Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle of Canada

VOLUME 57 No.-13

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916

War Loan Was Subscribed Twice Over

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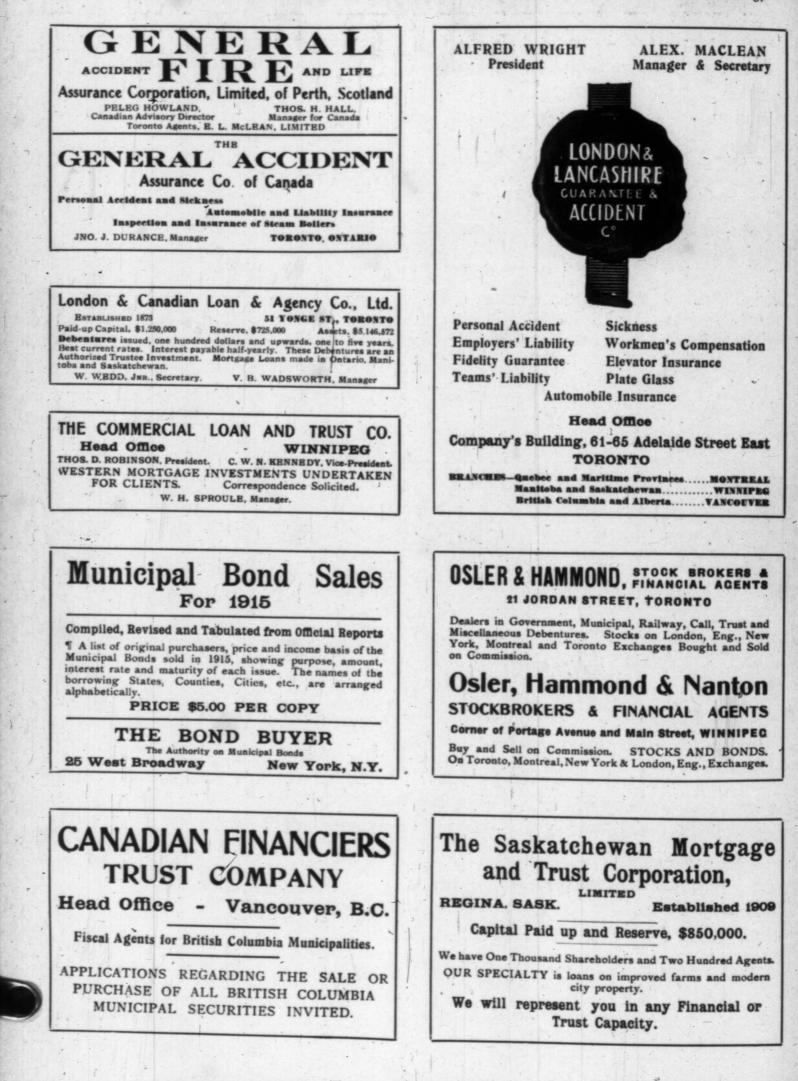
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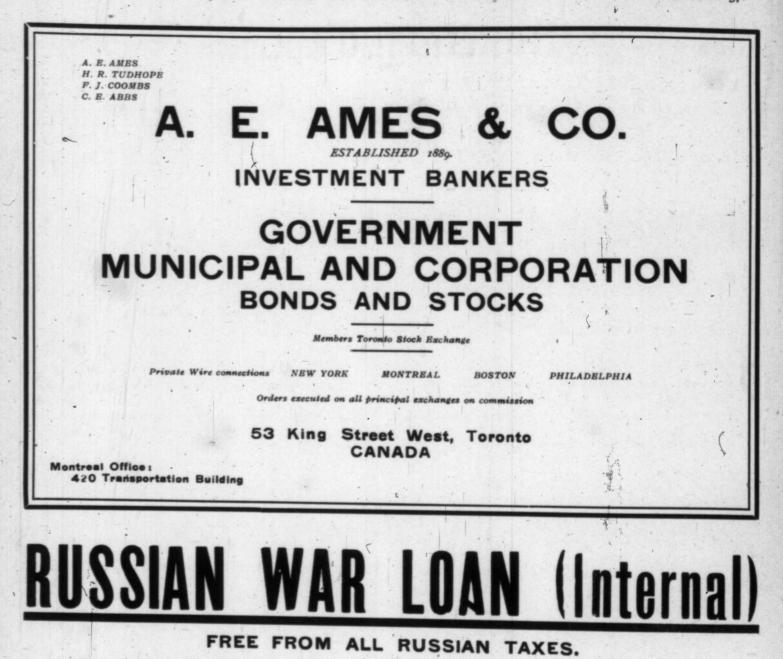
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THE MONETARY TIMES September 29, 1916. 3 ESTABLISHED 1882 Lougheed, Bennett, McLaws & Co. Henderson, Reid, Gibson & Co. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS WINNIPEG 508-9 Electric Railway Chambers LETHBRIDGE ALTA Acadia Block MEDICINE HAT, ALTA 402 Huckvale Block W. A. HENDERSON A. E. GIBSON J. D. REID BASIL JONES CALGARY, ALTA. BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS AND NOTARIES Solicitors for: The Bank of Montreal, The Canadian Bank of JENKINS & HARDY Commerce, The Merchants Bank of Canada, The Royal Bank of Canada, The Canada Life ASSIGNEES Insurance Company, The Great-West Life Insur-**Chartered Accountants** Trustees ance Co., The Hudson's Bay Co., The Massey-TORONTO 15% TORONTO STREET Harris Co., Limited. MONTREAL 52 CANADA LIFE BUILDING JAMES GRANT W. J. BOWSER, K.C. R. L. REID, K.C. D. S. WALLBRIDGE A. H. DOUGLAS J. G. GIBBON WILLIAM GRAY F. C. S. TURNER F. C. S. TURNER & CO. Bowser, Reid, Wallbridge, Douglas & Gibson Chartered Accountants LAING & TURNER BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. McCallum Hill Building, REGINA Trust & Loan Building, WINNIPEG Solicitors for Bank of British North America Yorkshire Building, 525 Seymour St., Vancouver, B.C. J. EDWARD CALDWELL CALDWELL, MILLS & COMPANY Barristers, Solicitors, etc. MOOSE JAW. Sask. D. A. Pender, Cooper, Slasor & Co. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Solicitors for The Home Bank. The Moose Jaw Securities, Limited, The Amortization Mortgage Company, Canadian Northern Railway, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Dominion Life Assurance Com-pany, Canada National Fire Insurance Company, R. G. Dun & Co., Beaver Lumber Company, Limited. Gordon, Ironside & Pares, Ltd., etc. 402 GREAT WEST PERMANENT BUILDING WINNIPEG RONALD, GRIGGS & CO. CLARKSON, GORDON & DILWORTH CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, TRUSTEES, RECEIVERS, LIQUIDATORS RONALD, MERRETT, GRIGGS & CO. Merchants Bank Building, 15 Wellington Street West, TORONTO Chartered Accountants Auditors Trustees Liquidators B. R. C. Clarkson, H. D. Lockhart Gordon. G. T. Clarkson, R. J. Dilworth. London, Eng. Saskatoon Moose Jaw Winnipeg Established 1864 Rutherford Williamson & Co. Charles D. Corbould Trustees and Liquidators Chartered Accountants CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR 86 Adelaide Street East, Toronto ONTARIO AND MANITOBA Cable Address-" WILLCO." CORRESPONDENTS AT Winnipeg 806 Sterling Bank Bldg. Vancouver Winnipeg St. John, N.B. Halifax Correspondents at Toronto, London, Eng., Vancouver COLLECTIONS A. M. DALE Α. R. G. DUN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT **BSTABLISHED 1841** SASK. Dominion Bank Building, Toronto, Canada WEYBURN EDWARDS, MORGAN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Imperial Life Building, 20 Victoria Street 617 Herald Building, First Street West 710 London Building, Pender St. W. 710 Blectric Railway Chambers, Notre Dame Avenue 201 Royal Trust Building, St. James Street 600 George Edwards, F.C.A. W. Pomeroy Morgan 0 Sborne W. Borrett CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS TORONTO, Ont. CALGARY, Alta. VANCOUVER, B.C. MONTREAL, Que. MONTREAL, Que. H. Percival Edwards Chas. E. White L. COFFEE & CO. GRAIN MERCHANTS Board of Trade Building, Established 1845 THOMAS FLYNN Toronto, Ontario

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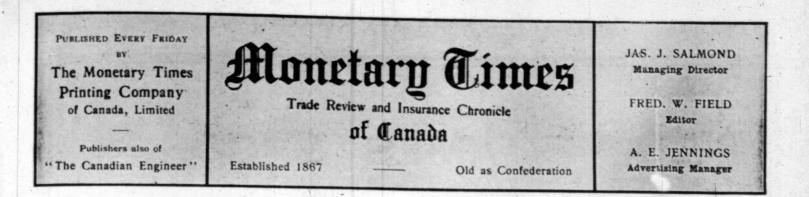
Owing to the war Russian Exchange on this continent is much below par—an entirely technical position. This affords an opportunity of buying Russian Government Bonds far below their real value though selling in Petrograd only a little below par. The record of Russian Government Bonds is excellent. Russia has the greatest undeveloped resources in the world, and will come into her own after the war.

Circular containing detailed information on request.

EDWARD CRONYN & COMPANY (Members Toronto Stock Exchange). CRONYN BUILDING, 71 BAY ST., TORONTO Representatives in Ontarie of A. B. LEACH & COMPANY, 62 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.







Discussion of Tariffs After the War

DEPARTMENT of London Chamber of Commerce suggests that Friendly Neutrals will be Expected to Pay Twice as Much as Allies — Enemy Countries would be Assessed Maximum Duties Running as High as 30 Per Cent.—Canada's Preferential Tariff.

D^{IVISION} of the countries of the world into economic strata separated by tariff walls and classified as Allies of the British Empire, friendly neutrals, unfriendly neutrals and enemy countries is urged by the London Chamber of Commerce in its programme for British post-war trade domination. To clear the ground for this world reconstruction, the Chamber concludes in its special report that abrogation of all "most favored nation" treaties, including that with the United States, is inevitable.

Free trade, England's historic policy, would be abandoned under the Chamber's plan and a series of graded tariffs proposed in line with the present war groupings of the nations. All imports, for instance, would be divided into the following classes: Wholly manufactured goods, semi-manufactured goods and articles solely used as raw materials in industries, manufactured foodstuffs and raw foodstuffs.

All parts of the British Empire and its Allies would pay the minimum duties. Friendly neutrals, which allow the United Kingdom the most favored treatment, would pay twice as much. Other neutrals, giving preferences to other Powers and including neutrals which might be swung into the Teutonic commercial system, would pay a still greater surtax; and all "enemy" countries would pay the maximum duties, running up as high as 30 per cent.

Roughly, it is estimated in the report that this change from free trade to protection would net a yearly revenue of about \$375,000,000.

Every precaution is urged in the report to assuage neutral nations to prevent them from making commercial alliances with enemy countries after the war to the detriment of the British Empire and the Allies. The difficulties are spoken of as follows:—

"It must also be remembered that our Allies have tariff arrangements still in force with other foreign countries which it is assumed must be abrogated before any preferential trade arrangements can be made with the British Empire as a whole. In addition, the United Kingdom has 'most favored nation' clauses with certain foreign countries, including the United States. These, it is assumed, would have to be terminated, with or without compensatory advantages."

British trade domination also would be furthered under the Chamber's plan by a reorganization of the consular service, anti-dumping laws, the formation of a ministry of commerce, with a seat in the cabinet, and the founding of a large central credit bank. The Allies would be asked to give British shipping preferential treatment after the war and to impose special taxes on enemy shipping using their harbors.

In addition to the discriminatory tariffs, subjects of countries now at war with Great Britain would not be allowed to live or trade in England except under license.

An interesting discussion on tariffs occurred at a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce last month, when the Canadian trade commission visiting Europe, were in attendance. This meeting was referred to in The Monetary Times last week. Mr. T. H. Wardleworth, vice-president of the commission, said that he believed Canada was the first to invent what was known as the now famous "dumping clause" in connection with their tariff. When Canada granted a preference to Great Britain some years ago, Germany replied by putting a heavy surtax upon Canadian exports to Germany. Canada was equal to the occasion, and immediately imposed a substantial surtax on German goods, the result being that in one year the importation of German goods into Canada shrank by 60 per cent. and remained at that diminished point until an alteration in the tariff through the treaty with France enabled them to come back to the old standard. German trade, curiously enough, was then immediately increased to what it was before the surtax was imposed. He mentioned that point to show that with the wise application of a surtax upon the products of a hostile nation they had the remedy in their own hands. He realized that after the war labor problems would be very serious indeed, and would, to a certain extent, affect Great Britain's power to supply Canada with goods, but he ventured to hope that the solution would be much more simple than it appeared to be to-day.

Mr. W. R. Lawson, a well-known financier and writer in London, spoke particularly of the Canadian preferential tariff. He pointed out that, although a very specific preference might be given on certain articles, even 33^{1/3} per cent. or even 50 per cent., those articles might be of very small value, and there might be a preference to the United States on articles of a much higher value. Time had shown that on the whole of Canadian imports from the United Kingdom the average

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ad valorem duty was very much higher than that levied on United States exports to Canada. There should be a national commission for examining the whole of the industrial and national resources of each of the dominions and allies, each country to say what it considered it was best able to produce and exchange with other countries, and to endeavor to arrange for mutual exchange in that way. At the present moment the worst effect of free trade in Great Britain was that it had led to industrial disorganization. Any man could come and start anything he liked and there was no check upon him. Canadian

SOME INTERESTING LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

Charlie Chaplin Bought \$10,000 of the Bonds-Dominion Bridge Group

One of the most interesting personal subscriptions to the war loan was that of Charlie Chaplin, the famous moving picture actor. He subscribed \$10,000 through the Canada Bond Corporation, Toronto.

Bond Corporation, Toronto. Mr. E. F. Hutchings, president of the Great-West Saddlery Company, Winnipeg, bought \$50,000 of the old war loan and \$550,000 of the present loan. The current subscription is an entirely new one and will be paid for in cash, making Mr. Hutchings a holder of a total of \$600,000 Canadian war bonds.

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Deposit at Ottawa.

Mr. Wilbur S. Johnson, vice-president and comptroller of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, tells *The Monetary Times* that the company have subscribed for \$700,000 of the new war loan bonds. The bonds, when received, will be placed by the company with the insurance. department at Ottawa as additional deposit for the protection of the company's Canadian policyholders.

The \$250,000 subscription of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Montreal, to the new loan will stand in its entirety, as no portion will be paid by conversion of the old loan. Not only does the company still hold the bonds originally subscribed for on the first issue, viz., \$100,000, but the company has increased its holdings since, and the \$250,000 subscribed to the new loan will be a new investment and taken up in entirety if that amount is allotted on the company's application.

Manitoba's Subscription.

Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, tells *The Monetary Times* that in regard to the investment by that province of \$500,000 in the new war loan, no portion of this was used by way of conversion of the former loan, as this was the first investment of the kind the province had made. Of the amount, \$300,000 is represented by telephone replacement moneys and \$200,000 by the sinking fund moneys of the drainage districts.

The Dominion Bridge group took \$1,550,000 of the loan, made up as follows: Dominion Bridge Company, \$1,000,000; St. Lawrence Bridge Company, \$500,000; and Structural Steel Company, \$50,000.

WHEAT IN FARMERS' HANDS.

The results of an inquiry made by the census and statistics office, Ottawa, by means of schedules addressed to its crop reporting correspondents and the postmasters in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, show that the following surpluses of wheat, barley and oats remained in farmers' hands on August 31st, 1916, out of the crops of 1915: Wheat, 11,997,500 bushels; barley, 1,779,430 bushels; oats, 39,-584,300 bushels. Adding these quantities to the totals in the elevators on September 1st, the following quantities represent the total estimated carry-over from the crops of 1915 into the crop year of 1916-17, beginning on September 1st: Wheat, 27,033,000 bushels; barley, 2,999,500 bushels; oats, 50,605,000 bushels. bankers had spoken to him on the subject, especially in regard to British investors who had lost money in Canada, and the bankers had asked why did not those investors go to the banks before, instead of after, they had lost their money. It seemed to him that the very beginning of all should be a better arrangement for financing British and Canadian industries. The Canadian banking system was far in advance of the British, and one of the first things Great Britain must do was to get its banking connections with Canada put into proper order.

UNITED STATES SUBSCRIPTIONS

They Have Been Substantial — Comments on Price of Loan

A substantial part of the war loan just subscribed will ultimately be placed in the United States. There have been a number of direct subscriptions from bond houses and others in that country. During the next few months, considerable buying of the present war bonds is anticipated in the neighboring republic.

Discussing this phase, The Wall Street Journal says: "Interest in the United States in the new \$100,000,000 Canadian war loan is greater than has been shown in any previous foreign government internal issue. It shows a continued broadening of our financial viewpoint. The loan being payable in gold and free from all present or future Canadian taxes, offers a suitable investment for United States investors, and is comparable with the Dominion issues brought out in this market. The yield basis of over 5.25 per cent. on which the new loan is offered compares with a present one of 5 per cent. on the 15-year 55 placed here earlier in the year, which also mature in 1931. This higher return is considered by many as more than sufficient to compensate for the fact that the internal loan will not be listed here.

Lower Yield Basis.

"It is an interesting comment on Canada's financial position that this new loan is offered on a lower yield basis than the \$100,000,000 issue of last November—about 5.26 per cent. as compared with 5.33 per cent.—while practically all the other governments involved in the war are paying more for money on each successive loan. Of course Canada is far removed from the war zone and it is enjoying a prosperity somewhat similar to that of the United States."

On the subject of price, the Montreal Gazette says: "With the 15-year maturity of the recent Canadian loan at New York selling fractionally above par—and not long ago as high as 10236—obviously the present issue at a net price of about 97 must look attractive in investment circles in the United States. To all intents and purposes the two bonds are the same, carrying the same interest rate, running for the same period and both payable in gold. The gold feature neutralizes the fact that the Canadian issue is payable in Canada instead of at New York.

Bargain, by Comparison.

"The relatively high price which the 15-year bond of the United States issue commands is, of course, a part result of the distribution that has taken place. It will take some time for the larger Canadian issue to be placed as well, but the Canadian investor, considering the investment features of this issue to the exclusion of everything else, cannot afford to overlook the fact that the financial market at New York has been appraising the 15-year 5 per cent. Canadian bond at 3 to 5 points higher than the issue price of the new domestic war bond."

Mr. Morgan Jellett has been elected a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Mr. Jellett obtained his early training in the service of a bank. Some years ago he left the Traders Bank and afterwards became a member of the stock exchange firm of Messrs. Æmilius Jarvis and Company, Toronto.

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September 29, 1916.

GOVERNMENT LOANS BY ANNUITIES

Correspondent Further Urges This Medium to Raise National Funds

Mr. Ed. Ruthven, upon whose scheme to replace Dominion domestic loans as far as possible with government annuities comment was made in a recent issue of *The Monetary Times*, writes:—

Your editorial shows that you are in general accord with the policy I propose, but you do not indicate a very enthusiastic belief in the practical working of the scheme as a means of raising domestic loans. Of course it is impossible to say in advance that the plan would certainly succeed. But, when you consider that, with less real salesmanship than is exercised by the city agency staff of a life insurance company, the government has already raised in cash $$_{3,\infty0}$, ooo by sales of annuities, is there not great reason for hope that, with a real publicity and selling campaign, the borrowings in this way could be run up into hundreds of millions?

What Thrift can Accomplish.

Sir George Foster has reminded us of the fact—so obvious and elementary that we should not need reminding that a saving of an average of ten cents a day per head of the people of Canada would give us \$250,000,000 in a year. With so perfect and workable a system as that of the government annuities system to give point and purpose to saving, surely it should not be difficult to make practically effective in the case of thousands of persons the appeal for thrift that is made by almost every minister of the Crown who addresses the public in these days.

In Britain special efforts are made to win the support of the small investor for the big war loans that are floated. The child who can save a penny has his card for stamps, and his pennies go into the war loan along with the millions subscribed by the great life insurance companies. And, penny for penny, his contribution is immensely more valuable for reasons of public policy than that of the millionaire. In the current flotation in Canada success will be judged not merely by the amount of subscriptions but also by the extent to which the person of small savings has participated in the work. But nothing like the same effort to collect pennies is made here.

Should Develop with Energy.

The annuities could be used to this end. The scheme is already set up and working. It is a good scheme in itself. On the money borrowed by its means the government saves at least 1 per cent. in interest. And every man, woman and child in Canada is eligible in the annuities system and can be appealed to in his or her own interest as well as in the interest of the country to entrust his savings to the government for this purpose, and to make his savings as large as possible. It seems to me this is an opportunity for fiscal development which should be developed and used immediately and with the greatest energy.

ESTIMATES OF WORLD'S CROPS

A cablegram received at Ottawa on Monday from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the following sestimates of this year's crop production :---

The total production of wheat in Spain, England, and also Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan and Tunis, is estimated as $1,526,041,\infty00$ bushels, or 69.8 per cent. of the production in the same countries last year, and 92.6 per cent. of their average production in the five years, 1909-13. The production of rye in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Canada and the United States amounts to $83,202,\infty00$ bushels, being 98.7 per cent. of last year's crop, and 115.4 per cent. of the five years' average.

year's crop, and 115.4 per cent. of the five years' average. The production of barley in the same countries as for wheat, less Tunis, is 476,583,000 bushels, 88 per cent. of last year's crop, and 100.6 per cent. of the five years' average.

