Ditto, 4½ pref. stock N. Brit. Can. Inves£5, £2 pd	91 2	94 21	det s Shawinigan Water & Power.	99.	101
Quebec, 1914-18 Ditto, 1923	4	999 98		Do., Gt. West. 5% deb. st	K 120	122	N. of Scot. Can. Mortgage, £10, £2 pd	58	59	\$100 Ditto, 5% bonds		157 110
Ditto, 1958	4	98	100	Do., N. of Can., 4% deb. st Do., W., G'y& Br'e, 7% b'd Do, 4% guar. stock Do., 5% 1st pref. stock Do., 5% 2nd pref. stock Do., 4% 3rd pref. stock	s 124	129 1 92	Ditto, 4% deb. stock	98	99	Ditto, 49% deb. stock	101	106
Ditto, 1962 Ditto, 1961	31/4	88 98		Do., 5% 1st pref. stock	. 1101	111	Trust & Loan of Canada, £20, £5 pd	6	63	Spanish River Pulp, 6% gold bonds	96	98
Regina 1923-38 Ditto, 1940-50	5			Do., 5% 2nd pref. stock	. 99	100	Ditto, do., £3 paid Ditto, do., £1 paid	27	332.032	Standard Chemical of Canada 7% pref. stock	943	
St. Catherine's, 1926	4	96	98				A DECEMBER OF THE ADDRESS OF THE ADD	-8	-8	Steel of Canada, 6% bonds	1001	
St. John, N.B., 1934 Ditto, 1946-51	4	97 95	99 97	G. T. Junction, 5% mort. bd G.T. West'n, 4% 1st mort.bd	s 104 s 92	94	Mining Companies.	1220		Toronto Power, 4½% deb. stl Ditto, 4½% Con. Deb. Stk	x 991 99	101
Saskatoon 1938	5			Ditto, 4% dollar bonds	. 93	95 112	Casey Cobalt, £1	25	23 27	Toronto Railway, 41% bonds	\$ 99	101
Ditto, 1940 Ditto, 1941-51	. 4	97	99	Minn. S.P. & S.S. Marie, Is	t		Cobalt Town Site Silver, £1. Hollinger, \$5	23	2월	Toronto Sub. Rly, 41% deb stl Vanc'r. Power 41/4% deb. st'1	· 971	92 99
Sherbrooke 1933 South Vancouver, 1961	4	§ 98 92	100 94	Ditto, 1st cons.mort,4%bd	s 98	$ 102 \\ 100 $	Kerr Lake, \$5	ale a	1	West Can. Collieries. 6% debs W. Kootenay Power 6% bds	; 91	93
Toronto, 1919-20	5	102	104	Ditto, 2nd mort. 4% bonds	. 97	99 160	Le Roi No. 2. £5	58		W. Can. Flour Mills, 6% bds. W. Dom. Collieries, 6% debs.	1032	104
Ditto, 1922-28 Ditto, 1909-13	4	96 97	99	Ditto, common, \$100	. 149	151	North Ont. Exploration £	2	1	W. Dom. Collieries, 6% debs. Win'p'g Elec. $4\frac{1}{2}$ % d'b. stk.	1043	80 106
Ditto, 1929 Ditto, 1944-8	3	1 90 96			r. 89	91 97	Miscellaneous Co's.					
Ditto.1936	. 4	97	99	New Bruns., 1st m't. 5% bds	s. 110	112	Acadia Sugar Refining. ord	1 141	1.51	Newfoundland Securities		
Vancouver, 1931 Ditto, 1932	4	95	3 100	Ont. & Que., 5% deb. stock.	. 122	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \\ 124 \end{array} $	£1 Ditto, pref.,	20/6	15/- 3 21/6			
Ditto, 1926-47	. 4	98	3 100	Ditto, shares, \$100 6%	. 145	148	Ames-Holden-McCready, 6% Gold Bonds		103	Newfoundland Gov'm't. 32% bds, 1941-7-8 and 1951	00	90
Ditto, 1947-48 Ditto, 1950-51	. 4	38	\$ *97	deb. stock	92		Asbestos and Asbestic, £10	1 1	1	Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1913-38	3 99	101
Ditto, 1952 Victoria 1920-60	. 4	96		Q. & L. St.J., pr. lien bds	. 90				109 102	Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1935.	. 103	105 103
Ditto, 1962	. 4	94	*96	Ditto, income bonds	. 10	12	Do, 41% perp.cons.deb. stk	. 1021	104	Ditto, 3% bonds, 1947	. 78	80
Westmount 1954 Winnipeg, 1914		97		Ditto, 3% 2nd deb. stock.	. 83	86	Ditto, 5% pref. ord. stock		105 122		91	93 93
Ditto, 1913-36	. 4	98	3 100	Ditto, 7% income bonds.	. 128	132	Ditto. def. ord. stock	. 135	140	Anglo-Newfoundl'd Develop	-	
Ditto, 1940 Ditto, 1940-60	. 4	Se	5 98	St. Lawrence & Ottawa, 4	. 27	1900	Calgary Power	. 53	108 58		104	107
Ditto, £73 paid	. 4	73	1 72	bonds	. 97	99			98	* Ex Dividend		
	1	1			COLUMN STREET, ST.		A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL			A CONTRACT OF A		

