The Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle

WINNIPEG LONDON

OF CANADA

VANCOUVER MONTREAL

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July 29, 191

10 Cents

BUSINESS FOUNDED 1795

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Engravers and Printers

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GENERAL ACCIDENT

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Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange

MONTREAL HALIFAX

ST. JOHNS, Nfid. CHARLOTTE TOWN

SHERBROOKE, Que

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CHARTERED BANKS

BANK OF MONTREAL

proporated by Act of Parliament

Capital, all paid up \$14,400,000.00 Rest - 12.000,000.00 Undivided Profits 1.070,735.06

Head Office. MONTREAL

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Belleville
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Brantford
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Chatham
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Port William
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Guelph
Hamilton
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Peterboro Picton Port Arthur Port Hope Sarnia Sault Ste. Marie Stirling Stratford St. Mary's Sudbury BRANCHES IN CANADA

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" Upper To
Sawyerville
Sherbrooke St. Hyacinthe Three Rivers

Sir William Macdonald Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. David Morrice

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Carlton St. Chatham
Dundas St. Edmundston
Wenner St. Grand Falls

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Tweed
Wallaceburg
Waterford

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Lethbridge. Alta.
Magrath. Alta.
Medicine Hat, Alta.
Moose Jaw, Sask.
Oakville. Man.
Outlook, Sask.
Portage La Prairie
Man.
Perth
Raymond, Alta.
Regina. Sask. Lethbridge, Alta.
Magrath, Alta.
Medicine Hat, Alta.
Moose Jaw, Sask.
Oakville, Man.
Outlook, Sask.
Portage La Prairie
Man.
Raymond, Alta.

Nova Scotia Amherst Bridgewater

Man.
Raymond, Alta.
Raymond, Alta.
Regina. Sask.
Rosenfeld, Man.
Saskatoon, Sask.
Spring Coulee, Alta.
Suffield, Alta.
Weyburn, Sask.
Winnipeg, Man.
Pt. Rouge
Logan Ave.

British Col.

Grand Mere
Levis
Canso
Megantic
Glace Bay
Montreal
Halifax
Porth End
Lunenburg
Mahone Bay
Pt. St. Charles
Seigneurs St.
Seigneurs St.
Seigneurs St.
St. Anne de
Bellevue
St. Henri
West End
West End
Westmount
Quebec
Grand
Grand Mere
Canso
Glace Bay
Halifax
Lunenburg
Mahone Bay
Lyarmout Bay
Varmouth
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Prince Edward
Island
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Established 1873 OF CANADA

Capital (authorized by Act of Parliament) \$5,000,000.00
Capital Paid-up 2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 2,554.782.48

89 Branches

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THE ADVERTISERS ON THIS PAGE would like to know that you "saw it in The Monetary Times." You will confer a favor on both advertiser and publisher by mentioning it when answering advertisements.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Established 1867.

Capital Paid-up

\$10,000,000

Reserve Fund -

8,000,000

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Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world.

Every attention given to the collection of Commercial Paper.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA DIVIDEND NO. 84.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent. (12 per cent.) per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the Three Months ending 31st July, 1911, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after

Tuesday, the 1st day of August next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st July, 1911, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

Toronto, 28th June, 1911.

Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund Reserve Liability of Proprietors

Aggregate Assets, 30th Sept., 1910, £42,711,126

BANKS CHARTERED

Bank of New South Wales

Estd. 1817.

€2,817,660 2,817,660

Sydney, New South Wales. noh—84 Old Broad St., E.C.

The Bank has 319 Branches and Agencies, viz.:—159 in New South Wales, 37 in Victoria, 47 in Queensland, 5 in South Australia, 11 in West Australia, 54 in New Zealand, 3 in Fiji, 2 in Papua, 1 in London, and has Agentr and Correspondents all over the world.

The Bank collects for and undertakes the Agency of other Banks; opens documentary and other Credits, and transacts every description of Australasian Banking business.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ited

arge

rcial

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Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

Paid-up Capital \$4,866,666.66 Reserve Fund \$2,652,333.33

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E. STONHAM, and J. H. GILLARD, Assistant Inspectors.
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Burdett, Alta.
Cainsville, Ont.
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Campbellford, Ont.
Ceylon, Sask.
Darlingford, Man.
Davidson, Sask.
Fenelon Falls. Ont.
Fort George, B.C.
Forward, Sask.
Fredericton, N.B.
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Hamilton, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.
Victoria Ave.

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London, Ont.
Macleod, Alta.
Midland, Ont.
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Montreal, St. Catherine
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North Battleford, Sask.
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" (Lonsdale Ave.)
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Paynton, Sask.
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 Reserve Fund
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able position to deal with remittance and all other best terms.

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Incorporated 1869

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Bowmanville

Bowmanville

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London P

Montreal (9)

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Bear River
Berwick
Bridgetown
Bridgewater
Dartmouth

nherst Digby
nnapolis Royal Dominion
ntigonish Glace Bay
nichat Guysboro
addeck Halifax (4)
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tar River Kentville
trwick Lawrencetown
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ridgewater Lockeport
artmouth Londonderry
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\$6,000,000

ESTABLISHED IN 1864

\$4,999,297

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AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Chase National Bank, New York, N.Y.; delphia, Pa.

The Bank of Vancouver

Head Office: VANCOUVER, British Columbia

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED - \$2,000,000 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$822,900.00

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$823,000.00

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DIRECTORS—

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A general banking business transacted.

A. L. DEWAR, Gen. Man.

A general banking business transacted. A. L DEWAR, Gen. Man.

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Milton
Milverton
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England, Ltd.

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Established 1865

Union Bank of Canada Founded 1818. Incorp' 1822 HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Authorized. \$3,000,000 Capital Paid-up . 2.500,000 Reserve . 1,250,000

Head Office - QUEBEC

Paid-up Capital - - \$4,682,006
Reserve and Undivided Profits - \$3,350,000
Total Assets (over) - - \$52,000,000

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THIS BANK, having over 230 Branches in Canada—1 in Nova Scotia, 1 in New Brunswick, 6 in the Province of Quebec, 71 in Ontario, 39 in Manitoba, 63 in Saskatchewan, 38 in Alberta, and 11 in British Columbia—extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of all Banking business in these Provinces. Collections and correspondence are invited.

The Bank has Agents and Correspondents in all Cities of importance throughout Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, and the British Colonies.

Branch at 75 Lombard St., London, E.C.

CHARTERED BANKS

THE BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED - 1855 Head Office

TORONTO - Can.

Capital - \$4,000,000 Reserve Fund \$4 750,000

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John Macdonald
A. E. Gooderham Robert Meighen Nicholas Bawlf

THOS. F. HOW, General Manager

T. A. BIRD, Inspector

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Gaspe St. Lambert

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Kingston	
London	Ť
(4 offices)	
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Millbrook	
Milton	
Newmarket	
Oakville	
Oil Springs	
Omemee	
Parry Sound	ŀ
Penetanguis	
Peterboro	
Petrolia	S
Porcupine	

Port Hope

Wallacebu Waterloo Welland Wyoming

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Bredenbury Churchbridge

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The Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle

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Toronto, Canada, July 29th, 1911.

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Ten Cents

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BRITAIN, GERMANY, THE UNITED STATES, AND OUR TRADE.

Among travellers in Canadian hotels and Pullman cars, endless stories are heard concerning the incompetent Britisher. So states Mr. Richard Grigg, British Trade Commissioner in Canada, in a further report to the Imperial Government on Canadian-British trade. The irony of the situation, he adds, is that hotel and Pullman car alike owe their existence to money brained in Great Britain, and represent the skill and industry of the Britisher. Some new phases of our trade relations are treated in his report. The Commissioner, while emphasizing the necessity for greater enterprise on the part of the overseas manufacturer, says that the promotion of closer trade relations between the two countries can-not depend solely upon the efforts of the British pro-

"If British trade with Canada," he says, "is to increase until it occupies the position which a true conception of Imperial interests seems to demand, it is necessary that from the Canadian side every opportunity should be afforded which a sympathetic public opinion can offer. In this connection the large and growing needs of municipal authorities may be mentioned. The period between the advertisement of calls for tenders and

the date of their reception, is frequently so short that no effective British tender can be rendered, and it has happened on many occasions that excuses have been sought and found, under which the lowest British tender has not been accepted, and in one case a local producer was allowed to address the council after learning that the engineer had recommended the acceptance of a British tender. The result of persistence in such a policy would obviously be that outside tenders would cease when tendering firms are convinced that their labor is in vain, with the usual effect of an agreement among local producers as to prices, which could not be to the advantage of the tax-payer, to say nothing of the reflection upon Canadian credit and fair play in the financial centre of

Capital Investments in Canada 511

"It appears probable that the force of public opinion has exercised an important influence in regard to a possible increase in rates of ocean freight based upon combination-rates that are already higher than would be the case if the ordinary conditions of competition existed. While the Commissioner hopes that no effort will be lacking to impress upon British producers the great importance of the closest attention to Canadian industry and the Canadian market, it appears to him that the fullest individual Canadian co-operation should be sought for the British effort both to support and supply that market."

firms in Canada has undoubtedly assisted American trade in this country. The Commissioner has felt it to be his duty in some cases to advise the establishment of branch works in Canada, and it has been necessary to this matter to deal with a difficult and delicate position. There is little doubt that the figures of American imports are affected by the existence of such branch works. While the primary object of the Canadian tariff is to obtain revenue for the needs of the country, it is also framed for the encouragement of Canadian industries, and to that end it exempts from duty material required in Canadian works, or admits them on a low scale of duty; and, although an important proportion of imports connected with branch works consists of raw material, and enters free of duty, there still remains a considerable import of manufactured and partly manufactured articles which enter Canada in connection with such establishments. It is obvious that a large firm with branch works would feed them as far as possible with both raw and partly manufactured material from their headquarters and not from a foreign source, and it must be remembered that in many cases competition is only possible through the existence of such branches. While, therefore, it is not the Commissioner's duty to recommend a transfer of industry from Great Britain to Canada, it may be his duty to advise the construction of branch works in Canada in certain cases as a means of avoiding loss to British industry.

In this connection, Mr. Charles Pepper may be quoted. That gentleman was employed by the United States in 1905 to discharge exactly the same duties as those which were entrusted to the writer in 1909; he has, therefore, intimate and practical knowledge of Canada and Canadian conditions. His report upon American trade with Canada was an able paper, and the United States Government have indicated their understanding and appreciation of his services by utilizing them since the date named in highly important and responsible positions in connection with American trade. States citizens have entered into the industrial life of Canada not so much by the purchase of bonds as by acquiring a share in the capital and conduct of works. In dealing with the subject of American capital invested in this way, Mr. Pepper says:-

"It is not, however, the actual amount of the capital that is so important as the fact that the United States has a direct or indirect interest in so many Canadian concerns, and money is constantly flowing back and forth, some of it in the form of dividends from branch factories, and probably a larger proportion in the form of purchases of raw material and factory supplies. The establishment of branches of American factories on Canadian soil is not recent, but the movement has been very marked during the past five years. Many of these enterprises draw not only their raw material, but machinery parts and partly fabricated material from the factories in this country (the United States); that is particularly shown in branches of the iron and steel industry.'

In the past year the tendency of British capital to establish industrial works in Canada has been marked, and an expansion of this policy is likely in the near

While it is generally recognized that in the past five years a well-defined increase has occurred in the understanding and appreciation of Canada and the Canadian market in Great Britain, the rivalry of the United States and Germany remains as a potential factor. There has been on the part of British traders a larger number of persons representing various lines of trade visiting Canada, and a more intelligent effort to meet the conditions of the market has been evident. The advance in these respects, however, has not reached the level which has been attained in the United States. In this connection it is interesting to quote the report of the British for Government interference to compel villages and Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, who says: "If I towns in Quebec to protect the lives and property of the were asked to sum up the impressions as to the growth residents.

The establishment of branch factories by American of trade done by Great Britain's principal competitors in New Zealand, viz., Germany and the United States. I should say that the cheapness of his goods brings business to the German manufacturer, while the American succeeds because of his knowledge of human nature."

As in New Zealand, so in Canada, German aggressiveness and cheapness of goods have greatly increased German trade with Canada. On March 1st, 1910, the abrogation by Canada of the German surtax came into effect, following the withdrawal of Germany from the position she had taken up on the British preference question in 1899. In 1909, prior to the withdrawal of the surtax, Canada's imports from Germany totalled \$6,050,-365. In 1910 the figures had changed to \$7,935,230, and for the year ended March 31st, 1911, German imports to Canada were valued at \$10,047,340. The American's knowledge of human nature in commerce and a close appreciation of Canadian conditions- have helped his trade in the Dominion. The British captain of industry may well watch the German and American in relation to Canada' import trade.

GOLD IN MANITOBA.

With the great agricultural possibilities of Western Canada, it is difficult to understand why the people of that country have the slightest desire to dabble in n shares. Growing wheat and dealing in real estate should keep them fairly busy, without other hobbies. The Penniac Reef Gold Mines, Limited, with an authorized capital of \$3,000,000, is making a good attempt to magnetize the money of the small Western investor. They have issued attractive literature, stating that three million tons of ore is in sight with an estimated value of \$34,200,000. Despite that fact, the company, with the typical philanthropy of mining promoters, are willing to allow the public to get a portion of this wealth. They are selling \$1 shares at 35 cents. So anxious are they that this golden opportunity should not be overlook that a stand was taken at the recent Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition and six or seven men handed out literature respecting the company's claims, talked mining lore, and possibly sold some stock.

The Penniac Reef Gold Mines are located 85 miles east of Winnipeg. The prospectus tells us that ' of Canada's most prominent mining engineers, together with practical miners and prospectors, have pronounced the property to be the greatest ore deposit in America." The value of that statement largely depends upon the names of the so-called prominent mining engineers, who are not mentioned.

We are told that 300 tons of ore per day with an average value of even \$6 per ton, and mining and milling at a cost of \$2 per ton, gives a net profit of \$1,200 per day. An investment in machinery of \$100,000 will give a net profit of \$438,000 per year. We would suggest that the directors raise the \$100,000 between them and enjoy the large annual profit. It would be too bad for the investing public to intrude in such an excellent moneymaking scheme.

SMALL CHANGE.

An astonishing instance of civic blindness is the attitude of the ratepayers of Pointe Claire, a pretty village near Montreal. The council recommended fire protection, including the purchase of a steam fire engine, to cost the village, say, \$75 a year. The citizens voted on the proposal, and rejected it almost unanimously! This same village was nearly wiped out of existence in 1901, only the church and the convent being saved. No wonder Chief Tremblay, of Montreal, pleads

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1905.

£8,133,722

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN CANADA

-XII.-

INVESTMENTS IN CANADIAN MINES

By Fred. W. Fleid.

The investment of British capital in Canadian mining enterprises has been small. On the whole, the English investor has learned many bitter lessons, causing him to regard the Dominion's mining proposals with some suspicion. At the same time, the Canadian investor has had similar experiences, while the American to a great extent has remained unscathed. In the meantime, Canada's legitimate mining industry has suffered. The following table shows the production of minerals in Canada in 1010:

Canada in 1910:—	1910.
4	Value.
Copper	. \$ 7,209,463
Gold	. 10,224,910
Pig iron	. 11,245,630
Gold Pig iron Lead	. 1,237,032
Nickel Silver	. 11,181,310
Silver	. 17,106,604
Other metallic products	. 559,186
Total	. \$58,764,135
Less pig iron credited to imported ores	9,594,309
Total metallic	
Asbestos and asbestic	. \$ 2,476,558
Coal	. 29,811,750
Gypsum	020 828
Natural ras	1 212 611
Petrolelim	-00
Sait	. 400.624
Cement	. 6,414,315
Clay products	. 7,600,000
Lime	. 1,131,407
Stone	
Miscellaneous non-metallic	. 1,886,704
Fotal non-metallic	. \$55,871,132
Grand total	\$105,040,958

In 1886 Canada's mineral production was valued at \$10,221,255. The following are the details of Canadian loans in London for mining purposes:—

Northern Sulphite Mills of Canada	£225,000 100,000
1006.	£325,000
Western Dominion Colleries, Limited	£300,000
Vancouver Copper Co	£ 80,000
England's Premier Cobalt Mining Co	220,000
Bluebell Gold Mines	20,000

1909.	£320,000
Dominion Oil Co.	£120,000
East Illoury (Canada) Oil Fields	200 000
Thir Gold Mines	20 000
Canadian Mineral Kubber Co	120 000
Dominion Mica Co	15 000
Dominion Iron and Steel Co	T 200 000
Canada Cement Co.	360,082
Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Co	51,440
1010.	£2,136,522

1010.	£2,136,522
Canada Cement Co. Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation	£ 205,500 624,480
Canadian Collieries Limited	200:000
Canadian Oil Producing and Refining Co. Ltd.	200 000
" anadidi Colleries (Dunemuis) Timited	2,054,800
Salahoma Oli Co.	67,000
Lake Superior Iron and Chemical Co	616,420
Statistical Oil Co of Canada	1 160 000
British Columbia Goldfields of Canada, Limited.	40,000
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Ontario Porcupine Gold Fields Development Co.. £600,000

Only one of the mining companies which have borrowed money in London has visited that market a second time. In 1910 £4,452,200 were raised by Canadian mining companies overseas, compared with £2,136,522 in 1909. The loans for previous years never exceeded £400,000. The following table shows for what minerals the money was raised:—

Mineral					E					T.			Amount.
Gold						*	 * 22.		1			Sec.	\$ 680,000
Silver			,					* *				- 1	320,000
	oal									香		- Na	4,731,660
Copper .							 *						80,000
Oil										T.		- 4	622,000
Cement .					 							- 4	790,582
Miscellaneo	us	11.9	5	-4				* *	. ;	H		1	909,480

Heavy Mining Investments.

In addition to the £8,133,722 representing public flotations in London on behalf of mining companies, a large amount is otherwise placed in Canadian mining propositions. In the Cobalt, Elk Lake, Gow Ganda, Porcupine and Larder Lake districts approximately \$1,025,000 have been invested by direct purchase of mining stocks and claims. A few hundred dollars have been placed in gold mining companies in Nova Scotia, while coal properties in the same province account for perhaps \$500,000 in the five years. Prior to the period covered by this investigation of this subject, large sums of British money were placed in the mines of Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Coal companies in the prairie provinces account for approximately six millions of British capital. It is in British Columbia that Great Britain holds a far greater interest in mining than has been the impression. From special inquiries it is found that in round figures the capital investment is \$50,000,000, the most notable mine perhaps being the Le Roi at Rossland.

Leaving past history, such as the Rossland, British Columbia, and Yukon booms to take care of themselves, we may examine the question of capital investment in the two most important camps of recent date, Cobalt and Porcupine. Cobalt has been a veritable Oliver Twist, so far as capital is concerned. Always the cry has been for more. Millions of dollars have consequently been emptied from pockets. Thousands of innocents, though, forgot the ventriloquial powers of the fakir. Plenty of coin has been sunk into alleged mining properties-properties consisting of little but a potato patch, a few shrewd and conscienceless men, some ready pens, and several hundredweights of optimistic literature. The capital story of Cobalt is interesting. Three personal factors were prominent-the man from Canada, the man from Britain, the man from the United States. When stories of the mining camp first commenced to tickle the imagination, comparatively few men of the Dominion got into the field right away. New York and Boston poured a human stream into Ontario. The cash was there, too.

Americans Were Ahead.

The fame of Ontario's mineral wealth had not then hit London's investment susceptibility. The consequence was that citizens of the United States, possessing well-defined bumps of foresight, wiped off the Cobalt bloom from the Cobalt plums. Incidentally, they gathered in a pretty respectable basketful. The belated got smaller fry; others managed to get only the stalks. It has so happened that, although the first to come were the first to be served, something remained for the later. Something there is yet for future investors.

Europe's interest in Cobalt, passing and monetary, until the summer of 1908, was inspired by the things that should not have been. For several years London knew only of Cobalt promoters, whose apparent and intense desire to let in British capital on a lifetime's chance, bordered on the ridiculous. It is not easy to cheat John Bull. Neither is it wisdom. Sidetracked illegitimately of one dollar, one need not appeal to him again. His purse-strings remain tightened, no matter how honest the second enterprise may be.

The visit to the camp of a party of European mining engineers in September, 1908, was the best Cobalt eye-opener for Europe. At Cobalt they soon discovered that even he who knows not the difference between hematite and neophyte might label Cobalt a mining region. In the mines of South Africa, the inexperienced must be told what is ore and what is good for the dump heap. The inexperienced visitor to Northern Ontario's mines can learn a mining thing or two by no more than a little amateur scratching. The mining engineers of Europe, although disciplined to bridle their opinions, let them run during their Canadian visit. So it was that the stamp of technical knowledge and desirable approval was impressed upon Cobalt in half a dozen languages. If the principals, the corporations, the friends of these men have a habit of taking good advice, the coming of foreign capital for mining development is but a matter of time.

Generally speaking, wild speculation has been eliminated from Cobalt's existence. Unfair it is to say that the mine managers and those around them exhibit no interest in the price peregrinations of stocks. The manager having no time for an occasional glance at the stock exchange blackboard would probably be asked to look for a new job. But the chief feature of the camp is that real mining is considered of primary importance. While methods at the beginning were crude, science now has been brought to bear upon the art of bringing up ore from the earth's bowels. As time progresses still further scientific treatment will find activity. With this era of mining proper came foreign interest of value in Ontario's minerals. While speculative drum-banging and gongbeating continued, men whose opinions are worth more than a cheap luncheon, held aloof. Cobalt has demonstrated its deservedness of capital. Further, it can shove that demonstration up to the hilt into the hide of incredulity. Capital need not fear to cast in its lot with Cobalt. The eternal provision that capital must not play blind man's buff in a mining camp, holds good also.

Even now a large number of Cobalt companies are finding a reorganization of their finances an imperative necessity. Usually this does not bode well for the small investor.

Porcupine Gold Camp.

We have heard of Porcupine for several years, but, as the area was difficult of access, little prospecting was done until two or three years ago. When the Timmins brothers commenced to show results, the onlooker who remembered their exploits in Cobalt commenced to take notice. A Toronto barrister is said to have been the first to discover gold along the shores of Porcupine Lake. He forsook, for the time being anyway, the spheres of legal tomes for the region of mineral Domes, East and West, and Preston East and others.

About five hundred miles separate the new gold camp from Toronto. That means, if things go well, Porcupine will have a population of size. The first question one is likely to ask is whether the attractions are of comparative permanency or of a temporary nature. To this are two substantial replies. The Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, the Moreing-Bewick people, the Anglo-French Exploration Company, with J. B. Tyrrell, F. A. Heinze, the Montana copper king, and others, would not have their fingers in among the Porcupine quills unless they anticipated something tangible later. Again, we have the statement of Mr. H. E. T. Haultain, of Toronto, a mining engineer on whose word explicit reliance can be placed, that there are promising prospects scattered over a very large area which will take years to explore. One may be assured, therefore, of some permanence.

Cobalt and Porcupine.

In many ways, the beginning of Porcupine resembled the birth of Cobalt. But there are several important differences. The American pretty nearly swallowed Cobalt unavailing.

before the Canadian had decided that the savor was good or that his digestion for a new silver mining camp was strong enough. Porcupine, on the other hand, already has an international flavor. News of what might be expected got overseas in remarkably quick time. Scotch capital was early in the field, and so was London with a corps of prominent mining engineers, who immediately gave the camp importance. Canadians profited by the Cobalt lesson, with the result that they froze on to Porcupine instead of waiting to be frozen out, American capital has also had its look in, and intends to stay. Unlike Cobalt, Porcupine is not likely to be dominated by Uncle Sam's money. There is another vital difference, too. The silver camp lay yawning long before big minin interests prodded it to action. As soon as Porcupine was discovered, the big men of the mining world allowed it no time for beauty sleep. They were there in a trice with their colleagues to size the situation. That done, Northern Ontario will know them for some years.

Price Asked for Prospects.

A third difference in the two camps is one of sentiment, though it also kept out capital for a while—that was the price asked for prospects. When mining magnates and their scouts began to become as numerous as shacks in the camp, the prospector imagined his pile made. He thought that London and Edinburgh would bite at gold-colored bait. That was a bad oversight, and London and Edinburgh turned their heads the other way, which soon brought prospects salesmen to reasonable figures. Mr. C. A. Moreing says that many men asked more for a Porcupine prospect than he would think of paying for a mine in West Australia. The fact that mining engineers and magnates know the difference between a mine and a prospect should be borne in mind by the prospector. That fact, too, will prove of assistance to the camp's development. As yet only one Porcupine flotation has been made in the London market.

The Canadian mining industry has suffered from lack of capital. Money, to a large extent, has been focused on what may be termed "boom" regions. There are numerous opportunities in the Dominion for profitable investment elsewhere than in famous mining camps. The Canadian Mining Journal again drew attention to this fact recently. "Deposits," it said, "of such minerals as iron pyrites, scheelite, chalcopyrite, pyrolusite, graphite, gypsum, barite, magnesite, and so on, are lying undeveloped in many parts of eastern and western Canada. Not a few of these deposits can be easily and quickly proven. Many of them are already known to be commercially workable. The growth of our own markets alone demands that they be exploited. The possibilities of the foreign markets lends additional inducement.

"Even more attractive are the chances that offer in the older gold fields. Study of provincial and federal reports shows that some of the gold discoveries of from thirty to fifty years ago were as rich as anything of recent times. But not until within the memory of this generation have circumstances been such as to encourage a large measure of enthusiasm. The limiting conditions were the lack of means of communication, and the absence of adequate media of information.

"Times have changed. It is now possible to work to advantage all kinds of mineral deposits throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. To the disappointed searcher for cheap bonanzas in Porcupine we would suggest that he read up the mining history, not only of Ontario, but also of British Columbia, Quebec, and Nova Scotia; and that he take steps to ascertain for himself the merits of forgotten districts."

Lightning struck a gas well on the farm of Messrs Joyce brothers, a short distance west of Merlinwood, during a recent storm. The bolt broke the tap off and ignited the enormous pressure of gas. The gas is still burning in a gigantic jet, and all efforts to put out the fire so far proved unavailing.

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LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY.

History of the Company Shows Steady Growth-Is an Attempt to Gain Control to be Made?

> Monetary Times Office, Montreal, July 26th.

Now that Col. Frank Meighen has been appointed president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, recently made vacant by the death of his father, any attempt made by outside parties to obtain control may be strongly opposed.

made vacant by the death of his father, any attempt made by outside parties to obtain control may be strongly opposed. The market has recently strengthened, and at the close last night sales were taking place at 150, which is about four points up for the week. The volume of the trading suggests that some one is accumulating stock, the turnover being in blocks of considerable size. Whether purchasing is on account of inside or outside interests is a point which is being discussed in Montreal.

It is now about twenty years since the Lake of the Woods Milling Company was organized. During the first half of the company's life, the stock was held privately, not being listed on the stock exchange. The capital of the company had been but \$500,000, and as the profits frequently ran into large figures the dividend was a handsome one. During the year ending August 31st, 1902, the dividend paid by the Woods Company was 20 per cent. while the amount set aside to the reserve, etc., was exactly 50 per cent. on the capital of the company. The contingent account received nearly ten per cent. of the capital. Altogether the net profits that year amounted to \$397,655, or almost 80 per cent. of the capital of \$500,000. The reserve account was already twice the amount of the capital.

It is not often that the net earnings of an industry equal 80 per cent. of the capital. Nor were the earnings of the Lake of the Woods to long maintain this percentage. This was not due to a falling off in earnings so much as to an increase in capital. The time had come when Lake of the Woods began to attract the attention of outside financiers. It was no doubt through their intervention that the capital of Lake of the Woods was increased to \$1,500,000

of the woods began to attract the attention of outside man-ciers. It was no doubt through their intervention that the capital of Lake of the Woods was increased to \$1,500,000 seven per cent. preferred, all issued. and \$2,500,000 com-mon, of which \$2,000,000 was subscribed and paid up. In addition to this was issued \$1,000,000 six per cent. bonds.

Profits Continue to Increase.

The profits during the year ending August 31st, 1904, amounted to \$500,374, which was considerably greater than those already mentioned. The surplus during the same year was \$253,394, but the amount of reserve was very much less than in the past, being, after the surplus had been added, only \$564,142. The assets were now \$5,267,557, or more only \$564,142. than double.

than double.