The production of oats in the same countries as for wheat, less India and Japan, is 1,723,566,000 bushels, 78.2 per cent. of last year's production, and 106.8 per cent. of the five years' average.

WAR LOAN REFLECTS SOUND FINANCE

Statement of Finance Minister White—Further Munitions Credits

Speaking of the result of the war loan, Sir Thomas White, finance minister, to whom great credit is due for its success, said in an interview:—

"The result can only be regarded as one more notable achievement on the part of the Canadian people. It is the more extraordinary when it is recalled that before the war Canada depended for her borrowings upon the London market.

"The overwhelming success of the issue is a striking testimony not only to the loyalty but to the financial strength and soundness of Canada to-day. No special appeal was made to the public to support the loan, because we believed that the pariotism of the Canadian people required no stimulation. The terms of the issue were made to accord with the prevailing financial conditions and success was never for a moment in doubt.

Help of the Bond Houses.

"To the Canadian public belongs the credit, but I feel I should be less than just if I failed to specially acknowledge the services of the brokers and dealers who from the beginning spent lavishly of their money and employed their utmost endeavors to make the issue a success. I feel particularly grateful also to the press of the Dominion which, without exception, accorded the loan most generous and invaluable support. The handsome subscriptions of financial, commercial and industrial organizations sufficiently attest their share in bringing about the great result. A further most gratifying feature has been the participation of provincial governments and municipalities subscribing on behalf of their trust and sinking funds.

"In Great Britain and elsewhere abroad the notable success of the issue cannot fail to be regarded as a further and infallible evidence of the spirit of Canada respecting the war and her invincible determination to persevere to the utmost of her power until final and conclusive victory is achieved."

Sound Financial Situation.

The minister of finance added that he is so impressed with the result of the loan, as showing the essential strength and soundness of the Canadian financial situation, that he will at once take under consideration the question of establishing a further large dollar credit in Canada to be availed of by the Imperial government, for the purchase of munitions and supplies here. Speaking of this question, the minister said it was of the utmost importance both from the standpoint of the successful prosecution of the war and of Canadian business as well, that Canada should lend to the Imperial government as much as possible towards meeting the huge expenditure which it is making here, amounting to over a million dollars a day, for shells, explosives and other munitions. All this outlay has to be made in dollars from credits established on this side of the Atlantic. It cannot be paid in pounds sterling.

For Further Credits.

"The Canadian people are now deriving the full benefit of this enormous expenditure and it is our bounden duty, in the opinion of the minister, to save as much as possible of the profits to be available for the creation of further credits from which further purchases may be made. In exercising rigid economy and making the national savings thus available the Canadian people will be serving the two-fold purpose of high patriotism and good business. The amount of orders which Canada will receive must depend upon the amount of dollar credits Canada can establish for the Imperial government. To increase these credits will be the chief concern of the minister for the immediate future."

There is no reason why the trade between Vancouver and Vladivostok should not continue and increase after the war. At present Canada has two trade commissioners in Russia, and, though he did not say that it was the present intention to appoint others, the remarks of Sir George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, at Vancouver, indicated that something would be done in that connection, states a despatch from that city.

HELP OF BANKS AND BOND HOUSES

Sir Thomas White Pays a Tribute to Their Splendid Assistance

"I should be less than just if I failed to specially acknowledge the services of brokers and bond dealers, who from the beginning spent lavishly of their money and employed their utmost endeavors to make the issue a success."

This statement was made by Sir Thomas White, finance minister, in regard to the assistance of the investment houses in the marketing of the war loan.

The bond houses particularly were active and spent a considerable sum in advertising the war loan throughout the country. Many subscriptions were doubled and many firms and individuals who had not purposed subscribing, decided to do so as a result of the work of the bond houses. These firms, besides handling large blocks of the loan for clients, were purchasers on their own account of many millions of the bonds which they will sell in the ordinary way during the next few months.

Large Bond House Subscriptions.

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Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto, for instance, received subscriptions aggregating \$22,000,000, of which five were for \$1,000,000 and over, 23 for \$100,000 and over, and 154 for \$10,000 and over, the balance being made up of 1,225 smaller subscriptions received from all parts of Canada and the United States.

The Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto, turned in applications of \$11,500,000, including \$1,500,000 for its own account.

Messrs. R. C. Matthews and Company, Toronto, received a country wide application for the loan, subscriptions coming to them from every province and also from as far east as Boston. The applications from individual investors were also very gratifying. Taking the aggregate results, for every, bond of the previous loan sold by this house ten bonds of the present loan were sold.

Messrs. Osler and Hammond, Toronto, had applications of \$7,000,000, including \$950,000 for its own account.

Handled 40 Per Cent. Last Time.

Another Toronto bond house, Messrs. A. E. Ames and Company, turned in subscriptions exceeding \$6,000,000, the number of subscriptions being 936, including amounts from all over Canada and many of the States. There were 773 subscriptions under \$5,000, 132 subscriptions from \$5,000 to \$49,000, and 31 subscriptions of \$50,000 and upwards.

Mr. Ralph Stephenson, resident partner of the firm of Harris, Forbes and Company, incorporated, Montreal, the Canadian firm allied with the prominent United States bond house of Harris, Forbes and Company, states that his firm has subscribed \$1,200,000 on its own account, apart from subscriptions entered in behalf of clients.

A number of other investment houses secured blocks of the loan. Some of these are noted in the list of subscriptions reported to *The Monetary Times* and printed on another page.

Of the November, 1915, war loan, the bond houses handled about 40 per cent. of the subscriptions. The amount will be quite as large, if not larger, in the present instance.

Banks' Useful Services.

As Sir Thomas White said last week, there was no conflict of interest between the brokers and bankers. The latter, at their 3,000 offices throughout the Dominion, received subscriptions from the public and payment therefor. They keep accounts in connection with their transactions, issue provisional receipts and interim certificates, in exchange for which they finally deliver the definitive bonds when prepared. These duties in this connection extend over months, and are of an exceedingly responsible character. In addition, they pay for the government at all their branches in Canada, free of exchange, all coupons maturing during the entire term of the bonds.

Applications for loans under the Ontario settlers' loan legislation of last session, already amount to \$92,790 for the district of Timiskaming alone, and others are still coming in, is the statement of Loan Commissioner Dane.

MUNICIPAL BOND MARKET

The Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Municipal Activities and Financing

Sandwich, Ont.—\$5,507 6 per cent. 10-instalments, to Messrs. G. A. Stimson and Company, Toronto.

Lethbridge, Alta.—The taxpayers vote October 17th on the issuance of \$17,075 bonds for electrical work.

Dunnville, Ont.—The by-laws for the provision of hydroelectric power and to issue \$53,000 bonds have been carried and also that to extend the franchise of the Dominion Natural Gas Company for ten years.

British Columbia.—The following certificate has been issued by the municipal department of the province of British Columbia: Nanaimo, by-law No. 292, local improvements, street regrading, \$8,037.44, 20-years, 5½ per cent., payable half-yearly.

Victoria, B.C.—The city council has decided against purchasing any of the new Dominion war loan issue. Instead, the municipality will invest \$250,000 in debentures and stock offered on the London market at a rate of not less than 5½ per cent. yield. The Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited, will be paid a commission of ¼ of 1 per cent. on this business, and will be authorized to draw on the city through the Bank of British North America for this sum.

Edmonton, Alta.—The city council voted in fayor of wiping out utility deficits by using the surpluses from other civic departments as follows: The statement as supplied by the utility commissioners, showed the deficits and surpluses to be used in liquidating them, up to June 30, 1916, as follows: Deficits—The following are the deficits up to June 30th, 1916: Street railway, \$632,312; telephone, \$41,-839; waterworks, \$50,566; total deficits, \$724,718. Surpluses—The surpluses up to the same date are as follows: Electric light and power, \$202,564; power house, \$483,035; sale of lands, \$48,497; total surpluses, \$734,097; surplus balance, \$9,379.

BANKS' AUCUST STATEMENT

The August statement of Canadian chartered banks shows that the following changes have occurred since the previous return was issued:---

		August.	1	since July statement.	
	Demand deposits \$	443,317,275	+	\$11,359,087	
	Notice deposits	806,774,687	+	17,410,768	
	Total deposits in Can-				
	ada	1,250,091,962	+	30,769,855	
	Deposits outside Canada	140,789,100		30,378,515	
	Current coin	65,962,079	+	267,274	
	Dominion notes	137,913,307	-	2,661,176	
	Deposits, gold reserve	20,880,000	+	1,850,000	
10.14	Call loans in Canada	86,351,216	-	1,004,432	
	Call loans outside	171,380,353	-	5,741,380	
	Current loans in Canada	739,938,513	-	102,228	
•	Current loans outside	66,556,371	+	4,200,112	
	Reserve fund	113,022,033			
	Note circulation	122,606,083	-	924,368	
	Total liabilities	1,506,526,413	_	2,593,226	
	Total assets	1.840.805.700.	_	360.700	

The Monetary Times analysis of the August bank statement will appear in next week's issue.

Touching Canada's loan triumph the Financial News says: "Canada fights as splendidly in the financial area as in the stricken field, and no acknowledgment could be higher than that." The Morning Post says that Canada's ability to assist with the trans-Atlantic credits, although she, before the war, was such a heavy borrower from the United States, is "a tribute of the soundness of Canadian banking, also the adaptability of Canadian people, and a proof that British money lent to Canada has been spent in ways contributing to the strength of the Empire and not to its weakness." September 29, 1916.

THE MONETARY TIMES

Honetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle

of Canada

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AUDOCDIDTION DATES

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ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST.

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

Commerce. The Monetary Times does not necessarily endorse the statements and opinions of its correspondents, nor does it hold itself responsible therefor.

The Monetary Times invites information from its readers to aid in excluding from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

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LESSONS OF THE LOAN

The oversubscription of the war loan indicates determination to bring the war to a successful conclusion. It is not a mandate to the government to become reckless spenders. One or two of the federal cabinet ministers at Ottawa appreciate the necessity of thrift and economy on the part of governments and people. Other ministers, who in various ways are doing considerable harm to the prestige and length of life of the present Dominion government, may regard the oversubscription of the loan as additional fuel for the fire of patronage and polite corruption. Canadians will subscribe war loans freely only so long as their governments practise the economy and clean politics they preach.

The result of the loan not only enhances Canadian credit in the international money markets but it also gives the people of Canada a greater measure of financial self-reliance. The country knows now that it is capable of doing a little lending, besides a lot of borrowing. An achievement which means the subscription of two dollars for every one of the \$100,000,000 asked by the government, is notable. Whether the citizens at large realize this, it is difficult to gather. The fact that \$200,000,000 have been subscribed was given less space and a poorer position in our daily press than a murder or a divorce story would get at any time.

With the \$300,000,000 subscribed through the two war loans, the per capita subscription is approximately \$43. While a number of small investors subscribed to the loan, the rank and file have yet to be reached. If \$86 per capita instead of \$43, were subscribed to war loans-and that should not be a difficult task-that would be equal to a further \$300,000,000 of war loans. Considering in addition our facilities for raising funds in the United States, the hope is reasonable that the war will have ceased before we have to raise \$300,000,000 more of war loans.

THE WAR LOAN

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Last week, a day before the closing of the subscription lists of the Canadian war loan, The Monetary Times predicted an oversubscription of the loan by at least \$38,000,000. That amount, it was then said, was "quite possible and will probably be found under the exact figures when they are made known by the finance depart-ment at Ottawa." While certain analysts of this esti- t mate were inclined to regard it as high, the subscriptions received up to midnight on September 23rd had reached \$169,000,000. With the mail still coming in from distant points this week, the finance department has stated that the subscription to the \$100,000,000 loan will be at least \$200,000,000, which more than bears out the estimate made by The Monetary Times on September 8th, that the loan would probably be oversubscribed by 50 per cent., and an amount which the most optimistic prophet would not have dared to predict.

This result in a country which has been such a heavy borrower in the past is an achievement which will give satisfaction not only to Canadians but also to the people of the United Kingdom and of the allied countries. As Sir Thomas White, the finance minister, has pointed out, the success of the issue is a striking testimony to the lovalty, the financial strength and soundness of Canada, despite the test of war. The result of the loan indicates that, with greater thrift on the part of the people during these days when war orders are bringing exceptional prosperity to the country, Canada will be able to finance its share of the war and provide further credits for Great Britain to purchase supplies here. The fact that the banks will not be called upon for their offered subscription of \$50,000,000 to the war loan, points the way to a further credit for the Imperial government as soon as it is needed. Already the banks have advanced \$101,000,000 in that way. Adding the \$50,000,000 which was set aside from the oversubscription of the first war loan, the Canadian advances for the purpose noted have totalled \$151,000,000.

A BRITISH EMPIRE WAR LOAN?

That when the many war loans in all the overseas dominions come to be liquidated, it may raise a condition without parallel, was a suggestion made recently to Mr. John Aird, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Mr. Aird said he believed that the British method would be to issue one great Imperial loan covering all the loans that Great Britain and Canada, Australia and the other dominions had floated. This could, he thought, be raised at about 4 per cent. Necessarily it would have to be a long-term loan, say, for 50 or even for 100 years, but in that way, he thought, this problem could be settled to the satisfaction of all parties. It would have the effect of relieving the immediate pressure when some of these loans would have to be met in the usual way.

This appears to be an admirable idea. A loan issued by the British Empire would be considered the world's best investment. Behind it would be the natural resources, the sound financial methods, the wealth, the credit, and the citizens of an Empire which has proved itself to have the material and moral assets which give safety to the securities issued by a people.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

10

The record of failures of fire insurance companies in Canada and of the results of the companies which have survived, indicate that the fire insurance business does not bring large profits. The Ontario fire marshal, Mr. E. P. Heaton, in his report on fire insurance rates and their control, refers to the "unreasonably autocratic attitude" of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association in its relation to the insuring public. He cites a number of conclusions and among them the fact that the practical control of fire insurance rates within Ontario is in the hands of companies, members of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, known as tariff companies, who transact over 80 per cent. of the entire business of the province. He again describes the attitude of the association as "arbitrary and autocratic," and states that it has failed to make any serious effort to obtain reliable statistics upon which the adequacy of rates might be predicated. Mr. Heaton should know something of this subject, as he managed the fire insurance company organized for the benefit of Canadian manufacturers, a company which was disbanded after a short career because of its heavy losses, despite the fact that it charged tariff rates.

Presumably the principal object of the Royal Commission now investigating this subject in Ontario, will be to prevent discrimination in the matter of fire insurance rates. The Monetary Times believes that the companies

SEPTEMBER FIRE LOSSES

Waste was Below Average for Ninth Month-Twelve Large Fires

The Monetary Times' estimate of Canada's fire loss during September amounted to \$981,703, as compared with Aug to loss of \$803,109 and \$1,116,109 for the corresponding period of last year. The following is the estimate for the September losses:—

Fires exceeding \$10,000 Small fires	50,850	
Estimates for unreported fires	129,353	

\$981,703

The Monetary Times' record for the past four years shows the following monthly losses :--

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
January	\$3,913,385	\$2,796,312	\$1,249,886	\$1,649,217
February	2,037,386	2,920,749	1,019,550	3,275,000
March	1,710,756	2,660,666	1,631,696	1,406,501
April	1,470,622	1,916,235	1,463,747	1,460,437
May	2,123,868	1,935,516	881,855	1,850,205
June	3,069,446	1,267,416	1,157,156	494,557
July	2,579,698	2,033,139	773,209	1,159,285
August	3,034,775	2,921,379	403,693	803,109
September	1,468,324	1,356,281	1,116,109	981,703

The fires reported in September at (which the losses amounted to \$10,000 and over were :---

\$ 10,000	10,000	
20,00	20,000	
57,000	57,000	
86,500	\$6,500	
100,00		
300,00	00,000	
40,00	40,000	
300,00	00,000 40,000	

should not object to placing their rate schedules on file with the government. When an insurer feels that his rate is too high, he would then have the right to consult the schedules and to be informed as to how his rate is made up. In addition, it would be desirable for the government to appoint an inspector who would make independent inspections of waterworks—an important factor in fire insurance—or joint examination with the inspectors of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association. This work of inspection has heretofore been in the hands of the association. It has cost considerable money and because these reports are placed before municipal bodies without any outlay on their part, they almost invariably receive scant attention.

If the government have the rates on file and insurers can learn how these rates are made up, discrimination would be prevented. That seems to be about as far as the government can properly go. They can scarcely regulate the price of insurance any more than they can the price of other commodities.

In his supplementary report, Mr. Heaton, the fire marshal, points out that "oppressive legislation, that is, legislation forbidding the association of companies forrate-making purposes, has always failed and has resulted in demoralized commercial conditions." He cites the case of the state of Missouri. When such a law was passed there, all fire insurance companies, except those of domestic origin, retired from business and completely demoralized commercial credit. A similar condition is now operating in South Carolina, from which 67 insurance companies have withdrawn.

Cavan Twp., Ont., Sept. 21 Ba	ms \$ 10,000	
Oil Springs, Ont., Sept. 21 Ba	rn and contents 10,000	
Sydney, N.S., Sept. 23 Ca	rriage works 10,000	
Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 25 St.	ables, etc 12,000	
Quebec, Que., Sept. 27 Ins	titution 50,000	

Among the causes were: Lightning 6, sparks 3, incendiary 2, overheated furnace 2, dropped matches 2.

The structures damaged and destroyed were: 30 barns and stables, 12 residences, 7 factories, 4 sawmills, 4 stores, 2 stations 1 garage 1 roundhouse, 1 hotel.

2 stations, 1 garage, 1 roundhouse, 1 hotel. The following table compiled by *The Monetary Times*, shows deaths caused by fire during the first eight months of 1916 compared with previous returns:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	.ig13.	1914.	1915.	1916.
January	16	27	27	27	14	26 ~	3	10
February	8	15	12	II	21	18	II	20
March	16	20	18	24	22	27	23	23
April	18	37	20	15	11	22	14	6
May	21	15	28	18	33	8	5	14
June	16	52	13	6	18	. 12	2	6
July	4	15 .	110	. 0	9	. 8	13	268
August	17	II	22	16	29	3	14	30
September	10	10	13	6	27	9	27	2

The fires at which fatalities occurred were :--

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 11...... Burning store...... 1 Kingston, Ont., Sept. 20..... Playing with matches ... 1

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TWO LOANS

The \$50,000,000 war loan of November, 1915, was subscribed to the extent of \$104,000,000 by 24,803 subscribers. The present \$100,000,000 loan has been subscribed by over \$200,000,000, representing about 30,000 subscribers, or 5,000 more than a year ago.

The government are considering the issue of bonds of small denomination to attract small savings.

September 29; 1916. THE MONETARY TIMES II THE CANADIAN BANK BANK OF MONTREAL Established 1817 **OF COMMERCE** Capital Paid up Established 1867 \$16,000,000 Reserve Fund - _ -\$16,000,000 **Head Office** TORONTO Undivided Profits \$1,321,193 Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000 Total Assets - - \$390,421,701. Reserve Fund \$13,500,000 SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President JOHN AIRD General Manager H. V. F. JONES ... Assistant General Manager BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President 377 Branches throughout Canada and in the United States, R. B. Angus, Esq. C. R. Hosmer, Esq. England, Mexico and Newfoundland. E. B. Greenshields, Esq. Sir William Macdonald A. Baumgarten, Esq. NEW YORK ACENCY-16 Exchange Place C. B. Gordon, Esq. Hon. Robt. Mackay. H.R. Drummond, Esq. J. P. BELL. H. P. SCHELL. Agents Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. D. Forbes Angus, Esq. LONDON, ENCLAND, OFFICE-2 Lombard St., E.C. William McMaster, Esq. C. CAMBIE, Manager Head Office : MONTREAL MEXICO BRANCH-Avenida San Francisco, No. 50 D. MUIRHEAD, Assistant Manager General Manager-Si . Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D. ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND Assistant General Manager-A. D. Braithwaite. S. H. LOGAN, Manager The large number of branches of this Bank in all parts of Canada enables it to place at the disposal of its corre-spondents unexcelled facilities for every kind of banking business with Canada, and especially for collections. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED Savings Bank Department at every Branch (Yukon Territory excepted). INCORPORATED **ESTABLISHED** 1875 THE IMPERIAL BANK K OF I HEAD OFFICE. TORONTO, CANADA **OF CANADA** Capital \$5,000,000 Reserved Funds....6,439,382 CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 **RESERVE FUND** - 7,000,000 **BUSINESS ACCOUNTS** CURRENT accounts opened for business firms, cor-porations and individuals on favorable terms. PELEG HOWLAND, E. HAY. Loans made to responsible people. Interest allowed on permanent deposits. President. General Manager. Our many Branches and extensive Banking connections provide a prompt and accurate collection service. **HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO** Directors W. G. GOODERHAM President Dealers in Government and Municipal J. HENDERSON......Vice-President Securities. Dealers in Domestic and WILLIAM STONE, JOHN MACDONALD, LT.-COL. A. E. GOODER-Foreign Exchange. Careful attention HAM, BRIG.-GEN. F. S. MEIGHEN, J. L. ENGLEHART, WM. I. GEAR, PAUL J. MYLER. given to accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers and Farmers. THOS. F. HOW, General Manager. JOHN R. LAMB, Supt. of Branches

T. A. BIRD, Chief Inspector.

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LONDON, ENGLAND-LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK. LTD. NEW YORK-NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE CHICAGO-FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

17 Branches in Toronto

10

110 Branches in Canada

TORONTO CITY MUST RETRENCH

Finance Commissioner Bradshaw Presents Important Report

That a stern policy of retrenchment must be pursued in its financing, is the counsel given to the city of Toronto by its finance commissioner, Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, in a striking report presented to the board of control yesterday. Mr. Bradshaw, who enjoys a notable reputation throughout the continent as a financier and actuary, points out the vital necessity for economy on the part of the city authorities. He supports his advice with indisputable facts and figures, and states that the rapidity with which the debt has increased in recent years, together with the prospect of what it will attain when the present undertakings are completed, are such as to justify serious apprehension. The report is the topic of considerable comment in various quarters, for it is recognized that Mr. Bradshaw's conclusions and recommendations have been arrived at only after the most careful analysis of the facts. In short, it is felt that the city of Toronto must listen to and act upon what amounts to a serious warning in regard to the heavy increase in the city's debt, especially in the past decade, and the tendency to a further heavy increase.