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

GOVI	RNMEN	T FINANCE	UNREVISED STATEMENT of I LAND REVENUE (June, 1912)		
PUBLIC DEBT	1912	REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON AC- COUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND	Total to 30th June 1912	Source of Revenue	Amounts
LIABILITIES— Payable in Canada Payable in England Bank Circul'n Redemp. Fund Dominion Notes. Savings Banks Trust Funds Province Accounts Miscel. and Banking Accounts Debt Assets— Investments—Sinking Funds	264,680,166 42 4,666,031 85 112,937,722 40 56,994,388 86 9,699,383 97 11,920,486 67 23,411,846 17 189,106,090 09 12,362,185 08	REVENUE— Customs Excise Post Office Public Works, Railway's & Canals Miscellaneous Total Expenditure Expenditure Expenditure on Capital Account, Etc.	4,823,224 70 2,300,000 00 2,801,911 09 1,213,875 96 37,838,110 A2 12,481,931 11	Malt Liquor. Malt Tobacco. Cigars. Manufactures in Bond	
Other Investments. Province Accounts Miscel. and Banking Accounts Total Assets Total Net Debt to 30th June Total Net Debt to 31st May	173,054,455 28 316,051,634 81 322,072,768 07		1,529,574 05 4,346 43		8,925 28 5,418 90 5,091 70 614 60
Decrease of Debt	6,021,133 26	Total	1,533,920 48	Grand Total Revenue	1,694,323 48

TRADE OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES

		MONTH	OF APRIL	Saturday Salar	T	WELVE MONTH	S ENDING MAR	CH
Countries	191	11.	191	2.	191	1.	191	2.
	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports	Imports	Exports.
British Empire.	\$	ş	8	s		8	\$	8
Jnited Kingdom	6,536,128	4.810.318	8,213,125	\$ 5,653,477	\$ 109,883,168	137,158,711	116,807,414	151.853.054
ustralia	44,458	146,173	38,707	158,215	511,509	3,925,592	431,701	3,950,893
Bermuda	105	12,219	359	30,505	9,025	477,466	8,987	543,272
British Africa:-								
East		980	687	1,143	478,661	11,514	242,415	22,172
South	12,164	_ 10,769	8,061	207,040	222,817	2,321,340	142,129	2,414,613
West	256,438	4,251 19,026	453,463	3,673	3,382	23,290	5,007,557	54,72 308,57
Guiana	67,672	2,208	58,050	14,307 9,871	4,370,445 3,877,116	$133,249 \\ 622,735$	5,325,727	583,53
" Hondurge		513	00,000	595	0,011,110	022,100	0,020,121	000,00
" West Indies	359,294	153,406	386,686	115,764	6,382,295	4,113,270	5,747,077	4,033,58
	60	170			355,234	116,967	192,984	125,75
ibraltar long Kong	57,143	607		4,500		E01 000		
Lalka	288	4,123	53,641 107	9,390	605,629	521,890	789,354	581,33
lewfoundland	29,001	94,276	13,665	35,860	1.818,260	3,872,012	1,841,891	4.284.26
law Zealand	45,006	7,694	157,778	81,767	907,104	1,004,370	1,331,337	1,340,88
ther British Colonies			3,728		6,703	33,468	16,123	58,55
Totals, British Empire	7,407,757	5,276,733	9,388,057	6,326,107	129,431,348	154,335,874	137,884,696	170,155,22
	A state of the state of the	A CONTRACTOR OF THE		0, 100,201			101,0 11,000	
Foreign Countries.								
Argentine Republic	270,002	132,893	313,485	231,617	2,304,932	3,021,708	3,007,569	2,975,98
ustria-Hungary	75,041	1,504	87,994	16,021	1,362,179	156,931	1,538,577	55,86
Belgium	127.387	5,090 177,706	211,647	265,842	3,571,304	2,773,444	3,682,718	3,732,25
	46,491	10,830	86,618	4,316	925,331	1,032,829	1,097,980	773,68
Control American States	80,581	5,515	23,702	3,992	105,011	102,765	174,514	132,30
'hing	13,692	4,819	23,147	22,731	683,092	529,821	597,947	419,62
		1,859		413	418,967	232,502	305,655	175,28
Luba	53,302	90,165	75,376	27,601	1,281,637	1,845,169	1,488,800	2,091,92
Denmark	3,077	20,937 582	6,672	15,626 60	88,807	443,035	48,364	609,00
	114,929	082	61,849	1,400	144,184 1,464,319	16,966 2,551	76,579	11,44 7,00
		2,972	01,010	669	2,952	46,415	1,020,010	57,71
	100	562	42	213				
	1.798		3,594		33,066	14,044	44,092	5,90
	667,555	101,924	1,007,189	56,068	11,563,773	2,782,092	11,744,664	2,123,70
French Africa. French West Indies		122,612 357	3,459	4,525 324	3,828	$29,921 \\ 5,626$	616	223,55 12,91
	557,100	225,850	12,469	195,839	10,047,340	2,663,017	11,090,005	3,814,9
3*****	13,866		27.812	1,682	456,367	135,347	552,265	8,6
Hawaii	5,338		7,251		25,599	. 142,767	30,429	133,7
U anti		5,030		1,354	5	47,745	28	26,2
Jolland	225,586	37,499	376,768	84,501	1,820,578	1,397,019	2,423,902	1,782,7
Italy	69,537 98,331	1,283	121,930	21,323	962,148	379,270 619,509	1,146,822 2,515,035	285,0 487,5
Tanyan. Korea	90,001	5,876	267,480	$19,685 \\ 5,060$	2,423,046	010,000	2,010,000	101,0
		21,686	70,527	21,003	495,219	1,270,807	1,009,557	495,49
Winnelop and St Diarro	200	1,681	305					
Vommer	11.695	36,318	59,927	29,437	427,857	412,935	316,759	619,5
		11,192		2,485		321,440	167,136	229,2
	498	590 183		476 2,093	67,639 37,004	34,466 58,305	70,846	12,8 22,5
Peru. Philippine Islands Porto Rico	498	39,410	636	15,038	204	506,237	833	689,6
Destudel	9,218	00,410	13,885	60	186,380	88,615	259,542	70,3
Doutudopo Africa			10,000	10,454		170,942		72,8
Roumania	010	7,059	186	4,615	2,510	140,189	753	97,3
Dunnin	22,990	59.097	19,395	38,660	264,048	1,176,571	337,512	1,241,4
Domindo	89,520	2,590	156,280	4,170	733,091	31,335	1,176,567	29,2
	27,865	07 419	5,488	3,692	1,154,747	27,943	1,273,211	114
Spain Sweden	18,847	25,413 4,782	51,826 16,187	4,415	278,715	108,983	329,734	114,5
Sweden	188,175	1,226	269,135	2,438	3,102,910	22,673	3,458,006	19,5
Turkey	37,880	261	59,276	32,693	563,013	17,691	495,316	29,6
United States	21,947,138	5,421,517	32,165,742	7,980,626	284,934,739	119,203,201	356,358,179	120,534,9
Alaska	2.760	389	2,015	2,540	238,566	475,233	164,249	362,4
U.S. of Colombia	1,071	258	40.000	1,047	110,293	37,478	100,641	23,5
Venezuela	74,627	3,500 1,056	48,365	14,524 2,902	6,300 90,839	77.010 32,995	330,570 131,943	191,6
Venezuela Other foreign countries	3.891	6,895	1.082 6,625	2,302	. 80,352	81,152	54.504	62,5
Totals, foreign countries		6,600,967	36,465,496	9,154,233	332,466,676	142,860,491	409,497,886	145.162.0
Totais, foreign counciles that the total	32,544,187	11,877,700	45,853,553	15,480,340	461,898,024	297,196,365	547,382,582	315,317,2
					-			
Grand Totals	\$44	,421,887	\$61.	333,893	\$759	,094,389	1862	,699,832

Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended July 19, 1912.

Wheat—Grades	Terminals	Eastern Transfers	Totals	Barley—Grades	Terminals	Eastern Transfers	Totals
No. 1 Hard No. 1 Northern No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 Wheat No. 5 No. 6 Other	72,228 333,402 547,575 859,573 421,301	Bushels 142,776 308,729 449,950 557,986 311,305 292,670 1,160,571	Bushels 931 215.004 642,131 997,525 1,447,559 732,606 292,670 3,580,211	No. 3 Extra No. 3. No. 4 Feed. Rejected. Other.	$ 183,073 \\ 88,653 \\ 7,188 $	Bushels 54,962 8,725 255 23,405	Bushels 238,035 97,358 7,198 21,639 83,173
Totals, Wheat	4,954,650	3,253,987	8,208,637	Totals, Barley	360,046	87,347	447,393
Oats-Grades	Terminals	Eastern Transfers	Totals	Flax—Grades	Terminals	Eastern Transfers	Totals
No. 1, C, W. No. 2 " No. 3 " Extra 1, Feed. No. 1, Feed. No. 2, Feed. Other	$\begin{array}{c} 969,772 \\ 111.650 \\ 477,639 \\ 205,646 \\ 163,754 \end{array}$	Bushels 2,670 1,453,569 140,015 244,451 147,584 2,618 131,237	Bushels 56,044 2,423,341 251,665 722,090 353,230 166,372 627,119	No. 1, North-Western No. 1, Manitoba Rejected Other	Bushels 30,985 67,552 210,448 215,261	Bushels 10,900 21,812 18,971 41,645	Bushels 41,885 89,364 229,419 259,906
Totals, Oats	2,477,717	2,122,144	4,599,861	Totals, Flax	524,246	96,328	620,574