For some considerable period no further alteration took place in the capital of the company. The assets of the company increased steadily until they reached \$6,302,163 at the end of the fiscal year 1907.

The net earnings for the year 1905 showed a very heavy falling off, but the dividend was maintained and a surplus of \$84,000 was yet shown for the year. Out of the larger earnings and increased surplus for 1906, the reserve was considerably increased. The net earnings in 1907 reached \$618,473. The dividends were still maintained at their former rate and the excess was carried forward in the surplus of \$393,473. This brought the total surplus up to \$835,345.

As the surplus increased, the shareholders expressed their dissatisfaction with the six per cent. dividend they were receiving. Representations were made to the president, who replied that there would be no increase in the dividend until the rest account equalled the amount of the bonded indebtedness,, so long as he remained president. The following year, although the net earnings fell off largely, the amount carried to surplus was considerably smaller than in 1907. The reserve account now amounted to \$935,265, which was the largest since the increase in capital mentioned. In 1909, the earnings were \$723,380. The surplus for the year was \$391,880, bringing the reserve up to \$1,-284,395. The shareholders were given a bonus of ten per cent., making a total payment of 16 per cent. to the common stockholders that year. stockholders that year.

Attempt to Cain Control is Made.

Another attempt to obtain control was now made. During this year the capital was increased \$100,000, making a total of \$2,100,000. The new shares were issued to friends of the directorate at better than market prices, the intention being, no doubt, to maintain control. The following year the profits showed a slight falling off again and the surplus for the year was but \$23,726, the reserve still continuing in excess of \$1,000,000. During that year a bonus of five per cent. was declared and the dividend was increased to seven per cent., making a total payment of twelve per cent. twelve per cent.

ARGENTINA IS ALSO A MAGNET.

For British and Foreign Capital-Remarkable Development Likely to Rival Canada's Progress.

Argentina has made rapid progress during recent years Its resources and possibilities are generally considered to rival those of Canada. As in the Dominion, development in Argentina has been largely financed by Bruish capital. In 1908 Great Britain had more than £170,000,000 invested in the railroads of the Argentine. In a volume respecting that country, Senor A. B. Martinez, an Under Secretary of State in the Republic, and Dr. Maurice Le Wandowski, give a mass of interesting and instructive detail, all leading up to the central position that there is unlimited scope for the employment of foreign capital and labor in the reclamation of the desert lands of Argentina. The first need is the construction of a railway, from anywhere to anywhere, and once this necessity is provided, everything else will follow. The whole well-being of the country is bound up with the provision of the means of transport, and all the statistics quoted go to show the amazing prosperity enjoyed of late years by the Argentinos as the result of the development of their country by English investors.

Railroad Development.

Railroad Development,

Railroad Development.

A table is given showing for each year from 1886 to 1908, the mileage in operation, the capital cost, the revenue, and the net profit of the railways then constructed. Dealing with approximate figures only, it may be taken that in 1886-7 the mileage open was 4,000 miles, the capital expended was £30,000,000, and the net profit provided an all-around interest of 4½ per cent. In the next five years the 4,000 miles open increased to 8,000, the capital was £75,000,000, but the net revenue of 1891 was £02,000 dess than the net revenue of 1886, although the mileage had doubled and the capital expended was two and a half times as great. The all-around interest on railway capital in that year was 1¾ per cent.—the lowest depth to which it reached. The next ten years were years of fluctuating gold premium, and during that period only 2,000 miles of line were added, although the capital increased to £105,000,000. The interest on capital during these ten lean years averaged 2,30 per cent.

With the dawn of the twentieth century the finances of Argentina brightened somewhat; agricultural prosperity and greater financial stability had their effect on railway construction, and in the seven years 1891-8, 5,000 further miles of railway were worked and £65,000,000 was added to the capital. According to the statistics quoted by Senor Martinez, the mileage at the end of 1908 was 13,250 miles, the total capital was £160,000,000, and the all-around interest was 4½ per cent. This grand total, however, includes certain State railways "fof the second class," the separate cost of which is not given; whatever it may be, it would not go far to modify the general conclusion that England had in 1908 equipped the Argentine Republic with its system of railways at a cost but little short of £170,000,000.

Land and Wild Stock.

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Land and Wild Stock.

Land and Wild Stock.

Before the coming of the railways the land, with the stock running wild upon it, constituted the sole substantial asset of the Republic, and was possessed, almost in its entirety, by the descendants of the early. Spanish settlers, estimated to number some 200,000. Nominally the land belonged to the government, but when sales were made the land was offered at prairie values, and bought almost exclusively by the native Argentinos, and they it is who, with a few conspicuous exceptions, have realized the enhanced values which the railways have given it. The Argentinos have nothing corresponding to the Doomsday Book prepared by King William 1., nor to that preparing by us in the present reneration, and consequently all estimates of value are purely hypothetical. Still the consensus of opinion varies but little, and there is general agreement that the value of all the agricultural and pastoral land in Argentina would be overvalued in 1880 at £80,000,000 and that it would be undervalued in the census of May, 1908, when it was put at £572,000,000. at £572,000,000.

Province of Buenos Aires.

Great as this increased value is, the prices of 1908 have been largely exceeded since that date, and if the work of railway construction is pressed on at the present furious pace for another half-decade a further £600,000,000 may well be added to the fortunes of the present Argentine! landowners. They at any rate are urgent that the work of railway construction should be hurried on, if not with English capital, then with French, or with German, but not with their own, inasmuch as theirs is all invested in the land whach the foreign capital is to appreciate in value.

It was thus naturally the land most accessible from the sea which was the first to be developed, and although the province of Buenos Aires is in extent but one-tenth part of the whole Republic, yet the value of its land is assessed at much more than the half of the total. In 1880 a great part (Continued on Page 521.)

(Continued on Page 521.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

French Capital Interested in Victoria-Prominent Men Deny Connection with British Columbia Steel Corporation.

(Staff Correspondence).

Vancouver July 22nd.

Vancouver July 22nd.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Victoria Board of Trade, Hon. Dr. Young, acting premier, made some significant points. Illustrative of the development of the province he stated that the government had estimated the revenue for this year at \$7,026,000, but had confidence in the future enough to issue an overdraft to meet the large appropriations. It is now known that the revenue will be \$10,481,419. Basing his remarks on this, Dr. Young expressed the opinion that British Columbians were not optimistic enough. He referred to the mineral output of the past year, which amounted to \$26,377,066, the largest propast year, which amounted to \$26,377,066, the largest production in the history of the province. Of this amount, \$6,077,380 is to be credited to gold; \$11,108,335 to coal, and \$4,871,512 to copper. The coal potentialities of British Columbia were very great, and mining was steadily advancing. He noted also an increase in the agricultural production, which totalled \$14,399,090, as compared with \$8,500,000 in 1909. With the settlement that is going on, both on the mainland and in the districts on Vancouver Island, now being opened in the districts on Vancouver both on the mainland and in the districts on Vancouver Island, now being opened up by railway extensions, these figures will be annually increased. That conditions are steadily bettering was indicated by the expansion of business in the capital city from what might be termed natural causes. He announced an important decision of the government which will be of interest to those who may take up land here. That is that an effort is being made to see if there is not some way the settler may make a livelihood if there is not some way the settler may make a livelihood while he is clearing his land. The provincial assayer is making experiments to ascertain if by-products cannot be secured from waste timber, and if tests are successful, the government will establish an experimental station to show settlers how an income may be secured.

May Establish Large Smelting Industry.

The Granby Company may have on the northern coast The Granby Company may have on the northern coast one of the largest mining industries of the province. It was found by diamond drilling that there is an immense body of rich copper ore at Hidden Creek on Observatory Inlet, and Mr. W. Y. Williams, consulting engineer of the company, is looking over Southeastern Alaska and the northern coast of British Columbia to ascertain the possibilities in view of the establishment of a large smelting industry. Good mineral claims are also being sought. This will mean the expenditure of a large amount of money, but will tend to develop the coast mineral areas. It has long been contended that on the coast will be found just as good properties as elsewhere in the province, and recent development bears this out.

Prominent local business men have denied connection as directors with the British Columbia Steel Corporation, as directors with the British Columbia Steel Corporation. Limited, capitalized at \$10,000,000, and which is announced to proceed immediately with construction of its works at Port Mann. These included Mr. R. P. McLennan, president of the Bank of Vancouver and of the wholesale hardware firm of Messrs. McLennan, McFeely & Company; Mr. Robert Kelly, of the wholesale grocery firm of Messrs. Kelly, Douglas & Company; Mr. C. S. Douglas, a large broker; Mr. Clarence Marpole, of Messrs. Macdonald, Marpole & Company; and Mr. Frank J. McDougall, barrister. Mr. McDougall explained that the action of the promoters of the enterprise in sending out these pamphlets was premature. Some time ago, Mr. C. T. McAllister, an Eastern man well recommended, came to him with a proposition and asked him to get the co-operation of business men who would become members of the board of Pacific men who would become members of the board of Pacific coast directors. Mr. McDougall went to Mr. Kelly, Mr. Marpole and Mr. John Stewart, but they would not become identified with the proposition until they got more definite information. No further word had been received. Messrs. McLennan, Kelly, Douglas and Marpole state that they have nothing invested in the company, neither had they consented to the use of their names as directors. Mr. A. P. Gillies, of Toronto, is the moving spirit in the proposed enterprise. men who would become coast directors. Mr. M

French Capital Interested in Victoria.

A million and a half dollars of French capital has been invested in a real estate proposition close to Victoria. Mr. George Barbey, of Paris, representing a French syndicate, George Barbey, of Paris, representing a French syndicate, has paid that price for 465 acres fronting on Cadboro Bay, one of the most delightful situations on the coast. Two years ago, this property was taken over by Messrs. Olmstead Bros., of Boston, and was subdivided into lots varying in size from a quarter acre to three acres. Purchasers are not to resubdivide, which insure conformity of plan in residential areas. Fifty thousand dollars are to be expended annually for five years in improvements, as per agreement with the Oak Bay council.

Mr. W. H. Barker, general manager of the British Columbia Packers' Association, who has returned from a trip north, reports that the pack of all kinds of salmon to date is not large, merely a good start. Spring salmon have run better than in any previous season, and Mr. Barker advances the theory that this is due to the large number of young fish that have been produced for years at hatcheries in Oregon. Sockeye fishing has been below the average, both on the Skeena and the Naas, as well as at points further south, though with warm weather it was becoming better. On the Frager river the salmon are very secretary ther south, though with warm weather it was becoming better. On the Fraser river, the salmon are very scarce and 35 cents each are being offered. Mr. Martin Monk reports that his cannery, with a capacity of 30,000 cases, will put up 2,000. The young salmon are being killed off in millions by predatory fish, such as trout, which are protected from being netted, and chubb suckers. These fish are to be found in large numbers about the hatcheries.

RESULTS OF THE CENSUS

Various nations have been busy recently taking the census. The completed figures for Great Britain are as

England and Wales Scotland Ireland Isle of Man Jersey		Inc. 3,547,426 Inc. 287,418 Dec. 76,824 Dec. 4,210 Dec. 673
Total	45,319,189	Inc. 3,753,137

The population of the United States last year according to the census was 91,972,266. The following table shows the growth of the neighboring Republic during recent The following table

Year 1910	 	Population 91,972,266	Density sq. mile 30.39	*Rate of Inc
1900	 	75,994,575	25.11	20.7%
1890	 	62,947,714	20.79	25.5%
1880	 !	50,155,783	16.57	30.1%
1870	 	38,558,000	12.74	22.6%
1860	 	31,443,000	10.39	35.6%

*Rate of increase, over prior decade.

Thus the increase of population of continental United States during fifty years is 192.5%. It is evident that the most rapid growth in population was during the decade from 1850 to 1860, which shows an increase of 35.6%. During the following decade, however, the Civil War native which declared the rate of advances in the state of the s retarded the rate of advance in population, which declined to 22.6%, only slightly above the rate prevalent during the past score of years.

The new census of the Commonwealth of Australia gives a population of 4,449,495. The population of the Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania, in the census of 1901 was 3,773,801. in ten years, therefore, would be 675,694. The increase

The population of Canada in the following years was as follows:

Year					Po	pulation.
1871		· ·		200		3,485,761 4,324,810
1901		•••••				5,371,315
The	latest	estimate	of	Canada's	population	4,833,239 is 7,901,000.

BRITISH CAPITALISTS TO TOUR THE WEST.

A party of British financiers, headed by the Duke of Sutherland, will make an extended tour of British Columbia during August with a view to adding to their already large

investments in various land and realty companies.

The itinerary has been arranged. It includes a tour of the Okanagan and other agricultural and fruit-growing valleys of Southern British Columbia, as well as a trip through the Lillooet and Cariboo districts and north central portions of the interior and Vancouver Island. A special portions of the interior and Vancouver Island. A spe steamer has been chartered to convey the capitalists up Fraser River from Soda Creek to Fort George. Their in the province will extend over a month. Northern he quarters will be established at Fort George, whence cursions will be made to many points in the district.

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22.6%

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JUNE BANK STATEMENT

Deposits Maintain a Good Rate of Increase - Preparations Being Made for Coming Crop Movement

June, 1910. \$263,417,539 Deposits after notice 534,432,054	May, 1911. \$298,784,206 .562,209,148	June, 1911. \$309,804,854 564,867,554	Inc. or dec. tr + 17.6 + 5 6	+ .3.6 + .0.4
Current loans in Canada	708,093,677	717,869,386	+ 10.5	+.1.2
Current loans elsewhere 38,171,443	33,918,314	33,557,617	12.08	1.06
Call loans in Canada 61,598,958	57,709,853	61,507,268	- 0.1	+ 6.5
Call loans elsewhere	88,745,080	97,865,400	- 22.2	+ 10.2
Circulation 79,781,631	81,862,218	88,618,699	+11.07	+ 8.2

The above are the principal items in the June bank statement. Only one decrease is shown, current loans elsewhere having declined 1.06 per cent. during the month and 12.08 per cent. during the year. The largest increase for the month is exhibited in call loans elsewhere, where an appreciation of approximately \$11,000,000, or 10.2 per cent. is noted. An evidence of the trade activity of the Dominion is noticeable in the circulation account, which increased \$6,756,481, or 8.2 per cent. In this connection it is interesting to note that the banks are nearing the legal limit for circulation, last month's figures being within thirteen million dollars of the authorized amount. The demand for money for the crop movement has commenced, and the recent increases of the capital of several of the banks may be attributed to the increased demand for circulation. for eirculation.

The following table shows the course of the loan accounts in Canada during the past thirteen months:—

	Current	Call
Loans.	in Canada.	in Canada.
1910-June	 \$649,145,920	\$61,598,958
July	 653,008,336	60,081,256
August		60,427,996
September	 668,976,522	62,428,576
October	 679,820,039	64,561,641
November	 677,617,478	62,866,513
December	 677,064,829	63,983,912
1911—January	 682,506,695	60,200,781
February	 689,234,781	59,132,692
March		58,369,712
April	 712,032,758	57,832,690
May		57,709,853
June	717,869,386	61.507,268

Current loans in Canada increased \$6,756,481 during the month, which shows that the banks have been loaning on a liberal basis and taking their share in the development of the country. The June figures are the largest for any one month during the past year. An approximate increase of \$4,000,000 is noted in call loans in Canada.

The following table gives the position of the loan accounts during the past five years:—

1	1 r .			June, '07.
1	Current loans i	n Canada		\$586,930,448
-	Current elsewhe	re		23,388,259
	Call in Canada			49,481,179
	Call elsewhere			55,298 873
	June, '08.	June, '09.	June. '10.	June. '11.
	\$534,523,592	\$535,212,269	\$649,145,920	\$717.869.386
	22,386,034	33,403,171	38,171,443	33,557,617
	41,650,478	52,617,696	61,598,958	61,507,268
	52,256,320	115.254.868	130,173,902	97.865.400

These figures illustrate gratifying expansion in commercial credit. Since June, 1907, current loans in Canada have appreciated \$130,938,938, which is a new record. During June current loans elsewhere depreciated nearly \$5,000,000, which is evidence that the banks have been acting conservatively in regard to foreign loans. During the year both domestic and foreign call loans declined—the former \$91,690, and the latter \$32,308,502.

Four years ago current loans in Canada were \$586,930,448, while the present figures are \$717,869,386, an increase of \$130,938,938. Domestic call loans during the same period increased \$12,026,089. The total loans in Canada four years ago were \$636,411,627, and last month \$779,376,654, while foreign loans during the same period have increased \$52,735,885.

The expansion in the deposits accounts is shown by the following table:—

lowing table:-

1010 -	On demand.	After notice.
1910—June	 \$263,417,539	\$534,432,054
outy	251,638,522	538.384.371
raugust.	256,613,172	545,357,452
September.	273,529,461	545,630,667
occoper	980 828 619	549.016.725
*.o.embel	289,759,025	551,113,835
December	 280,910,695	
1911—January		544,220,710
February	 270,178,480	549,774,479
March	 268,360,503	551,424,373
March	 278,171,792	553,032,466
April	 281,964,369	555,822,930
May June	 298,784,206	562,209,148
o une,	200 904 954	EGA OGT BEA

The deposits exhibit a satisfactory increase. Last month those on demand increased \$11,020,648, or 3.6 per cent., and after industrial purposes.

notice \$2,658,406, or 0.4 per cent. During the year the demand deposits appreciated \$46,387,315, or 17.6 per cent, and those after notice \$30,435,500, or 5.6 per cent.

The following table shows the increase in deposits during the

June.	On demand.	After notice.	Total.
1907	\$170,042,326	\$419.417.563	\$589,459,889
1908	161,218,037	399,285,738	560,503,775
1909	226,480,468	455,178,476	681,658,944
1910	263,417,539	534,432,054	797,849,593
1911	309,804,854	564,867,554	874,672,408

During the past four years demand deposits have increased \$139,762,528, and after notice deposits \$145,449,991. In June, 1907, the deposits totalled \$589,459,889, and last month \$874,672,408, an increase of approximately \$285,000,000.

The June bank statement is a satisfactory one, and indicates that due preparation is being made to finance the harvest, which is expected to be a record one.

MANUFACTURING FIRE RISKS.

Editor Monetary Times :-

Sir,—I would like to make a brief rejoinder to the reply of the manager of the Manufacturers' Insurance Department to my letter, which you so kindly published in your July 1st

When I drew attention to the contradiction between the signed article headed "A Note of Warning to Those Who Sign Applications," and the leader, "The Fire Isos," both of which appeared in December issue of "Industrial Canada," I had no idea both were penned by the same hand. To learn that they were does not lead to a clearer understanding. How it is possible for the author of the latter to preach such false doctrine as is contained in the former is a psychological question capable only of being answered by the Jekyll and Hyde theory. Perhaps, though, in view of the explanation that the advice not to sign applications was intended (though not so expressed) "For manufacturers only," we should not be permitted to question it too closely. It is gratifying to learn that so high an authority agrees that—aside from the one excepted class—the application in fire insurance is not a bad thing. insurance is not a bad thing.

There is just one other point I would like to touch upon. I am charged with never having evidenced any desire to look at the fire insurance situation from the standpoint of the manufacturers. That is one thing I have done; but I have taken a broad view. As I apprehend it, it should not be necessary to adopt the "get all-and-give-nothing" attitude to be a friend of the manufacturer. That idea is subversive of the principle underlying protection. A manufacturer is not given protection simply to enable him to get rich at the expense of the rest of us; he is given protection because it is believed that the establishment of his industry in the community, through the various ramifications of business, benefits all classes. If it does not do that the reason for protection is gone. Hence, I say, he is no true friend of the manufacturers who advocate, or aid and abet, the placing of their fire insurance outside the country to the detriment of our own citizens.

In this whole protracted discussion I have said what I

In this whole protracted discussion I have said what I said because I believed it; but in nothing that I have said, however rough it may have appeared, was aught put down in malice.

> Yours, etc., T. L. Morrisey.

Montreal, July 24th.

Whaling off the west coast of Vancouver Island is improving each week, and the outlook is that this season will be better than all former ones.

Kamloops is to spend \$200,000 in developing 5,000 horsepower on Barrier river. The power will be conveyed 40 miles to Kamloops, and will be available for civic and

Chartered Banks' Statement to the

		CAPITAL					
NAME OF BANK.	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed	Capital Paid Up.	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund.	Rate per cent. of last Dividend Declared.	Notes in Circulation.	Bal. due to Dom. Gov after deducting advances.
	\$	\$		s	\$	\$.	
1 Bank of Montreal	14,400,000	14,400,000	14,400,000	12,000,000	10	13,168,282	3,116,629
2 Bank of New Brunswick	1,000,000	891,500	891,500	1,592,586	13	847,066	42.558
3 Ouebec Bank	-5,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,250,000	7	1,916,839	42,508 27,844
4 Bank of Nova Scotia	5,000,000	3,908,900	3,504,920	6,498,265	13	3,233,746	770,417
5 Bank of British North America	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	2,652,333	7	4,029,585	
6 Bank of Toronto	10,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,750,000	11	3,678,705	21,734
6 Bank of Toronto	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,400,000	11	3,555,392	39,99
8 Eastern Townships Bank	- 3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,250,000	9	2,715,680	24,94
8 Eastern Townships Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,300,000	7	1,913,256	38,59
0 Merchants Bank of Canada	10,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	4,900,000	9	5,564,175	12,03
l Banque Provinciale du Canada	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	425,000	5	956,553	780,23
2 Union Bank of Canada	8,000,000	4,703,200	4,672,280	2,736,140	8	4,048,123	16,88
3 Canadian Bank of Commerce		10,819,050	10,000,000		10	9,776,273	30,81
4 Royal Bank of Canada		6,200,000	6,200,000	7,000,000	12	5,996,232	1,469,80
5 Dominion Bank	10,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000		12	3,670,143	500,14
5 Dominion Bank	3,000,000	2,745,900	2,742,420		11	2,463,405	44,93
7 Standard Bank of Canada	5,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		12	1,916,517	42,15
8 Banque d'Hochelaga		2,500,000	2,500,000		9	2,238,576	29,44
9 Bank of Ottawa		3,500,000	3,500,000		11	3,230,015	25,44
0 Imperial Bank of Canada	10,000,000	5,915,900	5,818,498	5,818,498	12		57,50
Traders Bank of Canada		4,367,500	4,354,500		8	4,893,721 3,859,185	97,25
2 Sovereign Bank of Canada		3,000,000	3,000,000		0		3,31
3 Metropolitan Bank		1,000,000	1,000,000		10	37,815	********
Home Bank of Canada.	2,000,000			425,000	6	943,872	
5 Northern Crown Bank		1,356,400 2,207,500	1,268,977 2,207,435		5	913,525	
6 Sterling Bank of Canada			944,840		5	1,816,113	14,38
7 Bank of Vancouver.		973,500			9	851,580	
8 Weyburn Security Bank	1,000,000	822,900 602,600	391,970 301,300			266,165	
Treyouth Security Dank	1,000,000	602,600	301,300	NII.	********	1!8,160	********
Total	156,266,666	103,281,516	101,065,306	86,943,135		88,618,699	7,207,01

ASSETS

	NAME OF BANK.	Specie.	Dominion Notes.	Deposits with Dom- Gov. for security of note circula- tion.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	Loans to other Banks in Canada secured.	Deposits made with and Balances due from other Banks in Canada.	Balance due from agents of Bank or from other banks, etc., in United Kingdom.	Balance due from agents of the Bank or from other Banks or agencies abroad.	Dominion and Provincial Govern- ment Securities.	Canadian Municipa Securities, and British or Poreign or Colonial Public Securities (other, than Canadian).	Railway and other bonds, deben- tures and stocks.
		5	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	s	. 5	8	
	Bank of Montreal	8 597 019	12,144,000	600,000	5,417,644	500 107	110.049	14 010 105	0.051.005		0 770 001	14 000 000
	Bk. of New Bruns'ck	304,128	365,596	42,500	228,936	500,187	112,043 180,800	14,812,125	8,051,325	798,604	2,552,621	14,022,078 236,453
	Quebec Bank	385,973	732,561	80,000	1,149,031		12,019	- 51,443	213,730		72,567	1,015,775
	Bank of Nova Scotia	3,018,649		162,798	3,049,305		175,177	870,534	271,561	49,750	255,446	3,949,431
	Bk. of Br. N. Amer	843,330			1,286,640	240,495	15,190	186,222	1,529,201 1,175,763	587,271	1,597,838 1,552,692	169,886
	Bank of Toronto	796,249			2,289,544	344,749		180,222	1,175,763	111,386	14,467	1,500,249
	7 Molsons Bank	418,895		160,000	2,036,868	49,488	453,127	418,262	853,408		768,170	1,537,049
- 1	8 E. Townships Bank	-466,155		133,900	895,584	206,212		410,202	1,143,537	167,073	522,067	439,5%
	Banque Nationale	173,983	922,348	100,000	1,322,600		107,739	27,245	658,667	3,500	331,037	572,500
1	Mer. Bk. of Canada.	2,138,141	3,344,491	247,000	3,761,139		8,807	15,792	717,614		517,288	4,538,052
1	Bk. Prov. du Canada	40,019		53,041	513,457		496,033		130,787	000,000	871,991	1,121,788
1	Union Bk. of Canada	641,618		176,977	2,304,180		234,398	382,392	598,438	620,707	439,185	485,691
1	3 Canadian Bk. Com	7,776,532	10,934,165	477,405	7,206,393	691,328	32,875		4,140,408		16,954	10,363,134
1	4 Royal Bk. of Canada		6,902,426	310,000		341,095			3,936,888		1,610,543	8,187,000
	Dominion Bank	1,499,841	6,069,488	190,000	2,840,644	368,777	741,358	503,427	1,554,859		653,068	5,353,565
	Bank of Hamilton	653,114		135,000	1,750,961	153,041	7,906		165,515		3,202,628	433,430
I	Standard Bk. of Can.	528,445		100,000	1,402,542	174,939			116,727		1,340,091	884,000
	Banque d'Hochelaga	298,545			1,282,787		286,589	176,871	1,335,626		1,215,736	18,475
	Bank of Ottawa	892,815	-,,		1,174,645	111,001	1,607,796		535,813		1,397,557	791,490
	Im. Bk. of Canada	1,490,986		216,296	3,429,711	342,462						725,396
	Traders Bk. of Can.	514,973		172,395	1,895,655	6,468			986,941		624,019	1,129,892
	Sov. Bk. of Canada	10	20	41,130	468		36,328		000,011	001,012	325	601,821
2	Metropolitan Bank	121,759	547,263	50,000	479,018		143,584		124,394	45,193	307,969	1,138,730
	Home Bk. of Canada	63,833	561,681	50,000	259,429		\$421,512		45,386		39,215	295,440
	Northern Crown Bk.	242,642	682,689	0001000	1,563,361		393,331		63,906		144,325	698,500
20	Sterling Bk. of Can.	32,082	452,825	41,983	474,157		10,774	40,935			234,765	264,438
	Bank of Vancouver	22,495	60,964	15,000	112,562		60,378		24,634			
28	Weyburn Sec'ty Bk	5,995	54,575	5,000	14,360		25,893		27,744			
	Total	36,792,002	83,598,467	5,277,467	53,415,678	3,824,483	7,682,229	22,041,297			23,272,829	60,474,196

Return of Bank of British North America. The figures for the Dawson and Prince Rupert Branches have been taken from the last statements to hand, viz. 18 and 34th June respectively. Asset No. 22 includes bullion.

Return of Bank of Nova Scotia. The latest returns from Montego Bay, Jamaica, are dated June 15th, and from Port Maria and Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica, Jam

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7,015

474,196

Dominion Government--June, 1911.