Growth of Debt.

12

Mr. Bradshaw points out that at the close of 1915 the permanent debt of the city was \$86,146,524. When the works now under way are completed, and bonds issued, the permanent debt of the city will not be less than \$109,000,000, or over four-and-a-half times what it was in 1905, when it totalled \$24,066,916. In 1910 it had increased to \$37,967,039. Mr. Bradshaw points out that his estimate of a debt of \$109,-000,000 does not include the contemplated works that have not been commenced, estimated at \$21,000,000, and the war liability which is not at present determinable.

Figures are cited showing the position of the affairs in regard to the municipality's undertakings. The following is a summary:-

Civic undertakings, recently completed but not

permanently financed, funds having been pro-

vided through temporary loans \$ 9,991,461 Works proceeding, but financed by temporary bor-

- rowings, \$3,266,154 having been already paid

out, leaving yet to be expended 6,997,738 Works in contemplation but not yet commenced... 21,059,642

Will be Big Overdraft.

Mr. Bradshaw points out that so far as can be ascertained now, there will have to be provided by way of overdraft or loan by December 31, on account of current expenditures, the sum of \$5,225,000. This large amount, he says, will practically represent arrears of revenues, taxes, etc., which should have been paid in this and previous years, but which will not be received until some time after the close of the year. He declares that the substantial amount of current revenue. approximately \$5,000,000, which is constantly in arrears, compels the city to be a much heavier borrower than should be the case, and makes the municipality dependent upon its bankers. The city is compelled to pay \$250,000 a year for this accommodation.

"It appears to me," he adds, "that we should aim to so regulate the receipt of our revenue, that it will closely harmonize with the period of its expenditure."

Some Important Recommendations.

He also recommends that in respect to undertakings involving capital charges, the policy be adopted, that no new work, service, etc., shall be recommended, authorized, or proceeded with, during at least the period of the war, unless good and sufficient evidence can be adduced that the same is absolutely necessary, and, that all the outside boards be asked to adopt this policy also; and that a conference be held to determine what contemplated works may be deferred for some years.

The Toronto authorities are expected to give serious consideration and action to the report. Meantime, the issue of the document should cause other cities and towns to indulge in a little self-examination.

MR. COLDMAN IS NORTH AMERICAN LIFE'S PRESIDENT

Mr. L. Goldman, who is well known in life assurance circles as the managing director of the North American Life Assurance Company, was at a meeting of the directors yesterday elected as president of that company, succeeding the late Mr. E. Gurney. Mr. W. K. George was elected first vicepresident, Colonel D. McCrae second vice-president, Mr. M. J. Haney chairman of the executive, and the vacancy on the board of directors was filled by the election of Mr. W. Cromwell Gurney, who is now head of the Gurney Foundry Company.

ADDITIONAL WAR LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

The following additional subscriptions to the war loan have been reported to The Monetary Times :--

Montreal Locomotive Works	\$250,000	
Nipissing Mining Company	100,000	
Henry J. Fuller, Montreal	30,000	
J. S. Hamilton, Brantford	10,000	

These additions make a total of 107,455,000, the details of which have been printed in these columns. The main list of the subscriptions making that total are published on page 22 of this issue.

The Nipissing Mining Company is also purchasing a considerable quantity more of the war loan in the open market. Through the St. John and Halifax offices of the Eastern Securities Company, subscriptions were received amounting to \$1,175,000. The chartered banks at St. John received subscriptions amounting to \$2,000,000. Mr. H. J. Fuller is president of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, Montreal; he also holds a high market with the fairbank of the Canadian and the canadian and the canadian and the canadian and

Mr. H. J. Fuller is president of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited, Montreal; he also holds a high position with the Fairbanks Company in the United States, and makes his headquarters New York, although much of his time is spent in Canada. He is as much interested in Canada, financially and otherwise, as he has ever been, and he is one of the best advocates that Canada has in the United States.

The finance department, Ottawa, has cabled the British government an offer to advance \$50,000,000 as a credit for the use of that government for the purchase of supplies here. This is possible on account of the oversubscription of the war loan, and will make a total of \$201,000,000 advanced by Canada in this way. The banks will furnish the money, as their \$50,000,000 subscription to the war loan will not be needed for war loan purposes.

WEEKLY RAILWAY EARNINGS

The following are the earnings of Canada's transcontinental railways during the three weeks ended September.

1	Canadian Pacific	Railway.	
	1916.	1015.	Increase
September 7	\$2,679,000	\$2,002,000	+ \$677,000
September 14	2,214,000	2,728,000	+ 514,000
September 21	2,779,000	2,408,000	+ 371,000
	Grand Trunk	Railway.	
September 7 September 14 September 21	\$1,276,061 1,054,808 1,320,277	\$1,091,711 1,263,629 1,061,047	+ \$184.350 + 208,821 + 259,288
	Canadian Norther	n Railway.	
September 7 September 14 September 21	· ····· \$ 708,900 · ···· 590,900 · ···· 726,000	\$ 456,500 668,000 654,700	+ \$252,000 + 77,100 + 71,300
The Canad and expenses f	lian Northern Railw or August, 1916, is	ay's statement as follows :	of earnings
Operating exp	1916. arnings\$3,684,900 enses 2,612,900	\$1,983,600	Increase. + \$1,701,300 + 1,087,000 + 614,300

Operating expenses 2, Net earnings 1,	612,900 1, 072,000	,525,900 + 457,700 +	1,087,000 614,300
Aggregate gross earn- ings from July 1st. \$7.	519,100 \$3	,945,300 +	\$3,573,800
Aggregate net earnings ings from July 1st. \$2.	260.400 \$	044.100 +	\$1.325.300

September 29, 1916.

The Bank of British North America

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that an interim dividend, for the half year ended 31st May last, of 30 shillings per share, less Income Tax, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be paid on the 6th day of October next to the Proprietors of Shares registered in the Dominion of Canada.

The Dividend will be payable at the rate of exchange current on the 6th day of October next to be fixed by the Managers.

No transfer can be made between the 22nd inst. inclusive and the 5th prox. inclusive, as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court of Directors,

JACKSON DODDS,

Secretary.

No. 5 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,

5th September, 1916.

The Molsons Bank

144th DIVIDEND.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of TWO AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (being at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum) upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, to Shareholders of record on 15th September, 1916.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its banking house, in this City on MONDAY, the 6th of NOVEMBER NEXT, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD C. PRATT, General Manager.

Montreal, 18th August, 1916.



THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Capital paid-up - \$ 6,500,000 Reserve Fund - 12 000,000 Total Assets - 100,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - HALIFAX, N.S.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President CHARLES ARCHIBALD, Vice-President G. S. CAMPBELL J. WALTER ALLISON HECTOR MCINNES HON. N. CURRY JAMES MANCHESTER W. W. WHITE, M.D. S. J. MOORE W. D. ROSS M. C. GRANT

General Manager's Office, Toronto, Ont.

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vista Bonne Bay ponear Channel por Grace St. John's Wesleyville

33 in New Brunswick

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IN UNITED STATES

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Great Britain-London Joint Stock Bank Ltd. ; Royal Bank of Scotland.

France-Credit Lyonnais.

United States-Bank of New York, N.B.A., New York; Merchants National Bank, Boston; First National Bank, Chicago; Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia; Citizens National Bank, Baltimore; Canadian Bank of Commerce, San Francisco; First National Bank, Minneapolis.

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SEPTEMBER MUNICIPAL BOND SALES

Municipalities Were Bond Buyers Rather Than Sellers This Month-Edmonton's Issue

The municipal bond sales in Canada for September, as compiled by *The Monetary Times*, amounted to \$960,435, compared with \$852,447 for August and \$2,768,484 for the corresponding period of last year. Comparing the record of September, 1915, with that of the month just ended, the bond sales are as follow :--

Canada United	1916. \$ 960,435 217,000	1915. \$2,768,484 6,748,342
	81.177.435	\$9,516,826

Municipalities during September did not place any large issues on the market as in September, 1915, when Ottawa and Toronto were both in the market, and their issues approximated \$6,240,000.

proximated \$0,240,000. This was largely owing to the issue of the Dominion's second domestic war loan, of which Canadian municipalities subscribed for \$3,341,400, or for more than three times as many bonds as were sold during the month. The municipal bond sales in Canada during the first nine months of the past five years, according to *The Monetary Times'* bond record, were as follow:—

1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	
Jan \$2,133,531	\$1,337,500	\$1,953,137			
Feb 2,596,378	1,038,806	5,995,336	3,047,011	1,419,909	
Mar 1,926,716		5,123,176	2,572,357	2,027,741	
April 927,160		2,847,953	8,603,094	1,979,852	
May . 1,928,748		6,400,755	3,464,281	2,649,000	
June 1,690,344		4,617,857	2,395,744	3,395,583	1
July 1,967,476	1,591,924	2,180,758	1,618,422	1,485,225	1
August . 1,649,547		395,395	1,087,415	852,447	
Sept 1,998,60		535,050	2,768,484	960,435	1

Canadian municipal bonds sold in the United States during the first eight months of 1916, compared with sales of 1914 and 1915, were as follow :-

	1914.	1915.	1916.	
January		\$ 340,000	\$3,183,215	
February	50,000	6,471,000	899,500	
March	18,000	6,543,947	595,000	
April	25,000	7,100,825	2,158,000	
May	1,750,000	600,000	7,219,000	
lune	2,100,000		3,168,743	
July	1,130,000	800,000	3,540,000	
August	35,000	750,000	97,300	
September	90,000	6,748,342	217,000	

The following are the particulars of the sales in Canada by provinces :-

Alberta								 							 					\$563,000	
Ouebec																					
Saskatch	nev	va	n						*	 				• •					1.	153,000	
Ontario								•	*	 • •	•		•				*	*	• •	44,435	

\$060.435

The following are the details :-

Alberta.

Edmonton	\$563,000	5	1934
. Quebe	c.		
Cartierville		6 5½	1956 1946
	\$200,000		

Saskatchewan.

Sutherland	68,000	7 61/2	1936-46 1946
Assiniboia	17,000	61/2	1931
School Districts	33,000		

Ontario.

Wellesley Township \$	1,735	4%	1931
North Bay	15,000	6	1936
Stayner	2,000	6	1936
Petrolia	7,500	.6	1936
Petrolia	1,700	6	1926
Kitchener	16,500	-5	1931-46
8	44.435		-

British Columbia.

North Vancouver \$217,000

Tenders for some of the above issues were as follow :----

Edmonton, Alta.—For the issue of \$563,000 5 per cent. 1934 bonds the following tenders were received by Mr. F. Barnhouse, city treasurer: W. Ross Alger and Company, 85; Imperial Bank, for Wood, Gundy and Company, 86.68; A. F. Carrothers and Company, 87.65; J. Bangs, agent for Hord and Company, Chicago (portion), 89. The bid of Messrs. A. F. Carrothers and Company, Edmonton, was accepted.

Messrs. Carrothers' offer was 87.65 and accrued interest, Edmonton delivery, subject to the following conditions: (1) Bonds issued under by-laws 682 and 686, totalling \$250,-000, will be taken over as soon as a satisfactory legal opinion ooo, will be taken over as soon as a satisfactory legal opinion from either the Hon. Charles B. Wood, attorney, of Chicago, or J. B. Clarke, K.C., of Toronto, is obtained; (2) bonds under by-laws 549, 558, and 574, totalling \$313,000, desired to have re-issued in denominations of \$1,000, payable in gold coin in Edmonton, Toronto, Montreal and New York, with the same conditions regarding legal opinion from the men mentioned; (3) in each case the company will pay the cost of securing the necessary legal opinion; (4) the bonds to be approved by the Alberta Public Utilities Commission.

Mr. J. Bangs, agent for Hord and Company, Chicago, offered 89 and accrued interest for \$75,000 either under by-law 549 or 574, payable in New York subject to being fur-nished a certified copy of the proceedings authorizing the issue and the approval of an attorney.

The Imperial Bank, for Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Com-pany, Toronto, offered 86.68 and accrued interest for 5 per cent. bonds, due July 1st, 1934, totalling \$563,000, payable in Toronto, New York and Edmonton, subject to Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company's solicitors approving the legality of the bonds. Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company also asked to have submitted a bid of \$7.18 for \$250,000 of the issue with an option of sixty days upon the balance on the same terms terms.

Messrs. W. Ross Alger and Company, Edmonton, offered \$5 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, subject to all the bonds being payable in denominations of \$1,000 in gold coin in New York and the legality subject to a satisfactory opinion of bond attorneys.

Petrolia, Ont .- For the issues of \$7,500 6 per cent. 20year and \$1,700 6 per cent. 10-year bonds the bids were as year and \$1,700 b per cent. 10-year bonds the bids were as follow, the first-named receiving the award: Canada Bond Corporation, \$9,509.20; Messrs. G. A. Stimson and Com-pany, \$9,467.72; Messrs. W. A. Mackenzie and Company, \$9,389; Messrs. R. C. Matthews and Company, \$9,355; Messrs. Mulholland, Bird and Graham, \$9,343; Imperial, Bank, \$9,318; Messrs. Brent, Noxon and Company, \$9,317.

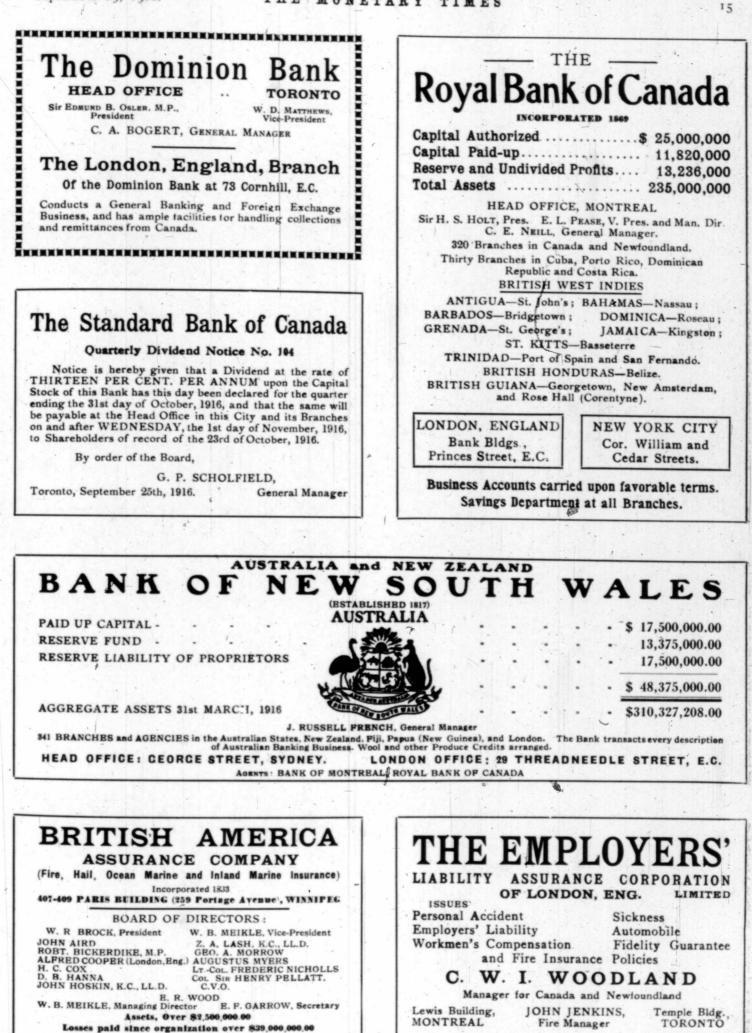
North Bay, Ont.—Messrs. C. H. Burgess and Company were the successful tenderers for the issue of \$15,000 6 per cent. 20-instalment bonds, offering \$15,134. The other bids were: R. C. Matthews and Company, \$15,053; Imperial Bank of Canada, \$15,042; Mulholland, Bird and Graham, \$15,037; Canada Bond Corporation, \$14,757; A. E. Ames and Company, \$14,745; Brent, Noxon and Company, \$14,579.

NEW FRENCH LOAN

Calculations made on the French war loan about to be issued in the United States show that it produces slightly less for the investor than the 1915 loan. The former loan gave 5.88 per cent., while the new one gives 5.83.

September 29, 1916.

THE MONETARY TIMES



NEW INCORPORATIONS

Forty-eight New Charters Granted - Three Mining Companies Capitalized at \$1,000,000

Canada's new companies incorporated this week number The head offices of these companies are located in six-48 The total capitalization amounts to \$5,565,500. provinces.

The largest companies are :----

16

Coast Copper Company, Limited \$1,000,000 Manville Asbestos Company, Limited 1,000,000 Molly Gibson Burnt Basin Mining Company, 1,000,000

Limited Grouping the new concerns, according to provinces in

which the head offices are situated, we have the following results :--

Province.	No. of companies.	Capitalization.
Ontário	10	\$ 520,000
Quebec	13	1,878,000
British Columbia	7 .	2,135,000
Alberta	7	350,000
Saskatchewan	9	162,500
Manitoba	2	520,000
	48	\$5,565,500

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

Delisie, Sask .- Pope and Given, Limited, \$20,000.

Dodds P.O., Alta.-Marcus L. Hyde, Limited, \$10,000. Medicine Hat, Alta .- The State Ranch, Limited, \$20,000. High River, Alta .- The Alberta Garage, Limited, \$10,000.

Trail, B.C.-Coast Copper Company, Limited, \$1,000,000. Assinibola, Sask .-- Assinibola Rink Company, Limited, \$10,000.

Lethbridge, Alta .- The Sick Farming Company, Limited. \$30,000.

Humboldt, Sask .- Humboldt Builders' Supply Company, Limited, \$25,000.

Moosomin, 'Sask .--- The Saskatchewan Export Liquor Company, Limited, \$10,000.

Rossland, B.C .- Molly Gibson Burnt Basin Mining Company, Limited, \$1,000,000.

pany, Limited, \$1,000,000.
St. Thomas, Ont.—Nobility Chocolates, Limited, \$100,-000. P. H. Kolb, C. Durdle, T. Roy.
Hamilton, Ont.—Hamilton Brass, Limited, \$40,000. J.
M. Telford, R. P. McBride, H. J. Blaine.
Chelmsford, Ont.—Chelmsford Creamery, Limited, \$10,000. H. J. Gratton, J. Bradley, P. P. Oscar.
Sherbrooke, Que.—Panther Rubber Company, Limited, \$100,000. T. Halle, J. Surprenant, J. N. Decarie.
Regina, Sask.—Auto Service Company, Limited, \$40,000; Home Furnishing Company, Limited, \$20,000; Saskatoon, Sask.—Logan's, Limited, \$20,000; Canadian Motors, Limited, \$10,000; May and Gebbie, Limited, \$7,500.
Sudbury, Ont.—The Sudbury Co-operative Creamery Company, Limited, \$20,000. D. J. McLean, R. Thaxter, W. Meadows. Meadows.

Edmonton, Alta .- The Northern Petroleum Company, Edmonton, Alta.—The Northern Petroleum Company, Limited, \$250,000; Fraser Grain Company, Limited, \$25,-000; the Coal Market, Limited, \$5,000. Winnipeg, Man.—The N. Bawlf Grain Company, Lim-ited, \$500,000; Canadian Fancy Goods Company, Limited, \$20,000. L. A. Seipp, S. W. Marson, A. H. S. Murray. Vancouver, B.C.—J. S. Patterson and Company, Limited, Company, Backet, Dollar, Company, \$40,000; Younge

\$10,000; Canadian Robert Dollar Company, \$40,000; Younge and Gore Tugboat Company, Limited, \$40,000; Quatsino Trading Company, Limited, \$20,000; Western Sandstone

and Gore Tugboat Company, Limited, \$40,000; Quatsino Trading Company, Limited, \$20,000; Western Sandstone Company, Limited, \$25,000. **Toronto, Ont.**—Carola Company of Canada, Limited, \$40,000. H. R. Petersen, F. J. Foley, D. J. Coffey; John Ahlgren Ladies' Costumes, Limited, \$40,000. M. P. Van der Voort, Oliva Orton, Dillis Sleeth; Associated Investors, Limited, \$40,000. J. M. Bullen, H. L. Steele, J. H. Fraser; Globe Hotel and Lunch Company, Limited, \$40,000. A. W. Ballantyne, C. F. Ritchie; Canadian Poland Trading Com-

pany, Limited, \$40,000. A. Waclawski, A. Purst, A. L. Lozicki; the Dodge Metal Hose Company of Canada, Limited, \$150,000. D. L. McDonald, O. N. Richard, Elsie Grainger.