STOCKS AND BONDS-CONTINUED FROM PAGE 283

000 omi				t.		TORON	TO	1		MONTR	EAL		
Issue	Due	Par Value	Bonds (Continued)	Dividend per cent.	Price Aug. 10 1911	Price Aug. 1 1912	Price Aug. 8 1912	Sales Week ended Aug.8	Price Aug. 10	Price Aug. 1 1912	Price Aug. 8 1912	Sales Week ended Aug.8	Γ
750 3,500 2,000 3,000 \$1,000 \$5,600 \$5,600 \$2,450 2,086 \$2,850 2,086 \$2,500 2,086 \$2,500 2,086 \$2,500 2,086 \$2,000 2,050 \$0,0000 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$0,000 \$0,000	1936 1926 1938 1940 1939 1916 1935 1955 1955 1955 1929 1941 1931 1941 1935 1941 1935 1941 1935 1945 1937	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	Ogilvie Milling B Ontario Loan Penmans Porto Rico Price Bros. Ltd Quebec Rly. L. H. & P. Rich. & Ont. Nav Rio. & Janeiro Rio. 2nd Mtg Sao Paulo Sherwin Williams Spanish River St. John Rly. Steel of Can Tor. York Rad'I West India Elect Windsor Hotel	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1011 101 91 90 84 1003 993 100 100	91 96 103 103 103 100 100 100 100 100	103		1131 112 90 89 81 801 100 983 103	90 85 94½ 70 100½ 99 97 96¾ 100 95 92 99 98½]
1,000			Winnipeg Elect. Rly							105			

BOOK DEPARTMENT Manual of Canadian Banking
Practice. By H. M. P. Eckardt
Capital Investments in Canada. By Fred. W. Field.

Receipts and Shipments of Grain at Eastern Transfer Elevators for Eight Months ended April 30, 1912, with Comparisons for 1911.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	Total
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
September, 1911	3,122,734	1,775,477	48,923	18,387	4,965,521
October 1911	5,066,105	1,252,854	201,068	27,541	6,550,568
November, 1911	8,566,958	3,568,279	365,044	99,336	12,599,617
December. 1911	6,473,344	1,755,505	383,919	136,740	8,749,508
January, 1912	1,786,498	228,769	4,413	2,134	2,021,814
February, 1912	1,781,926	63,148	7,554	896	1,853,524
March, 1912	1,805,273	244,926	59,648		2,109,847
April, 1912	1,4?2,244	204,694	6,266	6,323	1,639,527
Total, eight months	30,025,082	9,093,652	1,079,835	291,357	40,489,92
Same period, 1911	31,361,958	6,406,472	631,803	. 266,004	38,666,23

E Solo		Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	Total
	Rail	A NOW OWO	2,027,446	45,396	53,346	3,653,508
Se	ptember, 1911 { Rail Lake		515,449			2,635,396
	1	* + FO OOF	1,425,905	65,923	1,000	2,648,863
Oc		0.000 200	475,210	91.678		3,496 650
	Lake	0 1 111 1 10	1,715,740	91,608		4.329.744
No	vember, 1911 { Rail		589.310	120,326		4,967,252
La Ca	Lake	0 000 561	2,509,224	283,831		6,579,341
De	cember, 1911 { Rail		96.891	28,480		2,057,113
1	Lake			48,033		1,742,993
Ja	nuary, 1912 { Rail					1,850,921
	Lake	1,709,446	114,005	27,470		1,577,915
Fe	bruary, 1912 { Rail		500,400	21,836		
1.0	Lake	1,437,957	9,664	41,429		1,489,050
	Rail		415,167	77,886		1,779.554
Ma	urch, 1912 Lak	e. 1,477,480	30,135			1,636,274
	(Rail	612 126	190,987	33,353		836,466
Ap	ril, 1912 { Lak		137,601	44,809		1,851,063
1 North	(Rail	12,896,207	9,299,914	667,866	284,397	23,148,384
To	tal, eight months.		0,000,011			
10	Lak	e. 17,597,006	1,968,265	382,851	35,597	19,983,719
	(D-1)	13,881,284	6,437,337	363,361	255,562	20,937,544
Sa	me period, 1911 { Rail					19,121,344
11	(Lak	e. 17,073,527	1,639,733	1 .01,011	1 10,910	10,121,011

SHIPMENTS 1911-12

DOMINION GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS Statement of the Balance at Credit of Depositors on June 29th, 1912.