	1111			LITIES.	LIABI				
Greatest imount of Notes in irrelation t any time during the month	Total Liabilities.	Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.	Balances due to Bank Agencies or other Banks or Agencies out of Canada or Britain.	Balances due to Agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in United Kingdom.	Deposits made by and balances due to other Banks in Canada	Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.	Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day in Canada.	Deposits by the Public, payable on demand in Canada.	Balance due to Provincial Governments.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$. \$
3,168,282	199,555,487				2,015,565	29,435,795	94,102,013	54,925,683	2,791,517
847,476	8,513,687	327,624	4,378		16,053		6,127,610	1,130,695	17,700
2,016,606	14,118,187	672		35,781	120,207		8,754,732	3,148,193	113,916
3,257,642	47,936,338	110,132	592,045	36,939	526,003	11,564,224	5,826,973	25,174,388	101,465
4,071,313	48,488,579	8,064,870	337,576	10,568	24,994	2,589,331	20,500,064	11,568,559	1,341,298
3,785,300	43,825,545	2,176	39,965	18,695	18,246		26,919,959	13,071,527	36,349
3,668,187	37,947,321		134,215	23,899	112,921		23,734,862	9,377,904	983,183
2,798,515	21,346,847		4 12,383	140,694	103,498		14,046,044	4,126,553	163,397
1,969,976	15,510,100		110,565		223,689	736,380	8,999,837	3,197,800	316,534
5,564,175	60,919,906	3,919	261,319		1,219,048	162,266	34,471,845	16,549,121	1,907,971
998,863	8,694,073	13,094		97,333			6,022,403	1,292,835	294,963
4,048,123	44,049,982		43,652	64,515	103,332	370,165	21,666,874	14,517,570	3,204,929
9,776,273	146,916,540	10,335	1,160,469		282,825	12,736,974	63,954,504	52,002,512	7 5,523,836
5,996,232	88,847,363	186,574	662,363		178,955	20,126,813	35,850,912	18,783,602	6,561,764
3,751,000	54,254,955		103,833		55,826		36,399,042	13,853,881	127,289
2,634,020	34,648,103		13,548	382,612	205,833		22,911,628	7,899,785	729,130
1,963,212	29,681,725		200,000	992,479	326,497		20,581,130	5,578,630	57,021
2,277,782	20,856,724	247,211	54,437				12,958,888	5,266,999	65,165
3,387,365	36,185,420		53,319	179,152	12,337		23,549,739	9,861,487	241,867
5,068,906	53,530,864				134,554		29,775,432	16,676,525	1,954,372
4,049,575	42,173,155		365,992	363,458	9,575		26,303,231	10,996,600	271,800
38,190	4,212,072	149,790					75,818	9,650	
978,177	8,843,255	25,009		178,930	197,890		4,703,690	2,766,388	27,474
979,400	8,957,563		49,635	2,688			6,062,155	1,898,607	30,950
1,816,113	14,505,458	620	5,052	11,450	10,370		6,891,988	4,894,597	860,887
883,360	5,447,039	1,643			87,355		3,143,110	1,340,737	22,612
280,300	1,355,485	28,282	5,549				412,797	592,204	50,487
128,475	553,461	12,205					121,274	301,822	
90,202,838	1,101,875,234	9,184,156	4,210,295	2,539,193	5,985,573	77,721,948	564,867,554	309,804,854	27,796,876

ASSETS

Call and hort loans on stocks and bonds n Canada.	Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada.	Current Loans in Canada.	Current Loans elsewhere than in Canada	Overdue Debts.	Real Estate, other than Bank premises.	Mort- gages on Real Estate sold by the Bank-	Bank Premises.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.	amount of Loans to Directors, and firms of which they are partners.	Average amount of specie field during the mouth.	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during the month.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	s	\$. 5	\$
	51,760,992	94,528,561	9,854,800	523,991	5,150	52,750	600,000	2,678,507	227,683,079	1,156,000	8,535,042	13,959,062
820,111		7,893,178		17,769	3,200		181,848	373,020	11,115,909	158,650	302,096	370,061
2,131,279		10,850,265	100,000		76,893		762,130	148,400	18,101,539	317,268	390,358	750,716
5,924,758	5,184,138	23,700,171	3,883,903				1,288,247	23,608	58,369,555	484,725	2,807,145	3,375,275
2,041,195		27,134,552	3,275,751		3,885	5,181	1,279,179	6,753,411	57,855,926		919,388	2,680,315
5,055,611		37,074,563		97,062			1,111,249		53,258,361	1,174,825	802,295	4,221,333
5,241,948		29,676,077		316,346	220,624	4,300	700,000	249,507	47,093,524	275,258	417,570	3,199,790
866,733		18,630,471		131,442	135,800	18,170	1,278,850	49,567	. 26,995,391	316,023	471,865	1,114,248
1,600,228		12,405,095		35,104	60,951		553,742		18,959,910	409,709	178,300	702,800
3,731,287		43,386,202	181,114	58,008	34,679				72,433,027	280,155	2,112,038	3,650,886
2,150,214		4,008,694		32,550	16,056		270,000		10,183,457		43,483	103,291
1,340,208		35,807,046	287,351	115,380	211,095		1,853,670		52,067,988	331,773	634,925	2,743,421
5,817,181	13,146,718	91,607,172				365,267	2,977,634		165,605,330	605,348	7,780,000	11,908,000
4,749,025	7,788,602	43,518,201					2,229,514		102,873,917	597,546	4,249,593	7,441,023
5,739,892	500,000	35,168,728		93,439	101,658	16,920	2,070,000		63,917,098	576,927	1,506,000	5,723,000
1,761,146		26,715,781		103,772	141,258	101,857	1,809,590	250,779	41,010,121	554,308	643,873	1,755,845
1,725,413		25,032,919		164,829	24,400	2,264	782,088	109,588	34,648,926	119,500	529,430	1,341,225
406,82		17,151,080		87,138	41,303	19,500	355,083	137,494	26,087,361	297,926	312,406	2,022,499
1,267,463		30,478,025		192,325	71,545				44,002,708	331,684	894,060	2,428,989
3,930,103		35,668,854		27,919		111,447	1,630,657		66,464,069	531,019	1,488,495	
685,057		35,353,735		266,693		24,500			49,174,921	367,050	512,000	3,825,000
64,819		610,495		3,938,083			1,336		5,640,034	24,465	€ 類 9	
923,21		7,070,342		5,043			281,689	i	11,243,892	461,375	123,529	320,024
2,286,556	6	6,320,477		49,153		8,983			10,721,831	32,444	66,400	
304,450		12,149,818		67,622					17,150,451	127,300	241,882	660,245
942,55	2	3,994,184		22,745		20,250			6,851,100		30,792	461,847
******		1,325,987		1,508			43,940		1,770,184	43,597	21,370	51,320
*******		608,713	- 4	4,929			102,017		852,277	8,202	6,323	40,160

T. C. BOVILLE,

Deputy Minister of Finance,

HISTORY OF ONE THOUSAND POLICYHOLDERS

Who Each Take a Thousand Dollar Policy on the Twentieth Payment Life Plan at Age Thirty-two.

(By Colin C. Ferguson, Actuary Great West Life Assurance

(By Colin C. Ferguson, Actuary Great West Life Assurance Company).

In his Vision of Mirza Addison has given us a description of the bridge of human life, and this so well represents the mortality table that I wish to read it to you.

"The bridge thou seest," said he, "is human life; consider it attentively." Upon a more leisurely survey of it I found that it consisted of three score and ten entire arches, with several broken arches, which, added to those that were entire, made up the number about an hundred. As I was counting the arches, the Genius told me that this bridge consisted at first of a thousand arches; but a great flood swept away the rest, and left the bridge in the ruinous condition I now beheld it. "But tell me further," said he, "what thou discoverest on it." "I see a multitude of people passing over it," said I, "and a black cloud hanging on each end of it." As I looked more attentively I saw several of the passengers dropping through the bridge into the great tide that flowed underneath it, and upon further examination perceived that there were innumerable trap-doors that lay concealed in the bridge, which the passengers no sooner trod upon, but fell through them into the tide, and immediately disappeared. These hidden pit-falls were set very thick at the entrance of the bridge, so that throngs of people no sooner break through the cloud but many of them fell into them. They grew thinner towards the middle, but multiplied and laid closer together towards the end of the arches that were entire. There were indeed some persons, but their number was very small, that continued a kind of hobbling march of that were entire. There were indeed some persons, but their number was very small, that continued a kind of hobbling march of the broken arches, but fell through one after another, being quite tired and spent with so long a walk.

First Spans of the Bridge.

Now let us watch our regiment of one thousand as they enter upon the visionary bridge. In this instance our bridge differs somewhat from the one which Mirza saw. In the vision the travellers entered upon the bridge at infancy and the passage consumed the whole of life. Our wayfarers are assumed to have journeyed on for thirty-two years, amidst various vicissitudes with which we on for thirty-two years, amidst various vicissitudes with which we are not concerned, and thus approach the bridge in the full vigor of early manhood. Further, just at the entrance of our bridge is stationed a guardian, who refuses admittance to those whose steps have begun to drag, and whom he fears will be unable to avoid the pitfalls which beset the path.

Consequently our travellers for the most part step bravely over the first few spans of the bridge, and very few fall victims to the dangers which may be overcome by physical strength and physical endurance. If you will look carefully, however, you will find that just here there is another set of pitfalls which are much more dangerous than the other. These are the temptations which

find that just here there is another set of pitfalls which are much more dangerous than the other. These are the temptations which beset the fickle, who must certainly when they started have had some desire to cross the bridge, but who lose that ambition after the portals have been opened to them and they have had a view of the long journey before them. Thus we have the early and sad history of Mirza's bridge reproduced, but due to a different cause. The physical strength of the travellers is now almost impregnable, but they seem to be sadly wanting in perseverance. However, as those who know not their own minds turn back or are dropped by the wayside, the others pass on more courageously, and soon the the wayside, the others pass on more courageously, and soon the spans become fewer and the vista of the other side more alluring, until after about the seventh span has been passed the ranks are thinned only by those who fall in the pitfalls prepared by Death. Fund for the Survivors.

Fund for the Survivors.

Let us now leave allegory and return to figures. My object is to follow the history of one thousand cases, noting the number who die or withdraw from time to time, and building up a fund for the survivors, out of which at the end of twenty years we may be able to pay the excellent results to each persistent policyholder for which this company is noted.

We may thus divide our narrative into two parts—one dealing with the history of the policyholders and the other one dealing with the history of the fund formed by the contributions of the policyholders.

First consider the policyholders.

TABLE A.

	mistory of 1,000	Entrants.	1
Year.	No. of Persisting.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Withdrawals.
9	817.98	2.47	179.55
2	786.25	3.21	28.52
ð	739.63	3.57	43.05
4	706.51	3.68	29.44
5	681.58	3.85	21.08
6	663.99	4.04	13.55
. 7	653.11	4.28	6.60
8	#4 648.55	4.56	0.00
9	643.65	4.90	
10	638.39	5.26	
1	632.83	5.56	
2	627.03	5.80	
3	620.96	6.07	
4	614.60	6.36	
15	607.94	6.66	

600 94

20	· .	 						 	 	7.36 7.74 8.15 8.60	1
							2			109.12	321.79

The above table shows for each of the twenty years the number of deaths and withdrawals. In the latter group are included those who surrender their policies as well as those who lapse, and it will be noted that by far the greater number of withdrawals take place during the first year. Also at the end of the third year there are more withdrawals than at the end of the second year, and this is due to the fact that surrender values then exceed the second year, and the end some are tempted to surrender their policies. and this is due to the fact that surrender values then become available and some are tempted to surrender their policies. After the third year the withdrawals rapidly diminish until after the seventh year we are able to assume that they cease entirely. This is not strictly true; an occasional surrender takes place from time to time quite irrespective of the duration of the policy, but the cases are so very few that for our purposes they may properly be neglected.

Death and Withdrawal.

The final result is that out of the one thousand entrants of The final result is that out or the one thousand the five hundred and sixty-nine survive at the end of twenty year five hundred and sixty-nine survive exits, one hundred and ni

five hundred and sixty-nine survive at the end of twenty year. Of the four hundred and thirty-one exits, one hundred and occur by death and three hundred and twenty-two by withdraw You may perhaps be inclined to check me on this, to whether I have made any mistake. With respect to the wit drawals, I feel fairly safe, because you are not likely to find as statistics with which you can compare my result. With respect the deaths, however, you have a mortality table in your rate-boo (page 181) and you will find it stated there that 79½ per cer of entrants at age thirty-two survive for twenty years. In oth words there should be two hundred and five deaths. This does next take any count of the withdrawals, which diminish the numb exposed to risk and consequently the number of deaths. Givin weight to the withdrawal feature, the number of deaths according to the rate-book mortality table would be one hundred and for four, as compared with one hundred and nine shown in our equalition. The difference is due to the fact that our actual me tality experience is more favorable than that indicated by tality experience is more favorable than that indicated standard mortality tables.

Accumulation of the Fund.

Now let us take up the consideration of the fund. The factors which enter into the accumulation of the fund are:

1. The premiums received (less expenses).

2. The claims paid.
3. The surrender values allowed.
4. The interest earned.

Each entrant pays the same premium, namely, \$33.10, and an investigation of our expense experience shows that in this case about 98 per cent. of the first year's premium is chargeable to expenses and 10 per cent. of renewal premiums. Thus our net premiums are 64c for the first year and \$29.79 for renewals. As to Surrender Values.

In the next calculation the surrender values paid are based on the cash values contained in our present rate-book and interest is assumed at 6 per cent.

TABLE B. SIX PER CENT.

1				D. DIA	I ER CE	NI.	
ı		Net Prem's Received.		Surrender Values.	Interest Earned.	Total Fund.	Fund per caput.
ı	1	\$ 636	\$2470		\$ 36	\$ 1870	\$ 2.29
ı	2	24368	3210		1254	20542	26.12
ı	3	23422	3570	\$2066	2531	40859	55.24
ı	4	22034	3680	2061	3663	60815	86.08
ı	5	21047	3850	1960	4796	80848	118.62
ı	6	20304	4040	1585	5948	101475	152.83
ı	7	19780	4280	944	7147	123178	188.60
	8	19456	4560		8421 .	146495	225.88
L	9	19320	4900		9802	170717	265.23
	10	19174	5260		11236	195867	306.81
	11 -	19018	\$ 5560		12726	222051	350.89
	12	18852	\$75800		14280	249383	397.72
	13	18679	6070	- 7	15902	277894	447.52
	14	18498	6360		17593	307625	500.53
	15	18309	6660		19356	338630	557.01
1	16	18111	7000		21194	370935	617,26
	17	17902	7360		23109	404586	681.60
	16	17683	7740		25104	439633	750.43
	19	17452	8150		27181	476116	824.17
2	20	17209	8600		29342	514067	903.31

Fund is a Negative Quantity.

Fund is a Negative Quantity.

Here we have net premium receipts for the first year of only \$670, and claims of \$2,470. Consequently the fund at the end of the first year is a negative quantity. This, however, is changed in the second year, after which the fund rapidly increases until at the end of twenty years it amounts to over half a million dollars, or about \$900 for each of the five hundred and sixty-nine survivors. This amount includes reserve and profit; it is the total cash settlement available at maturity of the deferred dividend period. The fund per caput is known as the "asset share."

Let us compare this with the estimate contained in our last year's rate-book, so that we may see whether we were giving reasonable expectations to policyholders as to our profit results. As you will observe, the estimate was well within the amount obtained from the above calculation.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of Table B is the interest column. During the first few years, while the funds are small, the interest is, of course, also small, but it soon increases until in the fifteenth year the interest becomes greater than the premium

Interest is Important.

It follows, therefore, that interest plays a very important part in building up our funds. The effect of a high interest rate has been dwelt on so frequently by us in our literature that you has been dwelt on so frequently by us in our interature that you must be nearly tired of hearing about it, but at the risk of being tedious I wish to place before you one other calculation showing the effect of substituting five per cent. for six per cent. in the last calculation. Table C is then the same as Table B, except for changes arising from using a rate of interest one point lower.

TABLE C. FIVE PER CENT.

	Net Prem's	Claims	Surrender	Interest	Total	Fund
Yea	r Received.	Paid.	Values.	Earned.	Fund.	per caput.
,1	\$ 636	\$2470		\$ 30	\$ 1864	\$ 2.28
2	24368	3210		1045	20339	25.87
3	23422	3570	\$2066	2099	40224	54.39
4	22034	3680	2061	3021	59538	84.27
5	21047	3850	1960	3933	78708	115.48
6	20304	4040	1585	4850	98237	147.95
7	19780	4280	944	5794	118587	181.58
8	19456	4560		6788	140271	216.28
9	19320	4900		7857	162548	252.54
10	19174	5260		8955	185417	290:44
11	19018	5560		10083	208958	330.20
12	18852	5800		11246	233256	372.00
13	18679	6070		12445	258310	415.98
14	18498	6360		13681	284129	462.30
15	18309	6660		14955	310733	511.12
16	18111	7000		.16267-	338111	562.63
17	17902	7360		17617	366270	617.05
18	17683	7740		19004	395217	674.62
19	17452	8150		20430	424949	735.60
20	17209	8600		21893	455451	800.30

The effect of using five per cent. instead of six per cent. is to reduce the result from \$903 to \$800. Now the total result consists of two parts—the guaranteed reserve, amounting to \$588, and the profits, which are \$315 at six per cent. and \$212 at five per cent. From this we see that a difference of one point in the rate of interest adds 50 per cent. to the profits, and so it may be assumed that a difference of two points would double the profits. This reminds us of the quotation given in the rate-book from the paper of Mr. J. W. Deuchar, the distinguished British actuary and manager, whose death was reported a few days ago.

"It may serve to indicate the great importance of obtaining a good return on the investments if it is realized that one per cent. of increased interest on the funds of the company will, on an average, have as great an effect as a saving in expenditure

an average, have as great an effect as a saving in expenditure equal to 10 per cent. on the premium income, while, if an office could count on realizing five per cent, interest in place of three per cent, it might reduce its premiums some 30 per cent. or double its bonuses."

The above interesting paper was read by Mr. Ferguson to a convention of agents of the Great West Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Alfred W. Smith, general agent of the Alliance Assurance Company, Phoenix Assurance Company of England and Home Insurance Company of New York, will move at an early date from 9 Toronto Street to the old Ontario Bank Building, 33 Scott Street, Toronto.

26.12 55.24 86.08 118.62

WINNIPEC AND TORONTO STREET RAILWAYS.

Mayor Evans, of Winnipeg, stated recently that the city had decided to purchase the entire plant of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company for \$15,000,000. The acquirement

Electric Railway Company for \$15,000,000. The acquirement includes an electric railway with fourteen years of the franchise yet to run, a power plant sixty miles east of the city, and a gas and electric light works.

The Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company was organized in 1904 under the statutes of Manitoba. It was formed by a consolidation with the General Rower Company. At present it operates seventy-five miles of electric track in Winnipeg and St. Ropiface, owns 204 motor cars and twenty. Winnipeg and St. Boniface, owns 204 motor cars and twenty-seven trailers. It controls the street railway, gas, power and commercial lighting franchise of both Winnipeg and St.

Boniface.

The directors of the Toronto Street Railway recently decided to increase the capital from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000. Of the increased capital, \$3,000,000 will be apportioned to the present shareholders. A million in shares of a par value of \$100 will be distributed as a straight bonus, two millions will be apportioned to present holders at par, and the balance of \$1,000,000 stock will remain in the treasury. When the shareholders of the Toronto Railway Company meet on August 14th they will be called upon not only to increase the company's capital stock by \$4,000,000, but also to sanction an increase in the capital stock of the Toronto Power Company from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and also to sanction the purchase of any or all shares of the latter company.

sanction the purchase of any of all smales of the latter company.

The Toronto Power Company has an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000, all issued and paid up, and a 4½ per cent. debenture stock issue of £500,000, less £50,180 redeemed. This stock is guaranteed unconditionally, both as to principal and interest by the Toronto Railway Company. The stock is secured by a trust deed constituting it a specific first mortgage on \$2,000,000 of 5 per cent. gold bonds and over four-fifths of the common shares of the Electrical Development Company of Ontario.

IMPLEMENT COMPANIES UNITE SALES DEPARTMENT.

The Cockshutt Plough Company, Limited, and the Frost & Wood Company have united their sales department. The former company take all the territory in Canada west of Peterboro', and will act as sole agents for the Frost & Wood Company. The latter company will take over all territory east of Peterboro' in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and will act in that territory as sole agents for the Cockshutt Company. It is claimed this will build up a much stronger sales department at the minimum of expense, that it will secure for the companies the best local agents where full lines of implements and repairs will be carried for the benefit of local customers. benefit of local customers.

The two companies now operate very large manufac-turing plants at Brantford and Smith's Falls, to both of which large additions are about to be made.

The value of buildings in course of construction Victoria is the largest on record for that city.



Staff and Agents of the Creat West Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg,

Mr. J. H. Brock, the managing director, is the sixth figure in the second row, reading from left to right (with white necktie). Mr. Colin C. Ferguson, the actuary, is the sixth figure in the front row (with white shoes). Mr. T. F. Conrod, superintendent of agencies, is the fifth figure in the back row. The group was taken in front of the company's new building at Winnipeg.

RECIPROCITY AND THE MOST FAVORED NATIONS.

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

The proposed Canadian reciprocity agreement, as is known, automatically grants to twelve other countries the benefits of that agreement. This is in accordance with the so-called most-favored-nation treatment. The twelve countries are as follows: Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, D Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Undoubtedly little attention has been paid during the present discussion regarding the merits of the agreement to the strong productive and export position of several of these most favored nations. Without reference to facts and figures, it has been taken for granted in many quarters that present importations and possible importations to Canada from these countries are, and can be, only a small factor in Canada's trade. A few figures, gathered from official sources, lead to the conclusion that by granting the privileges of the reciprocity agreement to twelve other nations, Canada is opening the door to immediate and considerable competition and to much keener rivalry in the future. The following table compiled from figures of the Department of Customs at Ottawa shows the imports into Canada for home consumption of the most favored nations for a six years' period nations for a six years' period.

Canada's Purchases from Favored Nations.

Imports into Canada for home consumption from the most favored nations, six years ended 1909:—

Article.	Quantity.		Value.
Butter Lbs.	2,894,416	\$	685,306
CheeseLbs,	2,901,815		566,786
EggsDoz.	4,600,534		944,704
Poultry			276,648
PotatoesBush.	1,422,829		926,693
Beef (salted)Lbs.	10,610,533		502,831
Bacon and hamsLbs.	35,140,613	4	4,312,359

9 1		W II	eat,
Country.		Bus	hels.
Austria Unassan		92,35	2,375
Austria-Hungary		7	1,255
Norway. Sweden		,	3,328
Sweden			3,171
Denmark		21	3,292
Japan			734
Total		146,52	5.782
Country.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Argentine		88,636	33
Austria-Hungary	147,965	36,736	7,454
Russia		00,100	1,101
Norway		44	217
Sweden		1.753	
Denmark		511	301 43
			_
	512,816	127,680	8,048
Mutton	Lbs.	6,317,785	440,317
Pork (in brine)	Lbs.	51,826,804	4,250,637
Other ment products		10,020,001	1,200,001

	121,000	311	40
	512,816	127,680	8,048
Mutton	Lbs.	6,317,785	440,317
Pork (in brine)	Lbs.	51,826,804	4,250,637
Other meat products	Lbs.	13,028,060	1,567,251
Cattle	Head	45,086	640,514
Horses	Head	57,565	2,920,117
Sheep	Head	359,447	1,151,022
Swine	Lbs.	184,779	12,696
Barley	Bush.	280,314	174,504
Beans	.Bush.	307,211	490,343
Buckwheat	. Bush.	6,311	6,177
Oats	.Bush.	1,168,226	603,264
Pease	.Bush.	51,241	120,840
Rye	.Bush.	145,920	112,950
Wheat	. Bush.	373,979	317,748
Hay	Tons	49,374	853,059
Flax seed	.Bush.	4,702,090	5,747,612
Apples	Bbls.	239,647	975,870
Vegetables (except potatoes)			4,755,908
		-	

Unfair Competition.

Thus in six years these twelve nations have sent into Canada Thus in six years these twelve nations have sent into Canada articles which we are producing to the value of \$33,356,102, an average of \$5,559,350 a year. One of the largest items is flax seed, valued at \$5,747,612. We imported if the six years 4,702.090 bushels of flax seed, considerably more than the yield of flax in Canada in 1910, which amounted to 3,802,000 bushels. Southern Saskatchewan is producing about nine-tenths of the flax seed grown in Canada. Last year its yield was 3,044,138 bushels on a sown acreage of 396,230. Saskatchewan is specializing on flax, and perhaps has not seriously considered the immediate possibility of strong competition in this direction from the favored nations. These nations shipped to us in the six years vegetables (ex-

These nations shipped to us in the six years vegetables (excluding potatoes) valued at \$4,755,908.

Here we open the door by means of the reciprocity agreement to competition in market gardening, a development which should receive great impetus during the next few years. British capits has been placed in suitable land adjoining the city of Toront where it is intended to grow market garden produce. That is only one instance of activity along this line, which must be serious checked by the importation of vegetables. While the Dominio Government's special commission on sheep raising is considering the fostering of that sadly neglected industry in Canada, the twenty favored nations shipped to us in the six-year period 359,447 has of sheep, valued at \$1,151,022. The sheep and cattle ranches of Canada do not require keener competition to stimulate the owner to greater activity.

Canada Needs Protection.

Canada Needs Protection.

They are raising horses in western Canada, where conditions are ideal, and yet we imported from the favored nations more than 11,000 horses a year, or to be exact, 57,565 in the six years valued at \$2,920,117. Because of the undue importance given by the farmer, especially in the West, to wheat raising, the remunerative industry of chicken raising is neglected, while the home markets are unable to get anything like the supplies desired. Among others, the twelve favored nations have recognized opportunity and sent us during the six years 4,600,534 dozens of eggs, valued at nearly \$1,000,000, together with \$276,648 worth of poultry. While our butter and cheese exports are decreasing because of the growing demands of a rapidly expanding home market with excellent purchasing power, the favored nations are sending us in the six years nearly 3,000,000 pounds of each commodity. A further examination of the above table will reveal the fact that without any special concessions as proposed in the reciprocity agreement, these twelve countries are already an important factor in Canada's import trade. Knowing this, one is interested to learn the export power of these countries, more especially in regard to farm products. The following table is compiled from official statistics at Ottawa. It shows the exports of farm products of the seven principal favored nations during 1909.

Export Strength of Would-be Competitors.

Export Strength of Would-be Competitors.

Exports of farm products of certain most favored nations

Barley, Bushels. 851,578 8,911,734 87,292,008 29,181 2,738 1,383,792 4,389	Oats, Bushels. 27,313,523 35,815 31,101,457 685,167 580,765 83,317 37,774	Hay, Tons. 30,683 29,729 7,241 1,083	Potatoes, Bushels. 114,484 990,646 2,152,169 11,084 7,237 226,168 450,946	Horses,
98,475,420	59,837,818	68,736	3,952,734	171,021
Butter, Lbs. 8,799,964 112,437,216 8,455,227 40,019,414 196,639,227	981,144 264,881	24,9 32,6	992,918 951,460 384,682 718,198 348,288	Eggs, Doz. 215,709,833 6,526 3,236,457 32,011,645
366,351,048	1.511.885	1 (129 6	866 111	250 964 461

Seven Favored Nations.

The export strength of these seven favored nations is clearly shown in the following table, showing their total exports duri 1909:

•	
Articles.	Bushels.
Wheat	146,525,782
Barley	98,475,420
Oats	59,837,818
Potatoes	3,952,734
Hay	68,738 (tons)
Number.	
Horses	171,021
Cattle	512.816
Sheep	127,680
Swine	8,048
Lbs.	-0,010
Butter	366,351,048
Cheese	1,511,885
Meat	1,029,666,111
Eggs	250,964,461 (dozen)

Wealth of Argentina.

These figures reveal formidable competitors to Canadian farm products. The granting to these countries of the reciprocity agreement's benefits will lead them to reconsider their export statistics when Canada's markets are opened more widely to their farmers. These twelve countries are entitled, as we know, to send into our markets anything they choose on the terms mentioned, but not into the United States markets.

The export position of many of these countries is yearly growing.

ing stronger.

\$33,356,102

Official figures indicate that Argentina this y about 225,000,000 bushels of grain to spare, and that the vof this, including flour, flax seed and some minor crops, will equal to that of 1910, when the aggregate exceeded \$190,000, Below are values of the different exportable crops of Argen-

Crop.	Value.
Wheat exports in 1910	\$56,000,000
Wheat flour in 1910	6,000,000
Corn in 1910	56,000,000
Flaxseed in 1910	54,000,000
Oats in 1910	7,500,000
Minor exports in 1910	3,000,000

. \$182,500,000 Total, 1910..... Argentina has three crops of about equal value, including

wheat, corn and flaxseed. Russia's Enormous Production.