Sitoo, D. L. McDonald, O. N. Richard, Elsie Grainger.
Montreal, Que.—Food Distributors, Limited, \$100,000.
H. S. Ross, E. R. Angers, G. T. Porter; the Transfer Realty and Investment Company, Limited, \$50,000. J. H. Goyette, R. Duckett, A. Guilbault; the A. L. Johnson Shoe Company, Limited, \$200,000. J. S. Hough, A. L. Johnson, H. H. Dunwoody; Manville Asbestos Company, Limited, \$1,000,000.
G. W. MacDougall, W. B. Scott, J. G. Cartwright; Scrap Metals, Limited, \$49,000. H. A. Larin, E. J. Lyons, A. G. Laporte; Chateau Batiscan Auto and Boating Company, Limited, \$150,000. J. E. Coulin, J. Charbonneau, J. E. Charbonneau; F. E. Phelan, Limited, \$100,000. C. A. Hale, F. E. Phelan, A. Angers; the Sun Realty Company, Limited, \$20,000. T. A. Woods, E. Biron, E. Poirier; the Main Realty and Investment Company, Limited, \$20,000. S. G. Tritt, S. Tritt, N. Swan; the French-Canadian Theatre Company, Limited, \$20,000. A. Demers, C. M. Cotton, B. Mantesano; William Cairns, Limited, \$20,000. G. A. Cairns, W. Cairns, J. W. Blair. W. Cairns, J. W. Blair.

COCKSHUTT PLOW, COMPANY

The annual report of the Cockshutt Plow Company shows that after making provision for anticipated losses, deprecia-tion of plant and machinery, the profits indicate an increase of \$109,000 and the liabilities a reduction of \$1,264,000. The profit and loss account in the last two years, ending on June 30 respectively, compares as follows :-

Net profits Dividends on investments Available for distribution	\$465,211 34,965 500,176	\$369,388 21,975	
Transferred to reserves (\$100,000 to con-	500,170	391,363	
tingent and \$150,000 to merchandise)	250,000	313,451	

To balance carried down 250,170 185.800

"The abnormal conditions which, on account of the war, have prevailed for some time, are still with us," states Presi-dent Cockshutt. "The prices for raw material are high and deliveries slow and uncertain. The lack of sufficient labor has also proved a serious handicap to the business, and the present outlook does not hold out any hope for improvement in the near future. On account of the increased cost of raw material and labor that goes into the manufacture of implements, it has been found necessary to advance prices from time to time. How long the present situation will prevail is a difficult question to answer, and in consequence the directors have made provision to place in the merchandise reserve account \$150,000 to provide against any sudden return to normal."

Owing to the fact that the harvest prospects in Canada this season are not so bright as they were a year ago, when the bountiful crop greatly benefited the business of the company, the directors have considered it best that dividends should be deferred until such time as business and commerce is more settled. The dividends on the preference shares were declared and paid to June 30, 1914.

Mr. Edward Gurney, a prominent Canadian manufacturer, died last week at Toronto. He was one of the best-known and successful of Canadian business men. He was a life-long Conservative and ardent protectionist, and the author of the statement, "I would build the Canadian tariff as high as Haman's gallows if it would keep out United States manu-facturers." He was the only son of the late Edward G. facturers." He was the only son of the late Edward G. Gurney, a native of Holland Patent, N.Y., who, with his brother Charles, laid the foundation in Hamilton many years ago of the well-known foundry business of E. and C. Gurney. Mr. Edward Gurney was born in Hamilton on August 4, 1845. He was president of the following companies: The Gurney Foundry, the Gurney-Massey, of Montreal, the Gurney Heater Manufacturing Company of Boston. He was vice-president of the Gurney North-West Foundry Company, and president of the North American Life Assurance Company. He was a member of the Toronto, National and Automobile Clubs, and a member of the executive committee of the National Sanitarium Association, a vice-president of the American Life Assurance Company, was president of the Ontario Manu-facturers' Association from 1880 to 1881, a vice-president of the Toronto board of trade in 1896 and president in 1897.

September 29, 1916. THE MONETARY TIMES 17 The National Bank of Scotland THE HOME BA Limited Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1825 Capital Subscribed £5,000,000 \$25,000,000
 Paid up
 1,000,000
 5,000,000

 Uncalled
 4,000,000
 20,000,000

 Reserve Fund
 900,000
 4,500,000
 OF CANADA ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854 Head Office EDINBURCH J. S. COCKBURN, General Manager. GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary. Branches and Connections throughout Canada LONDON OFFICE-37 NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C. LIGHT OFFICES IN TORONTO JOHN FERGUSON, Manager. DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager, 78 Church Street Cor. Bloor West and Bathurst 236 Broadview, Cor. Wilton Ave. 1220 Yorge Street Subway 7-10 King Street West Cor. Queen West and Bathurst Cor. Queen Bast and Ontario 1871 Dundas St., Cor. High Park Ave. The agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Accep-tances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London, are retired on terms which will be furnished on application. THE BANK OF OTTAWA THE STERLING BANK ESTABLISHED 1874 Capital Paid Up, \$4,000,000. Rest, \$4,750,000. Total Assets over \$55,000,000. **OF CANADA** Head Office OTTAWA, Canada Board of Directors HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President ; JOHN B. FRASER, Vice Pres. The Sterling Bank offers a service which is SIR HENRY N. BATE RUSSELL BLACKBURN SIR HENRY K. EGAN HENRY K. EGAN L. C. WHITNEY wide enough and efficient enough to handle satisfactorily any business offered to it. GEORGE BURN, General Manager, D. M. FINNIE, Asst. General Manager, W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector, Head Office Interest-bearing Deposits received at all of the Bank's 97 King and Bay Streets, Toronto Branches. 52 **BANK OF HAMILTON** ESTABLISHED 1865 Union Bank of Canada HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON CAPITAL AUTHORIZED\$5,000.000 **Head Office** WINNIPEG DIRECTORS SIR JOHN S. HENDRIE, K.C.M.G., President. CYRUS A. BIRGE, Vice-President. Paid-up Capital \$ 5,000,000 C. C. Dalton Robert Hobson Reserve Total Assets (Over) 3,400,000 George Rutherford J. Turnbull W. A. Wood . 90,000,000 J. P. BELL, General Manager. BOARD OF DIRECTORS BRANCHES Hon. Pres., SIR WILLIAM PRICE President, JOHN GALT, Esq. Vice Presidents, R. T. RILEY, Esq. : G. H. THOMSON, Esq. ONTARIO Gorrie Gorinsby Hagersville Hamilton "Barton St. Deering "East End Market "North End West End Jarvis Listowel Lucknow Midland Milton Milverton Mitchell Selkirk Ancaster Selkirk Simcoe Southampton Teeswater Toronto "Queen & Spadina College & Ossington "Yonge & Atwood Beamsville Moorfield W. R. Allan, Esq. Hume Blake, Esq. M. Bull, Esq. Major-General John W. Carson, C.B. Neustadt New Hamburg Niagara Falls Niagara Falls, S. Oakville Orangeville Owen Sound Palmerston Part Star Port Arthur Port Elgin Port Rowan Princeton Berlin New Hamburg Blyth Brantford East End Burlington Chesley G. H. BALFOUR, Gen. Manager H. B. SHAW, Asst. Gen. Manager 1 Ossingt Yonge & Gould West Toronto Wingham Wroxeter Supt. of Branches and Chief Inspector, F. W. S. CRISPO Delhi Delhi Dundalk Dundas Dunnville Fordwich Ft William Attention is particularly drawn to the advantages offered by the Foreign Exchange Department of our London, England, Office, and Merchants and Manufacturers are invited to avail Milverton themselves of the Commercial Information Bureau established orgetov MANITOBA at that Branch. Swan Lake Treherne Winkler Winnipeg Norw Gladstone Minnedosa Morden Pilot Mound Bradwardine London, Eng., Branches, 6 Princes Street, E.C., and West End Branch, Haymarket, S.W. Hamiota Brandon Carberry Kenton Killarney Roland Snowflake Stonewall Carma Dunrea Manitou Norwood Princess St. The Bank, having over 315 Branches in Canada, extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excel-lent facilities for the transaction of every description of Banking business. It has Corrected and the structure of the struct Elm Creek Miami **SASKATCHEWAN** Redvers Rouleau Saskatoon Stoney Beach Tuxford Mawer Melfort Meota Moose Jaw Mortlach Caron Dundurn Aberdeen Banking business. It has Correspondents in all Cities of importance throughout Canada, the United States, the United Abernethy Battleford Brownlee Carievale Bstevan Francis Loreburn Marquis Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, and the British Colonies. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns BRITISH COLUMBIA Armstrong Kamloops Port Hammond Vancouver E. N. Vancouver S. Vancouver (Cedar Cottage P.O.) ALB promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of ERTA promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange in all parts of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of Stavely Taber Vulcan Cayley Champion the world. Granum Nanton Salmon Arm Vancouver

INVESTMENTS AND THE MARKET

18

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

Abitibi Power and Paper Company.—The company has decided to double the capacity of its plant. This will bring the company's output up to 400 tons a day.

Smart-Woods, Limited.—The directors in declaring a dividend of 134 per cent. on the preferred stock for the quarter ended September 30, have also authorized a dividend of the same amount against the deferred dividends on the preferred. Both payments will be made on October 2 to shareholders of record September 27.

Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Company, Limited.— To the end of July last the company had sold 433,960 acres of land, on which the amount realized to date is \$3,429,873. The cost at \$3 per acre of the land sold is placed by the company at \$1,301,880. There are 66,040 acres remaining unsold.

Canadian Northern Railway.—In connection with the issue of \$1,250,000 of Canadian Northern equipment trust bonds maturing from 1917 to 1926, now being placed in New York, President Mackenzie states that, while the usual cash payment on account of equipment bought is only to per cent., the cash payment made on this equipment was 25 per cent., which tends to make the security the more secure.

A. Macdonald Company.—On November 1 the company will pay off its final \$202,000 of mortgage notes, one-half of which is held by the former owner of the business and onehalf by the public. A similar amount of these notes has been paid off every year since the company passed into its present hands. After November there will be no liabilities outstanding ahead of the preferred stock.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.—At the directors' meeting held last week, the preferred dividend for the quarter ended September 30th at the rate of 8 per cent.⁵ per annum was declared, payable October 14th. No action was taken on the common stock dividend. The business of the past month was considered satisfactory, a large amount of additional business having been booked during that time, so that the business now on the books is sufficient to keep every furnace and mill of the company fully employed for more than 12 months.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.—Gross earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30 totalled \$35,010,064, or \$7,246,839 more than for the preceding year, according to the annual report. They are the largest in the road's history. Net earnings were \$15,028,995, an increase of \$5,977,144. The surplus increased \$5,115,698. Increased earnings were due principally to the big crops of 1915 and heavy shipments of iron ore, the report says. The net earnings show an increase of 60 per cent., and the gross earnings a gain of 26 per cent.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Company.—A bonus of 4 per cent. for the year ended August 31 last has been declared by the directors. The bonus will be paid on October 1, along with the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., making a total distribution out of the year's profits of 12 per cent.

The bonus declared this week is the first extra distribution to be made by the company. When the stock was first listed on the Montreal Exchange back in 1908, the common shares were returning 6 per cent. The rate was advanced to 8 per cent. in 1910 and has been at that level since.

Eastern Car Company.—The company has completed the first contract for 1,000 cars for the French government, all of which have been delivered, and it expects to begin delivery next month on the second order from the French government for 3,000 cars. Work is also beginning on 500 freight cars for the Canadian government railways. The company is negotiating for a contract to build 4,000 cars for another foreign government, and if it is successful in securing this the works will be assured of orders to keep them employed for nine months of next year. Orders on hand are sufficient to keep the company busy every day this year. **Dominion Steel Corporation.**—A contract covering the company's entire output of high explosives steel for the first six months of 1917, has been signed, according to an announcement made by President Workman. The corporation is preparing to retire, out of revenue, the balance of its short-term obligations, consisting of \$3,400,000 5-year 6 per cent. notes. Although these notes do not fall due until December 1, 1918, their maturity will be anticipated by two years. By December 1st of the current year the corporation will have sufficient money in the bank for the purpose, and it proposes to exercise its privilege of calling in the notes on that date. Mr. Workman pointed out that its debt to the banks was already discharged, and when these notes were paid off the company would be entirely free of floating indebtedness.

Porto Rico Rallways, Limited.—The company's statement for August and the first eight months of the year follows:— For August—

			August,	Increase over	Per
		Sale and Ask	1916.	August 15.	cent.
	Gross		\$ 60,528.88		2.55
	Net	himminn	21,148.59	*10,269.87	*32.65
-				N	

*Decrease.

For eight months-

operating expenses were increased from damage caused by a great storm that swept over the entire island on August 22.

Canadian Car and Foundry Company.—After consideration of the reports of Messrs.—Price, Waterhouse and Company, and Colonel Dunn, of the New York agency, the directors issued the following statement: "The directors authorize a statement that a careful analysis of the results shown by these reports, coupled with the amended contracts made with the Russian government, convinces them that a substantial profit will accrue to the company from the undertakings. The numerous difficulties met with have been generally overcome, and the directors anticipate that the contracts will be fully completed by January, 1917. The directors state that the value of unfilled orders on the Canadian books of the company and its subsidiaries amounts at this date to over \$15,000,000, and that this amount may be greatly increased by inquiries now pending. "Lack of working capital, due to the large sums neces-

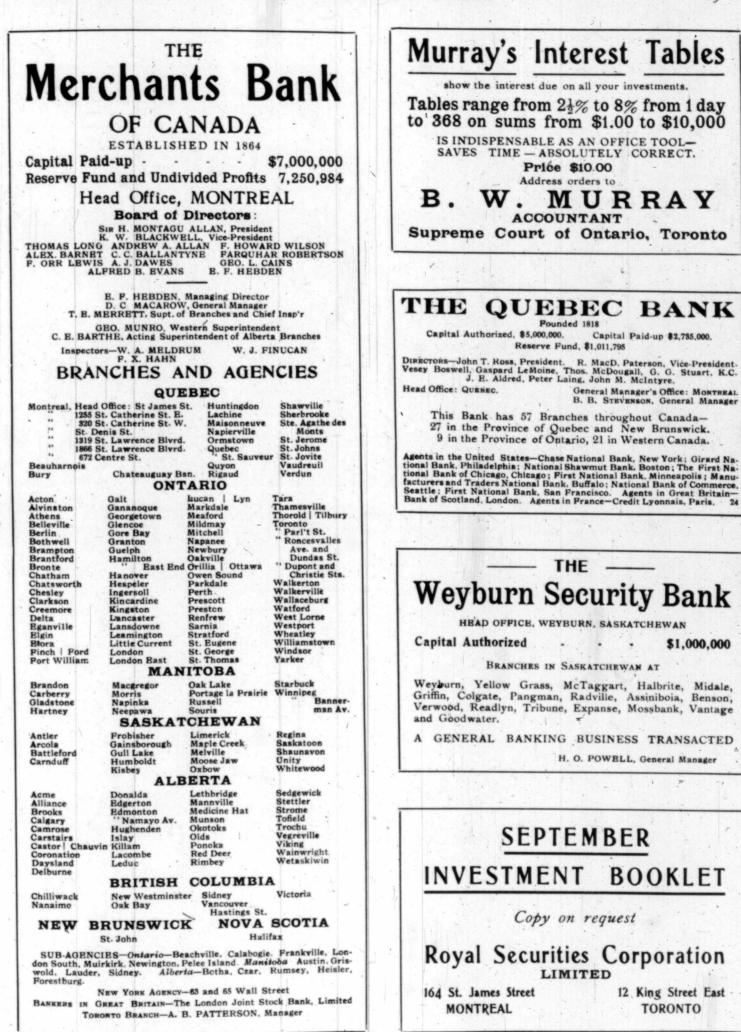
"Lack of working capital, due to the large sums necessarily tied up in the Russian enterprises, has been a handicap in the execution of the large war orders placed with the company's Canadian plants, but this difficulty should be removed within the next three or four months, when the company's entire capital, together with its energies, will be concentrated on its Canadian enterprises."

Canadian Locomotive Company.—The company has on its books total business of \$3,890,000, a sum in excess of both preferred and common stock issues of the company. Of the, orders \$2,600,000 is for locomotives, representing the company's Russian order; \$1,200,000 for munitions and \$90,000 for extra work, and all of it, has been secured at satisfactory prices. These statements are made in the annual report of the company presented to the shareholders.

The balance sheet for the year ended June 30th, 1916, shows cash on hand of \$180,297; work in progress, at cost, \$395,095; materials and supplies, at cost, \$158,734; accounts receivable, \$601,761; and deferred charges to operations, \$8,804. The property account is increased to \$5,435,000 from \$5,047,499, and the president explains that this gain of \$387,829 is chiefly for machinery for munition and other business.

The manufacturing profits for the year were 44 per cent. in excess of those of any previous year. They were \$572,982, which compares with \$130,027 in 1915, \$334,114 in 1914, and \$377,043 in 1913. After bond interest of \$90,000, writing off an anticipated loss of \$12,691 on a mortgage realization, and transferring to special replacement, general depreciation reserve and amortization \$190,000, and \$15,000 to sinking fund, the year's surplus applicable to the preferred stock was $$267,520, 07 \ 17.83$ per cent. Earnings in the 1914 year were 13.19 per cent. on the preferred, in 1913 14.61 per cent. and in 1912 13.41 per cent. In the latter year earnings included a special appropriation of \$105,000. Earnings on the common were 8 per cent. against 4.64 in 1914 and 5.71 in 1913. The 1915 year did not produce sufficient for the preferred dividend. September 29, 1916.

THE MONETARY TIMES



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10

\$1,000,000

Volume 57.

MORTGAGE SALE

Handle Factory Property

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, subject to terms and conditions which will then be produced, at the

TOWN HALL IN THE TOWN OF TILBURY Saturday, October 14, 1916, at the Hour of Two O'clock p.m.

The following described lands and premises (including machinery):

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the Town of Tilbury (formerly Village of Tilbury), in the County of Kent and Province of Ontario, and being composed of:-

Firstly-Lots numbers Thirteen (13), Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16), and Seventeen (17), except the portion of said lot number Thirteen (13) heretofore conveyed to one Charles Rhodes, in said Town of Tilbury according to plan of subdivision of part of lot number Eighteen in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Tilbury East in the said County of Kent (but now in said Town of Tilbury) made by A. McDonnell, P.L.S., for one John Richardson, Esq., and registered in the Registry Office for the County of Kent as Plan number 272.

Secondly.—Lots numbers Twenty-two (22), Twenty-six (26), and Twenty-seven (27) on the north side of Young Street in the said Town of Tilbury, containing three-quarters of an acre according to registered plan number 189 in the James Stewart survey in said Town of Tilbury; 1 crosscut sawing machine, 6 small cut off saws and frames, 2 rip saw machines, 3 chuck machines, 2 single axe handle lathes, 1 double axe handle lathe, 1 gauge canthook handle lathe, 4 finishing machines, sand belt, saw frame and gear, 1 Cowan jointer machine, 1 planer, 2 large rip saw machines, 1 cut-off sawing machine, large saw mill machine, about 35 belts, emery stone and frame, 2 vises and tables, bending machine, 1 double fan with blower pipes connected, chuck and boring machine, 1 50-horse-power steam engine, 1 steam boiler, etc., in good condition.

The property is Handle Factory property where business was formerly carried on by W. C. CRAWFORD COMPANY, LIMITED, and consists of plant consisting of 1 frame 1 storey building encased with corrugated iron with paroid roof and concrete floor, 78 ft. by 40 ft., 1 frame 2 storey (part 1 storey) frame building encased with corrugated iron with paroid roof and 1 brick boiler and engine room with gravel roof, all in good condition, 1 frame ware-house for finished goods, containing office, encased with corrugated iron and paroid roof 30 x 60 feet is good condition, and 1 frame store-house for rough timber 28 x 38 feet and 1 frame store-house for rough timber 28 x 38 feet.

For conditions and further particulars of sale apply to

C. A. Powell, Auctioneer,

20

Tilbury, Ont.

F. W. Wilson, Vendor's Solicitor, Windsor and Tilbury

CANADIAN NORTHERN'S 2,182 WHEAT TRAINS

Canada's railways' share in distributing her wheat crop the world over is indicated in the following figures of the Canadian Northern Railway:-

During the twelve months ended August 31st the Canadian Northern Railway handled over its lines between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains 109,122 cars of grain produced along its rails, and inspected by the government at Winnipeg, Calgary and other points in the west. This is an increase of 69,828 cars over the previous year, and represents a gain of 178 per cent. A modern box car carries 1,200 bushels, so that the Canadian Northern transported more than 130,000,000 bushels of grain.

Coupled together, these 109,122 cars would form one continuous train from Toronto to Montreal and back, and up north as far as Parry Sound. Split this up into freight trains of fifty cars each, which is the average over the Canadian Northern between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, and there are 2,182 trains, each with locomotive, caboose and train crew. The cars handled over and above the total of the year before would constitute a train continuing without a break from Toronto to New York. The terminal elevators at Port Arthur have been making records also. Of the crop of 1914, the movement of which closed on August 31st, 1915, the Canadian Northern Railway elevator at Port Arthur, the largest consolidated elevator plant in the world, handled 18,000,000 bushels. Of the crop year, which ended with August last, the same elevator handled 55,884,560 bushels. Its receipts of wheat alone this year totalled 38,582,531, or more than twice the handlings for the elevator of all grains during the preceding crop year.

The national business conference, for which Sir George Foster is arranging, has been postponed, and may not be summoned before December.



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THE MONETARY TIMES

Your Estate Requires Expert Executorship

The Wills of the majority of men of wealth have appointed Trust Companies as their Executors. This is a proof of their appreciation of the permanency, efficiency and reliability of an organized Trust Corporation. We solicit interviews and correspondence regarding the executorship of vour estate.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION FEATHERSTON OSLER, K.C., D.C.L., PRESIDENT HAMILTON CASSELS, K.C., LL.D., Vice-Pres.