BANK	Deposits for June, 1912	Total Deposits	Withdraw- als for June, 1912	Balance on 30th June 1912.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Manitoba :	13,830.00	720,032.74	25,098.78	694,933.96	
British Columbia : Victoria	45,777.00	1,194,217.35	56,027.56	1,138,189.79	
Prince Edward Island : - Charlottetown	34,901.00	2,183,637.17	26,456.09	2,157,181.08	
New Brunswick : Newcastle St. John	1,319.00 67,385.00	303,513.98 5,769,561.03		293,526.63 5,682,826.95	
Nova Scotia :- Acadia Mines. Amherst. Arichat. Barrington. Guysboro'. Halifax. Kentville. Lunenberg. Pictou.	$\begin{array}{c} 873.00\\ 6,205.48\\ 375.00\\ 1,230.00\\ 862.00\\ 21.989.54\\ 3,193.00\\ 2,423.00\\ \ldots\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 35,616.31\\ 397,607.09\\ 133,815.71\\ 151,400.38\\ 123,659.99\\ 2,408,442.74\\ 262,647.93\\ 447,601.29\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,615.85\\ 595,00\\ 1,565.02\\ 25,293.63\\ 7,628.55\\ 4,861.52\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 387,254.64\\ 132,199.86\\ 150,805.38\\ 122,094.97\\ 2,383,149.11\\ 255,019.33\\ 442,739.77\end{array}$	
Port Hood Shelburne Sherbrooke Wallace	$\begin{array}{r} 120.06\\ 2,961.00\\ 768.00\\ 4,095.06\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 117,198,43\\ 222,842.69\\ 90.828.50\\ 132,217.07\end{array}$	1,577.63	221,265.06 90,043.50	
Totals	208,207.02	14,694,873,37	264,633.9	14,430,189.43	

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT (JUNE 1912).

DR			CR.
	\$ cts.		cts.
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st May 1912	42,792,297.81	WITHDRAWALS during the month	1,036,760.32
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Sav- ings Bank during month	901,627.49		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Gov- ernment Savings Bank during month :			
PRINCIPAL INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer			
TRANSFERS from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada	22,910.09		
INTEREST accrued on Depositors accounts and made principal on 31st March			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts during month	3,157.18	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' ac- counts on 30th June 1912	42,683,232.2
	43,719,992.57		43,719,992.53

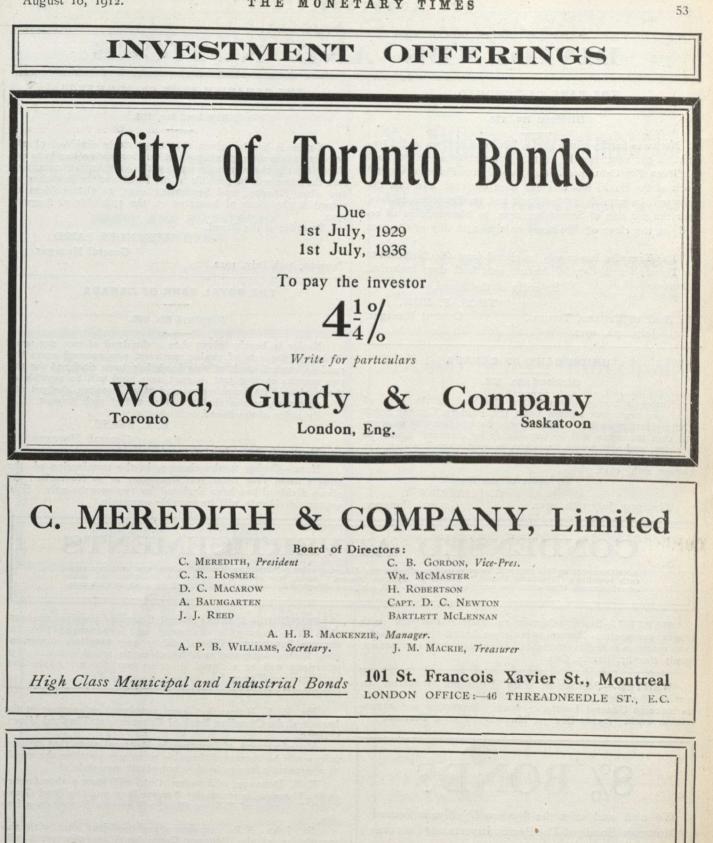
Mr. T. W. Hunter, who has been associated with Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Hall, of Toronto, during the last eight years, has been admitted into partnership.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will begin the work of double-tracking the line between Ruby Creek and Hammond Pit, B.C., immediately. The distance is about 57 miles, and to parallel the present line will cost upwards of \$3,000,000.

The contract for fifty-seven miles of the Kettle Valley, B.C., Railway has been let. The line is to run from Penticton through Naramata to the Hydraulic Summit, near Kelowna. The successful contractors were Messrs. Grant Smith & Company, of Spokane. The work is to start at once from Penticton. Mr. T. Harry Webb, of Messrs. Webb, Read, Hegan, Collingham and Company, Montreal, who has just returned from a business trip to Europe, is at Montreal, previous to proceeding to Western Canada.

By a vote of 43 to 14, the United States House of Representatives adopted a provision giving the President control of all affairs at Panama, with power to appoint a Governor "to complete, govern and operate" the Canal and Canal zone.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has opened branches at Lethbridge, Alta., where Mr. E. F. MacNeill has been appointed manager; Gagetown, N.B., with Mr. G. M. Schurman in charge, and Ville St. Pierre, Hochelaga county, Que., where Mr. B. W. Gavey is manager.