The year 1909 was a record one in respect to exports from ita. There was also an excellent harvest in that year, which followed by a good one in the previous year. According to Russia. There was also an excellent harvest in that year, which was followed by a good one in the previous year. According to figures supplied to me by Mr. A. W. Woodhouse, the British consul at St. Petersburg, Russia's total exports in 1900 were valued at \$365,794,250. This figure had increased in 1909 to \$721,041,145. The average annual exports for the five years period, 1899-1903, were valued at \$403,154,030. The average annual exports for the five year period, 1904-1908, was \$515,481,920. During 1909 the exportation of grain of all kinds from Russia was unprecedentedly large, being in quantity 47.5 per cent. in excess of the preceding year and 26.4 per cent. of the average for the five years' period of 1904-1908. In value the exports of all cereals exceeded that of 1908 by 49.8 per cent. and the average for the previous five years by 37.5 per cent. The export of wheat in 1909 was far in excess of that of the preceding year, more than three times the quantity having been shipped abroad, viz., 5,068,198 tons as against only 1,444,467 tons in 1908.

The quantity of barley exported during the same period was

only 1,444,467 tons in 1908.

The quantity of barley exported during the same period was 3,534,832 tons, which was also in excess of the previous year by 934,813 tons. Shipments of rye also showed an increase of 171,740 tons, though nearly 50 per cent, below the average. Oats were shipped to the extent of 1,204,061 tons, compared with only 473,281 tons in 1908. Buckwheat, millet, maize, peas, beans and lentils, groats, rice and wheaten and rye flour were also shipped in larger quantities in 1909 than in 1908. During the first six months of 1909 the prices for grain were considerably higher than those obtained during the corresponding period of 1908 and 1907. Exports of eggs, butter, poultry, hides and wool all showed increases in 1909 over the preceding year.

What Argentina Exports.

The following table shows where Argentina shipped its wheat and grain, dairy products, horses and cattle during 1908.

	Wheat and
Argentina during 1908 shipped to	Grain.
Germany (M. tons)	351,799
Belgium	707,495
Brazil	235,112
France	142,947
Italy	144.643
Netherlands	133,300
Spanish Possessions for orders	265,351
Portuguese Possessions for orders	3,675,359
United Kingdom	619,245
United Kingdom for orders	384,949
Portugal	20,284

Great Prospects of Production.

Great Prospects of Production.

The greatest amount of Argentine's wheat and grain is shipped to the Portuguese possessions for orders. In addition to the export of 619,245 tons to the United Kingdom, another 384,949 tons were sent to the same country for orders. Belgium was also a large buyer of Argentine grain, other European countries taking comparatively small quantities. The United Kingdom is the largest purchaser of dairy products from the Argentine, the total for 1908 being 7,085,060 pounds. The entire shipments consisted of butter. Belgium was also a good customer in another line, purchasing 65,936 horses, cattle and sheep, the latter accounting for 65,224 of the total. In considering Argentina's export position too much stress cannot be laid upon the enormous productive possibilities of the country, which means the subsequent widening of its export markets. There is little doubt that if the producers continue to persevere with the refinement and specialization of pastinue to persevere with the refinement and specialization of pastures and stock, the Republic will not only be able in a few years to export 50,000 tons of butter annually, but will also be in a position to export every year a large number of steers, either as live stock or otherwise.—F. W. F. (To be concluded).

BRITISH CAPITAL FOR PORCUPINE

One of the biggest deals in Porcupine claims through was consummated this week with the purchase of the two Christ claims in Tisdale Township. These proper-ties are situated south of the Hollinger and just west of the Vipond, and are considered to be among the most promising the mining camp, being right in the known mineralized

The Christ claims were purchased by Baron G. Von Polenz, of Berlin, Germany, who is acting for British capital, and the consideration paid was \$235,000.

ARCENTINA IS ALSO A MACHET

(Continued from Page 5131)

of the province was over-run with Indians, and it was only in 1883 that General Roca's expedition was finally successful in clearing the central pampas and opening them as breeding grounds for stock.

At that date some 50,000,000 acres in the province were devoted to the raising of stock and 2,000,000 were under tillage. The selling value of the land then could not amount to more than £50,000,000. In 1880 the railway mileage in the province did not exceed 700 miles, with a capital of £5,000,000. At the present moment Buenos Aires is served by four principal companies, who have expended within the 55,000,000. At the present moment Buenos Aires is served by four principal companies, who have expended within the limits of the province, £60,000,000 in the construction of 4,485 miles of line. Following this extension of the railways further areas have been opened up to pasture and agriculture, until the census of 1908 estimates the value of the land in the province at £326,000,000. With the additional railway inileage constructed since 1908 the land value may well be assessed at £350,000,000 as compared with the £50,000,000 of 1880.

Cultivation of Grain.

Cultivation of Grain.

It is in the cultivation of grain in recent years that the Argentine agriculturist has reaped his most extensive profits. The most alluring prospect held out to the possible immigrant is the fortune to be immediately made in the growing of grain. In a few short years a laborer is to become a farmer, a farmer a proprietor, a proprietor a capitalist. The authors of the work referred to quote various more or less authentic statistics, and deduce from them the statement that an all-around profit of £1 per acre is to be made on the growing of cereals. In the absence of roads grain can hardly be grown at a distance of 20 miles from a station, and it is to facilitate the raising of wheat that the railway companies have been urged to duplicate or triplicate the lines which would have amply sufficed for the purposes of the pastoral industry. When this is done the land for which an Argentino originally paid £100 would bring in a yearly rent of £50, its selling value would be £700; a farmer can make a profit of £1 per acre without risking any capital at all.

]	Dairy Products, Lbs.	No. of Horses and Cattle.	Value of Total Exports.
		1,999	\$ 12,304,563.49
	6,448	65,936	23,909,437,34
	481 :	5,204	9,170,332,27
	29,652	13	4.634.152.91
		1,814	4,386,079.40
	********		4,580,949.57
		62	10,152,926.16
		101	115,721,827.28
	7,085,059	285	19,943,087.58
	1,759		14,408,073.39
		247	750,790.27
4	7,123,399	75,661	\$219,962,219.66

SPELTER AND METALLIC ZING.

Statistics compiled by the United States Geological Survey show that the production of spelter of metallic zinc from ore for the first six months of 1911 was 140,196 short tons, a gain of more than 5,000 tons over half the record output of 1910. Of this production, 5,135 tons was made from foreign ore. Spelter stocks were reduced from 23,232 tons to 17,788 tons. Imports remained about the same but exports were nearly double those of half the preceding year. The apparent consumption of spelter was 135,497 tons, an increase of more than 12,000 tons over the half of 1910 but about the same as in half of 1909. The average price of spelter at St. Louis for the period was 5.36 cents per pound, the London average being .2 cent less per pound. During the latter part of May and the first part of June the average London price was about .1 cent higher than the corresponding St. Louis prices. Under this stimulus the May exports of spelter, zinc ore, and dross were largely increased over those of the preceding months.

The Home Bank of Canada has declared its regular quarterly dividend.

A branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been opened at Edam, Saskatchewan.

The Merchants Bank of Canada has increased its divi-dend from 9 to 10 per cent., the next payment being on September 1st.

Messrs. A. E. Ames & Company, the well-known bond brokers, have moved to their new offices in the Union Bank of Canada building, 53 King St. West, Toronto.

YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

Mr. S. R. Guggenheim Says Klondike Will Yield Much Wealth-Value of Gold Production in Canada.

Before leaving for Great Britain Mr. S. R. Guggenheim, being asked about the Yukon Gold Company, said: "We are pleased with the progress of the Yukon Gold Company. At the time we with the progress of the Yukon Gold Company. At the time we undertook to acquire and equip the properties now owned by the Yukon Gold Company there was a widespread belief that the Klondike district had seen its best days. The City of Dawson was becoming rapidly depopulated, the miners and prospectors looking to other fields. The especial reason was not because of the lack of pay gravel, but on account of its frozen condition, which many believed could not be successfully overcome. In fact, the prediction was freely made that our enterprise would prove a failure. However, our faith in the reports and opinions of our own engineers, coupled with the encouragement extended by the Canadian eers, coupled with the encouragement extended by the Canadian Government, made possible by its liberal laws, has resulted in the working out of the problem, and now we are told that the Canadian officials, as well as engineers who criticized our project, have come to a realization that the Yukon district is likely to produce within, say, the next 25 years or so, perhaps another 75 to 100 million dollars.

Season of About Five Months' Duration.

"Up to a year ago we had calculated upon a season of about five months, that is to say, from May 15 to October 15. Since then the installation of power plants by two independent power companies has afforded us facilities for dredging earlier and later, thereby lengthening our operating season. Last year we closed thereby lengthening our operating season. Last year we closed our dredges on November 5th, as compared with closing the previous year on October 1. This season the first of our dredges commenced on May 4, against May 22 in the previous season, so it will be readily seen that we can add, and in fact have added, another month to our operating period.

"We have not received our detailed costs for any of this season's operations as yet, but the gross product to July 8 was \$815,000, as against \$529,000 for last year up to the same date. These figures encouraged us to believe that the net profit for this year will show a substantial advance over the preceding seasons."

Value of Gold Production in Canada.

The following table shows the value of gold production in Canada for the past quarter of a century:—

Year.		Value.
1886		\$1,365,496
1887		1,187,804
1888	***********************	1,098,610
1889		1,291,159
1890		1,149,776
1891		930,614
= 1892		907,601
/1893		976,603
1894	******************************	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
1895		2,083,674
1896		2,754,774
1897		6,027,016
1898		13,775,420
1899		21,261,584
1900		27,908,153
1901	***************************************	24,128,503
1902		21,336,667
1903		
1904		18,843,590
1904	***************************************	16,462,517
	***************************************	14,159,195
1906	********	11,502,120
1907	***********************	8,382,780
1908		9,842,105
1909	********************	9,382,230
1910	***********	10,224,910

Why the Figures Fluctuated.

The high production in 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902 was due to the extraordinary output from the Klondyke. The British Columbia placers were also producing heavily. In 1899 Ontario Columbia placers were also producing heavily. In 1899 Ontario had its maximum production, but as it only amounted to slightly over \$400,000, it did not have much influence on the total. The gold production of Nova Scotia has declined somewhat, that of Ontario has almost ceased, though Porcupine should prove a favorable factor during the next few years. That of British Columbia lode mines has steadily increased, so that the Pacific Coast Province has now the greatest production in its history. The production of the Klondyke is again increasing.

With a view of keeping their large clientele more directly in touch with market movements, Messrs. J. C. Mackintosh & Company, of Halifax, St. John, and Montreal, are issuing, in attractive form, a weekly circular. In addition to containing a general review of the Montreal Stock market as well as of Wall Street, it is the intention to give each week an analysis of the position of some particular company, the securities of which are listed on the Montreal Stock Ex-

WORLD'S CROP PROGRESS.

Canadian Provinces Show Most Favorable Conditions. Europe Indicates Good Yield.

The agricultural department at Washington, commenting on The agricultural department at washington, commenting on foreign crops, says that conditions surrounding crops in Canada are, over most of the territory, pronounced flattering. Of the 10,500,000 acres under wheat this season, over 9,500,000 are in the spring wheat provinces, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta; the increment in area, though perhaps not so great as expected, amounted to 1,200,000 acres, as compared with an increase of 1,500,000 acres in 1910. Ever since the seed went into the ground the spring wheat lands have been saturated by apportune raise. the spring wheat lands have been saturated by opportune rains, and, with few exceptions, favored by forcing temperature. Present prospects, therefore, afford a refreshing contrast to those at the same period a year ago, when much of the country the withering effects of drought.

In Argentina the newly sown wheat, oats and flaxseed are said under the influence of plentiful moisture, to have germinated well. Areas are believed to be heavily increased; popular opinion puts the surface under wheat five to 10 per cent. over the 15,500,000 acres sown last year. High prices are thought to have stimulated additional sowings of flaxseed. The 1910 wheat crop of Chile is reported insufficient for home needs, and imports are being made from Australia. Ine monsoon, the indispensable precursor of a favorable seed time on unirrigated soil in British India, broke in full force in mid-June, and heavy rains have already fallen over wide areas. Late reports, however, indicate partial cessation of rainfall. Cotton planting is progressing in some localities of the rainfall. Cotton planting is progressing in some localities of the

African Harvest Promises Well.

The harvest in progress on the north coast of Africa is said to promise well in Algeria, where the yield of wheat is usually upward of 35,000,000 bushels, and of barley over 45,000,000 bushels. In the much less important producers, Tunis and Morocco, only a moderate outcome is expected. According to the June official report the yield on the 1,250,000 acres of wheat in Egypt was likely to be "good" in upper Egypt, but in lower Egypt not quite up to the standard. up to the standard.

In Europe the wheat harvest is on in the southern latitude, beginning in Sicily in late May. Its progress northward through Italy, where better yields than last year are anticipated, has been preceded or attended by heavy rains, which may later show their effects on quality. In Spain an official puts the wheat crop 20,000,000 bushels above the excellent yield of last season. The territory comprising France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and parts of northern and central Russia, suffered over extensive localities from lack of sufficient moisture during the first half of June.

Spain May Have Exceptional Crops.

Winter wheat and rye seem generally to have had effective power of resistance, but spring-sown crops, especially oats and barley, were in places severely tried, and the extent of their recuperating after the copious rains in the latter half of the month has not yet been determined. The hay crop over much of this area was seriously diminished, but the quality is generally excellent. In Austria-Hungary, Roumania, the Balkan States, and southern Russia, precipitation in June seems generally to have been ample, and the progress of vegetation, on the whole, more satisfactory than in northern Europe.

Wheat in the United Kingdom.

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As harvest moves northward in Europe, winter wheat and remay, on the whole, be said to have fully maintained their former promise. The wheat crop of the United Kingdom, on an increased area, is regarded likely to furnish an average yield. France, with diminished areas under both wheat and rye, promises a medium outturn of the former and a less satisfactory one of the latter.

Spain is reported to have exceptional crops, a recent official estimate putting wheat at 157,000,000 bushels, compared with 137,000,000 bushels last year. These figures constitute a new high record. The small wheat crop of Germany is probably not quite up to the usual standard and rwa is expected to show a consider. up to the usual standard and rye is expected to show a ed able shortage.

able shortage.

The Hungarian wheat crop, on the basis of appearances July 1, is officially estimated to promise 163,000,000 bushels as compared with 170,000,000 bushels actually harvested last year; 778 50,000,000 bushels, against 52,000,000 last year. In Roumania and the Balkan States the prospects are far better than in average years. In Russia, though there is much conflict of expression, the weight of opinion seems to be in medium results.

The first annual meeting of the Canadian and Empire Investment Trust, Limited, held recently in London, England, showed that it had earned a net revenue of £7,539 after providing management expenses. There were written off a thousand pounds for preliminary expenses, and there was put to the reserve direct £2,607, being the net profit accruing from the sales of securities. Further, a reserve fund of £1,500 is provided by shares in various companies received as commissions. The report is considered satisfactory.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Crop Outlook Good-Another Natural Gas Well Discovered-May Establish a Cement Plant at Green Head.

(Staff Correspondence).

St. John, N.B., July 17th.

St. John, N.B., July 17th.

The crop outlook in New Brunswick is excellent. Haying is in progress, and though the crop is light in some sections, it is good in others. Grain, potatoes and other vegetables promise well. Unusually warm weather in July ripened small fruits early, and there is a large yield. New potatoes are now offered and there will be a fairly good crop. The farmers are getting good prices for all kinds of produce.

The United States lumber trade market has lately declined sharply and is dull, but it has absorbed much more material this year than it did to the corresponding date last year. The saw-mills are all busy, and cargoes going forward to the British market from all shipping ports. The northern part of the province is developing a market for lumber in Montreal and farther west, but is somewhat handicapped by freight rates.

Another Discovery of Natural Gas.

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The Federal Public Works Department has prepared plans and specifications for 1,900 feet of sea wall and wharf at West St. John, and will shortly call for tenders. This is work to be done to enable the Canadian Pacific to fill in the shore lots which it is now acquiring from the city, on which tracks and other terminal facilities will be constructed. The railway company is at present

now acquiring from the city, on which tracks and other terminal facilities will be constructed. The railway company is at present rushing work night and day at the head of the harbor, and has nearly completed the filling in of a large area where hitherto the tide swept in and formed a large timber pond. On the new-made ground large warehouses and tracks will be constructed. Thus the Canadian Pacific Railway owns very valuable property at two important places on the water front at St. John.

The success of the Maritime Oil Fields Company, which has more than twenty natural gas and oil wells in Albert County, and which is now preparing to supply Moneton with natural gas, bids fair to be duplicated by the General Oil Shales Company of Canada, in which Senator Domville is interested, and which owns valuable property in Albert County. The company has been conducting boring operations, and last week struck a gas pressure so great that it was necessary to cap the well. The outlook is good and a company to be known as the Hillsboro Light, Heat and Power Company is being organized, to supply the village of Hillsboro with natural gas. The other company expects within eight weeks to have its main pipe laid to Moneton and the natural gas ready for distribution.

Proposed Establishment of Cement Plant.

Proposed Establishment of Cement Plant.

Dominion Inspector Calder states that the small catch of lobsters is not due to scarcity, but to enforcement of the regulations against taking small lobsters. The catch of large lobsters was as good as usual, and under strict regulations of the fishery their number will increase in future seasons, as has been the case along the coast of Maine.

Another company is seeking an option on a property owned by the city at Green Head, on the river, for the avowed purpose of establishing a cement plant, the conditions there being especially favorable. The city offers to sell the property for \$30,000.

The exports from St. John to the United States for the quarter ending June 30th were valued at \$645,834.81, compared with \$419,635.25 for the corresponding quarter last year. The increase was chiefly in lumber, pulp and pulpwood. Fish, hides and skins are the next largest items, and it is worth noting that the exports included tea to the value of \$15.856. included tea to the value of \$15,856.

Mr. C. Murphy, general superintendent of transportation on the Canadian Pacific Railway, intimated last week that the com-pany had no present intention of taking over the operation of the Dominion Atlantic Railway system in Nova Scotia. He regards a car ferry over the Bay of Fundy as impracticable.

Direct Steamship Service to West Indies.

The St. John Board of Trade has assured Dr. Kirkpatrick, The St. John Board of Trade has assured Dr. Kirkpatrick, who is promoting the Canada West India Company with direct steamship service between St. John, Cuba and Jamaica, that it will do all it can to encourage the project. Dr. Kirkpatrick says that reciprocity would open up a large market in Porto Rico. He favors two steamer routes, one between St. John, Porto Rico and Nipa Bay, and another between St. John, Havana, Cienfuegos and Kingston, Jamaica.

A government experiment in tobacco culture is being made this year at Maugerville, in the St. John Valley, and it may prove satisfactory. If so a new industry will be developed.

R. Z. Walker has been appointed travelling freight agent of the Intercolonial Railway, with office in Moncton. This is a new office and indicates a desire on the part of the government railway to hustle for business.—W. E. A.

RECIPROCITY BILL PASSES UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. J. J. Hill Says Imperial Federation Has Been Prevented-President Taft Gratified.

The Canadian reciprocity bill passed the United States Senate at Washington las week, without americanent, by a vote of 53 to 2. Prior to a vote on the bill, twenty-five amendments were voted down by majorities ranging from 40 to 45.

Passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill brings close the principal work for which the extra session of Conwas called.

on April 5th President Taft sent a special message to Congress on the subject of Canadian reciprocity, and a week later the bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Underwood of Alabama. After nine days' discussion the House passed the bill by a vote of 267 to 89. On April 24th the bill was sent to the Senate and has been constantly before that body ever since.

The effect of the agreement, which has now received the ratification of the Senate, will be to open American markets to Canadian wheat and other grains, dairy products, fish, sheep, cattle, and rough lumber.

Pulp and Paper Section Becomes Law at Once

By the agreement Canada removes all restrictions on the importations of fruit; cottonseed oil, and a few other commodities, and grants reduced duties on agricultural implements and other manufactured articles.

The Canadian Parliament has not yet acted on the agreement, and with one exception the provisions of the bill as passed by Congress, will not become effective until President Taft issues a proclamation that Canada has ratified the pact. The exception to this procedure is in the paper and pulp section of the bill, which it is announced, will become immediately effective when the President signs the law.

the law.

"I am very much gratified and delighted that the bill has passed," said President Taft after the vote. "It indicates the increase of mutually beneficial relations between Canada and the United States."

Mr. J. J. Hill's Opinion of the Agreement.

Mr. James J. Hill says the country has profited more by what the agreement has prevented than by what it has gained. "In the comment on the treaty, when it was pendby what the agreement has prevented than by what it has gained. "In the comment on the treaty, when it was pending," said Mr. Hill. "nearly every argument spoke for the good it would bring; and it will bring good. But the good it will bring is only the smaller consideration of the question. What would have happened if we had not passed the treaty? That is the big queston. There would have been a revival of a move for imperial federation, and if we had refused to trade with our good neighbor, our second best customer, and for our manufacturers the best customer we have, we should have been sorry for it in years to come."

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING JUNE.

Industrial accidents occurring to 192 individual work people in Canada during June were reported to the Department of Labor. Of these, eighty-two were fatal and 110 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, eleven fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before June, 1911.

In the preceding month there were fifty two fatal and 121 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 173, and in June, 1910, there were 168 fatal and 247 non-fatal accidents, a total of 415. The number of fatal accidents reported in June, 1911, was, therefore, thirty more than in the preceding

of 415. The number of fatal accidents reported in June, 1911, was, therefore, thirty more than in the preceding month and eighty-six less than in June, 1916. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in June, 1916, was eleven less than in the preceding month, and 137 less than in June, 1910. Altogether, there were nine een more industrial accidents reported in June, 1911, than in the preceding month, and 223 less than in the same month of the preceding year. Of fifty-one returns received during the month, giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, nine referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, sixteen to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and eleven to persons over forty-five. Fifteen persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

Mr. William J. Lindsay, stock seller for the defunct Farmers bank, was committed for trial at Toronto last week by Magistrate Denison upon a charge of cosspiracy with Mr. W. R. Travers, former general manager of the bank, to South Porcupine, and is again fully equipped to carry on a general banking business.

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Stanley Mineral Springs Company, Limited

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

HEAD OFFICE

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Authorized Capital: \$200,000.00, divided into shares of \$100 each.

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

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

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

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

LOCATION OF STANLEY SPRINGS

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

PRODUCT

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

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

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

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

THE COMPANY TAKES OVER THE ESTABLISHED BUSINESS

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

APPLICA	TION FOR	CHA	DEC

COMPANY, LIMITED.		
Availe	O	

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

RECENT FIRES.

Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Canadian Fire Losses and Insurance.

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

Lucknow, Ont .- Mr. P. McCharles' bakery destroyed;

and origin unknown.

Squamish, B.C.—Damage from forest fires in vicinity is estimated at \$500,000.

Bryson, Que.--Residence and grist mill destroyed; loss #12,000; origin unknown.

Grand Forks, B.C.—Business section destroyed; loss

Crand Forks, B.C.—Business section destroyed; loss about \$100,000: origin unknown.

Quebec, P.Q.—Pfeiffer laundry on Mahone street destroyed; loss and origin unknown.

Winnipeg, Man.—Six houses on Young street damaged; loss about \$1,200; origin unknown.

New Westminster, B.C.—Cannery and wharf at Queensborough, Lula Island, destroyed; loss and origin unknown.

Cole Harbor, N.S.—Barns of Mr. John Settle destroyed, also 18 cows and 3 horses; loss unknown; origin, lightning.

Cranby, Que.—Sawmill of Mr. Thomas McDougall destroyed; loss about \$4,000; insurance, \$800; origin unknown.

Paris, Ont.—Grand Trunk Railway freight sheds and seven cars destroyed; loss unknown; origin, spark from

Kingston, Ont .- Residence of Mr. A. Lalonde, 9 Catherstreet destroyed; loss about \$1,500; origin, supposed lightning.

Sound, Ont.-Hardware store of Messrs. R. Birtcart Brothers badly spontaneous combustion. badly damaged; loss unknown; origin,

spontaneous combustion.

Barons, Alta.—Business section destroyed, the chief loser being Crown Lumber Company with damage of \$35,-000; total loss is estimated at \$60,000; origin unknown.

Toronto, Ont.—Residences at 313 and 315 Pacific avenue badly damaged; loss about \$3,000; loss unknown. English chop house, 30 King street west, damaged; loss about \$2,-000; origin unknown. Premises of Central Electrical and School Supply Company 28 Adelaide street badly damaged. School Supply Company, 38 Adelaide street, badly damaged; loss about \$10,000; origin unknown.

NORTHERN ONTARIO FIRE LOSSES.

The following is a list of fire insurance companies interested in the recent Northern Ontario fire. The list is subject to revision:—Acadia, \$2,000; Aetna, \$5,000; British Union & National of England, \$17,000; Continental of New York, \$7,500; Colonial of Winnipeg, \$7,500; Crown of Toronto, \$30,000; Caledonian, \$4,000; Factories Insurance Association of Toronto, \$22,000; Fidelity-Phenix, \$37,500; Home, \$75,000: Insurance Company of North America, Home, \$75,000: Insurance Company of North America, \$8,000; Law Union & Rock, \$17,500; London & Lancashire, \$56,000; London Mutual of Toronto, \$8,000; Mercantile, \$9,000; National of Calgary, \$7,500: National Protectors of England, \$5,000; National of Elizabeth, N.J., \$3,000; North American of Mansfield, Ohio, \$4,000; National British & Irish Millers of England, \$7,500: Norwich Union, \$20,000: Ontario of

Mansfield, Ohio, \$4,000; National British & Irish Millers of England, \$7,500; Norwich Union, \$20,000; Ontario of Toronto, \$17,000; Proprietors Insurance Company of England, \$7,500; Rimouski, \$30,000; Sovereign of Toronto, \$5,000; Union of England, \$4,000; Western Union of Vancouver, \$10,000; Western Canada of Calgary, \$4,000; Western Empire of Spokane, \$7,000; York, \$30,000

Porcupine.—The insurance carried by the Domes Mines was \$431,750. The loss has been adjusted at 70 per cent. or \$303,115. The lumber and cordwood was insured for about \$23,000, the loss on which was \$8,000. The insurance was carried in about twenty-five companies, principally American, and the loss to licensed companies forty-five per cent., and to non-licensed companies, fifty-five per cent. The Preston East Dome Mine carried \$6,000 insurance with the London and Lancashire on camp buildings and machinery; total loss.

Cochrane.—Kuntz Brewery, \$1,750, Mercantile. Carter

Cochrane.—Kuntz Brewery, \$1,750, Mercantile. Carter Drug & Stationery Company, Law Union and Rock, \$1,000; Northern, \$1,000; London and Lancashire, \$1,000. Mr. F. H. Child, hardware merchant, Rimouski, \$2,200; London and Lancashire, \$5,500. Mr. T. J. McManus, hardware merchant, General, \$3,000; Sovereign, \$2,000; Northern Empire, \$1,000; London and Lancashire, \$2,000.

South Porcupine.—Messrs. Bell & Rochester, hardware merchants, carried insurance of \$4,000, \$2,000 of which was with London & Lancashire. Northern Ontario Light & Power Company, \$3,500, London & Lancashire. Messrs. Davis and Dunn, general store, Norwich Union, \$1,000; Caledonian, \$1,000; Fidelity-Phenix, \$1,000; Union \$1,000;

Law Union & Rock, \$1,500; Insurance Company of North America, \$2,000; London Mutual, \$1,000; Ontario, \$1,000; York, \$1,000; Factories, \$2,000; London & Lancashire, \$1,500. Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway camps 5½, 6 and 6½; the loss totalled \$30,045, with insurance of \$19,633, of which \$13,733 is with London & Lancashire.

GERMAN MONETARY COMMISSION

Criticize the Banking Legislation of the United States Bad Assets, Worthless Cheques and Loss of Credit Ruin Banks.

That banking legislation in the United States has been based upon the mistaken policy of putting security of assets in place of first importance at the expense of fluidity is one of the many interesting observations to be found in a new volume just published by the National Monetary Commission. It is an English translation of the stenographic notes the proceedings of the German Monetary Commission.

In the discussion of resources it was pointed out that it was only necessary to secure that degree of fluidity demanded by a bank's position in a national system or by the character of the times. Herr Stroll, holding that the central bank was one of the most reliable means of averting all crises, declared:

"As far as I can make out, no bank has ever been ruined through lack of cash. It has always been the bad assets, the worthless debtors, and the loss of credit."