SIR JOHN M. GIBSON, K C.M.G., LL.D., Vice-Pres. A. D. LANGMUIR, General Manager W. G. WATSON, Asst. General Manager TORONTO OTTAWA WINNIPEG SASKATOON VANCOUVER

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

(Formerly The Title and Trust Company)

Is authorized to act as Administrator, Receiver, Executor, Liquidator, etc., without giving security. An estimate of the Company's charges for acting in any Trustee

Capacity will be gladly given. Enquiries solicited.

Board of Directors

B. F. B. Johnston, K.C., President. Hon. W. A. Charlton, W. J. Gage, Noel Marshall, Vice-Presidents. Geo. H. Hees, W. K. George, W. R. Hobbs. Jas. B. Tudhope, R. Wade, Jacob Kohler, A. McPherson, D. B. Hanna. John J. Gibson, Managing Director.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company **Traders Bank Building** Toronto

Canadian Guaranty Trust Company HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON

Board of Directors:

LT.-COL. A. L. YOUNG,

Vice-President.

ALEX. C. FRASER, President.

JOHN R. LITTLE, Managing Director.

HON. GEORGE W. BROWN, WILLIAM FERGUSON, H. L. ADOLPH, E. O. CHAPPELI, J. S. MAXWELL, JNO. A. MCDONALD, G. S. MUNRO, WM. MARTIN, M.P., JOHN E. SMITH, F. N. DARKE, ALEX. A. CAMERON, D. A. REESOR.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Liquidator, and in any other fiduciary capacity.



Montreal Trust Company CAPITAL : Paid-up ... \$1,000,000 Rest ... \$750,000 DIRECTORS: SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President A. J. BROWN, K.C., Vice-President A. J. BROWN, K.C., Vice-President Sir W. M. AITKEN, Bart., Hon. R. DANDURAND E. L. PEASE M.P. G. H. DUGGAS JAMES REDMOND J. E. ALDRED HON. W. J. HANNA F. W. ROSS FAYETTE BROWN F. P. JÖNES HON. W. B. ROSE GEO. CAVERHILL WM. MOLSON MACPHERSON A. HAIG SIMS C. A. CROSBIE C. E. NEILL STUART STRATHY HON. N. CURRY HUGH PATON FAYETTE BROWN GEO. CAVERHILL C. A. CROSBIE Hon. N. CURRY V. J. HUGHES, General Manager

21

142 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal

The Union Trust Company, Limited Head Office - Toronto

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 21/2% for the three months ending September 30th, 1916, being at the rate of 10% per annum, has been declared payable on October 2nd, to Shareholders of record September 20th, 1916.

By order of the Board,

J. M. MCWHINNEY, General Manager

Toronto, September 13th, 1916.



The Standard Tr	usts Co
	in Street, WINNIPE
Authorized Capital Subscribed and Fully Paid Reserve	
Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Insure your Estate against mismana, making your Will appointing this Com and Trustee. Will forms supplied free a trust nature transacted.	gement and loss by pany your Executor
WILLIAM HARVEY, Vice-President and Managing Director	W. E. LUGSDIN Secretary-Treasure

WAR LOAN OVERSUBSCRIPTION

22

Detailed List of Subscriptions Aggregating \$107,000,000 -Number of Subscribers May, Reach 30,000

Up to midnight on Saturday last, the aggregate subscriptions to the war loan were \$169,000,000, including the \$50,000,000 applied for by the chartered banks. Of that total, reports have been made to *The Monetary Times* of subscriptions aggregating \$107,065,900. It was estimated at Ottawa when the subscription lists closed, that when all the returns are received, the subscriptions will total \$200,000,000. Ninety-five per cent. of the subscriptions are Canadian. The number of subscribers may reach 30,000. The lists closed on Saturday last, and no further subscriptions can be received.

The question as to the amount of the allotment of the subscribers cannot be considered until the returns are nearly all received about the middle or towards the end of this week. It is regarded as probable that the banks will receive no part of their \$50,000,000 subscription and that the smaller subscriptions will be allotted in full. The cutting down will be done in connection with the larger subscriptions. The finance minister will probably allot applications up to \$25,000 in full, and upon the volume of these applications will depend the amount which larger subscribers will receive.

The following table groups the subscriptions which have been reported to *The Monetary Times* :--

Banks	\$52,000,100	
Industrial, and other corporations	15,905,000	1
Life insurance companies	15,225,000	1.
Fire and miscellaneous insurance companies	1,130,000	
Fraternal societies, etc.	1,261,500	
Bond and investment houses	7,617,500	
Trust and loan companies	5,199,000	2
Municipalities	3,341,300	
Provinces	1,000,000	
Individuals	4,386,500	

\$107,065,900

The following revised tables give the details of the subscriptions noted in the above classification :---

Banks.	
Montreal	\$7,001,800
	1,211,000
Nova Scotia	
Quebec Nova Scotia British North America	2,880,500
Toronto	2,156,500
Molsons	2,215,600
La Banque Nationale	1,772,400
Marchante	, 886,200
La Banque Nationale Merchants La Banque Provinciale	3,101,800
La Banque Provinciale	443,000
Union Commerce	2,215,600
Commerce	6,647,000
Royal	5,229,700
Dominion	2,658,800
Hamilton	1,320,300
Standard	1,320,300
Banque d'Hochelaga	1,772,400
Ottawa	1,772,400
Imperial	3,101,000
Home	862,400
Northern Crown	632,800
Starling	
Weyburn Security	534,800
Montreal City and District Savings	154,000
addition only and District Savings	2,000,000
The state of the s	

Industrial and Other Corporations.

Mackay Companies	\$2,000
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	2,500
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company	
The second state of tower company	500
Union Steamships Company	10
Dominion Bridge Company	
Foundation bridge company	1,000
St. Lawrence Bridge Company	
Construct Court Court	500
Structural Steel Company	. 5
Massey-Harris Company	
starter company tretter tretter tretter tretter	1,200
Imperial Oil Company	
Montreal Power	1,09
Montreat Power	Yes

Anglo-Canadian Leather Company, Limited	\$	400,000
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company		250,000
Ogilvie Flour Mills	1	250,000
Canadian General Electric Company		250,000
Imperial Tobacco Company		250,000
Dominion Steel Foundry Company		100,000
Canadian Cartridge Company		100,000
Burlington Steel Company		100,000
Canada Bread		100,000
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company		100,000
Canadian Iron Works, Winnipeg		50,000
Nichols Chemical Company, Limited		100,000
James Carruthers & Company		100,000
Riordon Pulp & Paper		100,000
Grain Exchange Clearing Company		40,000
Crossen Car Company		100,000
Asbestos Corporation		100,000
Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company		100,000
Montreal Warehousing Company		100,000
Montreal Gazette Printing Company		50,000
Berliner Gramophone		50,000
Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company		25,000
Canadian Mining & Finance Company	1	100,000
British American Oil Company		100,000
Alberta Pacific Elevator Company		250,000
Dominion Steel Corporation, Montreal	19.0	250,000
Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg		150,000
Grain Growers Grain Company, winnipes		100,000
Elder Dempster Company Canadian Explosives		700,000
Wm. Davies Company, Toronto		
wm. Davies Company, Toronto		100,000
Dominion Park Company, Montreal	1 1	50,000
Vulcan Iron Works, Winnipeg		50,000
John Bertram & Sons		1 50,000
Pratt & Whitney		25,000
Provincial Paper Mills		40,000
Interlake Tissue Mills, Merritton		10,000
Firms on Winnipeg Grain Exchange		900,000
Granby Consolidated Company		100,000
Northern Electric Company		50,000
Atlas Construction Company New England Fish Company, Vancouver		25,000
		50,000
J. Eveleigh & Company, Montreal		50,000
James Smart Manufacturing Company, Brockville		100,000
Universal Tool Steel Company, Toronto		100,000
British Columbia Sugar Refineries		20,000
Darling Brothers, Limited, Montreal		20,000
Steel Company of Canada		250,000

Total \$15,905,000

Life Insurance Companie

and more comparison	
Sun Life	\$5,500,000
Canada Life	1,000,000
Great-West Life	1,000,000
Confederation Life	600,000
Manufacturers Life	1,500,000
Mutual Life of Canada	1,500,000
North American Life	\$00,000
Imperial Life	750,000
London Life Excelsior Life	300,000
Excelsior Life	100,000
National Life of Canada	150,000
Dominion Life	115,000
Northern Life	50,000
Continental Life	100,000
Crown Life	1 50,000
Sovereign Life	60,000
Travellers Life of Canada	25,000
Standard Life	650,000
London & Lancashire Life	100,000
Gresham Life	25,000
Prudential of Newark	700,000
Travellers, Hartford	100,000
Aetna, Hartford	200,000
Monarch Life, Winnipeg	50,000
T1	
Total	\$15,225,000
Fire and Miscellaneous Insurance Companies.	
	-
Western Assurance British America Assurance	\$ 100,000
	75,000
Royal	100,000
North British & Mercantile	200,000
Beaver Fire, Winnipeg	25,000
Yorkshire Insurance Company	100,000
Occidental Fire, Winnipeg	25,000
Royal Exchange Assurance	50,000
Guarantee Company of North America	50,000

"Please accept my thanks for the interest which The Monetary Times has been good enough to take in the success of the war loan."—Extract from letter of SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance, Canada.

Travellers Indemnity Liverpool & London & Globe

Mount Royal

September 29, 1916.

THE MONETARY TIMES

The	Hamilton Provident and Loan Society
	Capital Subscribed \$2,000,000.00 Capital Paid-up 1,200,000.00 Reserve and Surplus Funds 1,014,032.60 Total Assets 4,874,409.66
half-yea	ENTURES issued for term of five years with interest at 4%% per annum, payable rly. The Debentures of this Society are a lega ent for Trust Funds. Correspondence invited.
	ad Office, King Street, HAMILTON, Ont. THERFORD, President D. M. CAMERON, Treasure

THE HURON AND ERIE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 116

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. for the quarter ending September 30th, 1916, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Paid up Capital Stock of this Corporation, has been declared, and will be payable at the Corporation's office in this City on and after Monday, October 2nd, 1916, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 15th, 1916. By Order of the Board.

London, Ont., Sept. 29th, 1916.

M. AYLSWORTH, Secretary



THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two per cent. being at the rate of Bight per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company. has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after last Oct. 1916, to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th inst. By Order of the Board. WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager.

September 7th, 1916.



23

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the current quarter, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation, has been declared, and that the same will be payable on and after MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER

next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of September.

By order of the Board. GEO. H. SMITH, Secretary

Toronto, August 30th, 1916.

When selecting a Trust Company as an Executor choose one whose fixed policy is to give

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

to Estates being administered by it.

CAPITAL, ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED ...\$1,171,700.00 PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE 860, 225, 00

The Imperial Canadian Trust Co. Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Trustee, Etc.

HEAD OFFICE : WINNIPEG, CAN. BRANCHES: SASKATOON, REGINA, EDMONTON, CALGARY, VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA



National Trust Company Limited DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend for the three months ending September 30th, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

has been declared upon the Capital Stock of the Company, and that same will be payable on and after October 2nd. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th September, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

W. E. RUNDLE, General Manager

Toronto, September 6th, 1916.

Volume 57.

Globe & Rutgers' \$	50,000
Alliance Nationale, Montreal	100,000
General Fire, Toronto	25,000
Merchants Casualty Company	30,000
Canada Accident Assurance Company	25,000

Fraternal Societies, Benefit Funds, etc.

Independent Order of Foresters	s	250,000
Canadian Order of Foresters	1.	600,000
Ancient Order of Foresters		15,000
Koyal Guardians		100,000
Canadian Home Circles		40,000
Oddfellows Relief Society, Montreal		100,000
Bank of Montreal Pension Fund		35,000
woodmen of the World, London		20,000
Merchants Bank Pension Fund		25,000
Police Pension and Benefit Society, Montreal		25,000
Returned Soldiers' Association, Winnipeg		
Daughters of the Empire, Tilbury		10,000
Western Hospital, Montreal		500 T.
Firemen's Renefit Fund Hamilton		25,000
Firemen's Benefit Fund, Hamilton		16,000

Bond and Investment Houses.

Edward Brown & Company, Winnipeg; Wood, Gundy Company, Toronto, joint account	\$ 1,000,000
Royal Securities Corporation, Montreal	
	1,000,000
A. B. Leach & Company, New York	700,000
Harvey Fiske & Company, New York	500,000
C. Meredith & Company, Montreal	350,000
Ladd & Wood, New York	315,000
Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg	300,000
Bankers Bond Company	650,000
Alloway & Champion, Winnipeg (for itself and clients)	· · · ·
Lougheed & Taylor, Calgary	230,000
Northern Agencies Winsing	200,000
Northern Agencies, Winnipeg	97,500
R. A. Daly & Company, Toronto	500,000
Rhodes & Company, New York	60,000
D. H. McDonald & Company, Fort Qu'Appelle	15,000
Harris, Forbes & Company, Incorporated	1,200,000
Brent, Noxon & Company	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	500,000

Trust and Loan Companies and Estates.

Montreal Trust Company	\$	\$00,000
Toronto General Trusts Corporation		500,000
National Trust Company		
Eastern Trust Company		,600,000
Gualph & Ontaria Institute Contract	1	300,000
Guelph & Ontario Investment Society		100,000
Central Canadian Loan & Savings Company		100,000
Huron & Erie Mortgage Company, London		350,000
Sims Trust Company		50,000
Ontario Loan & Debenture Company, London		250,000
People's Loan & Savings Corporation, London		20,000
London & Western Trust Company		
Traders' Trust Company, Winnipeg		500,000
Home Investment & Savings, Winnipeg		100,000
Standard Reliance, Toronto		50,000
C T Vian Estate Mentand		10,000
C. T. Viau Estate, Montreal		100,000
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation		250,000
Chion Trust Company, Toronto	*	100,000
Empire Loan Company, Winnipeg		10,000
Royal Trust (for itself and clients)		954,000
Capital Trust, Ottawa		
O'Brien Estate		40,000
Credit Foncier France Canadian		100,000
Succession Generals d'Administration, Montreal		200,000
Montreal		15.000

\$5,199,000

Municipalities.

municipantico,		
City of Montreal City of Ottawa City of Brandon City of Westmount Winnipeg (School Board) Winnipeg (sinking fund trustees) Winnipeg (hydro-electric department) Fort Garry	\$	192,000 750,000 537,000 100,000 100,000 250,000 150,000
Edmonton		15,000
Fort William		250,000
Lethbridge		180,000
Calgary		125,000
Hamilton		125,000
Saskatoon		
South Saanich		100,000
Brantford Township		17,300
Brantford		5,000
New Westminster		5,000
North Vancouver		100,000
South Vancouver		15,000
Peterboro		50,000
		50,000
Total	-	3,341,300
Provinces.		
Manitoba Quebec	\$	500,000
Total		1,000,000

E. F. Hutchings, Winnipeg	5	550,000
J. K. L. Ross		500,000
Imperial Oil officials		465,000
Sir Herbert Holt		250,000
Sir Hugh Graham		100,000
J. C. Newman		100,000
James Carruthers		100,000
J. W. Norcross		100,000
Mark Workman		100,000
Lord Shaughnessy		100,000
E. R. Wood		100,000
Robt. Hampson		75,000
Georges Poliquin		60,000
Mrs. George Caverhill		50,000
Sir H. Vincent Meredith		50,000
Farquhar Robertson		50,000
Elliott T. Galt		50,000
W. G. Ross, Montreal		50,000 *
J. N. Greenshields, K.C		50,000
Sir George Foster		50,000
Hon, D. Gillmore, Montreal		30,000
E. S. Jaques		30,000
F. Orr Lewis, Montreal		25,000
Sir Thomas White		25,000
Henry Munderloh		25,000
L. H. Pinsonnault		1 25,000
Marcel Pinsonnault		25,000
Percy Scott		25,000
Major-Gen. Sir Alex. Bertram		25,000
J. H. Ashdown, Winnipeg		300,000
P. W. Leistikow, Winnipeg		250,000
W. S. and L. A. Howard, Toronto		100,000
J. W. Flavelle, Toronto		. 50,000
N. Wight, Montreal		5,000
L. Goldman, Toronto		5,000
Mrs. Agnes Goldman, Toronto		3,000
H. W. Lightbourn, Nassau, Bahamas		2,000
-C. E. P. McWilliams, Toronto		1,500
Senator Curry, Montreal		25,000
Sir John Hendrie, Toronto		100,000
M. J. Haney, Toronto		200,000
F. J. Stewart		100,000
Charles Chaplin, Los Angeles		10,000
Mr. S. H. Ewing, Montreal		25,000
A. R. Doble, Montreal		25,000
	-	
Total	\$	4,386,500
		1

INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN

Educative plans for insuring children and minors are becoming more popular in late years, and are made a specialty by a few companies. One of the best policies for a child, perhaps, is an endowment, upon the life of the father or mother; if the insured dies while the child is young the policy makes the necessary provision, and if the parents live the endowment policy yields the cash necessary for a start in life, which presumably was the primary object. If the child should die the policy can be diverted to another purpose by the policyholder.

Many well-to-do people of middle age who have the necessary protection for themselves would like to assist their children by means of insurance for different reasons, suggests the Continental Life Assurance Company's publication, Life Line. We think of a man in good circumstances and well insured, whose 17-year-old son causes his parents much worry because of his extravagant habits. He earns a small salary in an office, and it would prove a real benefit to the son and a source of satisfaction to the parents if that boy could be got to save \$100 a year on a life policy. The father would doubtless pay part of the premium for a few years just to increase his knowledge of the value of money. Another man has a 20-year endowment maturing, and is looking forward with keen pleasure to receiving the money; he is acutely impressed with the value of forced savings of life insurance policies. He has two young children, into whom he is endeavoring to inculcate the virtues

Another man has a 20-year endowment maturing, and is looking forward with keen pleasure to receiving the money; he is acutely impressed with the value of forced savings of life insurance policies. He has two young children, into whom he is endeavoring to inculcate the virtues of thrift by having them regularly deposit part of their small weekly emoluments in the local bank. That man would readily consider any scheme of insurance which would benefit those children, and by which they would save up part of the premiums, however small, and thus be taught the great importance of insurance and of meeting the premiums as they fall due.

According to Alfred Hunter, the well-known actuary, insurance statistics show that the man who overeats is a bad risk as well as the man who indulges in alcoholic beverages. Both, he says, are sure of a short life.

Total

Total

Q

September 29, 1916.



NEED FOR MUNICIPAL PUBLICITY

Visiting Expert Outlines Plans for Toronto-How United States Capital Can Be Reached

That Russia is to be the coming field for the investment of United States capital is a conclusion of Mr. Samuel Mc-Roberts, president of the National City Bank of New York, after his recent visit to that vast country. This statement was made before the Toronto Advertising Club by Mr. Herbert S. Houston, of New York City, to illustrate the fact that United States capital has favorable outlets, referring also to other profitable fields for investment such as South America, and that if Canada wants United States capital here Canada will have to go after it. "How to Advertise Toronto to United States capital and

"How to Advertise Toronto to United States capital and the United States people," was the subject of Mr. Houston's address, and as the speaker has studied municipal advertising for over twenty years, and had intimate connection with the advertising of many United States cities, he was able to state facts and give advice that will prove to be valuable if Toronto takes up the problem that she is at present considering—that of instituting a publicity bureau to advertise the city of Toronto.

Mr. Houston came to Toronto as the guest of the Toronto Advertising Club. He is the president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and vice-president of Doubleday, Page and Company, and holds a prominent position among the men of letters, politics and business in the United States.

An Example is Des Moines.

Des Moines is, perhaps, the best example in the United States of a city that has solved the question of municipal advertising. The leading business men in Des Moines formed a committee and collected from the business organizations, with the city as a contributor, \$60,000 to be expended for three years at the rate of \$20,000 a year. An administrator of affairs was appointed, after seeking all over the United States for the most suitable man to take this position, and under the direction of a committee of fifty this money was expended and the results that have accrued have, so to speak, put Des Meines on the map. As one of the prominent business men of Des Moines stated, when he goes to Chicago or New York to talk to the bankers about bonds or finances in connection with Des Moines, the preliminaries are entirely dispensed with because Des Moines has made its name and reputation broadcast.

25

Plans for the Queen City.

Mr. Houston suggested that Toronto should spend \$60, 000 a year for three years, and urged that to handle this publicity the organization should be kept entirely away from city control so that there will be no danger of mixing with politics. A committee of fifty, seventy-five, or one hundred business men who believe in such a proposition and would be prepared to carry through the organization and administration was suggested to be formed, these men being selected carefully from amongst the leaders of the city. If there are any important organizations that hold off from co-operating in such an undertaking these slackers would readily be forced to come in, should the matter be advanced with the co-operation and backing of some of the best people, because they could not afford to stay out.

Seeking for Capital.

In advertising for capital it may be concluded that the safety of an investment for Toronto is an established fact, intimated Mr. Houston, and what would have to be done would be to issue propaganda based on an industrial and commercial survey of the city with particulars as to its labour cost, shipping cost and other items that it would be required to place in the hands of capital to interest it and convince it of an income. As to how Toronte should advertise, the answer is: In the most effective way to reach capital and just the same as any business house advertises. United States capital is represented by the 800,000 people who are paying the income tax. Toronto can afford to take heed of what Mr. Houston advised in preparing such an advertising bureau as the commercial interests have in mind.