Government Municipal Corporation

Bonds for Investment

Dominion Toronto

Company, Bond Montreal Vancouver

Limited London, Eng.

Volume 49.

DIVIDENDS AND NOTICES

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Dividend No. 124.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and threequarters per cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of Eleven Per Cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the 3rd day of September next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-fourth days of August next both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

THOS. F. HOW, The Bank of Toronto, Toronto. General Manager. July 24th, 1912.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 102.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking house in this city, and also at its Branches, on and after Tuesday, the third day of September next, to Shareholders of record on August 20th, 1912.

By order of the Board, G. H. BALFOUR,

Winnipeg, July 18th, 1912.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No, 102.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 21/2 per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending the 31st August next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, and September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of August, 1912

By order of the Board.

Toronto, 20th July, 1912.

ALEXANDER LAIRD,

General Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 100.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. (being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the two months ending 31st August next, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, to shareholders of record of 15th August.

E. L. PEASE,

General Manager.

Montreal, P.Q., July 16, 1912.

By order of the Board.

Note.—Owing to the change in the termination of the bank's fiscal year from 31st December to 30 November, the above dividend has been declared for two months only. Sub-sequent dividends will be payable quarterly.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENT

General Manager.

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.

WANTED.—Stock salesman to handle company with bright prospects. Nature speculative but better and safer than many so-called investments. No exaggeration necessary. Apply Box 85, Barrie, Ont.

WANTED .- Position of Fire Insurance Inspector in service of strong Tariff Company. Have eleven years experience in General Insurance work. Inspection and organization work. Apply Box 77, Monetary Times, Toronto.

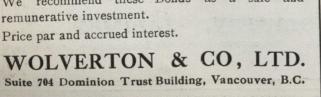
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Property valuation \$350,000

Floperty valuation					4000,000
1st Mortgage -		-	-	\$90,000	
2nd Mortgage ·	-	-	-	50,000	
Total Liability -		-	-		140,000
				a sharest and	
Net Increase	-	-	-	30,000	
Interest Charges	-	-	-	10,300	
Margin of Safet	у	-	-	\$19,700	

We recommend these Bonds as a safe and remunerative investment.



WANTED .- A strong Board Company requires the services of a thoroughly competent and experienced Fire In-surance Inspector. Liberal salary and excellent opportun-ities for advancement will be given to suitable man. Ap-plications will be received in strict confidence. Apply Box 17 Monetary Times.

Mr. F. L. Nunns has been appointed accountant at the branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Thetford Mines, Ouebec.

Manufacturers of footwear in Montreal state that present prices will be increased from 10 to 20 per cent. as the result of a general advance in the cost of all materials.

E. E. Donovan, of London, Ont., will start a shoe factory at St. Thomas, in return for \$12,000 loan and the Steel Grave Vault Company of Gallion, Ohio, will erect a factory on a free site.

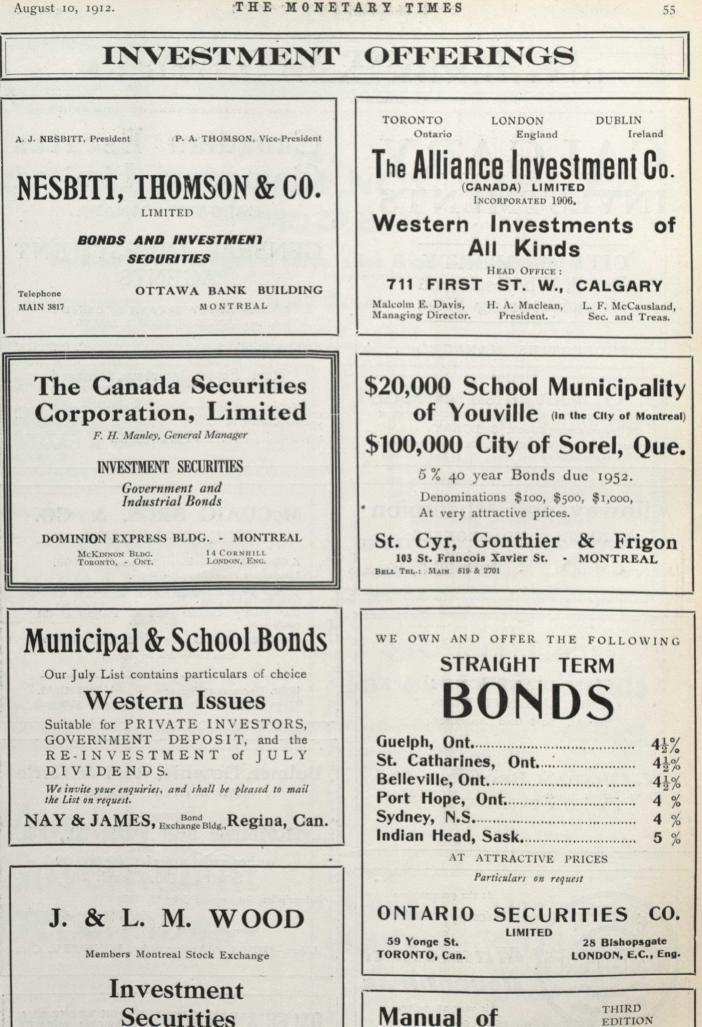
St. John. N.B., exporters are confident that with the completion of the Panama Canal local manufacturers will be able to ship goods to British Columbia ports on much better terms than by the present all-rail route.