The German commission consisted The German commission consisted of 25 members chosen because of their prominence as economists, practical bankers, or men of affairs. Herr Havenstein, president of the Reichsbank, was chairman; Prof. Adoph Wagner, of Berlin University, and W. Lexis, of the University of Gottingen, Arthur Fischel, of Mendelssohn & Company, and Ascan dt, of the Krupp Company, were representative members of the commission. The discussions of the commission were general in nature and had reference to all classes of) 25 members sion were general in nature and had reference to all classes of Germany banks and credit institutions from the land mortgage associations, agricultural improvement banks, and co-operative credit societies to the eight great joint-stock banks and the Reichsbank.

Of the suggestions made the one concerning the establishment of a Government bureau of supervision was debated at greatest length. The commission seemed to be strongly against Government interference of any other sort. A number of the commissioners (among them were Mommsen, Gontard, Weber, Schinckel, Lexis, and Reisser) appeared to be opposed to any governmental interference whatsoever until Herr Roland-Lucke, a landed proprietor, suggested the appointment of a permanent bank commission. This commission was to be made up of practical bankers, business men, and economists. Its functions were to be merely advisory. The commission was to keep informed of the current banking practice and the advisory. The commission was to keep informed of the current banking practice and the general financial condicurrent banking practice and the general financial condition of the country and to offer suggestions to the various financial institutions whenever a change of banking procedure was thought advisable. It was thought that suggestions offered to the president of the Reichsbank could be handed on to the other banking institutions, and that the suggestions would be carried out because of the nature of their source. The proposition that a permanent advisory received their source. The proposition that a permanent advisory commission be appointed by the government was received with favor by the majority of the Bank Inquiry Commission. Those members opposed to a bureau holding mandatory powers as well as those favoring such a bureau united in favor of the proposition.

That it is a fallacy to regard bank reserves as unpro-tive was clearly shown by Prof. Wagner. "Nothing ductive was clearly shown by Prof. Wagner. "N could be more fallacious," he says, "than to regard could be more fallacious," he says, than to legard them as unproductive. They do not yield interest directly, and from the standpoint of the individual owner they are not income-bearing; but they are essential to the conduct of his enterprise and are therefore theoretically productive."

Another point of substantial agreement by the commission was that of the "necessity of publicity, and that with much freater detail on the whole than has been given in the intermediate balance sheets hitherto published by the great banks, useful as these have been."

The discussions of the German commission revealed two very well-defined positions held by two groups. On the one hand, there was the group of which Prof. Wagner and Herr Singer, member of the Reichstag, were exponents, who urged legislation for the improvement of economic tions. On the other hand, there was the group led by Prof. Reisser and Herr Mommsen, member of the Reichstag and director of the Mitteldeutsche Creditbank, who were opposthat it was sufficient to educate the propertied classes to the consciousness that they have social duties.

EIGHTY-ONE NEW COMPANIES,

With Total Capitalization of Nearly Twenty-seven Million Dollars-Several Large Land and Mining Concerns.

The total capitalization of the eighty-one companies in-corporated during the past week is \$26,949,000. The Powell River Company, with head office in Van-

couver, B.C., and capital of \$4,000,000 is the largest company to be granted a charter. This company will conduct a pulp, paper and lumber business, and will purchase from the Powell River Paper Company, Limited, all its property, real and personal.

Other large incorporations are: Red Cliffe Phillip Gold Mining Company, Kenora, \$2,500,000; Roche-Miette Col-lieries, Edmonton, \$2,500,000; Western Canada Mortgage Company, Edmonton, \$2,500,000; Canadian Northern Mont-real Land Company, Toronto, \$2,500,000; Montreal South Land and Improvement Company, Montreal, \$2,000,000; La-

palme Porcupine Mines, Toronto, \$2,000,000; Lapalme Porcupine Mines, Toronto, \$2,000,000; and the Porcupine Aurum Mining Company, Toronto, \$1,000,000.

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

Raymond, Alta.-King Brothers, \$50,000. High River, Alta.—St. George Hotel, \$15,000. New Westminster, B.C.—T. L. Duncan, \$10,000. Camrose, Alta.—Stoney Creek Collieries, \$50,000. Valley View, B.C.—Valley View Company, \$25,000.

Valley View, B.C.—Valley View Company, \$25,000.

Red Deer, Alta.—Universal Brokerage Company, \$12,000.

Blairmore, Alta.—Alberta Fire Clay Company, \$200,000.

Strathmore, Alta.—Le Bar Ranching Company, \$10,000.

Twining, Alta.—Many Swan Townsite Company, \$6,000.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Red Cross Drug & Book Company,

\$100,000.

Ottawa, Ont.—Ottawa Farm Development Company, \$350,000. G. L. Orme, M. Orme, W. F. Gibson.

North Cobalt, Ont.—St. Joseph's College at North Cobalt. J. Depigny, M. Lagrevol, P. Courbon.

Brantford, Ont.—Brantford Motor Truck Company, \$100,000. A. K. Bunnell, E. L. Goold, J. E. Hammond.

Sudbury, Ont.—King Edward Hotel Company of Sudbury, \$40,000. G. J. Valin, A. J. Manley, H. R. Day.

Cobalt, Ont.—Philadelphia Mining & Developing Company, \$40,000. G. Mitchell, H. McGinnis, W. Graham.

pany, \$40,000. G. Mitchell, H. McGinnis, W. Graham.

St. Hyacinthe, Que.—Compagnie le Credit Maskoutin,

\$49,000. H. A. Beauregard, D. T. Bouchard, E. Gamache.

Halifax, N.S.—Halifax Trading & Sealing Company,

\$85,000. J. A. Farquhar, J. G. Farquhar, C. W. Rowlings.

Cordova Mines, Ont.—Cordova Mines, \$500,000. P.

Kirkegaard, Toronto; W. G. MacKechnie, W. Hughes, Marmora.

Kenora, Ont.—Red Cliffe Phillip Gold Mining Company, \$2,500,000. R. Beaudry, E. R. Dufresne, L. R. Beaudry, Montreal.

Three Rivers, Que.—Compagnie d'Imprimerie et d'-Imeaubles, \$126,000. F. X. Vanasse, G. Lefrancois, J. A. Tessier.

W. A. Laidlaw, E. Hodson, R. G. Laidlaw. Delta Park, \$50,000. G. Gauld, W. T. Elliott, W. H. Daniels. Bowes, Jamieson, \$100,000. J. Jamieson, J. R. Jamieson, J. W. Jamieson. Hamilton Bachelors Club, T. A. Brown, M. Cympings, F. J. Schenck.

Cummings, F. J., Schenck.

Vancouver, B.C.—Bloedel Stewart & Welch, \$500,000.

Thompson & Carper, \$50,000. Queen Charkotte Fishing Company, \$100,000. National Timber Company, \$250,000.

Powell River Company, \$4,000,000. Dominion Electric Appliance Company, \$100,000. pliance Company, \$100,000. Caldwell & Carsonn, \$25,000. Western Warehousing Company, \$50,000. House & Price Wreckers, \$20,000. British Columbia Hop Company, \$50,000. Fidelity Securities, \$100,000. Pacific Coast Brick &

Tile Company, \$500,000. Pacinc Coast Brick & Tile Company, \$500,000.

Edmonton, Alta.—Victoria Land Company, \$100,000. McCarthy, Conrey & McLaughlin, \$10,000. Great Northern Oil & Asphalt Company, \$500,000. St. Elmo Hotel Company, \$100,000. Roche-Miette Collieries, \$2,500,000. Elk-Cigar Company, \$10,000. Western Canada Mortgage Company, \$2,500,000. Western Homebuilders, \$100,000. Edpany, \$2,500,000. Western Homebuilders, \$100,000. pany, \$2,500,000. Western Homebuilders, \$100,000. Edmonton Union Stockyards, \$50,000. Imperial Foundry Machine Company, \$15,000. Edmonton Market Gardens,
\$30,000 Great Northern
Hotel Company, \$25,000. Tannery, \$100,000. Northern
Hotel Company, \$25,000. Vulcan Coal Company, \$500,000. Calgary Bookhinding Company, \$500,000. Calgary Bookhinding Company, \$500,000. Rosehud.

Calgary Drug Company, \$10,000. Globe Theatre Company, \$10,000. Roselyn Coal Company, \$100,000. Hotel Cecil Company of Calgary, \$50,000. Nutana, \$32,000. Northern Financial Company, \$36,000. L. F. Wilson & Company, \$100,000. Irricana Pressed Brick, \$75,000. Sunalta, \$50,000. 000.

Toronto.—Canadian Northern Montreal Land Company, \$2,500,000. G. G. Ruel, R. H. M. Temple, A. J. Reid. British Welcome League, B. Westwood, A. B. Morine, R. Bradshaw. Magneta Clock Company of Canada, \$10,000. J. C. M. MacBeth, R. W. Menzie, C. R. Allison. Golden Age Mines, \$100,000. J. Fairbrother, H. P. Bayley, F. Carnall. Dominion Bolt and Screw Company, \$400,000. T. H. Wilson, J. T. Loftus, J. A. Milne. Porcupine Aurum Min. Wilson, J. T. Loftus, J. A. Milne. Porcupine Aurum Mining Company, \$1,000,000. E. R. Lynch, R. W. R. Shearer, J. T. Body. Advertising Designers, \$35,000. H. C. Macdonald, H. J. Macdonald, T. J. W. O'Connor. Lapalme Porcupine Mines, \$2,000,000. R. McKay, D. I. Grant, M. Macdonald. Macdonald.

Macdonald.

Montreal, Que.—Dominion Nut & Bolt Fastener Company, \$15,000. C. G. Greenshields, A. C. Calder, R. E. Allan. Wentworth Realty Company, \$200,000. N. Curry, J. W. McConnell, J. Findlay. Montreal South Land & Improvement Company, \$2,000,000. H. S. Ross, T. Rinfret, R. Genest. Western Provinces Townships, \$50,000. F. E. McKenna, W. H. Cox, H. Baby. St. Remi Kaelin Company, \$140,000. G. P. Butters, E. W. Dawson, J. W. Blair. Land Subdivision, \$20,000. B. Lefebvre, W. J. Moore, H. Mitchell. Joseph Bonhomme, \$49,000. J. Bonhomme, A. Morin, J. A. Pilon. Compagnie du Parc Dorion, \$40,000. R. E. Cote, Curran, Ont.; J. M. Dorion, Lachute; G. Dansereau, Thurso.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL LAND AND SECURITIES COMPANY.

Mr. H. H. Macrae, general manager of the Toronto Electric Light Company, has been appointed managing director of the British and Colonial Land and Securities Company, Limited, a company of which Sir Henry M. Pellatt is the president. The shareholders of the Toronto Electric Light Company have been asked to subscribe for stock in the new loan company. Its object is to interest British capital in Canadian investments and it will have a Canadian board of directors with an advisory board in Great Britain. board of directors with an advisory board in Great Britain. There is to be no public issue of stock but \$2,000,000 of capital has been subscribed privately.

Capital has been subscribed privately.

The Canadian board is as follows:—President, Sir Henry M. Pellatt, C.V.O.: vice-president, The Hon. J. M. Gibson, K.C., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; managing director, Mr. H. H. Macrae; directors, Colonel James Mason, Mr. H. S. Strathy, Mr. Stair Dick Lauder, Colonel H. J. Mackie, Mr. G. H. Smithers, (Burnett & Company, Montreel)

Dany, Montreal). The British The British advisory board is constituted as follows:—Chairman, The Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.P., (brother of the Earl of Derby); The Duke of Sutherland, K.G., Mr. J. M. Henderson, M.P. for West Aberdeen, The Duke of Argyll, K.T., K.G., Lieut.-General J. W. Laurie, C.B., Mr. Macrae told The Monetary Times that nothing definite had been arranged regarding the management of the Toronto Electric Light Company and stated that the two two offices would not conflict having no connection with one

two offices would not conflict having no connection with one another. An announcement will be made next week regarding the impending reorganization.

The Canadian railways have raised the freight charges

coal ten cents per ton.

The United States Congress will make inquiry to determine whether there is a great banking combination which has the power to control credit, exchanges and deposits and

has the power to control credit, exchanges and deposits and to bring on business depression and panics as charged by Representative Lindbergh, of Minnesota, recently.

Mr. Wesley McCurdy, for over five years manager of the advertising department of the Winnipeg Free Press, and latterly with the Grain Growers' Guide, has purchased an interest in Messrs. R. J. Macpherson & Company, Limited, Advertising Agents, and is now actively engaged in the work of this company. The agency will hereafter be known as Messrs. Macpherson-McCurdy Limited, with Mr. Macpherson as president and Mr. McCurdy as secretary-treasurer. treasurer.

monton Union Stockyards, \$50,000. Imperial Foundry Machine Company, \$15,000. Edmonton Market Gardens, \$30,000 Great Northern Tannery, \$100,000. Northern Hotel Company, \$25,000. Vulcan Coal Company, \$500,000. Calgary Bookbinding Company, \$5,000. McCallum's, \$50,000. Rosebud Farming & Development Company, \$20,000. Frank Fehrenback & Company, \$40,000. Gordon Nail Company, \$100,000.

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The Government's Next Bond Issue

(By H. M. P. Eckardt.)

The last Dominion loan placed upon the London mar-ket made its appearance in May, 1910. More than a year has therefore elapsed since our Government has been oblig-ed to seek accommodation at the hands of the money lended to seek accommodation at the hands of the money lenders. So far, 1911 stands out in sharp contrast with the three years immediately preceding it. As Mr. Field points out in his special article in The Monetary Times, June 24th, Canada had made two appearances in the money market in the first half of 1910. There was a loan of £5,000,000 in January and £4,000,000 in May. Two appearances also are recorded in the first seven months of 1909, and three in the first nine months of 1908. While it is conceded that Canada will continue to be a large borrower during the next ten or fifteen years there is no definite information available as or fifteen years there is no definite information available as

A study of the position of the Department of Finance serves to make it clear that the national finances in some respects are in satisfactory shape. As regards temporary loans, for example, the comparison between 1911 and the three preceding years is highly favorable to 1911. According to the monthly statements issued by the Department there has been no recourse to temporary loans since June

Loans Figured Conspicuously.

In the earlier part of 1910 these loans figured conspicuously. Thus at the end of January the amount outstanding was \$21,899,999; it was reduced to \$17,033,333 by the end of March and remained at that figure till June. Similarly at of March and remained at that figure till June. Similarly at the beginning of 1909 a large amount in temporary loans was current. The record shows; January 31st, \$20,606,333; February 28th, \$13,739,666; March 31st and April 30th, \$13,608,333. In July the amount dropped to \$7,299,999 and remained at that level till the end of the year. The year 1908 began with temporary loans at £1,000,000 or \$4,866,666. In February they rose to \$9,299,991; in July to \$18,039,666; and in September dropped to \$15,606,333, remaining there till the incoming of the new year. the incoming of the new year.

Pressure Not Heavy.

So it is clear that the pressure on the national finances is not now so heavy. This is in large part the result of the buoyancy of the revenue. In the following table the revenue month by month in 1910-11 is compared with the preceding years, as per the record in Canada Gazette:—

1911	igio	1909	1908
Dec	\$9,790,387	\$8,733,571	\$7,183,355
Nov	10,061,060	8,748,023	6,867,988
Oct	9,666,192	8,553,766	7,519,716
Sept	10,317,823	8,853,659	7,282,950
Aug	10,174,930	8,469,848	7,942,272
July	9,320,586	8,437,438	6,663,460
June	9,612,677	7,978,898	6,939,457
Apr \$2,210,220	1,731,287	1,054,001	1,108,087
Mar 10,363,520	8,978,514	7,595,702	6,577,027
Feb 9,491,997	8,173,937	6,567,186	7,268.313
Jan 9,144,873	8,120,441	6,639,053	7,093,530

It is necessary in connection with the above record to consider the expenditure. For the year ended March 31st., 1908, the expenditure on capital account (unrevised figures) was \$28,125,552; expenditure on account consolidated fund, \$65,093,374. Taking them together the average is about \$7,750,000 per month. For the year ended March, 1909, the figures are; Capital, \$41,524,420; consolidated fund, \$71535,760, average per month, both combined, \$9,400,000. For the year to March, 1910, capital, \$31,401,686; consolidated fund, \$68,857,745, average per month of both, \$8,300,000. Finally in the year to March, 1911, capital expenditure appears at \$30,447,470; expenditure on consolidated fund, \$75,pears at \$30,447,470; expenditure on consolidated fund, \$75,-590,195, and the average of the total monthly outgo, \$8,750,000. By comparing this average outgo with the revenue
shown for the several months of the fiscal year it is seen
that in all the months except April (which always suffers by
reason of the fact that much of the revenue collected in it is
applied to the account of Marsh, the applied to the account of March) the receipts were well above the average monthly outgo. The natural result of

above the average monthly outgo. The natural result of such a state of affairs during a protracted period would be a substantial reduction of debt.

Actually there is recorded, between April 30th, 1910, and May 31st, 1911, a reduction of the net debt amounting to over \$5,000,000. As remarked above, this has taken the form of a repayment of the temporary loans in London. This of a repayment of the temporary loans in London. This amounted to \$17,033,333. And in the meantime the funded debt in Factorian debt in England has increased only \$5,600,000

If the Canadian corporations-railroad, industrial other-are able to borrow in London by means of issues of new securities, there seems to be no reason to anticipate a decline in the Dominion's current revenue during the re-mainder of the year. It is well understood in financial circles in Canada and in England that the placing in the over-seas markets of large amounts of Canadian bonds and debentures means a continuously large importation of goods from abroad by Canada, and therefore it bears directly upon the matter of customs collections by the Dominion Treasury. Latterly there have been repeated warnings from London to the effect that the British market for our securities was becoming congested.

In the cases of a number of recent flotations the underwriters were left with an uncomfortably large percentage of the issues made. Some authorities are therefore predicting that Canadian flotations will have to proceed on a smaller scale, in other words that we shall have to be content with smaller supplies of outside capital for awhile. On the other hand it can be said that the great international money more hand it can be said that the great international money markets are on the whole well supplied with cash resources and

money rates are low.

That circumstance seems to indicate that Canada

supply her needs at a price.

In considering the question as to when Canada will again appear as a borrower in London it is also necessary to take account of the approaching general election. That will doubtless lead to the Government's embarking immediately on public works of importance, which have been in the embryonic stage. And so there is promise that the expenditures on capital account will be swollen. It is to be hoped that they, in conjunction with the ordinary expenditures, will not be suffered to greatly exceed the revenues.

RIO DE JANEIRO LICHT AND POWER COMPANY

The Rio de Janeiro Light and Power Company has commenced the building up of a reserve fund, \$300,000 of earnings having been set aside for that purpose in 1910; also of a sinking fund for the first morrgage bonds, \$250,000 having been set aside out of 1910 earnings in this connection. In addition to these funds, the company had an accumulated profit and loss surplus last year of \$2,032,646.

The net surplus for 1910 available for dividends was 5.55%. From a careful estimate it would appear that the net surplus for dividends for 1911 will be about 8% The present dividend rate is 5%, thus the margin between net surplus and dividend rate would appear somewhat narrow. Having just about completed in a successful manner a comprehensive system, which practically controls the tramway, light, power and telephone services of a rapidly growing community, whose present population exceeds 1,000,000, the net earnings from now forward will show important increases

This Company operates under favorable concessions and franchises the tramway, power, lighting and telephone service in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It owns two water powers,

capable of developing 40,000 and 100,000 horse power, respectively, in the driest season.

The tramway system whose electrical equipment was completed in 1910, consists of 213 miles of electric tramway. By the acquisition of 75 per cent. of the capital of the Jardim Botanico Company in 1910 and the consolidation of the two companies' interests and the substitution of hydraulic power for steam on the Jardim Botanico system, a material saving in the operating expenses took place. The old tele-phone service has been reconstructed, and at the close of 1910 there were 4,859 subscribers, an increase of 868 in the year. The electric light and power service is developing very rapidly, the net earnings from this branch for 1910 resulting in an increase of no less than 64%. The new gas plant, which will have a capacity of twice the present consumption and which is expected to the completed by the sumption and which is expected to be completed by the close of the present year—will effect many economies and have a favorable effect upon the gross and net earnings.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Party owning ten thousand acres of land in Ontario, Party owning ten thousand acres of land in Ontario, near Lake Superior, upon which there is wood and timber sufficient to net fifty thousand dollars and also valuable gold mines, desires a loan of thirty thousand dollars; secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property, and as a bonus will give a half interest in the equity above the mortgage; a sufficient quantity of wood for which there is a ready market can be taken off within two years to retire the whole loan. For further information inquire of Box 330, Monetary Times.

WESTERN CANADA.

Winnipeg Negotiating for Purchase of Street Railway— Crop Prospects Continue Bright—In the Wheat Markets.

Monetary Times Office,

Winnipeg, July 25th.

Encouraging reports continue to come from all over the West of the crops. There have never been such splendid prospects, and never has a crop shown so little signs of damage. Fifty per cent of wheat, 40 per cent of oats, and 50 per cent of barley is headed, and 60 per cent of flax is in blossom.

During the past week some apprehension was felt on account of rumors of frost in certain localities. In order to obtain reliable information one thousand correspondents in the three prairie provinces were wired, asking if the cool wave was having a detrimental effect on the crops. Replies were of the most reassuring character, showing that, while light frosts have been experienced in a few localities, they have not affected the crop in the slightest degree. Of the replies received, eighty one per cent, reported no frost; and of the nineteen per cent, reporting frost, not one indicated any injury to wheat from this source. Injury from hail has also been inconsiderable.

Gathering the harvest this year will eclipse the magnitude of any previous year in the history of the West. The Dominion government, provincial government and the railways are utilizing every means and effort to meet the demand by advertising low railway fares and special immigration privileges.

Winnipeg Considering Purchase of Winnipeg Ejectric.

Winnipeg is considering the purchase of the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway on a basis offered by Sir William Mackenzie last winter of \$250 per share. The arrangements under consideration will employ a sum of \$15,000,000 in cash for the stock and the assuming of \$7,000,000 indebtedness of the company. Mayor Evans, who spent two months in London recently, reports that Winnipeg will have no trouble in raising the required amount if the railway company can show that their present earnings will provide for the necessary current maintenance, interest on debentures and instalment for sinking fund that would retire the city's obligation in forty years. Winnipeg is the home of municipal ownership in North America. Its greatest enterprise at present has been the completion of the municipal power plant that is capable of providing 100,000 electrical horsepower. The city also owns and operates its water plant, street lighting system, stone quarry, asphalt plant, parks and boulevard system, fire alarm and high-pressure water-works.

The big Winnipeg municipal power plant will be put in operation August 15th. This plant has been constructed at a cost of over \$4,000,000, and will furnish an ample supply of power and light for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes. As the Electric Street Railway Company has given out its intention of making low prices for power and light, this city will be an extremely attractive place for users of power who desire to locate near to a market for their goods.

In the Wheat Markets.

Our Winnipeg market has been fairly steady all week, with fluctuations on a moderate scale in sympathy with the American markets. The result of the week's trading is that prices are practically on a level with a week ago. There was a good demand all along for the lower grades of wheat, and a considerable amount of export business was done. The movement of grain from the country has been maintained in steady volume, but is believed to be nearly over now.

The market is in a position to respond quickly to any unfavorable news, and is readily influenced by weather reports. The advance of the season is giving indications that the early crop expectations are not likely to be fulfilled. The chief factors in maintaining the firmness of markets during the past week were the reports of black rust and the absence of rains where most needed in the North Western States of America, both of which are causing deterioration and lowering the condition of the crop. The belief that the spring wheat crop of the States is showing very poorly, and may show even worse if there is a spread of black rust, is the most bullish feature in the situation. To this there has now to be added the fear of frost in the Canadian North-

A conservative view of wheat values is that present prices are justified by the reduction in the year's yield to date, and that if there is to be any further reduction there should naturally be a corresponding advance in values. The course of the market will depend greatly upon the weather prevailing over the growing and maturing spring wheat crops in Amurica and Canada.

LIFE INSURANCE AND BANKING.

Something About Their Relations — Supervision Over Insurance Companies by State Authorities.

A notable address on the relation of life insurance to commercial banking was delivered in New York not long ago by Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company. He drew many parallels and contrasts between life insurance and banking, pointing out their fundamental similarities, although dealing with different phases of human requirements. Both banking and life insurance, he said, are evidences of a high civilization, and neither can prosper except where men believe in the fidelity and justness of their fellows.

"Banking deals with the products of labor, represented through accepted standards of value," added Mr. Kingley. "It is built into a commercial structure so wisely and strongly that a dollar thus combined with many others does the work of fifty dollars acting separately. Life insurance deals with a thing more valuable than created wealth; it deals with the industrial man who produces all wealth. It was a great achievement—after a man had a hard earned dollar in hand—for him to deposit that dollar with some one else and put it to work for other men, at some risk, as well as with some decided advantages to himself. This was the basis of commercial banking. It was a greater achievement to get the individual to use another dollar as a means of securing another sort of credit, representing what he could produce if he lived, but could not provide if he prematurely died. This was the basis of the great structure we call life

"The credit for which a man asks when he insures his life is of a different sort from the credit he gets at his bank. It is a real credit for the benefit of and in no way a burden on future generations. Life insurance constantly and successfully faces panic conditions. Death is panic—it comes swiftly, silently, just when and where it might least be expected. Life insurance meets its demands without delay and without loss. Life insurance does more than that. Death usually demands and life insurance pays not merely the sum deposited, but a sum largely in excess of that

deposited, but a sum largely in excess of that.

"Consider a few of the things that life insurance does: It answers the question whether or not a man will live long enough to provide for his family. To the extent that money can represent a man's productive power it doesn't matter when the properly insured man dies. It cultivates aggressively the principles of self-respect and individual responsibility, the very essence of our civilization. It prevents social defaults which premature death otherwise bringsdefaults quite as disastrous to society and frequently as dishonorable as those which occur in banking and general business. It meets, as nothing else does or can, the demands for capital of a society rapidly developing and offering the faith and earning power of unborn generations as security for money which must be spent now. It is a banker for millions of people—a banker who cannot be ruined through panic, but who allows every depositor to draw on him at any time to the extent of his cash credit.

'Under the theory that interstate insurance is not interstate commerce the wonder is that American life insurance has grown to its present proportions. That a business which is interstate in its nature can succeed when really supervised by forty-eight sovereign masters is, of course, utterly improbable. That it has succeeded is attributable to the fact that the States have not supervised. Now they are beginning to do so. Life insurance is now face to face with the difficulties from which banking partially emerged in 1864. If the Supreme Court of the United States should change its mind and declare that interstate insurance is interstate commerce, it would not be the first time the court has changed its mind, and it would have stronger ground from which to argue than it had when it spelled out of the power in the Constitution which authorizes the Federal Government to borrow money, the right to establish national banks and a national currency."

STERLING BANK INCREASES CAPITAL.

In order to meet the demand of its steadily growing business, the Sterling Bank of Canada announces an issue of \$1,000,000 of additional capital, which will be offered to shareholders of record on August 7th, in the proportion of one share of new stock for every share of old held on that date.

The Sterling Bank has made steady and substantial progress during the past few years, and it has been evident that if it were to keep pace with the development of its business, it would find it advisable to secure additional capital. The Sterling is the third bank to announce an increase of capital during the past week. The Bank of Montreal and Bank of Toronto have already given similar notice to their shareholders.

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"Capital Investments in Canada"

BY FRED. W. FIELD

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

\$2.50 Per Copy.

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

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

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

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

APPENDICES

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

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

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

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

Toronto, Ont.: 62 Church Street

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

Winnipeg, Man.: Room 404, Builders Exchange Building

London, Eng.: Grand Trunk Building, Cockspur Street

BOND TENDERS INVITED.

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

Windsor, Ont.—The by-law to raise \$50,000 for water-works, has been approved.

Montreal, Que.—The board of control will recommend the expenditure of \$117,533, for the laying of water mains.

Oakville, Ont.—On August 4th, the ratepayers will sanction the by-law for \$18,000 for sewerage purposes.