CONVERSION OF OLD LOAN

26

Further Reports to The Monetary Times Indicate Slight Use of Privilege

An official statement as to the amount of the old war loan which has been converted into the new loan has not yet been made. In the case of 68 of the many subscriptions to the current loan reported to *The Monetary Times*, the actual new cash subscribed was \$24,002,000 plus \$1,735,000 of old bonds converted. Roughly, that is equal to \$2,000,000 of converted bonds for every \$24,000,000 of new money, if these 68 subscriptions are a fair reflection of the general results. In that event, the full subscription of \$100,000,000 of the new loan would have brought with it approximately \$8,000,000 of converted bonds in addition. As reports on this point continue to come to *The Monetary Times*, this conclusion is strengthened. The conversion privilege in the old loan has not been freely exercised. The finance department at Ottawa knows exactly the amount so converted and will probably announce the figures later.

The following revised table, compiled by The Monetary Times, gives details of certain subscriptions to the present loan with a note as to how much of the old loan was converted in addition :--

	New	In addition,	
		the amount	
Purchaser.	to pre-	noted below.	
C		was converted.	
Canadian Home Circles	8 10 000		
Canadian Order of Foresters		\$ 300,000	
North American Life	500,000		
Ottawa City		500,000	
Northern Life	50 000		
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company	100,000		1
Manufacturers Life		800,000	
Sir Hugh Graham	100,000	None	
Excelsior Life	100 000		
Massey-Harris Company, Limited	1 200,000	None	
imperial Life Assurance Company			
Central Canada Loan and Savings	750,000	None	
Company		N	
E: R. Wood, Toronto	100,000		
National Trust Company, Limited	100,000		
Canada Life Assurance Company	600,000		
British-America Assurance Com-	1,000,000	None	
pany	1		
Western Assurance Company	75,000		
Mutual Life	100,000		
Liverpool and London and Globe	1,500,000	and and and a second	
Continental Life	100,000		
Guelph and Ontario Investment and	100,000	None	
Savinge			
Montreal City Westmount City Burlington Steel Company Travellers Life Montreal	100,000	None	
Westmount City	192,000	None	
Burlington Steel Com	100,000	60,000	
Travellers Life Marthal	100,000	None	
	25,000	None	
Nichols Chemical Company	100,000	None	
Canada Life	1,000,000	None	
Confederation Life	600,000	None	
Guarantee Co. of North America	50,000	None	
Royal Insurance Company	100,000	None	
Imperial Life	750,000	None	
Dominion Life	115,000	None	
Standard Life	650,000	None	
Canada Bread	100,000	None	
Canadian General Electric	250,000	None	
Imperial Oil Company (directors)		- Joine	
and officials' subscriptions)	465,000	None	
Toronto General Trusts	500,000		
Wm. Davies Company, Limited	100,000	None	
J. W. Flavelle, Toronto	50,000	None	
London and Lancashire Life	100,000	None	
	1,000,000	None	
Ancient Order of Foresters	15,000	None	
LILC	300,000	None	
Huron and Erie Loan		None	
	330,000 1	Not exceeding	
Dominion Steel Foundry	100 000	75,000	
Crown Life	100,000	None	
Police Pension Society, Montreal.	150,000	None	
Canadian Cartridge Company	25.000	None	
General Fire	100,000	None	
	15,000	None	

e- noted below an. was converted 0,000 None 0,000 None 0,000 None 0,000 None
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Of \$22,000,000 of subscriptions to the loan put through by Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto, only one subscription involved the conversion of old bonds.

J. M. SPENCE AGAIN

Mr. J. M. Spence, intimately connected in past years with the interesting career of the Canadian Guardian Life Insurance Company, of Toronto, and associated with the promotion of several other insurance companies, is in trouble again. Information having been laid against the Alberta Life and Accident Insurance Company, and against the Malberta aging director of the concera, Mr. J. M. Spence, the latter appeared before Inspector King, of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, at Calgary recently in answer to both charges. The charges arise out of alleged infraction of the new sale and shares act in Alberta, the administration of which is in the hands of the public utilities commission

which is in the hands of the public utilities commission. Staff-Sergeant Waugh, of the mounted police, executed a search warrant at the same time that the summons was served on Mr. Spence and the books of the company were taken into the custody of the mounted police. When the case came up before Inspector King it was adjourned for one week at the request of the defence.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES

Mr. A. D. Besant, of the Clerical, Medical and General Life Insurance Society of London, England, discussing the table respecting policy loans, reprinted in *The Monetary Times* last week, points out that there is an essential difference between the return of the British and of the United States and colonial companies. A large proportion of the loans granted by British companies are direct advances secured by a mortgage deed or agreement, he says. On the other hand, such loans in the case of United States and colonial offices are to a much larger extent automatic advances made in order to keep the policy in force if the premium be not paid. This accounts for the higher ratio of policy loans to life funds in the case of the United States and colonial offices.

The high percentage in the case of three or four British offices in comparison with the others included in the table is mainly explained, he thinks, by the privilege they have long given to their assured of offering loans at 4 per cent. interest, and partly, no doubt, by special schemes for discounting premiums.

counting premiums. The figures of the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Society were omitted from the table. The policy loans of this society for the year ending June 30th, 1915, amounted to £290,000, the ratio to the life and annuity funds being 4.2 per cent. in 1910, 4.7 per cent. in 1914, and 4.7 per cent. in 1915.

In addition.

New

September 29, 1916.

THE MONETARY TIMES

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Combine all the essentials of sound investment, and in addition provide an attractive income return, ranging from

4.85% to 6.25%

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27

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SINKING FUND BONDS

Ottawa's Treasurer's Comment on Ontario's Municipal Act-Lethbridge's Mayor on Bond Markets

A municipal treasurer in an article published some time ago in The Monetary Times, stated that he had been trying for some time to find out how the ratepayers of cities which invest their sinking fund cash in debentures earning more than the rate calculated in the sinking fund instalment get the benefit of the increased earning. "I have learned little to satisfy me that the ratepayers get any benefit at all from the increased earning," he said.

Commenting on this article, Mr. H. L. Corbett, city treas-urer, Ottawa, suggests to The Monetary Times that the municipal act of 1913 for Ontario under sections 301, 302 and sub-sections, makes it clear that the intention is to keep a separate account for each particular debt, and when there is sufficient no more should be collected until the debt matures. Of course, this would presume that up to a certain date, there would be sufficient in sight deposited at the lowest rate allowed in any chartered bank to raise the amount required to pay off the debentures. If this is not intended by sections 301 and 302 the section needs amendment, for the principle followed by municipalities of using the surplus generally instead of each particular debt is not giving the particular ratepayers concerned under each by-law the proper benefit of investment.

How System now Works.

City treasurer Corbett writes that taxpayers are called on to pay more for interest and sinking fund account for the majority of the debentures than was really necessary. The levy is continued practically the same from year to year, and the interest that accumulates on the deposits to the credit of the interest and sinking fund account in the bank has not been taken into consideration. The taxpayers are called upon to pay in hard cash the whole amount of each debenture issued, and the interest, it appears, is simply allowed to accumulate. This interest cannot be used for any other purpose than the sinking fund account, and consequently Ottawa or another municipality is in the position of a man who has money in his pocket and is not allowed to spend it, even though the money would pay some of his obligations.

Mr. Corbett proposes that when the sinking fund account, by the aid of the interest it accumulates in the bank, has become sufficient to pay off a debenture when it matures, the levy for that debenture in particular should be stopped, thus saving a considerable unnecessary demand upon the taxpayers each year. Take a debenture of the city of Ottawa, issued under authority of By-law No. 1555, for \$30,000, for public school purposes. This debenture is not payable until 1925, but an estimate prepared by Mr. Corbett shows that there will be sufficient money available in 1920 to pay off the Nevertheless, under the present system, the annual debt. levy on the people will be continued each year and the money will continue to accumulate in the bank, even though it cannot be used for any specially required purpose.

In Ontario and British Columbia.

Ottawa's treasurer thinks an endeavor should be made to have the legislature change the law regarding the inter-est and sinking fund account, and he will probably discuss the problem with the board of control of that city shortly

In British Columbia, in the event of a surplus appearing to the credit of the sinking fund in respect of any debt of the municipality, the council may pass a by-law reducing the levy for the succeeding year or for any number of succeeding years, so that no more will be collected than is neces-Before any such by-law takes effect, however, the sary. council must obtain the consent of the lieutenant-governor in council, and in doing so must set forth all the circumstances and show the nature of the investment which is returning to them the higher rate of interest.

Serial Plan of Payment.

The above gives another viewpoint on the serial plan for bond issues. This plan has been explained and discussed in many articles appearing in The Monetary Times, since September, 1915. The majority of the authorities handling bond issues endorsed the serial plan. The contribution of Mr. W. L. Hardie, mayor of Leth-

bridge, evoked some interesting comments. In an address

at Swift Current, Sask., Mr. Hardie spoke on municipal bonds and said :-

"One suspension of payment in the equal annual instalment bond is more serious and may lead to worse results than a considerable number of suspensions of the payments with the sinking fund.

"With the elimination of bad management from the sinking fund bond and the substitution of good management, which is in no wise impossible we unhesitatingly say that we think the sinking fund bond is a most desirable medium between the borrowers and the lender.

"However, on the other hand the bond that will establish the greatest confidence in the mind of the purchaser is the one that must of necessity become the most popular.

Suit the Market.

"One market will prefer the sinking fund and another will prefer the equal annual instalment, so that the first duty of the vendor is to determine the market he wants to sell in, which will depend on two elements in a bond sale-

viz., the price obtainable and the promptitude of purchase. "In the foregoing British conditions and particularly Canadian conditions have been conceived excepting the market for bonds which on account of the war is more largely centered in the United States than formerly, which may account for some of our United States friends objecting so

strongly to our position. "If the market is in the United States, comply with their conditions and get out equal annual instalment bonds which you will have difficulty in selling in Great Britain, vice versa."

MILLING COMPANIES HAVE DONE WELL

Output Has Been 30 Per Cent. More During the Past **Twelve Months**

The milling companies, during the 12 months ending with August, their financial year, have done an abnormal business, from which satisfactory profits have been derived. The output was 30 per cent. greater than in the previous year, and the greater part was exported. For the 12 months ended May last, the latest period for which trade returns are available, exports of flour amounted to 6,764,583 barrels, valued at \$37,352,859. The excellent quality of last year's crop made the surplus wheat readily marketable, with the result that the amount carried over is not more than 30,000,000 bushels.

In addition, an unusually large proportion of the crop was ground into flour at home, says a letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, with resulting benefit to home industries, and the additional quantity of subsidiary products was readily absorbed by the home market. There has been a yearly in-crease in the volume of foreign business transacted by the Canadian mills, in spite of variations in the amount of the crop and of the wheat exported. This progress has been hampered somewhat by the lower freight rates on wheat than on flour, but, despite this disadvantage, the annual gains are substantial. They are shown in the accompanying table, which gives the value and quantity of wheat, flour and bran sent abroad in each fiscal year since 1910:-

Exports of Wheat, Flour and Bran.

		Wheat,		Wheat Flour,		Bran.		
191 191 191 191 191 191	1 2 3 4 5	Bushels. 49,741,350 45,802,115 64,466,286 93,166,009 120,426,579 71,913,385 157,745,469	Value. \$52,609,351 45,521,134 62,590,563 88,668,730 117,719,2179 74,203,548 172,896,445	Barrels. 3,064,028 3,049,046 3,738,836 4,478,043 4,832,183 4,952,337 6,400,214	Value. \$14,859,854 13,854,790 16,034,064 19,970,689 20,581,079 24,610,946 35,767,044	Cwt. 1,796,318 1,872,089 1,595,950 1,662,338 2,077,713 1,038,134	Value. \$1,842,620 1,850,219 1,499,447 1,603,003 1,789,939 946,331 1,787,308	

Although the crop this year will be smaller than usual the millers anticipate more than a normal volume of business accompanied by higher prices, due to the serious shortage of wheat on this continent and in Europe.

Mr. J. D. G. Kippen, formerly assistant manager of the Montreal office of the Merchants Bank of Canada, has been made manager in succession to Mr. D. C. Macarow, recently appointed general manager.

29 FOR BOOKLET ON PROFITS FROM COR Head Office.82 88 King Toronto St F. Is Your Estate Properly **ROBINSON & BLACK Protected?** Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agents No matter how little or how much you own, these possessions make up your estate, and should be protected by efficient and economical management. CENTRAL WINNIPEC PROPERTIES A SPECIALTY Reference : DOMINION BANK Office: 200 Carry Building, WINNIPEC This can best be done by an Executor or Trustee. This Company, by acting in this capacity, will give your estate the benefit of experience gained in the management of many estates, of large and of only moderate size, and will scrupu-lously guard the interests of your heirs. No charge for drawing up your will when the Sterling Trusts Corporation is appointed your Executor and Trustee. Our officers will give you further information on request. THE BUY PORT DICKSONS AT 0.94c. TERLING TRUST Acreage owned 4,165, of which 2,984 are planted with young rubber trees. We advised buying these at 0.80c. in July: A 10% dividend has since been paid from only 974 acres tapped 1915. A further 1,231 acres just coming into bearing, more than doubling the profits. Output to date 1915-67,920 lbs. CORPORATION HERBERT 80 KING ST. EAST TELEPHONE TORONTO 1916-133,140 lbs. These listed shares should pay 25% for 1916, and stand at \$2.00 and upwards. CLAYTON RIDGE & CO., Rubber Share Brokers Dept. E.15., Royal Bank Building, Toronto (Main 6753) The London Mutual Fire The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co. Insurance Company Dividend No. 117 Notice is hereby given that a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 24 PER CENT. for the three months ending 30th September, 1916, (BEING AT THE RATE OF 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM) has been declared on the paid up capital stock of this Company, and will be payable at the Company's Office, London, Ontario, on and after the 2nd October next, to Shareholders of record of 15th September. ESTABLISHED 1859 \$784,426.31 Assets \$404,046.07 Surplus to Policyholders

By order of the Board.

THE

Bond and Debenture Corporation OF CANADA, LIMITED

WESTERN MUNICIPAL

AND SCHOOL DEBENTURES

London, Canada, August 28th, 1916.

805 Union Trust Building

A. M. SMART,

Manager

Winnipeg

THE MONETARY TIMES

September 29, 1916.



DIRECTORS A. H. C. CARSON, Toronto......President R. HOME SMITH, Toronto......Vice-President F. D. WILLIAMS Managing Director A. C. MCMASTER, K.C. W. T. KERNAHAN S. G. M. NESBITT H: N. COWAN G. H. WILLIAMS Head Office, 33 Scott St., TORONTO

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Preliminary Figures from Ottawa Give 168,811,000 **Bushels of Wheat**

The census and statistics office, Ottawa, has published the first or preliminary estimate of the yield of the principal grain crops of Canada in 1916 (wheat, rye, barley, oats and flaxseed), as well as a report on the condition of all field crops at the end of August.

Correspondents report that grain crops in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, which were highly promising at the end of July, have been so seriously affected by rust and hot winds during August that large areas sown will either fail to produce any crop at all, or have been cut green, whilst the yield of grain from producing areas will be very low, both in quantity and grade. Whilst the whole of Manitoba and Saskatchewan is badly affected by rust, the conditions are distinctly worse in the southern than they are in the northern parts of these provinces. In Alberta, rust, though present to a certain extent, has not proved destructive, and the grain crops continue promising. Frosts, however, of August 11th and again late in the month did considerable damage. In Ontario and Quebec grain yields have been greatly reduced by drought in August, but in the maritime provinces and in British Columbia the condition of the grain crops has continued to be quite favorable.

Yield of Principal Cereals.

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It is estimated from the reports of correspondents that of the areas sown about 13.7 per cent. of spring wheat, 8 per cent. of oats, 5 per cent. of barley and 1.8 per cent. of flax will fail to produce any crop of grain. Of the areas sown, however, 3 per cent. of wheat, 5 per cent. of oats and a small area of barley have been cut for green feed or turned into hay. These percentages represent deductions from the areas sown of 1,432,300 acres of spring wheat, 849,000 acres of oats and 69,100 acres of barley. It is consequently estimated that the total yield of wheat this year will be 168,-811,000 bushels from a harvested area of 10,085,300 acres, as compared with 376,303,600 bushels from 12,986,400 acres last year and 161,280,000 bushels from 10,203,000 acres in 1914. The average yield per acre is 1634 bushels as com-

pared with 29 bushels last year and 15.67 bushels in 1914. The estimate for oats is a total yield of 341,602,000 bushels from 9,795,000 acres, as against 520,103,000 bushels from 11,365,000 acres in 1915 and 313,078,000 bushels from 10,061,500 acres in 1914, the average per acre being 34.88 bushels in 1916, 45.76 bushels in 1915 and 31.12 bushels in 1914. For rye, the estimate is 1,990,800 bushels from 101,420 acres, as compared with 2,394,100 bushels from 112,300 acres in 1915 and 2,016,800 bushels from 111,280 acres in 1914, the yields per acre being 19.63 bushels in 1916, 21.32 bushels in 1915 and 18.12 bushels in 1914. Barley yields 34,408,000 bushels from 1,326,800 acres, as against 53,331,300 bushels from 1,509,350 acres in 1915 and 36,-201,000 bushels from 1,405,600 acres in 1915 and 30,-201,000 bushels from 1,405,600 acres in 1914, the yield per acre being 25.80, 35.33 and 24.21 bushels, respectively. The flaxseed estimate is for 8,625,300 bushels from 710,000 acres, an average of 12.15 bushels per acre. For

the three North-West provinces the total estimated yields are for wheat, 145,466,000 bushels; for oats, 243,114,000 bushels; for barley, 24,502,000 bushels; for rye, 601,000 bushels; and for flax, 8,572,000 bushels. The average yields per acre of wheat are in Manitoba, 10½; Saskatchewan, 16, and Alberta, 24¼ bushels per acre.

Condition of Field Crops.

At the end of August the condition of field crops, expressed in percentage of a standard representing a full crop, was as follows: Spring wheat, 69; oats, 74; barley, 73; rye, 80; peas, 68; corn for husking, 67; potatoes, 72; alfalfa, 94; corn for fodder, 77; pasture, 86; hay and clover, 103. All other crops ranged between 75 and 78. In Manitoba the condition of spring wheat was marked down to 37 per cent. as against 85 per cent., and in Saskatchewan to 61 per cent. as against 94 per cent. at the end of July. The percentage of 37 for Manitoba on August 31 is the lowest on record since the present crop reporting system began in 1908.

Fifty squaws have helped with the stooking of the grain on the large Namaka Farm, Calgary.

¶ Underlying mortgage debenture stock of oldest and one of largest Canadian steel and coal companies. I Assets securing this issue amount to four times its value. I Last year's earnings ten times interest requirements, and have averaged five times such requirements for past

In any multiple of \$100 payable Montreal, Halifax and New York.

Circular on Request.

Greenshields & Co.

Dealers in Canadian Bond Issues Montreal

To Yield 6.31%

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hve years.

September 29, 1916.