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company has been licensed to transact, throughout Canada, the business of fire and tornado insurance. Mr. C. H. Enderton, Winnipeg, has been appointed chief agent.

The capital stock of the Canadian-Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited has been increased from \$2,600,000 to \$3,100,000, such increase consisting of 5,000 preferred \$3,100,000, such inc shares of \$100 each.

An offer is said to have been made to the Windsor Hotel Company, by which the Belmonts, of New York, will form a company and lease the hotel and premises at Montreal for a sum at the rate of 8 per cent. on the capital of \$2,000,000, which would make the annual rantal \$160,000 which would make the annual rental \$160,000.

The annual report of the mines branch of the province of Ouebec for 1911, shows that last year the value of the pro-duction of the Ouebec mines amounted to \$8,670.786, an increase of \$1,356.505 as compared with the preceding year. In 1911 the mines of the province produced asbestos, copper ore, iron ores, mica, graphite, magnesite and all kinds of structural materials.



EDITION

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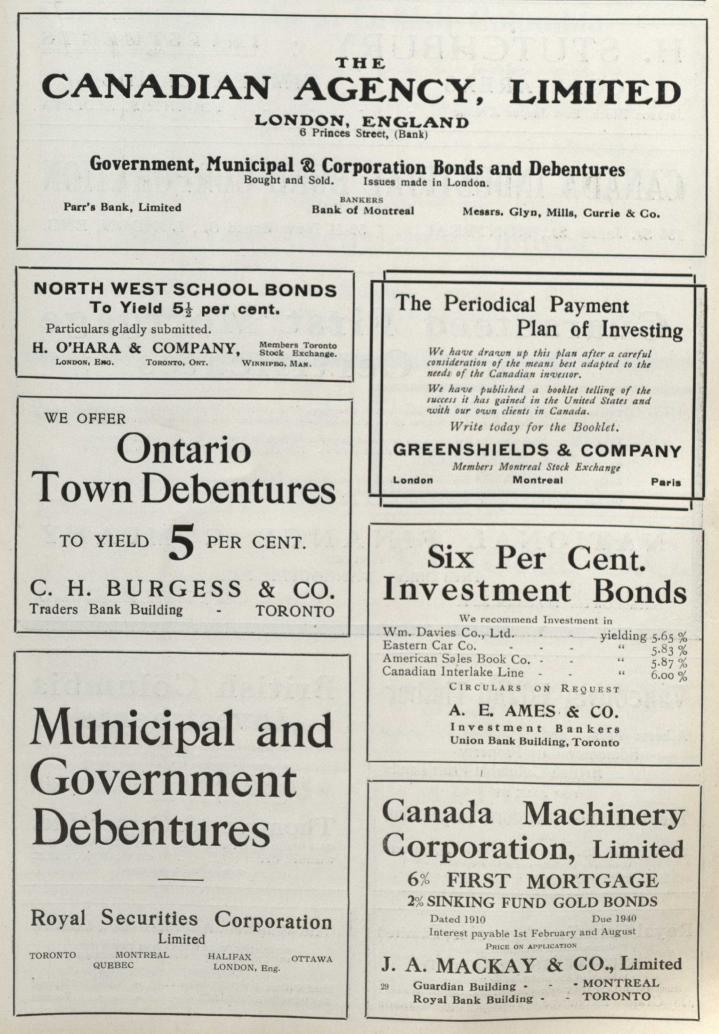
Securities

Dominion Express Building, MONTREAL

Volume 49.



INVESTMENT OFFERINGS



Volume 49.

INVESTMENT OFFERINGS

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Board of Directors pass on all applications. Solicitors search and certify to each title. In addition, certificates are given from appraiser, auditor and insurance company, all looking to the protection of the investor's interests. We will gladly send detailed information on request, also sample Trust Certificate.

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Toronto Office : 10 Adelaide St. E.