County of Halton, Ont.—Until August 1st for \$90,000 4 per cent. 20-year debentures. Wm. Panton, county clerk,

Cravenhurst, Ont.—On August 4th, the ratepayers will vote on by-laws aggregating \$10,000, for waterworks and

Saskatoon, Sask.—By-laws aggregating \$95,000 for school and fire protection, have been sanctioned by the rate-

West Lorne, Ont.—On August 4th a by-law to raise \$11,000 for waterworks system and fire protection, will be

Sudbury, Ont.—On August 1st, a by-law will be submitted to the ratepayers for \$15,000 5 per cent. 20-year

Milton, Ont.—Until August 1st tenders will be received for \$90,000 4 per cent, 20-year debentures. Mr. Wm. Panton, county clerk

Didsbury, Alta.—Until September 1st for \$20,000 de-bentures. J. M. Reed, town clerk. (Official advertisement

appears on another page.)

Minto Township; Ont.—Until August 7th for \$2,515.76

5 per cent. 20-year drainage debentures. N. D. McLellar, township clerk, Harriston, Ont.

Whitewood Seek Until August 1st tenders will be seen.

Whitewood, Sask .- Until August 1st tenders will be received for \$6,000 5 per cent. 30-year debentures for cement sidewalks. Mr. C. S. Barker, town clerk.

Tavistock, Ont.—Until September 1st for \$20,000 30year 4 per cent debentures. J. G. Field, village clerk.
(Official advertisement appears on another page.)

Drayton, Ont.—The by-law for the granting a loan of

\$4,000, a free site and tax exemption to the Canadian Flax Mills, Limited, has been sanctioned by the ratepayers.

North Toronto, Ont.—Until August 10th for \$265,500

4½ per cent. 30-year sewer debentures. H. E. Stevenson, treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

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

another page.)

Rural Municipality of Enfield, No. 194, Sask.—Until August 1st for \$15,000 5½ per cent. 20-year debentures.

J. A. Reid, secretary-treasurer, Central Butte P.O. (Offi-

cial advertisement appears on another page.) Medicine Hat, Alta.—On August 24th the ratepayers will vote on the following by-laws:—\$7,000 for the improvement and beautifying of the city park and cemeteries; \$880 for the purchase of a nuisance ground; \$3,385 for the improving of the market buildings; \$650 for the purchase of a site for a sub-fire station; \$76,000 for the extension of the gas plant.

Collingwood, Ont.—Until August 15th for \$96,900 4½ per cent. 20 and 30-year debentures. A. D. Knight, town treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

Ottawa, Ont.—Until September 14th for \$85,000 40-year, \$343,500 30-year, and \$160,500 20-year debentures. C. Hope-Mayor. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

DEBENTURES AWARDED.

Melville, Sask .- \$90,000 5 per cent. 30-years, to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina.

Castor 8.D. No. 2194, Alta.—\$8,000 6 per cent. 20-years, to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina.

Sydney, N.S.—\$150,000 4½ per cent. 30-years, to Messrs. G. A. Stimson & Company, Toronto.

Bladworth S.D. No. 1491, Sask. \$3,000 51/2 per cent. 20-years, to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina.

Newcastle, N.B. \$30,000 5 per cent. 40-year debentures to the Montreal Investment & Trust Company.

Harrison S.D., Man. \$13,000 5 per cent. 20-years, to Messrs. National Finance Company, Regina.

Small Schools in Saskatchewan and Alberta. \$8,000, to Messrs. National Finance Company, Regina.

Township of Morris, Ont. \$10,000 5 per cent., 15 instalments, to Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Company, Toronto.

Rural Municipality of Meota, Sask.—\$7,000 5 per cent. for the Canadian be 20-years, to Messrs. National Finance Company, Regina. Lewis is the head.

Rural Municipality of Kindersley, Sask.—\$18,000 6 per 18-years, to Messrs. National Finance Company. cent. 18-years, to

Regina.

Victoriaville, Que. \$75,000 5 per cent. 50-years, to
Messrs. Canada Investment Limited, Montreal. The assessed property of the town is \$1,200,000, the debt \$144.000, and the revenue \$18,000.

SOME BOND NOTES.

The British Columbia Electric Railway is offering to existing stockholders \$3,000,000 worth of new capital. This existing stockholders \$3,000,000 worth of new capture perperis composed of \$1,000,000 five per cent. cumulative perperis composed of \$1,000,000 preferred ordinary at 50 cents premium, and \$1,000,000 deferred ordinary at \$1 premium.

At a recent meeting at South Vancouver, it was fou necessary to make a tax rate of 12 % mills on improved land and 22½ on wild lands for the current year. The existing debenture debt of the municipality is \$2,896,881.50, with the exception of two thirds of \$85,000, which is assumed by the Corporation of Point Grey under the South Vancouver division act of 1907.

A special meeting of the Kingston city council was held recently. In putting through two sewer by-laws recently an error was made in designing one as being by petition instead of by order of the Board of Health. The city is selling debentures for local improvements, and when the by-laws were examined by the lawyers the error was discovered. To make things right the city had to recent was discovered. To make things right the city had to pass

another by-law.

Mr. Pelletier, city auditor, Montreal, has submitted a statement showing that the total value of property in Montreal, according to the assessment rolls for 1910, was \$428, 534,125, of which \$109,192,499 was exempted on the ground of being government, religious and municipal property.

The total assessment of Ottawa, Ont., may amount to \$95,000,000. The total assessment last year was \$86,529,876, and the total taxable property was \$63,287,125. The increase last year amounted to \$9,225,977.

The London stock exchange has listed Bell Telephone of Canada \$4,899,000 5's; British Columbia Electric £200,000 deferred ordinary; £200,000 preferred ordinary, and £200,000 5's. Also Port Arthur £110,700 4½'s and West Canadian Collieries £50,000 6's. £200,000 5's. Also Port Arthu Canadian Collieries £50,000 6's.

NOTES OF BIDDING.

Six Toronto bond houses bid for the Chesley, Ont., \$16,500 5 per cent. 20-year debentures. As previously noted, the offer of Messrs. Brent, Noxon & Company was accepted. For the \$30,000 5 per cent. 40-year Newcastle, N.B., debentures three bids were received from Montreal firms. The award was made to the Montreal Investment and Trust.

THE TOBACCO COMPANY WILL REORGANIZE

Steps towards reorganizing the American Tobacco Com-pany in harmony with the decision of the United States Supreme Court, were taken recently when announcement made of the formation of protective committees by holders of the six per cent. bonds, the four per cent, bonds and the preferred stock. The committee's notice refers to the desire of the American Tobacco Company to comply with the order of the Supreme Court, and urges united action on the part of the bondholders.

Similar representations are made by the committee for the four per cent, bonds and the preferred stockholders' ommittee. The three committees join in requesting that critificates of bonds and stocks be deposited not later than August 28 next.

The subscriptions to the Northern Ontario fire relief

fund now total \$51,727.

An unusual opportunity is presented this week in our advertising columns, where a loan of \$30,000 is required on 10,000 acres of land in Ontario. The loan is secured by first and only mortgage upon the entire property.

A contract has been signed between the government and the Canadian Vickers. Limited, of Montreal, for the construction of a drydock at Montreal, and the payment of a subsidy by the government on December 31, 1913. It is to be of the first class, and the government undertakes to pay 3½ per cent. for thirty-five years on an investment up to \$3,000,000. The dock is to be a floating one, and will be built by Messrs. Vickers' Sons & Maxim, of England, for the Canadam branch of the firm, of which Mr. F. O.

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the of is

BOND DEALERS

Province of Ontario City and Town Debentures

City of Toronto

,, ,, Hamilton

" " London

,, ,, Guelph " " Brantford

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Yielding from

4% to 4.25%

Oity of Fort William

Town of Owen Sound

,, ,, Berlin

" Renfrew

Yielding

4.70%

We Will Gladly Furnish Particulars on Request

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THE CANADIAN AGENCY, LIMITED

LONDON, ENGLAND 6 Princes Street, (Bank)

Government, Municipal & Corporation Bonds and Debentures

Bought and Sold. Issues made in London.

Parr's Bank, Limited

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DOMINION SECURITIES ORPORATION LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$500,000 Established 1901

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LONDON, Eng., BRANCH

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL and CORPORATION BONDS

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY.

Latest Report Shows Expansion-Number of Machines on Lease in United States Has Increased.

The business of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, according to the annual report for the year ended March 1st, 1911, has shown steady expansion. Figures of this company are interesting in view of the fact that the Canadian Combines Investigation Act is being tested by an inquiry into the operations of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, a branch of the United States corporation. The following are the chief figures of the report compared: of the report compared:-

Assets.		
Cash	1910. \$ 1,379,280 38,871,112	1911. \$ 1,374,978 44,027,452
Total	\$40,250,392	\$45,402,430
Liabilities		
Common stock	\$24,635,586	\$28,599,434
Preferred stock	9,490,050	9,515,400
Accounts payable		
Reserve*	1,500,000	
Surplus	6,124,756	5,787,596
Total	\$40,250,392 1910.	\$45,402,430 1911.
Previous balance	\$5,664,976	
Earnings for year ended February 28	φυ,004,310	\$6,124,754
and increase in value of stock of		
other companies	5,640,468	5,780,107
Total	\$11,305,444	\$11,904,861
Total dividends	*5,180,690	6,117,264
Balance March 1	\$6,124,754	\$5,787,597

^{*}Includes \$2,941,445 in cash and \$2,239,245 in stock.

Machines on Lease.

Machines on Lease.

The report says: "The past fiscal year has shown a continued improvement in the business of the company and of the foreign companies in which the company is interested. The factory at Beverly has turned out a greater number of machines than during any other period of equal length in the company's history. The number of machines on lease in the United States on March 1, 1911, was 90.276, an increase for the year of 11.82 per cent. During the year the company brought in from shoe factories over four thousand of its machines, which were broken up and thrown on the scrap heap in order that they might be replaced with machines embodying the latest improvements—an expense which the company assumes under its present system of doing business, but which would otherwise have to be borne by the shoe manufacturers.

the construction of further additions to the factory. The Beverly plant, with the additions constructed during the year and those now under contract, will have a floor space of 21 acres, as against 17 acres a year ago. About 5,000 hands are now employed at the factory, and the average weekly payroll is over \$75,000. factory, and the average weekly payroll is over \$75,000.

To Furnish Shoe Manufacturers.

"The company has continued its liberal expenditures for the improvement of existing machines and the development and purchase of new inventions, so that it is now in a better position than ever before to furnish shoe manufacturers with the very latest and most improved machines. In pursuance of this policy it has acquired inventions and patents formerly controlled by Thomas G. Plant, some of which were found on examination to cover improvements which might with advantage to the manufacturing industry be utilized in conjunction with inventions already in the company's possession and with improvements process of development so as to permit the construction of machines of a new type or of increased efficiency. In acquiring these patents it becomes necessary to purchase a majority of the stock of the Thomas G. Plant Company, manufacturers of shoes. The corporation has purchased this stock, which it intends to retain only until it can be disposed of advantageously. "The company has continued its liberal expenditures for the

Amounts Paid for Use of Machines.

Amounts Paid for Use of Machines.

'The amounts paid per pair of shoes for the use of all the principal royalty machines furnished by this company for the manufacture of different classes of shoes when accounts are paid within thirty days are substantially as follows:

Goodyear welts, men's work.

Goodyear welts, women's work.

Goodyear turn shoes, women's and misses'.

Children's Goodyear turn shoes.

Men's and women's McKay shoes.

Ol740

Children's McKay shoes.

Ol740

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The balance sheet of the United Shoe Machinery Company, of New Jersey, the operating company, on March 1, 1911, compares as follows:—

Assets.		
	1910.	1911.
Real estate	\$ 1,901,667	\$2,025,185
Machinery	1,812,132	2,032,416
Stock finished and in process	6,126,065	6,985,299
Cash and debts receivable	10,438,772	7,581,252
Patent rights	400,000	400,000
Leased machinery, stock and bonds of		400,000
other companies		99 999 ***
Miscellaneous	5,160	23,228,744
	5,100	5,133
Total	\$40,092,026	\$42,258,029
Liabilities.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	412,200,028
Capital stock	\$20,850,519	\$20,850,519
Accounts payable	402,616	411,880
Machinery reserve	296,871	325,830
Surplus	18,542,020	20,669,800
		20,000,000
Total	\$40,092,026	\$42,258,029
Surplus Account—		+,0,020
Previous balance	\$15,914,889	\$18,542,022
Earnings for year	5,640,522	5,772,143
		0,112,113
Total	\$21,555,411	\$24,314,165
Paid dividends	3,013,389	3,644,365
	+	0,011,000
Balance March 1	\$18,542,022	\$20,669,800
The United Shoe Machinery Corpo	oration now h	as 7,100 indi-

ridual stockholders, of whom 2,789 are holders of common stock only, and 2,803 are holders of preferred stock only, while 1,514 are holders of both preferred and common stock. The par value of the average holding in common stock is \$66.45. The par value of the average holding in preferred stock is \$22.06.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following are the figures for the Canadian Clearing Houses for the weeks ended July 121st, 1910; July 13th and July 20th, 1911, with percentage change:-

	July 21, '10.	July 13, '11.	July 20, '11.	
Montreal	\$45,559,649	\$51,006,316	\$48,900,475	+ 7.3
Toronto		39,102,321	35,329,929	+12.5
Winnipeg	18,783,040	22,132,464	21,061,974	+12.1
Vancouver	9,094,975	10,032,138	10,211,675	+12.1
Ottawa	4,134,584	4,955,823	5,358,242	+20.5
Calgary	01 0	4,051,870	4,204,665	+46.4
Quebec		3,402,847	2,829,729	+12.7
Victoria	2,222,896	2,737,098	2,827,068	+27.1
Hamilton	1,939,422	2,386,677	2,541,317	+30.9
Halifax	1,928,227	2,048,233	1,782,073	+ 7.5
St. John,	1,560,918	1,851,597	1,722,020	+10.3
Edmonton	1,384,185	2,343,244	2,110,760	+52.4
London	1,305,751	1,471,315	1,402,501	+ 7.3
Regina	962,760	1,509,179	1,225,684	
Brandon	459,027	603,952	576,845	+27.2
Total	\$125,125,974	\$149,635,074	\$142,084,966	+13.5
Lethbridge		520,913	640,121	
Saskatoon		1,453,855	1,064,498	
Brantford		508,754	537,225	
Moose Jaw		751,106	755,546	

The following are the figures for the Canadian Clearing Houses for the weeks ended July 28th, 1910; July 20th and July 27th, 1911, with percentage change:—

-				
,	July 28, '10	July 20, '11.	July 27, '11.	
,	Montreal \$43,677,128	848,000,475	\$45,382,638 +	- 3.9
-	Toronto 28.067.055	35,329,929	36,773,410 +	- 31.0
	Winnipeg 17,774,471	21,061,074	20,348,201 +	14.4
	Vancouver 8.065,777	10,211,675	9,774,319 +	- 8.8
ė	Ottawa 3,411,778	5,358,242	4,164,604 +	- 22.0
e	Calgary 2,875,224	4,204,665	7,810,186 +	171.6
d	Quebec 2,249,308	2,820,720	2,867,659 +	27.4
-	Victoria 1,822,775	2,827,068	2,510,478 +	38.1
4	Hamilton 1,707,044		2,572,399 +	50.6
4	Halifax 1,936,231	1,782,073	1,762,811 -	- 8.9
2	St. John 1,535,324	1,722,020	1,487,619 -	- 3.0
	Edmonton 1,332,906	2,110,760	1,906,295 +	42.2
0	London 1,217,775		1,196,299 -	- 1.7
0	Regina 858,617	1,225,684	1,135,355 +	32.1
r	Brandon 429,772		482,489 +	12.1
-		-	-	0
s	Total\$117,861,275	\$142,084,966	\$140,183,852 +	18.9
1	Lethbridge	640,121	518,147	
8	Saskatoon	1,064,498	1,162,388	· x
e	Brantford	537,225	435,312	. 1
1	Moose Jaw	755,546	741,841	
				-

BOND DEALERS

C. A. Kennedy & Co. **Bond Dealers**

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MONTREAL

CANADIAN BONDS AND DEBENTURES Bought, Sold and Appraised

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Rural Manitoba and Winnipeg District School Debentures

At Rates to yield from 41% to 51%

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Winnipeg, Man.

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Johnston, McConnell & Allison, Bond and ... Montreal

We recommend as a SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENT the bonds of

THE CANADIAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY
carrying a bonus of stock. The Company's plant is situated at St. Timothee, Que., twenty-seven miles from the City of
Montreal, and will be in operation early in 1911. Full particulars will be cheerfully furnished upon application.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

That charges were made to former Attorney-General Bonaparte during his term of office that the United States' Steel Corporation gave refunds of \$3 per ton to the harvester combine companies was revealed recently to the house steel trust investigating committee. Representative Stanley of Kentucky, introduced a copy of a report on the harvester trust made to Mr. Bonaparte in 1903 by Mr. Burdett C. Townsend, a special investigator of the department, now assistant district attorney of Oregon.

Mr. Stanley announced that a subpoena had been issued for Mr. Bonaparte, who is now in Canada, and that an effort will be made to ascertain from him and from other government officials why there never was any prosecution of the International Harvester Company upon Mr. Townsend's charges. Mr. Stanley also ansounced his intention of endeavoring to show a close conjection between the United States Steel Corporation and the International Harvester Company and read in the record the names of the directors of both corporations, the same being identical in many instances.

Calgary's municipal lighting plant shows a profit of \$67,800 for the six months ended with last month. The total receipts have been \$128,527: \$80,846 of which comes from the metered light. During the first half of the present year the municipal street railway has taken in \$153,446, and the net profit for this period has been \$50,171.

Investment Trust Company, Limited

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wing rates: "Position Wanted" advs., one cent per word each inser-"Men Wanted" advs., two cents per word each insertion; "Agencies Wanted" adva., two cents per word each insertion. A minimum charge of afty cents per insertion will be made in every case.

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

LIFE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT REQUIRED.

An old-established British Insurance Company, anxious to extend its business in Canada, requires the service of a thoroughly competent Superintendent (age 25 to 40). An excellent opportunity for a really good man.

Applications stating experience and qualifications to be addressed to P.O. Box 2160, Montreal.

Communications will be considered confidential.

position wanted.—Young man wants position in good office. Six years' experience in banking. References and experience furnished upon request. Box 325, Monetary

INSPECTOR WANTED.—Applications invited for Inspectorship of British Fire Office for North-West Provinces. One with some field experience preferred though not absolute. ly essential, but must have good underwriting training.

Correspondence will be treated confidentially if desire

Apply stating age, qualifications, etc., P.O. Box 1386,

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

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

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

DIVIDEND NOTICES

MEXICO TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-Quarters per cent. (14%), (being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum), has been declared on the capital stock of the Mexico Tramways Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1911, payable on the 1st day of August, 1911, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of July, 1911, and that the transfer books of the company will be closed from the 18th day of July, 1911, to the 31st day of July, 1911, both days inclusive

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

New York City, N.Y., Mexico City, Mexico, London, England, and its branches.

The holders of bearer share warrants, on detaching from their share warrant coupon No. 9, and lodging such coupon or coupons at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Montreal, New York City, or London, England, on or after the 1st day of August, 1911, will receive in exchange for each coupon the sum of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents (\$1.75), representing the amount of the dividend. By Order of the Board,

Toronto July 3rd, 1911.

W. E. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES, LIMITED.

PREFERRED STOCK HOLDERS' DIVIDEND NO. 4.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 134 per cent. for the quarter ended 15th July, 1911, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 31st day of July to the Preferred Shareholders of record on the said 15th of July, 1911.

By order of the directors

By order of the directors

W. F. HENEY, Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY.

Dividend No. 26.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum has this day been declared on the Permanent Stock of the Company for the half year ending June 30th, 1911, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Company, 330 Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., and at the Branch Offices in Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, and Victoria on and after July 15th, 1911.

R. H. DUKE. Manager.

Vancouver, B.C., July 13th, 1911.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

Dividend No. 120.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and Three-quarters Per Cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of Eleven Per Cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after the 1st day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August

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

By order of the Board.

THOS. F. HOW,

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

UNION BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND NO. 98

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

By order of the Board.

G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager

Quebec, July 21st, 1911,

The Canadian Bank of Commerce. Head Office.

Dividend No. 98.

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

By Order of the Board,

ALEXANDER LAIRD,

General Manager.

Toronto, 25th July, 1911.

BOND DEALERS

C. MEREDITH & CO.

BOND BROKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

CHAS. MEREDITH.

C. B. GORDON, Vice-President.

HON, L. G. GUEST, Secretary-Treasurer A. H. B. MACKENZIE, Manager.

DIRECTORS:

ALFRED BAUMGARTEN C. R. HOSMER Capt. D. C. NEWTON (Montreal), H. ROBERTSON J. J. REED C. R. HOSMER

Offices: 101 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL

Ask for our list of attractive

Municipal and Corporation Bonds

For re-investment of July Dividends.

St. Cyr, Gonthier & Frigon,

103 St. Francois, Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

Bell Tel. Main 519 & 2701

REINVESTMENTS.

It will be well worth your while to consult us when considering the question of the

REINVESTMENT OF COUPONS, DIVIDENDS AND PROFITS.

> Our list of securities is large and well selected, and will be mailed on request.

X

BOND EXCHANGE BUILDING

REGINA CANADA

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

On August 1st we will occupy our new offices at

No. 53 King Street West CORNER OF BAY STREET

A. E. AMES & CO.

INVESTMENT BANKERS

H. R. Tudhope. A. E. Ames.

T. Bradshaw.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

Municipal Debentures

Yielding from 43/8% to 6%

Full particulars on request.

Traders Bank Building - Toronto, Canada

NORTH WEST SCHOOL BONDS To Yield 51 per cent.

Particulars gladly submitted.

H. O'HARA & COMPANY,

Members Toronto Stock Exch

TORONTO, ONT.

McCuaig Bros. & Co.

A General Stock Exchange Business transacted. Investment Securities a specialty. Reports on any Canadian or American Securities furnished on application.

Our Weekly Circular of Thursday, July 20th, gives an analysis of the position of

PORTO RICO RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

Copy mailed on request.

46 Elgin Street, OTTAWA, Ont.

17 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL

RE-INVESTMENT JULY DIVIDENDS

Before re-investing any surplus funds be sure and obtain from us circular giving particulars of first-class debentures yielding from

4% to 6%

Address HANSON BROS. INVESTMENT BROKERS

Dept. H. 164 St. James Street .

FOR RESULTS ADVERTISE IN THE MONETARY

TIMES

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Tenders for debentures will be received by the undersigned, up to September 1st, 1911, for the purchase of Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000) Town of Didsbury Debentures.

Information furnished upon application.

Didsbury, Alta.

J. M. REED, Town Clerk.

TOWN OF COLLINGWOOD DEBENTURES.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following Debentures.

(No. 1.)—\$14,000 for Fire Hall, interest calculated at 4½ per cent., payable in 20 equal consecutive Annual Payments of \$1,076.26, comprising Principal and Interest from December 1st each year. First payment, December 1st, 1911, computed from December 1st, 1910.

(No. 2.)—\$6,400, Collingwood Debenture Act, 1899, of 1910, interest at 4½ per cent., payable in 30 equal Annual Instalments of \$392.90, comprising Principal and Interest on December 1st each year. First payment, December 1st, 1911, computed from December 1st, 1910.

(No. 3.)—\$7,000, Collingwood Debenture Act, 1899, at 4½ per cent., payable in 30 equal Annual Instalments of \$429.74 each, on December 1st each year. First payment July 1st, 1912, computed from July 1st, 1911.

(No. 4.)—\$30,000, Board of Education, interest at 4½ per cent., payable in 20 equal Annual Instalments of \$2,306.-28, comprising Principal and Interest, on December 1st each year. First payment on December 1st, 1911, computed from December 1st, 1910.

(No. 5.)—\$15,000, Public School, interest at 4½ percent, payable in 20 equal Annual Payments of \$1,153.14 each on December 1st each year. First payment on December 1st, 1911, computed from December 1st, 1910.

(No. 6.)—\$24,500, Local Improvement Sewer, interest at 4½ per cent., payable in 20 equal consecutive Annual Instalments, comprising Principal and Interest. First payment December 1st, 1912, computed from December 1st, 1911.

All payable at Bank of Toronto, Collingwood. Tenders to be given for each separate parcel and successful Tenderer to pay at par in Collingwood, and cost of forwarding De-

Assessed Value, \$2,898,271.

Debenture Debt as at December 31st, 1910, \$468,058.25.

Inclusive of Local Improvement Debenture of \$55,854.90. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned not later than August 15th, 1911.

A. D. KNIGHT.

Town Treasurer,

Collingwood.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 18th day of August, for the purchase of a \$10,000 Electric Light Debenture, and a \$25,000 Waterworks Debenture of the Town of Wilkie, Sask. For particulars apply to

Wilkie, Sask.

T. A. DINSLEY,

Secretary-Treasurer.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

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

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. G. FIELD,

Clerk of the Village of Tavistock.

WE OWN AND OFFER

LONG TERM SINKING FUND DEBENTURES

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of a substantial and prosperous

MUNICIPALITY

YIELDING 5% INCOME.

We recommend this investment, and shall be pleased to furnish full particulars.

Ontario Securities Company Limited

TORONTO

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City of Ottawa, Ontario.

Debentures for Sale.

Tenders by registered letter only, addressed to "The Chairman Board of Control," and marked "Tender for Debentures," will be received by the City of Ottawa, until 3 p.m. on Thursday, 14th September, 1911, for the purchase of \$85,000.00 forty-year, debentures, \$343,500.00 thirty-years and \$160.000 the purchase of \$360.000 the purchase of \$360.00

p.m. on Thursday, 14th September, 1911, for the purchase of \$85,000.00 forty-year debentures, \$343,500.00 thirty-years and \$160,500.00 twenty years.

They are all a liability of the City at large, and bear four per cent. interest, payable 1st January and 1st July. Two separate tenders will be received, one for \$73.500.00 thirty year debentures, and the other for the remainder of the debentures, \$515,500.00.

All tenders must be on the official form.

The tender for the \$73,500.00 must be accompanied with a marked cheque for \$1,000.00, and the tender for the \$515.500.00 with a marked cheque for \$5,000.00.

Accrued interest from 1st July, 1911, must be paid in addition to the price tendered.

The \$73,500.00 debentures are in \$1,000.00 denominations, principal and interest payable in Ottawa.

The remainder of the debentures will be made in Ottawa, New York, or London, at the option of the purchaser, and in denominations to suit.

Delivery of the \$73,500.00 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 tender, can be obtained on application to the City Treasurer, Ottawa.

CHAS. HOPEWELL,

Ottawa, 1st July, 1911.

CHAS. HOPEWELL, Mayor.

TENDERS.

The Council of the Rural Municipality of Enfield No. 104, are about to issue debentures for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) repayable in twenty (20) equal consecutive annual installments, with interest at 5½ (five and one-half) per cent., and are prepared to receive tenders for same. Sealed tenders to be in the hands of Secretary-Treasurer not later than first day of August, 1911 (15t. August, 1911). August, 1911).

JOHN A. REID,

Secretary-Treasurer.

R. M. Enfield No. 194, Central Butte P.O., Sask.

BOND DEALERS

CARRIAGE FACTORIES

6% First Mortgage Gold Bonds

Due April 1st, 1940. Interest Semi-Annual, April 1st-Oct. 1st.

The \$500,000 of bonds of the Company are secured by assets of over \$2,000,000, and the earnings, after paying bond interest and 7% on \$1,200,000 of Preferred Stock (payable quarterly) show a surplus for the Common Stock.

Denominations— \$1000, \$500, \$100 PRICE, 100 AND

Write for full particulars.

DOMINION BOND CO., Limited

ROYAL BANK BUILDING

OTTAWA

TORONTO

MONTREAL

We offer, subject to prior sale or withdrawal,

\$15,000 Five per cent. Debentures

Repayable in thirty instalments; issued by a Separate School District of a prominent Western City; price par and accrued interest. Full particulars on request.

ALLOWAY & CHAMPION

WINNIPEG, Manitoba

Members of Winnipeg Stock Exchange. Established 1879.



Much satisfaction will be gained by investigating

MUNICIPAL MORTGAGES

Best security known. Good interest return.

Particulars on request.

Brent, Noxon & Co.

49-50 Canada Life Building Toronto, Can.

Manual of Canadian Banking

Postpaid to any country

\$2.50

Orders for third edition now received by

THE MONETARY TIMES

COVERNMENT MAY REMOVE COAL DUTY

Following the request from representatives of the Southern Alberta and British Columbia coal districts, the Government is favorably considering the proposal to remove temporarily the duty of 53c. on bituminous coal This action, which will probably require legislative sanction, will not be finally decided upon until the Government is sure that no settlement of the strike in the districts involved is possible.