THE MONETARY TIMES

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LEGAL NOTICE

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FESS OIL BURNERS OF CANADA, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 1sth day of Sepember, 1916, incorporat-ing William Symon Morlock and Reginald Holland Parmenter, solicitors; Samuel Davidson Fowler, solicitor's clerk; Anna Latimer, office clerk, and Winnifred, Elizabeth Skelcher, stenographer, all of the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:-

Winnifred, Elizabeth Skelcher, stenographer, all of the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:-(a) To carry on the business of manufacturers of engines and machinery of all kinds and of all articles and things used in the manufacture, maintenance and working thereof;
(b) To manufacture, buy, sell, lease, repair, alter and deal in crude of and other burners, appliances, apparatus, implements, machinery, goods, materials, articles, and supplies of all kinds which shall be capable of being used in connection with the business of the company, or likely to be required by customers thereof, or in any way connected with or incidental to the use of any of the products of the company:
(c) To adopt on behalf of the company and to carry into effect (either worth (therein called the Vendor) and Strachan Johnston, of Toronto (therein called the Trustee), dated the eighth day of September, 1936, whereby the said A. L. Ellsworth agrees to sell to the company the undertaking of The Fess System Company of Canada, Limited, a company heretofore incorporated under The Companies Act, 1910-1913 (British Odumbia) by Memorandum of Association dated 26th January, 1914, whereby the said A. L. Ellsworth will make profit in shares of the company as shown by said agreement a copy whereof has been filed in the company as shown by said agreement a copy whereof has been filed in the sell, rant leases of, grant licenses of, exchange, alienate, dispose of and otherwise deal in or contract with reference to lands or interests in land, property of all kinds or interests therein, rights, privileges, licenses and concessions; to manufacture or trade in property and goods of all kinds; to operate construction or building plants and to take and to undertake, carry on and execute transactions as financial or commercial brokers or agents;
(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies

mercial brokers or agents: (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act, to subscribe for, purchase, assume liability under, acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal in or contract with reference to bonds, debentures, stocks or other securities or obligations or any estate or interest therein; and to apply or to accept, in whole or in part, as consideration for, satisfaction of or security for any contract, in-debtedness or obligation, to or of the company, property, obligations, shares and securities of any kind at such valuation and upon such terms as may be agreed upon:

as may be agreed upon; (f) To acquire, dispose of or otherwise deal in properties, businesses or undertakings of all kinds;

(f) To acquire, dispose of or otherwise deal in properties, businesses or undertakings of all kinds;
(g) To furnish aid to any business or undertaking similar in whole or in part to that of the company with which the company may have business relations, by way of loan, bonus, endorsement, agreement, guarantee, management or other service, and to manage, supervise and control the same in whole or in part and to act as agent or attorney for the same;
(h) To carry on any other business which may seem capable of being conveniently or advantageously carried on in connection with the business of the company or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of, to facilitate the realization of or to render more profitable any of the company's businesses, properties or rights;
(i) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such investments as may from time to time be determined;
(j) To co-operate in, aid in, subscribe towards or subsidize any proceeding or undertaking which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to indirectly or indirectly to benefit the company;

ft the company; To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business,

(k) (k) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person, partnership, association or com-pany having objects altogether or in part similar to the company or carry-ing on any business which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property which may seem suitable or desirable for the pur-

any many business which the company is autocrack in possessed of property which may seem suitable or desirable for the purposes of the company;
(1) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire and to protect, prolong and renew patents, patent rights, trade-marks, formulae, licenses, protections, concessions and the like, conferring or relating to any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, improve, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired;
(m) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits or expense, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or otherwise, with any person, partnership, association or company, and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to lake or otherwise acquires of any such person, partnership, association or company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same;
(a) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any partnership or stock or shares in any association or company objects altorether or in part similar to the or for company carding to the same;

or stock or shares in any association or company having objects alto-gether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business which may seem canable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

(a) To apply for, promote and obtain from the Dominion of Canada or any other authority, whether Dominion, Provincial, Imperial, Colonial statute, ordinance, order, regulation or other authorization or enactment directly to benefit the company or calculated directly or in.
(b) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorises, supreme, provincial, civic, municipal, local or otherwise, that may for and to obtain from any such government or authority any statutes, ordinance, licenses, order, regulation, decrees, rights, powers, franchises, order, and concessions which the company may think it desirable to be any such government or authority any statutes, ordinance, licenses, order, and concessions which the company may think it desirable to be and concessions which the company may think it desirable to authority, and to carry out, exercise and comply with the terms of the same.
(b) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to be basiness or subsidiary to the company or in which is the singulated or any exhibition or for any basiness or bescribes of guarantee money or anake payments towards insurance and to subscribe or guarantee money or make payments towards insurance and to subscribe or guarantee money or make payments towards insurance and to subscribe, the dependent of any make payments towards insurance and to subscribe or guarantee money or make payments towards insurance manage, develop, take interests of such persons, and to grant pensions, and allowances, and to any any any ensisties of acquiring or to benefit the dependent or to any other any other any basiness or to benefit the dependent or to any other and to be acquiring or to be acquired or to any other and the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other any ot

or lany of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company;
(s) To acquire, purchase, take on lease, hire, construct, improve, own, maintain, operate, manage, carry out and control, plant, equipment, machinery, supplies, buildings, works, shops, warehouses, manufactories, pumps, tanks, tank cars, pipe lines, smelters, refineries, roads, ways, canals, bridges, electric works, electric plant, hydraulic works, hydraulic plant, boatsy ships, docks, wharves, piers, gas works, cables, waterworks, reservoirs, aqueducts, flumes, ditches, and all such other structures, works, conveniences and appliances as may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the acquisition, purchase, leasing, hiring, construction, improvement, ownership, use, maintenance, corration, management, carrying out or control thereof:
(f) Where such course is required for the purposes of the company's interests, to acquire, purchase, take on lease, hire, construct, improve, own, use, maintain, operate, manage, carry out and control, but only upon lands owned or controlled by the company, or over which the company any have a right of license to that effect, such roads, ways, bridges, lines of fail, spurs, sidings, tracks, rolling stock, cables, wires, motors, locomotives, electrical plant and all such other structures, works, conveniences and appliances as may be required for the purpose of maintaining communication by telegraph or telephone, or of effecting the transport of gods or passengers, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the acquisition, purchase, leasing, hiring, construction, ing out or control thereof:
(a) To draw make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory networks, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

transferable instruments :

(v) To sell or dispose of the property or undertaking of the co pany, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company m think fit, and in particular, and notwithstanding the provisions of secti 44 of The Companies Act, for shares, debentures or securities of any oth may other

44 of The Companies Act, for snares, dependers of securities of any other partnership, association or company; (w) To adopt such means of making known the products of the com-pany as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and

publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (x) To sell, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with or contract with reference to all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (y) To consolidate or amalgamate with any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company; (z) To procure the company to be registered, licensed or otherwise recognized in any foreign country, and to designate and appoint persons therein as attorneys or representatives of the company with full power to represent the company in all matters according to the law of such foreign country, and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit; (aa) To pay out of the funds of the company all or any of the ex-penses of or incidental to the formation and organization thereof; to em-ploy, contract with and with the approval of the shareholders provide for the remuneration-of brokers, commission agents and underwriters upon any issue of shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securi-ties of the company;

(bb) To distribute or divide assets of the company in specie amongst shareholders;

the shareholders; (cc) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, con-tractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (dd) To do all such other things as may seem directly or indirectly to be incidental or conducive to or convenient or proper for the accomp-lishment of the purposes or the attainment of the objects of the company, or any of them, or expedient for the protection or benefit of the company; (ee) No power granted in any paragraph hereof shall be limited or graph hereof. The operations of the company.

graph hereof. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Do-minion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Fess Oil Burners of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of September, 1916.

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THOMAS MULVEY,

Under-Secretary of State.

September 20, 1016.

THE MONETARY TIMES

LEGAL NOTICES

BARCALO MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Public Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Company Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 30th day of August, 1006, (1960), incorporating Edward Joel Barcalo, Bryant Burwell Glenny, Jr., Alban Wilkinson Kirton, Charles Vallone and Frank Anderson, manufacturers, all of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, for the following purposes, viz.:-(a) To manufacture, purchase, import or otherwise acquire and to sell, export, exchange and otherwise dispose of and generally deal in all kinds of materials, goods, wares and merchandise; (b) To do all and everything necessary, suitable and proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any of the objects or the furtherance of any of the powers hereinbefore set forth, either alone or associated with other corporations, firms or individuals, and to do any other act or acts, thing or things incidental or pertaining to, or growing out of, or connected with the aforesaid business, or powers, or any part or parts thereof, provided the same be not incon-sistent with the law under which this corporation is organized. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Do-minion of Canada, and elsewhere by the name of "Barcalo Manufacturing Company of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, divided into too shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Prov.ace of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this gust day

Company dollars, divided into 100 shares of ompany to be at the Con-place of business of the said company to be at the Con-place of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 31st day THOMAS MULVEY, .

Under-Secretary of State.

CANADA LIGHT, HEAT AND WELDING COMPANY

<text>

The company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any other persons; (m) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company for any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think is and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other or pany having objects altogether or in part imilar to those of the company having objects altogether or in part imilar to those of the company having objects altogether or in part imilar to those of the company having objects altogether or in part imilar to those of the company having objects altogether or in part imilar to those of the company having objects altogether or in part imilar to those of the company faultorized so to do by the vote of a majority in number of the shareholder, present or represented by proxy, at a general meeting duly thinks of the issued capital stock of the company is to adopt such other the property and rights and beriodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and do not on the vise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company is (0). To do all such other hings as are principals, agent, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or indicated by the Letters Paten or Supplementary letters patent and business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the deline none of "Canada and elsewhere, by the acepital stock of one million dollars, business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the provence of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the delines to the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the provence of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the provence of On THOMAS MULVEY, Under-Secretary of State.

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MCCART NOVELTY AND TOY COMPANY, LIMITED.

<section-header><text><text>

THOMAS MULVEY, Under-Secretary of State.

The directors of the Steel Company of Canada have declared the regular dividend of 134 per cent. on the preferred stock. It was stated that with the orders on hand the company's outlook was good.

The Montreal special committee to find new sources of revenue has unanimously decided to recommend to collect a regular impost of 5 per cent. on all the gross earnings of all public utilities companies. This will require the sanction of the Ouebec legislature.

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Volume 57.

DIVIDENDS AND NOTICES



34

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD AND PINE LIMIT

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 1st day of December next for the right to cut pulpwood and pine timber on a certain area situated on the Pic River and other territory adjacent thereto, in the District of Thunder Bay.

Tenderers shall state the amount per cord on pulpwood, and per thousand feet, board measure, on pine, that they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 40 cents per cord for spruce, and 20 cents per cord for other pulpwoods, and \$2.00 per thousand feet, board measure for pine, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to.

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

Parties, making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Honorable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for twenty-five thou sand dollars (\$25,000), which amount will be forfeited in the event of their not entering into agreement to carry out con-ditions, etc. The said \$25,000 will be applied on account of bonus dues as they accrue, but the regulation dues, as men-tioned above, will require to be paid in the usual manner as returns of cutting of wood and timber are received.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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

G. H. FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. Toronto, August 28th, 1916.

N.B.-No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for.



Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Monday, the 2nd October, 1916, for the right to cut the Pine timber (including Jackpine) on the Township of Pettypiece in the District of Kenora. Tenderers shall state the rate per thousand feet Board

Measure, they are prepared to pay for the Pine in addition to the Crown dues of \$2 per thousand feet Board Measure, and the rate per tie for any of the Pine timber suitable for the manufacture of railway ties, in addition to the Crown dues of 5c. each.

The timber to be removed by the 30th of April, 1918. Each tender to be accompanied by marked cheque for. \$700, payable to the order of the Provincial Treasurer. The party awarded the right to cut will be required to furnish a bond for the payment of the price and the due performance of all the conditions required by the Department.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders to be addressed to the Honourable, the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, Toronto, and marked "Tender

G. H. FERGUSON.

Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, Toronto, August 31st, 1916.

N.B.-No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for.

SMART-WOODS; LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of One and three-quarters per cent. (134%) on the Preferred Stock of Smart-Woods, Limited, has been declared for the Quarter ending September 30th, 1916, pay-able October 2nd, 1916, to Shareholders of record September 27th.

Notice is also given that a dividend of One and three-quarters per cent. (14%) has been declared against deferred dividends on the Preferred Stock of Smart-Woods, Limited, payable October and, 1916, to Shareholders of record September 27th.

By order of the Board, JOHN T. F. KEENE,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, September 15th, 1916.

PENMANS, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of one and onehalf (13/2) per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Shares of the capital stock of this Company for the quarter ending October 31st, 1916, payable November 1st, 1916, to share-holders of record of October 21st 1916; also a Dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Common Shares for the quarter ending October 31st, 1916, payable November 15th, 1916, to shareholders of record of November 6th, 1916.

By order of the Board, C. B. ROBINSON,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, September 18th, 1916.

ILLINOIS TRACTION COMPANY

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 47.

The regular dividend of one and one-half per cent. (13/5%) on the preferred stock of the Illinois Traction Company will be paid October 1st, 1916, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1916, to shareholders of record, September 15th, 1916.

By Order of the Board,

GEO. M. MATTIS,

Treasurer.

Champaign, Ill.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL CO., LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A Dividend of two per cent. on the Preferred Shares, of the Company, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1916, has been declared, payable October 14th, 1916, to shareholders of record of September 30th, 1916. By Order of the Directors,

THOMAS GREEN, Cashier.

New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, September 22, 1916.

NIPISSING MINES COMPANY

165 Broadway, New York, September 25, 1916.

The Board of Directors has to-day declared a regular quarterly dividend of Five per Cent., and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable October 20, 1916, to shareholders of record as of September 30, 1916. The transfer books will close September 30, 1916, and reopen October 18, 1916.

P. C. PFEIFFER, Treasurer.

September 29, 1916.

THE MONETARY TIMES

DIVIDENDS AND NOTICES

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and one-half per cent. $(2\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{3})$ for the three months ending September 30th, 1916, at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and the same will be payable at the offices of the Company, Toronto, on and after Monday, the 2nd of October, 1916. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. R. WOOD,

President.

CANADIAN WESTINCHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 47.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared upon the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 10th, 1916, to shareholders of record at the close of business, September 30th, 1916. Transfer books will be reopened October 2nd, 1916, at ten o'clock a.m.

Cheques will be mailed to shareholders.

By Order of the Board.

JOHN H. KERR, Secretary.

Hamilton, Canada, September 21st, 1916.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

CITY OF QUEBEC

CALL FOR TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Public notice is hereby given that the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Quebec calls for tenders for the sale of \$200,000.00 of its debentures bearing interest at five per cent., redeemable in five or ten years (a separate price to be given in each case), the principal and interest being payable at Quebec, Toronto, or New York.

The City of Quebec will guarantee such debentures and every tender must be addressed to the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer before 8 o'clock p.m., the second of October, 1916. An accepted cheque for \$3,000.00 by a Canadian bank must accompany each tender.

A. C. TASCHEREAU,

Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Quebec. Quebec, Canada.

CITY OF SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

DEBENTURE INTEREST DUE OCTOBER 1st, 1916.

Holders of City of Saskatoon debentures payable at the Union Bank of Canada in Toronto and Montreal are requested to present their interest coupons due October 1st, 1916, for payment at the Bank of Montreal in either of the abovementioned cities.

J. C. OLIVER, Acting City Treasurer.

Saskatoon, Sask., August 30th, 1916.



Baldwin, Dow & Bowman Chartered Accountants

Edmonton, Alberta. Toronto, Ont.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

"Positions Wanted," 2c. per word: "Positions Vacant," "Agents or Agencies Wanted," 3c. per word; other condensed idvertisements, 3c. per word. Minimum charge for any condensed advertisements, 50c. per insertion. All condensed advertisements must conform to usual style. Condensed advertisements, on account of the very low rates charged for them, are payable in advance.

MOOSE JAW RENTAL ACENTS.—The Ralph Manley Agency, Limited, Walter Scott Block, Moose Jaw, handle the renting of Moose Jaw Improved City Property. Their facilities permit them to rent and re-rent property as well as looking after collections and any necessary repairs. Established 1008. Correspondence solicited.

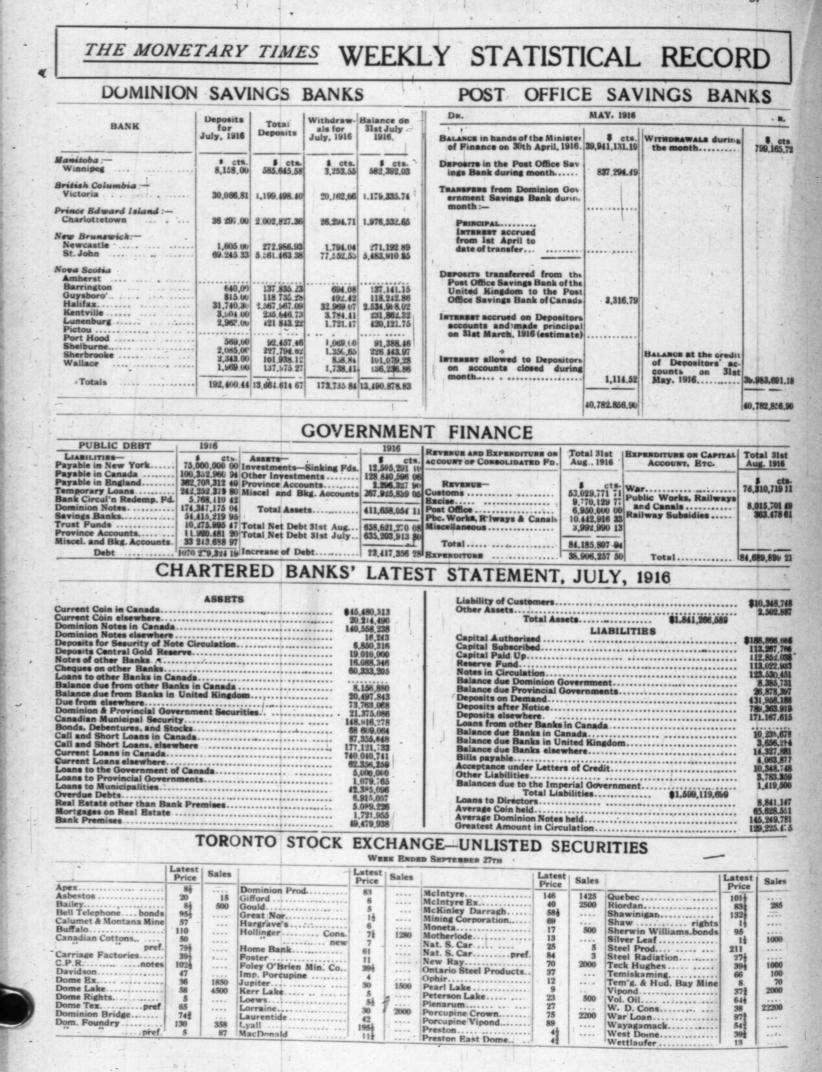
THE STORY OF A YOUNC FINANCIAL MAN'S SUCCESS.—A financial man, thirty-three years of age, came to our office four years ago to take up a new line of business—a line against which he had been prejudiced, but which he knew carried great rewards for the successful. His average commissions this year will be over \$5,000.00 a year on business already written. We are enlarging our organization to prepare for an enormous expansion of business during the next few years. We have positions for two good men with successful records. This offer will be open during the next week. Only applicants of unquestioned integrity and with the highest references will be considered. W A. Peace, Manager Toronto Branch, Imperial Life Assurance Company, 20 Victoria Street, Toronto.

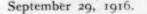
ARE WE SLOW PAY?

In a letter to Slater and Company, of Toronto, a member of the firm of Wilson and Tattersall, of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, refers to the recent visit of the Canadian trade commission, and a meeting with Mr. Woods, the president, and Mr. Wardleworth, the vice-president. Messrs. Woods and Wardleworth, he says, clearly expressed their desires, and the only question asked of them was with regard to delay in paying of accounts by Canadian firms. One reason for limited trade with Canada, it was said, was that prompt payments were not kept. The minimum time in which an account had been paid, one merchant said, was ten days overdue, and some payments were retarded as long as six weeks. Canadian firms, it was said, average 14 to 21 days' interest on terms agreed on.

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THE MONETARY TIMES



CANADIAN	SECURITIES	IN	LONDON
COVERNMENT	SECURITIES		MENICIPAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Canada, 1909-34, 31%
Do., 1398, 3%,
Do., Can. Pac. L.G. stock, 39%
Do., 1940-60, 4% Do., 1920-5, 4% Do., 1920-5, 4% Provincial Alberta, 1938, 4% 784*
Alberta. 1938, 4%
Do., 1922, 4%
British Columbia, 1941, 3 h
Do., 1941, 44%
Do., 1928, 4%
Do., 1928, 4% 874 Do., 1947, 4% 778 Do., 1949, 4% 778 Do., 1949, 4% 778 Do., 1950 stock, 4% 801, 1 Do., 1958, 44% 814 New Brunswick, 1949, 4% 773 Store Conting 1000, 01% 773
Do., 1950 stock, 4%
NOVA SCOTIA, 1942, 31 0
Do., 1949, 3%
Do., 1934-64, 41%
Do., 1947, 4%
Quebec 1010 41%
Do., 1928, 4%
Do. 1954, 41%
Do. 1954, 41%
Do., 1951, stock, 4%
Do., 1954, 41%
Burnaby, 1950, 41%
Do., 1928-37, 43%
Do., 1917-49, 45%
Do., 1918-51, 45%
Do., 1923-33, 5%
Do., 1923-33, 5%
Ureater winninger, 1954, 47 70
Hamilton, 1930-40, 4%
Do., 1949-50, 41%
Moncton, 1925, 4%
Fac 1000 40/
Do., 1948-50, 4%
Do. 1932, 4% 833 Do. 1942, 34% 724 Do., 1948-50, 4% 724 Do. (St. Louis), 1949, 4½% 734 Do. (St. Louis), 1949, 4½% 87 Do. (St. Louis), 1949, 4½% 90, 8, 8, 89 Moose Jaw, 1950-51, 4½% 778 Do. 1951-2, 54 778
Do., 1951-3, 5%
Do., 1943-63, 5%
North Vancouver, 1963, 5%
Do., 1931, 44%
Ottawa, 1932-30 43 % 884" Do., 1923-64, 4% 854" Point Grey, 1960-61, 41% 68" Do., 1953-62, 5% 81, 801, 1 Port Arthur, 1930-41, 41% 814" Do., 1932-43, 5% 87" Prince Albert, 1953, 41% 711"
Port Arthur, 1930-41. 41%
Prince Albert, 1953, 41%
Quebec. 1923, 4%
Do., 1915, 49 75
Regina, 1925-52, 41%
Do. 1923-38 5%
St. Catharines. 4%
Do., 1946-51, 4%
Do., 1940, 41%. 801 Do., 1941-61, 5%
Do. 1941-61, 44% 762* Sherbrooke, 1933, 44% 85* South Vancouver, 1962, 5% 80, 79* Do. 1941-61, 44% 85*
South Vancouver, 1962, 5%
Do. 1922-28. 4%
Do. 1919-21, 4%
Do., 1936, 4%
Do., 194-6, 4% 771, 84, 1 Do., 194-8, 4% 872* Vancouver, 1931, 4% 792* Do., 1932, 4% 81* Do., 1947, 4% 77*
Do., 1932, 4%
Do., 1950-1-21 4%
Do., 1953, 41%