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ed its work, its pre-eminence has already been recognized and established, —where close reading, hard thinking and investigation obtain, it could not well be otherwise. Its work is the very latest work in appraisal. All inquiries

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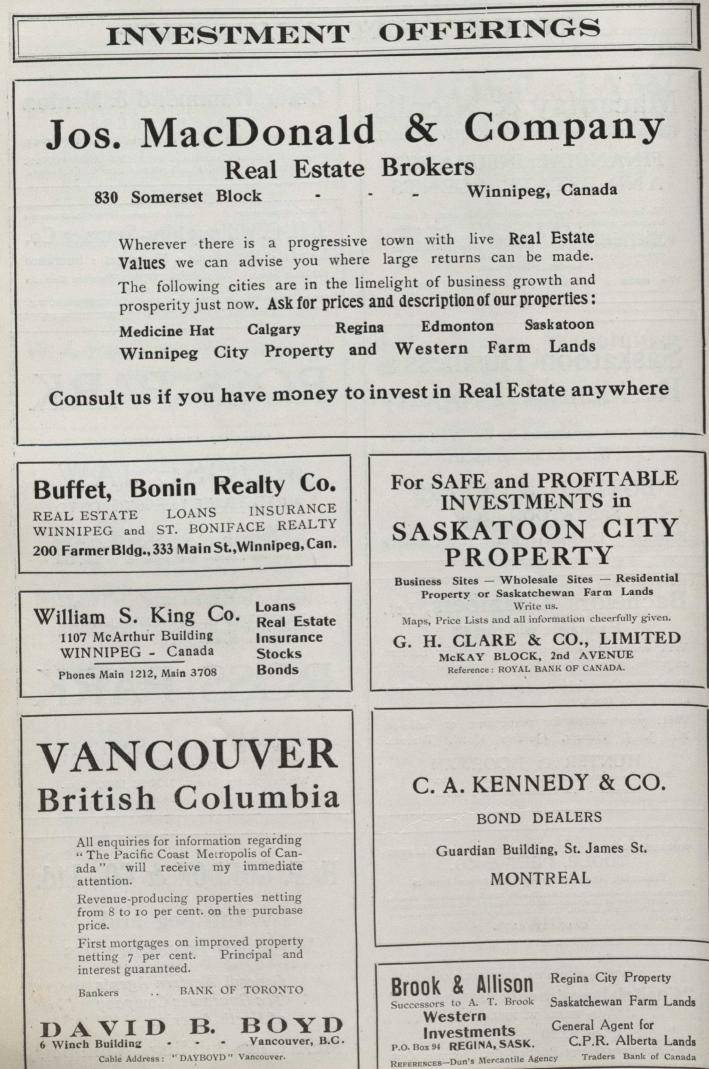
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Winnipeg and Western Investments

General Western Agents The Guarantee Company of North America

McArthur Building, Winnipeg

Volume 49.



65



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TORONTO

61-65 Adelaide Street East

Volume 49.

INSURANCE COMPANIES



THE MONETARY TIMES

INSURANCE COMPANIES



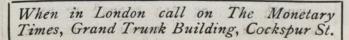


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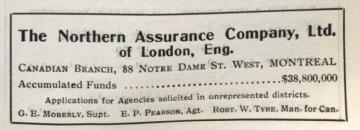
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Volume 49.



69

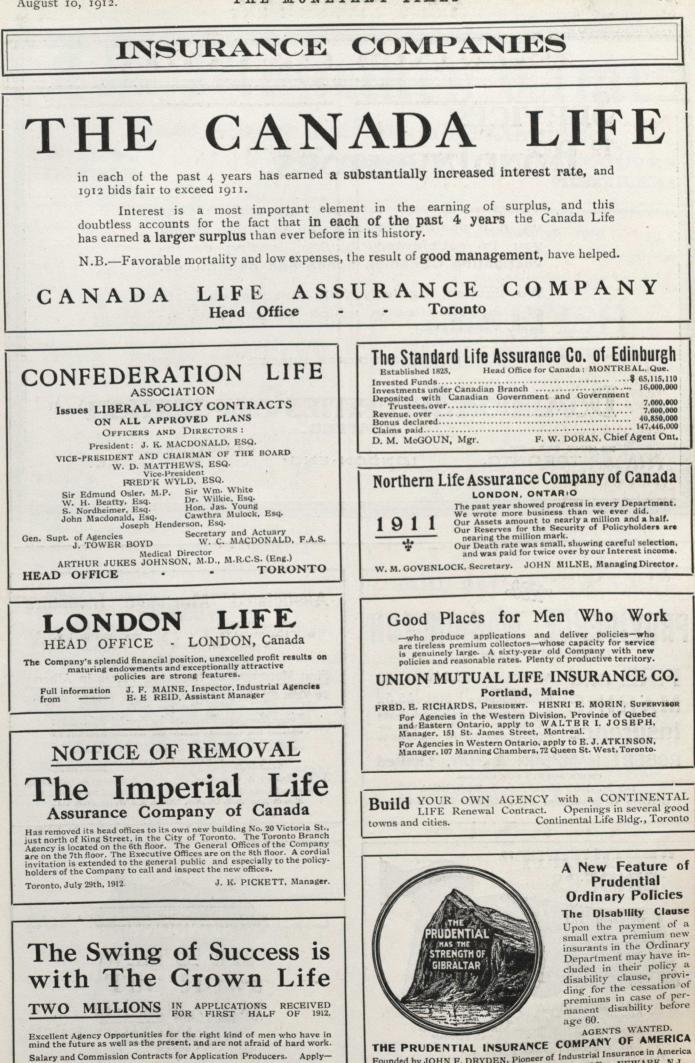


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Volume 49.