BURNETT & CO.

STOCK BROKERS

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

12 St. Sacrament Street MONTREAL

Direct Wire to New York and Toronto
G. H. Smithers J. J. M. Pangman G. W. S. Henderson

SECURITY EARNING POWER EASY MARKETABILITY APPRECIATION OF CAPITAL

The careful investor always makes these four points his first consideration.

Write us for particulars of investments combining these essentials.

Royal Securities Corporation, Limited

164 St. James St., MONTREAL, Que.
TORONTO QUEBEC HALIFAX LONDON, ENG.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the following debentures will be received by the undersigned up tell 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, August 10th, 1911:

By-law No. 1230. amount \$265.500.00, 30 year debentures at 4½ per cent., "To provide for the construction of sewers and sewage disposal plant for the Town of North Toronto."

Coupons attached for interest, payable half-yearly, and a portion of the principal yearly, at the Bank of Montreal, North Toronto.

These debentures are provided for by a general annual levy for 30 years upon the whole rateable property of the town.

Parties tendering must add accrued interest, from the date of the issue of debentures, August 18t, 1911, to the date of payment of purchase money.

The highest or any other tender not necessarily accepted.

H. E. STEVENSON,

Town of North Toronto, July 28, 1911: Treasurer.

Calgary's civic-owned street railway will show a profit of 100 per cent, this year. The revenue for the first six months of 1911 amounted to \$149,437. After deducting expenses a net profit of \$49,705 was left.

STOCKS AND BONDS-MONTREAL

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COMPANIES	Price July 27 1911
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Porcupine	1
Apex Coronation Foley-O'Brien Detroit Hollinger Monita Pearl Lake Pre't'n E.Dome Porc. Tisperial Porc. Central Porc. Canada Porc. Northern United Porc. Vipond. West Dome.	8 12½ 11 82 81 110 105 65 64 5 4½ 57 56½ 230 232
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Quotations for Crown Reserve, La Rose, Nipissing and Trethewey will be found among the Toronto Ex-change figures.

STOCKS AND BONDS-TABLE NOTES

(u) Unlisted.

+Canadian Consolidated Rubstandard Consonated Rubber Bond Denominations, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Steel Company of Canada, \$100, \$500, \$1,000.

†Quarterly.
Prices on Canadian Exchanges are compared for convenience with those of a year

Quotations of Cobalt and Porcupine Mining Stocks are those of Standard Stock and

those of Standard Stock and Mining Exchanges.

Montreal Steel stocks are commonly termed "Switch on the Exchange. They are quoted as Montreal Steel in our tables.

All companies named in the tables will favor The Monetary Times by sending copies of all circulars issued to their shareholders, and by notifying us of any errors in the tables.

Montreal prices (close

Montreal prices (close Thursday) furnished by Bur-nett & Company, 12 St. Sacrament Street, Mon-

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Capital in thousands		idend Cent.		тог	RON	го				MON	TRE	EAL			WIN	NII	PEG STOCK	EX	CHA	NGE
Scribed up	Industrial (Continued)	Per	Price July 2 1910	191	20	Price July 27 1911	Sales Week ended J'ly27	July 2 1916	28	Price July 1911	-	Prio July 1911	e W	52.	ap in hou'ds Sub- scribed	Par value	LISTED	Dividend	Price uly 17 1911	Price July 24 1911
2,715 2,715 3,575 3,575 2,805 2,805 1,980 1,980 1,733 1,733	100 Can. Cereal	4 4 7						115	92	36	65 92½ 35	641	83½ 16 63½ 92½ 	1354 152 1 119	2,008 200,235 1,000 1,350 2,398 600 1,500 500	100 100 50 100 100 100 50 50	Can Fire Canada Landed C.P.R. Com. L'n & Trust G. W. Life 55% pd G. West P. L. & S Home In. & Sav'g Northern Mort. Northern Trust. Standard Trusts.	8 7 7 15 9 8	20 12 01 16 00 20 13	120 121 155
6,534 6,534 9,088 9.088 500 565 565 450 450 6,212 6,212	100 Can. Machinery 100 Can. Salt	7 8 2 7	3 9 88	93 3 9 68½	41½ 98½ 66½	94 43 98	15			67	66	66)	65)	125	6,000	50	UNLISTED B. C. P. L. & S Dominion Fire Empire Loan	123	The second second	
5,000 5,000 3,000 3,000 400 400 35,277 35,277 5,000 5,000 1,500 1,890 1,500 1,500	100 Dom. I. & S. Co. pref. 100 Dom. Coal Co. pref. Dom. Park 100 Dom. Steel Corp'n. 100 Dom. Textilecom 100 ECan. P. & P.	5 7	56 5	105 105 5½ 57½		554	2 2 7	56 63 100	55% 62% 98	72 564 69 59 50	568 68 98 40	100 103 71 55 671 981 50	542 662 97 472	10 115 45 2100 40 5	3,500 2,500 2,000 308 205	50 100 50 100 100	Huron & Erie North. Crown Crown Cert. North. Cert. Ontario Loan Occidental Fire. Pioneer Fire. Portland Canal.	10 5 7 10	88 8 91 9	9 88 89- 84 93 97
3,000 2,894 750 750 750 750 500 500 219 219 2,500 2,100 1,500 1,500	100 Can. Gen. Electric 100 Can. Machinery 100 Can. Machinery 100 Can. Salt 100 Crow's Nest Pass 100 Dominion Canners 100 Dom. I. & S. Co. pref 100 Dom. Coal Co. pref 100 Dom. Park 100 Dom. Textile 100 Dom. Textile 100 Dom. Textile 100 Dom. Steel Corp'n 100 Dom. Textile 100 Dom. Park 100 Dom. Park 100 Dom. Textile 100 For Dom. Pref 100 Elec. Dev. of Ont. pref 100 Gould Mfg. Co. 100 Dom. Dom. Pref 100 Lake of Woods Mill 100 Lake Superior 100 Lake Superior 100 Layer Maple Leaf Milling 100 Mont. Cotton 100 Mont. Cotton 100 Mont. Steel	77887	70		994	99		125	124	105 50 147½	98 40 147 225	105 50 149	98 40 1484	1736	1,005	100	Sovereign-Fire S. African Script Western Trust Industrial Arctic Ice Co Bea. Lum prel Col. Fruitlands Man. Iron Works	6	785 75 110	0 765 775
6,000 6,000	100 N. S. Steel & Coal	84758	135 50 93 8	65 101½ 101½	632 1002	63 63 101 10	2g 8 26	9 8 127 104 . 83	82	158 164 98	1571	157	154	145	220 40 300 1,256	100 100 100 100 100	Col. Fruitlands Man. Iron Works Man. Pd. Brick Roy Cr'n S'ps Traders' Buildin W. Canada Flour	6 8	120	100
1,030 1.030 2,590 2,500 2,000 2,000 650 650 630 650 2,150 2,150 1,675 1,073	100 Pacific Burt pref	7		93	45	9	5 1 2 9	7 8 54 82	537	70 59	58	70 59	58	135 45 230	Cap. in thou ds	ar value	DUVER STO	dend	duly 1911	14 July 21
930 937 900 900 800 800 800 800 8,750 8,750 1,250 1,250	9 100 Russell M.C. prel 9 100 Russell M.C. prel 5 Sawyer-Massey prel 9 100 Shredded Wheat prel		108		961	9	64 1	0		99	96	99	96	150	\$ 2,000 2,500 3,000 1,000 100 2,500	1 1 25 1 10	Alberta Can. Oil Alberta Coal. International Cl. Portland Canal. Stewart Mining Western Coal.	**************************************	1 35 35 32 450 2	8½ 7½ 2 I 58½ 64 65 16 15½ 16 90 65 100 150 200
	Mining					90		00 264						6240	2,000 2,398 500 500 200 500 600	100 105 25 1 1 50	Burton Saw Dominion Trust Great West Pern Lasquette I. Min Nugget Bitter Creek. (i Glacier Creek. (i Glacier Creek. (i Red Cliff. (i)	1)	M1 1 148 1 157	20 106 111 24 1184 121 75 74 86
7,500 7,490 6,000 6,000 1,000 3,000	3 5 La Rose 0 5 Nipissing 1 Trethewey 1 Int. Coal & Coke	‡ 5†2 25	h		400	40 87 85 7 66½ 6	0 60 5 411 5 380	15					750	50	1,000	100 100 100	B.C. Pack, pd. (1) B.C. Pack, Com. B.C. Per, Ln (1)	1	i i	00 13
2,000 1940	Can. Cement Can. Con. Rubber Can. Nor. Rly Com'l Cable	6	96	95	99	6	9	971	96	99 99	61 104 98	99 98½	614 1044 96	19000 6000 7000	3,000 15,000 1,500 1,750	1 100 100 1	Crown Cert., Northern Cert Am Can. Oil. (t B. C. Copper (can. Consol. (t Can. N.W. Oil. (t Dia. V. Coal (r Granby. Nicola Coal (t Ram. Cari. (t	() ()	3	6
7,000 194 2,229 192 8,000 292 758 192 1,162 192 1,000 192 450 192	Dominion Canners 0 500 Dom. Coal	. 6		95		95	400	98 103 90 93 95 991 94	94 99 93 94	981 101 194 194 198	943		973	17000 1000 2000	3,000		Royal Col(i S.A. Script(i	3	710	760
600 1916	0 100 E. Canada P. & P 3 500 Elec. Dev. of Ont 6 1000 Halifax Elect 2 1000 Havana Elect		83	861		8	61 300	ю	4	81		81	100		Cap. in	e	RIA STOCE	9		
750 191	8 500 Intercolonial Coal Kaministiquia 6 500 Keewatin Flour Mills					**** **		1031		. 80	102	80	102		Sub- scribed		LISTED	Dividen	1911	14 July 1 1911 Isk Bd. A
1.200 192 6,000 193 10,000 193 7,500 193 1.500 192 4,960 195	3 1000 Lake of Woods Mill . 9 1000 Laurentide Paper . 5 100 Mex. Elec. Light . 3 500 Mex. L. & P 2 100 Mont. L. H. & P 2 100 Mont. St. Ry . 8 120 N. S. Steel & Coal . 2 1000 Ogilvie Milling . 3 1000 .			89 87	92	88 8	8	110± 82± 89± 99±	110 82 89 98 101	110 112 90 100	108	100	111 864 882 993 113	1000 21000 3000 9000 1900	\$ 2,000 1,000 2,500 500 3,000 15,500	1 1 1 .50 1	Alberta Can. Oil Am. Can. Oil Alberta Coal. Can. N. West Oil Dia. Vale C. & C. Granby.			01 9
3,000 193 £1,000 194 471 191 2,500 193 6,000 192	Penmans	P	85 828	84	89	101½ 10 8 84 100 3	91 20	06 84½ 801	80	99	92 88 81 98	89 81 100	92	2500	3,000 3,000 10,000 2,000 2,398 200	1 100 100 100 1	Royal Collieries B.C. Perm. Loan Dominion Trust Great West Pern Stewart Land S.A. Script Bitter Creek	9 8 9	184 184 106 1 118 100	68 64 6 10 29 1 30 13 12 105 1 118 12 14 10 1 750 1 7 7½
7,500 194 600 193 600 193 1,000 193	St. John Rly. Steel of Can Steel of Can Steel of West India Elect St. 100 Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elect. Rly.		5 5 1		100	1	00	96	94 103	103 1001 104	99 90 99		99½ 90 99 103½	1000	1,506 1,506 100 500		Glacier Creek Main Reef Portland Canal Red Cliff Stewart M. & D. Nugget Gold Lasquetie		114 1	5 15‡ 1 16 15‡ 1 18 113 11 05 75 10 74 75 8 2 2

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON

Government Issues	P.et		rice ly 13	Railroads		rice ly 13	Railreads-(Cont'd)		rice ly 13	Miscellaneous-(Cont'd)	31
E PARTIE DE LA PRIME	1			Alberta and Gt. Waterways		. 10	Temiscouata, 5% pr. lien bds	100	102	Consta Consta	
DOMINION 1912	4	100	102	5% 1st mort	112	•114	Ditto, committee certs		41	Canada Car and Foundry	65
nada. 1913 Ditto, 1909-34	31	994	100	Alberta Railway, \$100	150	155	Toronto, Grey & Bruce, 4% bds	100	*102	Ditto, 7% pref. stock Ditto, 6% debs	103
Ditto, 1938	3	914	92]	Do., 5% deb. st'k (non-cum.)	103	105	White Pass & Yukon, sh., £10		31	Canadian Colleries, 5% debs.	108
Ditto, 1947	23	78	79	Algoma Central & Hudson's			Ditto, 5% 1st mort. deb. stk		. 97	R.an. Gen. Electric and Star	100
Vitto Can Dac I C etnote	34	99	101	Bay 5% bonds	945	964	Ditto, 6% deben	87	*90		
hitto, debs. 1912 hitto, 1930-50 stock hitto, 1912 stock hitto, 1914-19	4.	100	100	Atlantic & NW. 5% bonds	112	*114	Wisconsin Cent'1,4% gold bnd			Ran Min Pikub's 6 dah asu	S even
oitto, 1930-50 stock	31	100	100	Atlan. & St. Law., 6% sh'res	150	152				Nan. N. Pacific, 5% deb start	18
itto, 1912 stock	100	100	1019	Buffalo & L. Huron, 1st mor.	136	138	Banks	200		Can. Pacific Sulphite £1	1000
itto. 1914-19	91	100	-101	5½% bds		9-42	Bank of Brit. North Am., £50	761	774	Can, West'n L'mb'r 5% stock	87
	11			Ditto, and mor. 372 % bonds	128	131	Bank of Montreal \$100	253	255	Dom. Iron & Steel, 5%con b'de	96
PROVINCIAL				Ditto, ord. shares, £10		102	Can. Bk. of Commerce, \$50	£201	211	Dominion Sawmille 6% dake	1 40
orto 1938	4	99	101	Calg. & Edm'n. 4% deb. st'ck	93	*95		1.072		Elec. Develop of Ont 59/ 4-1-	1
erta, 1938 tish Columbia, 1917	4:	101	*103	Can, Atlantic, 4% Gold bonds	101	103	Land Companies	11		Imp I Tobacco of Can. 6% news	14
litto 1941	3	83	85	Can. South. 1st mor. 5% b'ds	99	*101	Anglo New. Dev. 5% deb. st'k	101 -	103	naministiquia Power	91
nitoba, 1923	5	107	*109	C. N., 4% (Man.) guar. bonds		*101	Brit. American Land. A. £1.		12	5% dold butter	101
itto 197	1	100	163	Do., 4% (On.D.) 1st m. b'ds	194	96	Brit. Col. Fruit Lands, £1	1	14	Lake Superior common	1 430
itto 1927		Fann	*101	Do., 4% perpetual deb. st'k	35		Calgary & Edmonton Ld., Is.	i	11	Ditto, 5% gold bonds	1 445
1040	4	99	*101	Do., 3% (Dom.) guar. stock	900		Canada Company, £1	25			
itto 1950 stock	4	101	103	Do., 4% Land Grant bonds	190		Can. North-West Land, \$1		110	Manchester Liners 44% debe	
itto, 1949 bitto, 1950 stock w Brunswick, 1934-44	4	101	102	Do., Alberta, 4% deb. stock	56%		Canadian Land & Ranche, £1				
w Brunswick, 1934-44 va Scotia, 1942 iitto, 1949 iitto, 1954 ario, 1946 iitto, 1947	31	89	*91	Do., Saskatchewan, Do.	89		Can. North. Prairie Lands, \$5	93	95		
itto, 1949.	3	79	81	C. N. Ont., 31/2% deb. st'k. 1936	89		Canadian Real Properties. £1		-		
itto, 1954	31	91	93	Do., 3½% deb. stock. 1938	91	93	Canadian Wheat, £1	1	11	Mexican Light & Power	99
ario, 1946	31	331	944	Do., 4% deb. stock	tal.	-94	Hudson's Bay, £10	1114	112	Ditto, / to pref. stock	1105
itto, 1947	4	39	101	Can. Nor. Que., 4% deb. st'ck	91		Land Corp. of Canada, £1	24	21	Ditto, 5% 1st mort, honde	95
L 1010	41	AUA.	*102	Do., 4% 1st mort, bonds	103		Manitoba & N.W., £1	12	21	Mexico Tramways	199
itto 1912	5	100	102	Canadian Pacific, 5% bonds	103	1043	N. Coast Land 6% pref., \$5	11	11	Ditto, 5% 1st mort bonds	2542
itto, 1928	4	99	*101	Ditto 4% deb. stock	112		Scot. O. & M. Ld., £3, £2 paid	21	31	Ditto, 6% bonds	GQ
itto, 1912 itto, 1928 itto, 1934	4	100	102	Ditto, Algoma 5 % bonds	102	103	Southern Alberta Land, £1	27	24	Mond Nickel, 7% pref. 65	
ILEO: 1999	100	99	85	Ditto, 4% pref. stock	2481	2482		103	*1043	Ditto ord., £1.	- 9
itto, 1937	3	60				94	Western Canada Land, £1	15	16	Ditto, deferred, £1	100
itto, 1937 katchewan, 1949	4	99	100	Central Counties, 4% debs	105	*107		102	104	Monterey Riv., Power 5% let	1000
tto, 1951 stock	4	200	100	Cen. Ont., 5% 1st mor. bonds Daw. Grand Forks, 6% d. st'k		17				mort. stock	90
		100		Detroit Ged Hamer de d. st'k	109	113	Loan Companies.		11000	montreal Cotton, 3% debs	197
MUNICIPAL				Detroit, Grd. Maven. equip.		5	Can.Settl'rs' Land & Tr'st.£1			Mont. Lt., Heat & Power, \$100	173
- cies some	41	103	*105	6% bonds	108	112		191	100	Montreal Street Railway	223
ary City, 1937-8	77	103	105	Ditto, con. mort. 6% bonds	96	3/8	Can. & American Mort., £10.	2	129	Ditto. 44% debs	101
1110, 1928-37	77	103	*105	Dom. Atlan. 4% 1st deb. st'k	93	"115.	Ditto, ditto, £2 paid Ditto, 4½% pref. £10	91	26	Ditto, ditto (1908)	109
itto, 1930-40	75	104	110	Ditto, 4% 2nd deb. stock Duluth, Winnipeg, 4% d. st'k	92	94			101	Mont. Water, &c., 41% pr.lien North'n Lt.& P'r, 5% gold bds	94
nonton, 1915-47	41	102	1.5		81	* 825	Ditto, 4% deb. stock Can. & Empire Trust	94	97	North n Lt.& Pr. 3% gold bds	46
1010 20 50	41	1935	*105	G.T.P., 3% guar. bonds Do., 4% m. b'ds (Pr. Sec.) A	94	96		103	105	Nor. Sulphite Mills of Can.,	100
MUNICIPAL EARY City, 1937-8 itto, 1928-37 itto, 1928-37 itto, 1918-47 itto, 1918-30-50 t William, 1925-4 milton, 1934 itto, 1930-40 isonneuve, 1949 neton, 1925	41	102)	104	Do., 4% 1 m.b'ds(L.Sup.br.)	95	97	Domin. of Canada Mort., £3.	a Code	100	6% bonds	***
milton 1924	42	99	101	Do., 4% deb. stock	90	369	N. Brit. Can. Inves.,£5, £2 pd	12	91	Nova Scotia Steel,5% bonds.	,34
1930 40	4	99	101	Do. 4% h'de (B. Mountain)	93	99	Ditto, terminable deb	48		Ogilvie Flour Mills	13)
200 nouve 1949	41	101	103	GTP Bench Lines 49 hide	99	101	N. of Scot. Can. Mortgage,			Ont. Lands & Oil,6% pref.,£16	***
ncton, 1925	4"	99	101	G. T., 6% 2nd equip. bonds	109	TARE !	£10, £2 pd	42	51	Ditto, ordinary, £10	
ncton, 1925 htreal, permanent itto, 1932	3	78	- 80	Do., 5% deb. stock	126	128	Ditto. 4% deb. stock	101	163	Ditto, deferred, £2 10s Penmans, 5% gold bonds	***
itto 1939	4	100	103		1001	1011	Ditto, 31% deb. stock		-00	Richelieu & Ont. Navig., new	25
itto, 1933	31	91	93	Do., Gt. West. 5% deb. st'k	124	126	Ditto, 3% deb. stock			Richelleu & Ont. Navig., new	-
1010	31	90	92			103	Trust & Loan of Canada, £20,			5% debs	186
100, 1942	4	100	. 102	Do., Mid. of Can., 5% b'nds	99	*101	£5 pd	8	61	Rio de Janerio Tram. & Light	114
itto, 1948	1	100	102	Do., W., G'y & Br'e, 7% b'ds	110	*113	Ditto, do., £3 paid	91	23	Ditto, 1st mort. bonds	100
itto, 1980	41	107	109	Do 4% duar stock	951	954	Ditto, do., £1 paid		711	Ditto 5% bonds	350
low 1960	41	100	102	Do. 4% guar. stock Do., 5% 1st pref. stock	1104	1114	Ditto, doi, as paid	*	*4	Royal Elec. of Montreal, 41%	***
1019	41	100	102			1014	Mining Companies.		10.00	debs	100
itto, 1933. itto, 1942. itto, 1948. itto, 1950. itto (St. Louis). sse Jaw. 1950. awa, 1913. itto (St. Louis).	4.	304	1004	Do., 4% 3rd pref. stock	W/S	614		4	100	Sao Paulo Tram. & Light	100
awa, 1913 itto, 1926-46. t Arthur, 1930-40. bec City, 1914-18. itto, 1923. itto, 1958. itto, 1962. itto, 1961. itto, 1961.	41	100	*102	Do., ord stock	291	294	Casey Cobalt, £1			Ditto, 5% 1st mort	IUE
bec City 1914-18	41	99	*101	G T Junction 500 mont by	108	110	Cobalt Central. \$1	*****		Shawinigan Water & Power.	
itto 1973	4	99	*101	G.T. West'n, 4% 1st mort.bds	95	99	Cobalt Town Site Silver, £1.			Ditto 5% bands	낸
itto 1958	4	99		Manitoba S. West'rn, 5% bds	110	112	Hall Mining & Smelting, £1.	*****	07	Ditto, 5% bonds	104
itto, 1962	31	90	92	Mexico North Western. 5%			La Rose	198.	Zis.	Standard Chemical of Toron-	-
itto, 1961	4	200		Last expect the wild-	COR.	85	Le Roi, No. 2, £5		10.00	to, 5% stock	ou
ina City, 1923-38	5	100	108	Minn. S.P. & S.S. Marie, 1st mort. bonds (Atlantic) Ditto let cons mort 49 bd.	100		Tyee Copper, £1	1,0	10	Steel of Canada, 6% bonds.	100
tto, 1940-50	41	102	*104	mort. bonds (Atlantic)	100		Ymir Gold, 5s		****	Toronto Power, 41% deb. stk	
Catherine's, 1926	4	100	100				. mir Ooiu, 39	****	****	Toronto Railway, 4½% bonds	00
John, N.B., 1934		100	102			100	Miscellaneous Co's.			West Can. Colleries. 6% debs	or
tto-7946	4	99	101	Ditto, 1 % pref., \$100	146	162	and the second second			W. Kootenay Power & Light.	90
katoon City, 1938	5	105	*107	Ditto, common, \$100	***	146	Acadia Sugar Refining, 6%	E TO	1200	6% bonds	108
itto, 1940	41	100	104	Ditto 4% I asked I impost	91	363	debs	90	92	6% bonds West.Can.Cem't,6% bds.£100	
kafbon City, 1938 tto, 1940 rbrooke City, 1933 onto, 1919-20 tto, 1921-28	44	DUD.	102	Nakusn & Slooms 19 bonds	90	*100	Ditto. 6% pref., £1	20s.	21.	Ditto, 7% 2nd debe	111
onto, 1919-20	5	600	*105			114		12s.	130	Ditto, 7% 2nd debs W. Can. Flour Mills, 6% bds.	100
onto, 1919-20tto, 1921-28	4	90				*102	Anglo Brit. Col. Packing, 8%		apo.	W. Dom. Colleries, 6% debs.	81
tto, 1909-13	4	90	*101	Ont. & Que., Jo deb. stock	120	120	prof £10	3		Win'p'g Elec. 41% per.d'b.stk	
tto, 1929	34	90				146	Ditto, ord., £10	30	1000000		
tto. 1944-8	4	98	•100		-		Asbestos and Asbestic, £10.	1	1	Newfoundland Securities	4
tto, 1929 tto, 1944-8 couver, 1931	4	99	101	deb. stock	93	30	B.Col. Electric Ry.,41% debs.	100	102	Newfoundland Coulm's 210	
tto, 1932	4	100	102	Q. & L. St.J., 4% or lien beta	92	294	Do, 41% perp.cons.deb. stk.	1011	103	Newfoundland Gov'm't. 31% bds, 1941-7-8 and 1951	QI
tto, 1926-47	4	100	102	Ditto, 5% 1st mort bonds	63	.66	Do. Vanc'v'rPow'r,42%d'bs	103		Ditto 49 inc stock 1919 90	100
tto, 1947-48	4	101	102	Ditto, income bonds	10	12	Ditto, 5% pref, ord, stock	128	106	Ditto, 4% ins. Stock, 1913-30	100
itto, 1950	4	102	.104	Oue Control 40/ 4-t -t -t	100	163	Ditto, def. ord. stock	401		Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1913-38 Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1935 Ditto. 4% cons. stock, 1936	109
itto 1951.	4	99		Ditto, 3% 2nd deb. stock.	78	*80	Ditto, 5% pref. stock	111	150	Ditto. 170 cons. stock, 1950, .	90
oria City 1923-58	4	100	102	Ditto income bonde	124	127	Calgary Power, 5% bonds	05	113	Ditto, 5% bonds, 1944	200
mined 1914	5	101				130	Canada Cement, 7% pref	841	*97	Ditto, 3½% ins. stock. 1945 Ditto, 3½% stock, 1950	96
itto 1913.96	4	99	101	St. L'rence & Ot'wa 49 hde	100	102	Ditto, 6% 1st mort. bonds.	088	864	Ditto, 31% stock, 1900,	90
couver 1931 itto, 1932 itto, 1932-47 itto, 1928-47 itto, 1947-48 itto, 1950 itto, 1951 oria City, 1933-58 mipeg, 1914 itto, 1913-36 itto, 1940	4	101	102	Shuswap & Okanagon. 4% bds.	73	**			1040	Tilt Cove Copper, £2	***
tto, 1940-60	4	99	100	Shuswap & Okanagon. 4 % bds			Canada Iron, 6% debs	1029	104	Ditto, 51% debs	
		83			173			****			

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

PUBLIC DEBT	1911	REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON AC- COUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND	Total to 30th June, 1911
Payable in Canada Payable in England Bank Circul'n Redemp. Fund Dominion Notes Savings Banks. Trust Funds.	98,314,348 25	Customs Excise Post Office Public Works, including Railways. Miscellaneous	\$ cts. 19,653,114 13 4,071,350 57 1,950,000 00 2,634,958 01 930,223 37
Province Accounts Miscel. and Banking Accounts	11,920,582 42 26,309,195 88	Total	29,239,646 08
Total Gross Debt	475,690,817 73	EXPENDITURE	8,935,732 87
Assers— Investments—Sinking Funds	11,196,625 90	EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL	
Other Investments	27,851,851 20 2,296,429 12 112,104,042 02	Public Works, Railways & Canals.	2,302,953 83
Total Assets	153,449,148 24		
Total Net Debt 30th June Total Net Debt to 31st May	322,241,669 49 325,981,429 82		9
Decrease of Debt	3,739,760 33		

STATEMENT of INLAND REVENUE

Source of Revenue	Amounts
- Excise-	\$. cts.
Spirits	5,987 III
Tobacco. Cigars. Acetic Acid	7,166 82
Seizures. Other Receipts	7,607 10
Total Excise Revenue	1,462,937 98
Hydraulic and other Rents	
Inspection of Weights and Measures Gas Inspection	10,691 00
Electric Light Inspection Law Stamps Other Revenues	1,454 70
Grand Total Revenue	1,496,727 8

E

TRADE OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES.

Imports		4.	Монтн о	7	- "	BLVE MONTHS	ENDING MARK	ENDING MARCH.		
Parisish Empire:	COUNTRIES.	19	10.	19	11.	191	0.	3911.		
	T T	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	- Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports	Exports	
1,224 18,739 105 12,219 488,478	dom		\$ 6,887,351					\$ 109,883,169	\$ 137,158,71	
South		1,324	18,739			423,017		511,560 9,025	3,925,59 477,46	
Guinan		10,345	767		4,251)		704,889	2,356,14	
16,111 56,673 57,143 907 245,703 531,398 70 245,703 531,398 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 7	nat Indies	173,178	3,931	67,672 359,294	2,208 163,406	2,980,238 5,777,698	.588,047 3,109,820	4,370,445 3,877,136 6,382,288	133,2 622,73 4,113,2	
Totals	nd .	30,327	105,575	57,143 29,001	94,276	245,703 1,467,619	551,268. 3,970,952	355,234 605,639 1,818,206	116,9 521,8 3,872,0	
Poreign Countries. 118,138 150,730 270,002 132,863 2,181,554 2,890,913 2,181,554 132,463 20,839 75,041 1,504 1,304,768 60,008 1,312,161 1,504 1,304,768 60,008 1,312,161 1,504 1,304,768 60,008 1,312,161 1,504 1,304,768 60,008 1,312,161 1,504 1,304,768 60,008 1,312,161 1,504 1,304,768 60,008 1,312,161 1,504 1	h Colonies	764	, 1,318	288	4,636	24,875	68,969	907,101 6,763 129,431,348	1,004,37 33,46 154,335,87	
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Perce 182,994 557,100 225,850 7,935,230 2,501,191 10,	a	786,587	1,820 145,241		101,924 122,612	10,109,544 4,437	2,640,648 17,796	33,666 11,563,773 3,868	2,782,0 29,9	
St. 391 79.931 225,586 37,499 2,009,877 1,937,852 1,		15,219		13,866	225,850	7,935,230 389,993	2,501,191 1,424	10,047,340 456,367 25,568	5,6 2,663,0 135,3 142,7	
2,174 398 390 41,580 15,737 169,215 169,215 17,737		57,570 132,901 5,659	79,931 20,007 22,349 23,245 12,946	69,537 -98,331 -275,569	37,499 1,282 5,876 21,686 36,318	893,398 2,181,236 558,515	829,573 660,457 953,623	1,820,578 962,148 2,423,046 495,219 427,852	1,397,6 379,2 619,5 1,270,8 412,9	
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1287 1287 1286 1287 1288	***************************************	90,212	9,746 7,216	89,520 200 27,865	2,590 1,681 25,413	845,228 7,012 1,019,775	23,228 139,332 51,944	264,048 733,064 3,782 1,154,747	1,176,8 31,3 143,7 27,9	
1.296 830 1.071 258 138 105,856 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	es	235,408 49,109	836 747 6,290,925	188,175 37,880 21,947,138	1,226 261 5,421,517	2.603,858 455,188	10,180 3,296	278,718 3,102,910 563,013 284,934,739	108,9 22,6 17,6 119,203,9	
er foreign	mbia	706		1,071 74,627	258 3,500			6,300	77,0	
Totals, foreign countries	n	2,501 23,305,525		150 25,136,430	12,547 6,600,967	189,574 264,034,599	425,523 135,994,413	90,839 578,862 332,466,676	32,9 1,016,1 142,860,4	
Grand Totals	Totale			-		-		461,898,624 \$750.0	297,196,3	

DOMINION GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT Statement of the Balance at Credit of Depositors on June 30th, 1911.

	Deposits for June, 1911	Total Deposits	als for June, 1911	Balance on 30th June, 1911.
lanitoba:-	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Winnipeg	13,897.00	793,992,90	23,365,18	770,627,75
British Columbia :-		3		
Victoria	44,407,00	1,203,856,18	36,655,53	1,167,200.6
New Brunswich:				2,207,200.0
Newcastle	2,855.00	302,320,85	1,867,87	300,452,9
St. John		5,613,759.18		5,512,654.5
Prince Edward Island: -				2
Charlottetown	30,710.00	2,185,326.28	38,403.68	2,146,922.6
Nova Scotia :-				
Acadia Mines	97.00	38,274.32	12.00	38,262,3
Arichat		388,110.20		
		138,147.14 153,993.27	835,00	
Guysboro'	4,531.00		2,143.73 626.94	
Halifax	33,535,51	2,425,741.89		
		253, 238, 56		
Pictou	3,473.00	430,793.77	3,861.10	
Port Hood	1,253,00	120,568,49	561.00	120,007.4
Shelburne	2,353,00			
Wallace	1,604,00			
Sherbrooke Wallace	960,00	121,975.49		
Totals	231,299,74	14,599,006,01	257 357 89	14,341,668.

(MAY 1911).

Dr.			CR.
BALANCE in hands of the Minister	\$ cts.	WITHDRAWALS COPIE	\$ cts.
of Finance on 30th April, 1911	43,265,431.85	the month	1,074,546.09
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Sav- ings Bank during month	841,949.12		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Gov- ernment Savings Bank during			7.
month:-	- T	1	
PRINCIPAL			1.
from 1st April to date of transfer			344
TRANSFERS from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month		of Depositors a counts on 31st Ma 1911.	c-
	44,141,791.46	D. I	44,141,791.46

INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANIES

ALFRED WRIGHT President

ALEX. MACLEAN Manager & Secretary



Personal Accident Employers' Liability Fidelity Guarantee Teams' Liability

Sickness Workmen's Compensation Elevator Insurance Plate Glass Automobile Insurance

HEAD OFFICE

Company's Building 61 - 65 Adelaide Street East TORONTO

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HINTS FOR THE LIFE INSURANCE FIELD MAN.

The following is some advice given to the agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Winnipeg, in the

Prudential Life Insurance Company of Winnipeg, in the company's monthly journal:—
Don't telephone. That helps a man to turn you down. Don't write letters. There is nothing like a short personal interview. Don't wait to see a man who is busy. There are prospects just as good next door. Don't waste your time with doubtful risks. Your time is valuable and rejections are painful both to yourself and to the applicant. Don't take notes from minors unless endorsed by a responsible party. sible party.

Don't quit work in the afternoon till you've seen one or two more. Get the idea that you can and will do business as well as any one else, and the business is yours. Think about being energetic and aggressive and you unconsciously add vim to every step. Let certain suggestions find lodgement in your mind, and you know that corresponding actions will follow. Learn to concentrate your mind upon one subject at a time. Do the thing; make yourself get down to business. It is not difficult if you try hard enough, but it isn't easy if you don't.

Everything that genius has produced or invented for the convenience of man has been put on the market largely through the salesman. Salesmanship makes great, splendid, practical men, and these men have made salesmanship a

through the salesman. Salesmanship makes great, splendid, practical men, and these men have made salesmanship a great profession; the two things go together. Go into the profession with the crude material and you come out a master. The crude material is always there. Every man has within him enough to make him rich if he can only find it, and can always find it if he becomes an active, energetic salesman. One of the sad things in the profession, and in every profession and calling, is the man who drops out by the way just before the turn in the road, just before the dawn, when success is within his grasp, when he is within hailing distance of the goal. A little more faith, a little more enthusiasm, a little more backbone, a little more headwork—real, genuine headwork—and the salesman finds himself and realizes that he is a salesman.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has opened branch at Edam, Sask.

A branch of the Bank of British North America has

been opened at Wakaw, Sask., under the temporary manage-ment of Mr. W. M. Garland,

GUARANTEE AND FIDELITY BONDS

Bonds issued guaranteeing the fidelity of Cashiers, Treasurers. Collectors and all Clerks and Officials occupying positions of Trust.

Oldest Bonding Company in Canada

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Corporate suretyship on the American Continent, and its bonds
cepted by the leading Banking, Railway, Commercial and Financi
porations in the United States and Canada, many of which gus
with it their entire staff.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE BONDS

Personal Accidents Policies, including 10 per cent. Bonus accumulations

Siekness Policies—covering any and every siekness

THE DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., TORONTO

CAPITALIZATION OF UNITED STATES RAILWAY PROPERTY.

The par value of the United States railway capital outstanding on June 30th, was \$18,417,132,238. Of this amount, \$14,338,575,940 was outstanding in the hands of the public Of the total capital outstanding in the hands of the public. Of the total capital outstanding, there existed as stock \$8,113,657,380, of which \$6,710,168,538 was common and \$1,403,488,842 was preferred; the remaining part, \$10,303,474,858, represented funded debt, consisting of mortgage bonds, \$7,408,183,482; collateral trust bonds, \$1,153,499,846; plain bonds, debentures, and notes, \$933,966,704; income bonds, \$290,951,276; miscellaneous funded obligation

come bonds, \$290,951,276; miscellaneous funded obligations, \$163,531,972; and equipment trust obligations, \$353,341,578.

Of the total capital stock outstanding, \$2,701,078,923, or 33.29 per cent., paid no dividends. The amount of dividends declared during the year (by both operating and lessor companies) was \$405,771,416; being equivalent to 7.50 per cent. on dividend-paying stock. No interest was paid on \$790,499,252, or 7.94 per cent. of the total amount of funded debt (other than equipment trust obligations) outstanding. standing.

The Union Bank of Canada has opened a branch at Brampton, Ont.

On Aug. 7th the Quebec Bank will open a branch at Vancouver with Mr. G. S. F. Robitaille as manager.

The amount of gold held by the Finance Department at Ottawa on June 30, 1911, was: British sovereigns, \$5,867,913.
United States gold coin, \$77,642,009; bullion (mint bars)
\$222,034: total \$83,722,866 \$222,934; total, \$83,732,856.

Owing to an informality in the organization of the Banque Internationale of Montreal, the proceedings will have to be all gone over again, which will delay the opening of the bank for nearly a month. One of the Paris financiers who was elected a director could not qualify because he was not personally a shareholder—though the subscription for a large number of shares was made in the name of his firm. The minister of finance has given this ruling. The minister of finance has given this ruling.

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MOOSE JAW

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firm.

SASKATCHEWAN

LOUGHEED, BENNETT, ALLISON & MCLAWS

Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries Solicitors for The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., The Bank of Montreal, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, The Merchants Bank of Canada, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Royal Bank of Canada, The Canada Life Insurance Company, The Great-West Life Insurance Co., The Hudson's Bay Co., The Massey-Harris Co. Limited.

ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

For the first three months of this year there were 146 persons killed and 3,228 injured in train accidents. Accidents of other kinds bring the total number of casualties, not including "industrial accidents," up to 18,554 (2,124 killed and 16,430 injured). Of this number, there was a total of 706 employees killed and 10,974 injured, being a decrease of 229 in the number killed, and also a decrease of 2,908 in the number injured. Accidents resulting in slight injuries are not jacluded in the figures given.

Comparing the figures with those of a year ago, there is a considerable decrease in the number of passengers killed in train accidents, being from 110 to 28; the explanation is the records in 1910 show there were 51 passengers killed by

the records in 1910 show there were 51 passengers killed by an avalanche and 45 killed as a result of a derailment.

CROP PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE.

A cablegram received from the International Agricul-A cablegram received from the International Agricultural Institute at Rome gives preliminary estimates of 1911 wheat harvest as follows: Belgium, 14,054,000 bushels, compared with 12,449,000 last year; Hungary, 173,886,000, compared with 198,484,000; Italy, 196,579,000, compared with 153,339,000; Spain, 154,437,000, compared with 137,449,000; Roumania, 121,710,000, compared with 110,828,000; Great Britain, 61,351,000, compared with 58,235,000 in Great Britain and Ireland. Conditions in Russia satisfactory.

Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, of Victoria, has become a director of the Miner Rubber Company, which has planned to take advantage of the growing trade in Western Canada. He is also a member of the board of Cassidy's, Limited, and is securing options on desirable sites for a large warehouse to accommodate a branch which this company will establish in

Professor T. R. Robinson, of the South Eastern Agricultural College, in Kent, England, recently stated in Saint John, N.B., after a tour of Canada, that he would prefer the Annapolis or Saint John River Valley for fruit farming rather than farther west. The land is as good, and cheaper, the climate is as favorable and the British market nearer.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

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J. F. L. Embury W. B. Watkins W. B. Scott W. M. Graham W. M. Blain

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FAWCETT G. TAYLOR.

J. Poy Colwill.

TAYLOR & COLWILL Barristers, Notaries, etc.,

Portage La Prairie, Manitoba

oltors for The Great-West Life Assurance Co., The Merchants Bank of Canada, The B.C. Perm ent Loan Ce.

J. E CALDWELL.

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Offices: 1, 2, 3, Dominion Bk. Bidg., Moose Jaw, Sask.

RAILWAY MILEAGE IN UNITED STATES

On June 30 there was a total single-track mileage of 240,438.84 miles in the United States, indicating an increase of 3,604.77 miles over the corresponding mileage at the close of the previous year. An increase in mileage exceeding 100 miles appears for the States of California, Florida, Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia, and the Territory of Arizona. tory of Arizona.

tory of Arizona.

Returns were rendered to the Commission for 240,830.75 miles of line operated, including 10,357.19 miles used under trackage rights. The aggregate mileage of rallway tracks of all kinds covered by operating returns was 351,766.59 miles. This mileage was thus classified: Single track, 240,830.75 miles; second track, 21,658.74; third track, 2,206.39; fourth track, 1,488.78; yard track and sidings, 85,581.93

These figures indicate an increase of 9,411.32 miles over corresponding returns for 1909 in the aggregate length of all tracks, of which increase 3,205.30 miles, or 34.04 per cent., represent yard track and sidings.

The number of railways for which mileage will be included in the report is 2,196. In addition, 30d switching and terminal companies reporting to the Commission show a total mileage owned on June 30, 1910, of 3,884.62 miles, of which 1,614.21 miles were assigned as main, track and 2,270.41 as yard track and sidings. During the year railway companies owning 8,614 miles of line were reorganized, merged, or consolidated.

ged, or consolidated.

Mr. R. Z. Walker has been appointed travelling freight gent of the Intercolonial Railway with office in Moncton,

The directors of Tooke Bros., Montreal, are as follows: Messrs. Benjamin Tooke, president; Arthur, Tooke, vice-president; A. B. Edgar, E. Foster, A. J. Brown, K.C., W. Fred Heney, G. P. Grant. The issued capital will be \$800,-000 7 per cent: preferred and \$600,000 common. There are

INVESTMENT AND LOAN COMPANIES

12 per cent, Annual Dividends on Ordinary Stock.

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LEWIS HALL, D.D.S., Ex-Mayor of Victoria, B.C.,

GEO. A. McGUIRE, D.D.S., M.L.A., Vancouver, B.C.,

HON. A. E. FORGET, Banff, Alta., Late Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan.

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R. H. DUKE, Esq., Vancouver, B.C., Manager B.C., Permanent Loan Co.; Second Vice-President Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Co.

WM. FLAVELLE, Lindsay, Ont., President, The Victoria Loan & Savings Co., Lindsay, Ont., President, The Dundas & Flavelle's Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

GEO. WARD, Vancouver, B.C., Vice-President Prudential Builders, Ltd.

JOHN FIRSTBROOK, Toronto, Ont., President Firstbrook Bros., Box Manufacturers; Director The Metropolitan Bank.

R. M. PALMER, Kamloops, B.C., Manager British Columbia Fruit Lands, Ltd.

Safety in Security and in Directorate.

The Prudential Investment Co., Ltd.

Head Office VANCOUVER, B.C. Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital \$1,000,000.
Assets of over a Million Dollars.
Paid-up Capital \$570,000.00.
Reserve \$250,000.00.

Owing to the fact that the ordinary stock of the company has all been subscribed, the \$1.00.00 of 7 per cent. cumulative first preference stock is now being placed at par \$100. The ordinary stock how changes hands at \$100 per share.

The 7 per cent. preference stock will yield as income 50 per cent. greater than equally secure stocks or other financial securities usually listed on the exchanges, and is agailable on very favorable terms. Full particulary may be obtained by addressing Dept. 1, National Finance Ca., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.; or at Teronto, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; Halifax, N.S.; St. John, N.B.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; or Calgary, Alta.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY AND TOWN PROPERTY 5% allowed on debentures of \$100 or over, issued for terms of from 3 to ten years

CAPITAL STOCK 7% INVESTMENT

The Company, having disposed of its Capital Stock some years ago, has, therefore, none for sale, but the stock may be purchased through the Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver Stock Exchanges, at prices ranging from \$128 to \$130 per share.

The last seven half-yearly dividends have been at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, so that, at the current prices, the Investment will net 7 per cent.

The Company will be pleased to furnish prospective purchasers with its Financial Statement or other information bearing on the Company, and, if so desired, the Company will purchase the Stock for the investor through the Stock Exchange, or privately, at the current prices.

and, if so desired, the Company will purchase the Stock for the investor through the Stock Exchange, or privately, at the current prices.

Since its inception the Company has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, and has taken a very active part in the development of the West. With the rapid growth of Western Canada, the demand for money is so great that the present profitable rates of interest will be maintained for years to come; and with such a desirable field for loaning operations, combined with a progressive management, the price of the Company's Stock should continue to advance, and with the prevailing high dividends, the Stock of this Company will undoubtedly be inferest demand by those who desire a safe and profitable investment.

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For further information, write the HEAD OFFICE, 436 MAIN

For further information, write the HEAD OFFICE, 436 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, or, if more convenient, call at, or write, any of our Branch Offices.

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In our short term debentures bearing 5 per cent. you secure the benefits of first mortgage security and in addition a larger margin of security than you could hope to obtain in loaning your own funds, we depositing with a trustee mortgages on PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE WORTH THREE TIMES THE AMOUNT OF YOUR INVESTMENT; you can get your money back in a year or five years as you arrange, and you have no bother with collections.

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CEDAR RAPIDS POWER COMPANY

Mr. Henry Holgate, C.E., has become president of the Cedar Rapids Power Company, and has severed his connection in the firm with which he has been so long connected, namely, Messrs. Ross & Holgate. Mr. Ross continues the business.

business.

The Cedar Rapids are located about thirty miles up the St. Lawrence River from Montreal. The site which has been secured by the company is on the north bank of the river, a short distance above the present development at the Soulanges and Beauharnois canals which belong respectively to the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company and the Canadian Light & Power Company. The critics of the Cedar Rapids proposition point out that it has for years been available and that just previous to Mr. Lorne McGibbon's acquisition of it, the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company had it under option.

Mr. Holgate was the chief of the Commission appointed by the government to inquire into the Quebec Bridge disaster. He has paid considerable attention to power and navigation and more especially to the St. Lawrence river it self, having been interested in the Longue Sault dam project. He has constructed some of the largest and most effective water-power plants in Canada, and is an engineer of repute and high standing.

In drawing plans for the Cedar Rapids development he

In drawing plans for the Cedar Rapids development he is paying particular attention to the interests of navigation and not only will the new works not interfere with navigation, but by throwing a greater quantity of water into the tion, but by throwing a greater quantity of water into the river channel, will have a beneficial influence upon it. As to frazil ice, the enemy of water-power plants in low temperatures, he thinks that in this development the danger will be reduced to a minimum, if not entirely eliminated. Plans are now being prepared as rapidly as possible. It is expected that 50,000 H. P. will be available out of the first development. development.

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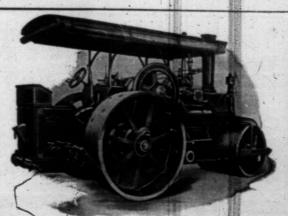
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Mr. W. P. Reid, secretary of the National Finance Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., has gone to Banff, Alta., for a vacation, after which he will proceed to Regina to inspect the company's office there.

At a recent meeting of directors of the Bank of Toronto, Colonel Frank S. Meighen, of Montreal, the new president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited, was elected to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the death of his father, the late Mr. Robert Meighen.

According to Mr. W. W. Ashald, superintendent of Grand Trunk telegraphs, Montreal, the company will adopt in the near future the despatching of trains by telephone over its entire system, displacing the telegraph for this purpose.

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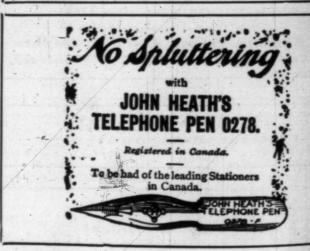
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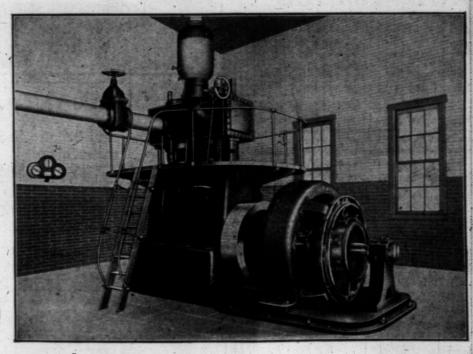
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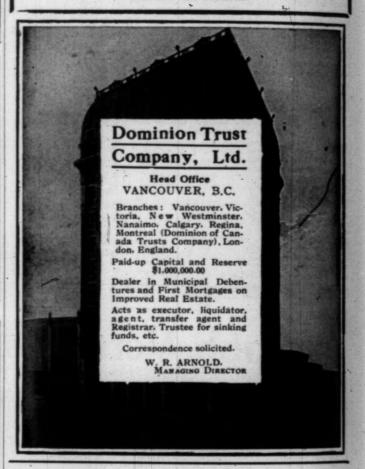
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Commerce in 1869 per cent Amount of and 1909, given between foreign and 1909, given in million Francs. foreign 1869 and trade per 1909. head. Francs. i86g. 1869 1909 1909 United Kingdom 25,078 105 397 545 German Empire United States 18,890 6,967 196 4,100 16,614 303 106 France 6,277 304 11,064 90 164 Holland 1,743 11,111 537 471 4,968 35 65 31 1,742 4,978 128 371 16 225 2,100 4,653 . 90 115 50 17 573 5,292 2,120 Argentina 3,500 324 186 Switzerland 2,941 423 179 2,287 823 Japan 100 2.602 China 2,550 430 Mexico 174 1,311 19 Spain 1,856 205 57 Sweden 396 1,627 310 96 266 214 1,414 Norway 239

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probably about the same level as that of France. The United States commerce in 1869 was about two-thirds that of United States commerce in 1869 was about two-thirds that of France. A great change has come in the 40 years' interval. France has fallen to the fourth place, coming after England, Germany and the United States. Although French commerce almost doubled, it is still about half that of England. Germany, however, has gone ahead 7 milliards and the United States nearly 5 milliards. The great increase of Holland is only in figures, because it consists principally of goods in transit, and it has been impossible to separate these from trading proper.

A CORRECTION

In our issue of July 15th, under the heading of Winnipeg Stock Exchange, it is stated that a feature of the trading was the advance of Northern Trust shares to 160. This should read Standard Trust Company's shares, and we regret the error. The Northern Trust shares have never reached a higher plane than 130 although 135 has been asked but not bid.

COBALT ORE STATEMENT.

The following are the Cobalt ore shipments, in pounds, 40 for the week ended July 21st: La Rose, 247,510; McKinley-7 Darragh, 125,620; Chambers-Ferland, 64,050; Cobalt Prov., 180 61,160; Coniagas, 63,680; O'Brien, 64,210; Nipissing, 65,-92 870; Buffalo, 58,300; Trethewey, 66,440; Kerr Lake, 60,270; Crown Reserve, 62,000; total, 939,060 pounds, or 400 tons. The total shipments since January 1st are now 27,248,664 406 pounds, or 13,624 tons.

In 1869 France came second in the rank of commercial nations with about half the figures of England. Germany's commerce (the figures given in the table refer to 1872) was

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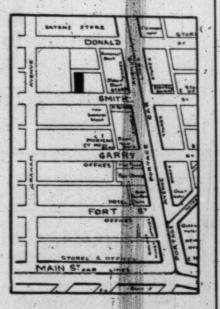
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conducted under the most favorable conditions is capable of affording.

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Golden Hill, No. 2404, \$1,200. D. E. Green, Copeville. Krauss, No. 2405, \$1,000. T. Atkinson, Norton. Uhryn, No. 2409, \$800. P. J. Melnyk, Myrnam, Claysmore, No. 2425, \$800. W. Steele, Claysmore. West Lethbridge Central, No. 2440, \$2,000. R. Craw-Lathbridge

ford, Lethbridge.
Sandhill, No. 2444, \$1,000. E. J. Willett, Spruce Grove.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

The quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation for the three months ending June 30th, gives earnings for that period of \$28,108,520, and net earnings of \$21,830,840. These figures compare with \$23,501,203 and \$20,001,817 net for the previous quarter, and \$40,170,960 and \$33,880,755 net for the corresponding quarter of 1910. Earnings for the corporation for the first six months of the year were \$51,627,723, as against \$77,787,836 for the same period last year. same period last year.

The surplus net income for the last quarter amounts to \$13,869,177, which compares with \$31,155 for the previous quarter, while that same item at the end of June last year amounted to \$13,910,093.



THE DIFFICULTY CHIEF

that confronts the new man entering the Life Insurance Field is the securing of GOOD PROSPECTS. This difficulty is eliminated when you write for an INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, the debits of which are an inexhaustible mine for both ordinary and industrial business.

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Brandon is the place for the conservative investor. Correspondence solicited.

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INVESTMENTS

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are the most popular mortgage security in Canada to-day. We sell these mortgages to yield a very attractive rate of interest. We guarantee payments, and make collections and remittances without cost to the investor.

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Dominion Bank, Regina, Imperial Monetary Times or Dun's

STANLEY MINERAL SPRINGS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Stanley Mineral Springs Company, Limited has been organized to take over the assets of the old com including the mineral springs property, business and go will, for the sum of \$63,114 cash, which price is to be r

will, for the sum of \$63,114 cash, which price is to be reduced as between the two companies by the amount of stock subscribed in the new company by shareholders of the old company, on the basis of the prospectus equivalent to the cash invested by them in the old company.

The Company is making a present issue of one thousand 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares plus 50 per cent. of common shares at \$100 per share of the preference stock. There is a growing demand for table waters, and the geographical situation of the spring enables the water to be sold profitably in Eastern as we'l as in Western Canada. The water at Stanley Springs has been proved to be a water of remarkable purity and to possess all the delightful and healthful properties of the ideal table water. It is bottled only at the Stanley Springs, the company's plant being equipped with the most modern bottling machinery, and is considered one of the finest mineral water plants on the continent. the continent.

The head office of the Company is in Winnipeg, Man, and a branch office will be opened in Toronto; Ont., in

Mr. Walter T. Elliot, of Chatham, has been appointed manager of the Standard Bank of Canada at Strathroy, Ont. Mr. R. H. Wilkinson, of the Canadian Bank of Com-

Mr. R. H. Wilkinson, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been transferred from Ladysmith to Victoria.

Mr. John Hendry, vice-president of the Western Canada Power Company, has returned after an extensive trip to Great Britain and the contigent.

Mr. F. T. Salsbury, who has been manager of the Bank of British North America in North Vancouver, has, with Mr. J. Johnston, of Calgary, purchased the business of the Messrs. J. D. Fraser Hardware Company.

Messrs. W. A. Henderson & Company, chartered accountants, Winnipeg, have opened branch offices at Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. Messrs. Henderson are the auditors for these two cities. these two cities.

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Mr. C. A. Rutherford, until recently in charge of the American business of The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company, has been appointed manager of the insurance department of the National Finance Company, Ltd., Vancouver, B.
C., who are the general agents of the above company. Mr.
Rutherford has been in the fire insurance business sixteen
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The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has received a number of complaints during the past few weeks about unscrupulous merchants in the British West Indies and South America who have obtained from several Canadian firms goods valued from \$200 to \$1,000.

The method adopted is to send to Canadian houses for The method adopted is to send to Canadian houses for a bill of goods, giving the name of some reputable house in Europe as a reference. In a number of cases where the amount has not been too large, the dealers have written to Europe and then shipped the goods before the replies came. In every case reported the European houses know nothing of the people who named them as reference. It also appears that the Southern merchants have been working the game that the Southern merchants have been working the game the other way about, as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association received two letters during the past week stating that they had been given to British firms as references. The matter will probably be taken up with the Dominion Police. Police.

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Farm Lands, Retail and Wholesale.

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Will buy and sell all listed, unlisted, inactive and miscellaneous sies, and S.A. Scrip.

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- Capital, - \$500,000

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Security to Policyholders, \$193,111.98.

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