CANADIAN SE		MUNICIPAL (Continued)	LOAN COMPANIES (Continued)
Dominion		Victoria, 1962, 4%	Investment Corp. of Canada, 42% deb. stock
uda, 1909-34, 3½%	714 9 4 4	Do., 1920-60, 4%	Do LES naid
1947, 2½% Can. Pac. L.G. stock, 3½% 1930-50, stock, 3½%	769 7	Westmount. 1954, 4%	Do. (£1 paid)
., 1930-50, stock, 31%		Do., 1940, 4%	MISCELLANEOUS Acadia Sugar, 6% pref
., 1914-19, 32% ., 1940-60, 4%		Do., 1940-60, 4%	Ames-Holden-McCready, 6% 1st mort, ponds
., 1920-5, 41%. Provincial		CANADIAN BANKS Bank of British North America	Asbestos and Asbestic
rta. 1938, 4%		Canadian Bank of Commerce	Belding Paul & Corticelli, 5% debs Bell Telephone, 5% bonds
. 1945, 41%. . 1924, 41%.		Royal Bank of Canada	British Columbia Breweries, 6% bonds British Columbia Electric, 42% deb. stock682, 9,
sh Columbia, 1941, 3%		Alberta & Gt. Waterways, 5% 1st mort	Do., 5% pref. ord, stock
, 1941, 41%		Algoma Cent. Terminals, 5% bonds	Do., 44% debs
toba, 1923, 5%		Atlantic & North-West, 5% bonds	Do., 4% Vancouver debs Do., 5% pref. stock
, 1947, 4% , 1949, 4%	77*	Buffalo & Lake Huron, 1st mort. 51% bonds1021* Do., 2nd mort. 51% bonds	British Columbia Telephone, 6% pref
. 1950 stock. 4%		Do., ord. shares	Calgary Brewing, 5% bonds Calgary Power, 5% bonds
, 1953, 41% Brunswick, 1949, 4%		Canada Atlantic, 4% gold bonds	Do., ord
Scotia, 1942, 31%		Do., 4% (Ontario Division) 1st mort. bonds 82	Camp Bird
, 1954, 34%	·····	Do., 4% deb: stock	Do., 7% pref. stock
rio, 1946, 31%		Do., 4% Land Grant bonds	Canada Steamshin, 5% deb, stock sol en
, 1945-65, 41%		Do., 5% Land mort. debs	Do., 7% pref
ec, 1919, 41%		Do., Saskatchewan, 4% deb, stock	Canadian Collieries, 5% 1st mort honde
. 1934, 4% 1937, 3%		Do., 5% income deb. stock	Canadian Car and Foundry Do., 7% pref. stock
1954, 41%		Do., 1934, 4% deb. stock	Canadian Cotton, 5% 1st mort. bonds
, 1923, 4%		Do., 1919, 5%	Canadian Fairbanks, 6% pref Canadian General Electric, ord
. 1919, 41%. . 1951, stock, 4%		Canadian Northern Alberta. 3½% deb. stock	Do., 7% pref. stock
, 1954, 41%		Do., 34% deb. stock, 1936	Canadian Mining
aby, 1950, 41% ry, 1930-42, 41%	7518	Do., 34% deb stock, 1961,	Canadian Steel Foundries, 6% Ist mort, bds
1928-37, 41%		Do., 41% deb. stock	Canadian Vickers, 6% 1st mort, debs 1022, 4, 12 Canadian Western Lumber, 5% deb. stock
onton, 1917-48, 5%		Canadian Northern Quebec, 4% deb. stock811, 2 Canadian Nthn. Westn., 42% deb. stock	Do. 5% income stock
, 1917-49, 41%		Canadian Pacific, shares, \$100	Canadian Wes. Natural Gas, 5% deb. stock
1918-51, 44 %. 1932-52, 44 %. 1923-33, 5%		Do., 4% pref. stock	Casey Cobalt
1923-53. 5 2	N5, 854, 44, 5, 98	Do., 6% notes	Cedar Rapids, 5% bonds
, 1953, 5%. William, 1925-41, 41%		Detroit, Grand Haven, equip, 6% bonds1042*	Cockshutt Plow, 7% pref. Columbia Wes. Lumber, 61% pref
ter Winnipeg, 1954, 41%		Do., con. mort. 6% bonds	Dominion Canners, 6% 1st mort. bonds80, 79 Dominion Glass, 7% pref.
bridge, 1942-3 41%		Do., 4% 2nd deb. stock	Dominion Iron & Steel, 5% cons. honds
, 1949-50, 41%. cine Hat, 1934-54, 5%		Bdmonton, Durvegan & B.C., 4% deb. stock	Dominion Steel, ordinary, Do., 6% pref.
ton, 1925, 4%		Do., 4% bonds (Prairie) A	Do., 6% notes, Dominion Textile
real, 3% 1932, 4%		Do. 4% bonds (Lake Superior)	Electrical Development of Ontario, 5% debs
1942, 31%		Do., 4% bonds (B Mountain)	Imperial Tobacco
(St. Louis), 1949, 41% 1951-2-3, 41%		Do., Branch Lines, 1939, 4% bonds	Kaministiquia Power
e Jaw, 1950-51, 42%		Grand Trunk, 6% 2nd equip, bonds	Do., 5% gold bonds
, 1951-3, 5% Westminster, 1931-62, 44%		Do., 5% deb. stock	Do., 5% gold bonds
, 1943-63, 5% Battleford, 1943-53, 5½%		Do., Nor. of Canada, 4% deb. stock	Do., 5% income bonds
Vancouver, 1963, 5%		Do. Wellington, Grey & Bruce, 7% bonds	Manchester Liners
va. 1932-53 44%	897*	Do., 54% notes, 1918	Moline Plow, 7% pref
, 1925-46, 4% Grey, 1960-61, 4½%		Do. 4's guar stock. cel 1 e si	Do., 7% non. cum. prefl
, 1953-62, 5% Arthur, 1930-41, 4½%		Do., 5% 1st pref. stock	Do., 5% deb. stock
, 1932-43, 5% e Albert, 1953, 41%		Do., 4% 3rd pref. stock	Do., 6% deb. stock
1923-43, 5%		Grand Trunk Junction, 5% mort. bonds	Montreal Light, &c., ord,
1953, 4% 1918, 4%		Do., do., dollar bonds	Do., 43% 1st mort, bonds
, 1962, 31%	681, 9, 87, 92	Manitoba South-Western, 5% bonds	Montreal Water, &c., 41% prior lien
1961,4%		Do., 1st cons. mort. 4% bonds	Nova Scotia Steel, 5% bonds
a, 1925-52, 41% 1943-43, 5%.		Do., 7% pref., \$100,	Do., ord Ogilvie Flour Mills
1923-38, 5%	94*		Ottawa Electric, 5% refund. bonds
tharines. 4%		Nakusp & Slocan, 4% bonds	Price Bros., 5% bonds
1946-51, 4% toon, 1938, 5%			Riordon Pulp, 7% pref
1940, 41% 1941-61, 5%	801	Ontario & Quebec, 5% deb. stock	Do., ordinary. Robert Simpson Co., 6% pref.
1941-61, 48%	763*	Qu'Appelle and Long Lake (9 deb. stock	Do., 5% bonds
rooke, 1933, 41% Vancouver, 1962, 5%	80 791 80	Quebec & Lake St. John, 4% stock	Do., 5% bonds
1961, 4%. to, 1919-20, 5%	ogl#	Do., 5% 3rd mort. bonds	Do., 41% deb: stock
1922-28, 4%		St. John & Quebec 4% data start	Do., common. Do., 7% pref.
1929, 31%	* en3*		Steel of Canada, 6% bonds,
1944-8, 4%	773 81 1	Do., 5% committee centil ands	Do common
1948, 41%		White Pass & Yukon 5% data set 1812*	Toronto Power, 4% deb. stock
1932, 4%			Vancouver Power, 41% deb. stock
1947-49, 4% 1950-1-21 4%		LOAN COMPANIES	West Canadian Collieries, 6% 1st. mort
1303.48 2	0.08	British Can. & Gen. Invest	West Kootenay Power, 5% bonds
1923-33, 41%. uver and District, 1954, 41%.		Do., 5% com. pref	Winnineg Electric, 41% deh, stock
and a start of the	Charles and the second	90j* 1	* Latest price

September 29, 1916.

THE MONETARY TIMES

A Free Course In "Salesmanship"

We have thought about the young man who sees no prospects ahead. Would you like to be in a business that will give you

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All correspondence strictly confidential



CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

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ARTHUR L. BATES, PRESIDENT. HENRI E. MORIN, SUPERVISOR Por Agencies in the Western Division. Province of Quebec and Bastern Ontario, apply to WALTER I. JOSEPH. Manager. 502 McGill Building, Montreal. For Agencies in Western Ontario, apply to E. J. ATKINSON, Manager, 107 Manning Chambers. 72 Queen St. West, Toronto

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Up-to-date business methods, backed by an unbroken record of fair-dealing with its policyholders, have achieved for the Sun Life of Canada a phenomenal growth.

To-day, the Company operates actively in forty-two countries and upon five continents.

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE Corporation, Limited OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

The Right Hon. J. Parker Smith, Pres. D. W. Maclennan, Gen. Mgr. Head Office Canadian Branch-TRADERS BANK BLDG., TORONTO A. C. Stephenson, Manager Liberal Contracts to Agents in Unrepresented Districts

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The Northern Assurance Company, Ltd. of London, Eng.

Volume 57.

BUILDING PERMITS COMPARED

RETURNS FOR THIRTY-FIVE CITIES.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COMMODITIES

Aug. 1916, compared with Aug. 1915. Increase + . Decrease -DEPARIMENT July 1916 Aug. 1916 Aug. 1915 OF LABOUR FIGURES Amount Per Cent. \$ + 18,209 + 41,539 - 23,330 \$ 109,840 173,000 17,840 \$ 89,157 CITIES \$/107,366 + 20.41 Halifax. Nova + 79.91 - 62.99 51,977 37,180 93,516 13,850 -72.86 - 85.77 - 10.44 41,120 17.870 23,250 110,427 43,540 25,740 17,800 New BRUNSWICK 151.547 -107,727 - 2,700 125.597 25,950 801,⁸94 38,000 602,340 114,869 11,300 5,500 29,885 495.720 45,350 309,763 110,622 13.900 8,250 7,835 $^{+306,174}_{-7,350}$ $^{+292,577}_{+4.247}$ $^{-2,600}_{-2,750}$ $^{+22,050}$ + 61.76- 16.43 + 94.45 + 3.84 - 18.71 903,815 3,640 545,870 117,695 157,500 17,525 61,585 QUEBEC Maisonneuve Montreal Quebec Sherbrooke Three Rivers Westmount - 44.00 + 281.43 + 1,355,093 + 4,857 + 90,400 + 26,700 - 3,260 + 276,420 + 281 + 26,705 - 23,135 - 3,290 + 164,005 - 2,677 + 48,617 - 13,395 + 673,905 + 89,390 2,319,442 26,402 103,470 33,325 4,865 356,695 25,063 107,985 118,750 12,035 180,785 19,975 1,661,963 85,500 9,120 1.800 12.052 157.295 0.808 +140.52964,349 21,775 13,070 6,625 8,125 80,275 24,782 81,280 141,885 15,325 16,750 22,652 42,882 -21,185 ONTARIO $\begin{array}{r} + 21.25 \\ + 691.66 \\ + 418.11 \\ - 40.12 \\ + 344.34 \\ + 1.14 \\ + 32.85 \\ - 16.35 \\ - 21.47 \\ + 979.13 \\ - 11.81 \\ + 113.18 \\ - 64.17 \\ + 155.49 \\ + 260.42 \end{array}$ Berlin Brantford Fort William Guelph Hamilton Hamilton Kingston London Ottawa Peterborough Port Arthur Stratford St. Catharines St. Thomas. Toronto Windsor 157.295 9,898 214.020 99,750 4,025 151,654 151,654 26,810 46,164 4,680 575,750 263,445 180,785 19,975 91,499 7,590 1,107,518 123,715 433,413 34,325 156,975 5,375 151,600 103,200 9,500 93,700 224,150 + 67,175 MANITOBA Brandon Winnipeg..... + 44.06 60,700 163,450 + 55,325 + 11,850 1,029.30 + 7.81 -246,233 + 6,700 -256,935 + 4,000 356,685 2,500 354,185 Nil SASKATCHEWAN Moose Jaw..... Regina Saskatoon..... 151,535 113,610 30,150 7,775 110,450 - 69.04 9,200 97,250 4,000 + 258.90 - 72.55 41.700 31,500 10,200 83.900 54.500 +53.94 ALBERTA 32,500 51,400 25,000 29,500 + 7,500 + 21,900 + 30.00 + 74.24 BRITISH COLUMBIA... New Westminst'r Vancouver Victoria.... 178,095 5.100 156,465 16,530 633,279 4,650 139,055 2,325 55,320 81,410 + 494,224 + 2,325 + 570,559 - 78,660 +355.41 + 100.00 + 1.031.37 - 96.62 4,650 625,879 2,750 Total. 3,274,688 \$4.321,601 \$2.407.988 +1.913,613 +79.47

MONEY MARKETS

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

N.Y. funds	Buyers. par	Sellers. par	Counter. 3/8 to 3/4	
	par	par	3% to 34	
Sterling-	-		1121228	
Demand	\$4.75.50	\$4.75.70	\$4.78	
Cable transfers	\$4.76.25	\$4.76.45	\$4.78%	
Rates in New York-St	terling, der	mand, \$4.75	\$%.	
Bank of England rate,	6 per cent.		-	
			F	4

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	es of	INDEX NUMBERS			
FIGURES)	Commod Ities	Aug. 1916	July 1916	Aug. 1015	
I. GRAINS AND FODDERS : Grains, Ontario. Western. Fodder. All.	6 4 5 15	206.2 195.9 159.4 187.8	193.2 173.3 164.6 178.3	182.2 159.6 191.9 179.4	
II. ANIMALS AND MEATS: Cattle and beef. Hogs and hog products. Sheep and mutton Poultry. All [II. DAIRY PRODUCTS.	17 9	216.9 221.1 213.6 267.9 223.8 169.8	$\begin{array}{r} 234.4\\ 213.6\\ 208.4\\ 282.2\\ 228.1\\ 160.5 \end{array}$	237.1 172.1 176.4 218.6 201.3 141.3	
Prepared fish Presh fish	639	154.8 156.3 153.3	154.8 156.8 155.5	145.7 140.0 143.8	
V. OTHER POODS: (a) Pruits and vegetables Presh fruits, foreign. Dried fruits. Presh vegetables. Canned vegetables. All (m) Miscellaneous grocerles and provisions	4	99.4 124.8 163.9 303.2 127.0 164.3	113.4 114.2 163.9 359.8 111.4 172.0	65.0 105.3 127.4 154.0 87.2 111.4	
Breadstuffs Tea. coffee, etc. Sugar, etc. Condiments.	4 6 5 25	169.0 126.5 163.4 141.7 155.4	155.9 126.5 169.5 141.7 151.6	152.7 121.9 143.3 125.7 140.1	
VI. TEXTLES: Woollens. Cottons Silks. Jutes. Plax products Oilcioths. _ All	32420	224.6 165.7 108.8 306.2 224.8 132.5 194.5	231.9 159.5 104.8 253.3 219.8 132.5 192.1	196.4 127.6 85.9 246.4 165.6 116.4 156.8	
VII. HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES: Hides and tallow Leather Boots and shoes	3	290.0 242.8 198.3 233.3	306.4 202.8 198.3 239.2	146.2 174.3 162.4 179.0	
111. METALS AND IMPLEMENTS: Iron and steel. Other metals Implements. All.	12	142.8 214.2 139.5 167.5	142.8 233.5 139.5 174.8	108.8 195.6 113.2 156.9	
IX. FUEL AND LIGHTING : Fuel Lighting All	4	149.5 92.4 126.6	146.9 92.4 125.1	116.3 90.0 165 8	
X. BUILDING MATERIALS: Lumber. Miscellaneous materials. Paints, oils and glass. All		168.1 153.3 196.9 174.4	168.1 154.3 188.3 172.1	120.0	
XI. House FURNISHINGS : Purniture Crockery and glassware. Table cutlery. Kitchen furnishings. All	. 6 4 2 4 16	146.6 189.2 90.1 132.3 146.7 234.1	146.6 183.2 90.1 132.3 145.1 237.3	170.8 .80.3 1~5.5 135.7	
KIII. MISCELANEOUS: Raw Furs	4 6 7 17	292.3 140.0 143.4 178.6	292.3 140.5 142.1 176.5	150 1 134.7 116.0 130.6	
All commodities	. 265*	178.5	178.8	151.6	

* Six commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

*

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE-UNLISTED SECURITIES

WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER, 27TH

Mines	Par Value	Sellers	Buyers	Sales	Miscellaneous (Continued)	Par Value	Sellers	Buyers	Sale
orcupine Crown Mines, Ltd.	8					8			
		****	****	****	Dominion Glass Co., Ltdpref.	100			
Miscellaneous			1.1.1		bonds	100	****		
				1	Frontenac Breweries Co	100			
ritish Can. Canners, Ltd	100				" " pref.	100			
bonds	500				Laurentide	100	614	602	19
in. Felt	100	****		****	Mexican Northern Power	100			
n. Light & Powerpref.	100	· + 6 + + +		****	bonds	100			
bonds	100	****		**** .	Mexican Mahogany & Rubber Corp	100			
n. Coal & Coke	100	****	****	****	" " honde	100			
honds	100	**	****	**** .	Mont. Tramway & Power Co.	100	391		63
anadian Pacific Notes	20		****	****	National Brick com.	100			
ominion Glass Co., Ltd	100				Sharbarata D. H. Bonds	100			
	**** .		****		Sherbrooke Railway & Power Co	100	****		***
	****	****	ini		Western Can. Powerbonds	500	****		
• •••••	****					100		****	
	****	and .	****		******	****	****		
	* **	****	****	****					
	****	****		**** /		-			

Fin

September 29, 1916.

THE MONETARY TIMES



THE MONETARY TIMES

TRADE OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES (Figures of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

	2		OF APRIL	a	and the second se	VELVE MONTHS	the second s	16
COUNTRIES.		15	Imports.	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Export
	Imports	Exports	Imports.	Baporto		3	8	Laport
British Empire.	4,929,105	18,234,808	6,953,307	36,127,377	90,085.840	211.758,863	8 .075.116	463.081.2
ited Kingdom	106,864	398,536	136.377	575.572	412.205	5,551,686	3,423,025	7,773.2
stralia	1,748	30,185	250	29.281	23,923	368,263	29.416	448,4
rmuda itish Africa :								
Bast.		12,035		127	23,516	59,838	3,252	76.6
South	11,255	61,969	13,034	390,123	314,887	4,645 589	175,879	5,509.0
West		632		14,848	6,547.548	40,927 686.041	6,780,461	128,5
itish Bast Indies	392,106	58,801	578,169	120,202 52.514	2,993,534	678,797	5,636,630	1,211,9
" Guiana	147,175	35,391	269,433	02.019	497,786	9,450	476,601	3,4
Honduras	17,401	452 186,595	×0,506 968,320	232,785	6,162.338	4,366.792	6,258,757	4,134,
West Indies	285,570	31,116	77,889	8,008	1,780,368	112.679	1,262,718	197.0
" Fiji	************	31,110	**,000		150	1,436,314		1,437,6
braltar	67,376	19,679	136,173	8,309	1,248,575	655.093	1,247,529	817.6
alta	144	250	13		949	66,083	480	35,1
woundland		73,794	30,244	· 82,612	1,245,160	4,481.176	1,577,760	5,071.0
w Zealand	366,350	129,198	407.851	90,745	3,908,616	2,623,855	4,283,691	3,361,5
ther British Empire		3,186			27,392	17,258	5,401	23,8
Totals, British Empire	6.183,797	19.277,627	9.651.566	37,732,506	115,272,787	237,558,704	111.236,766	494,554,1
Foreign Countries.	397,643	31,496	5,749	60,570	3,364,787	639,469	3,971,271	2,398,
gentine Republic	381	01,500	606		642,182	279.788	3,156	
ores and Madeira Is			244		1,865	6,279	4,303	17,1
lgium	8,692		756		1,875,963	3,259,359	.69,315	334.
azil	73.570	34,262	82,771	79,863	1,149,551	542,515	883,832	1,142.1
ntral American States	8,016	2,544	9 64,192	5,552	118.017	72.817	133,206	61,
ina	32,319	165	42,411	2,488	1 042,383	339,039	918,610	036,
ile		3,432		2,759	190	55,347	169,284	. 88,0
lombia	11,782	2,440	10,081		182,082	24.117	137,470	32,
iba	152,972	60,455	15,107	77,729	1,617.291	1,479,355	1,540,519	1,431,
enmark	1,105	60	2,464	***	44,344 115,469	717,238	45.819 58.351	112.
an. W. Indies		680	1,539	6,294	197,742	25.927	165,169	272
atch E. Indies	618	6,118	4,549	0,234	186,376	40.948	372,248	
utch Guiana		2,414	8,010	143	1,155	8,646	1,225	49,8
cuador		390	2,242	3.115	30,482	26,484	6,512	39.1
typt	379,074	1.005.674	457.553	1,922.644	8,449,186	14.595,705	5,949,411	36.085.1
ance	319,014	1,000,019	30	1,000,033	8,361	4,103	474	12.
rench Africa		4,310		3,231	0,001	32,546		103
ermany	9,839		1,924		5.086,986	2,162.010	86,304	
reece			20.834	5,910	417,911	87.485	338,836	222
awaii	2,034	2,763	2,042	18,261	32,655	71,423	22,497	39.
ayti		857		315		4,163		2.
aly	56,203	40,144	54,806	1,557,648	1,472.799	1,840,910	920,271	10,733.
pan	159,111	37.719	199,798	12,400	2,783,465	1,037,001	4,015,125	998.
orea		···········			75	1,712	45	1000
exico	57,997	5,220	13,754	11,527	1,229,977	18,551	623.281	87.
iquelon and St. Pierre		3,401	36 72,343	390,315	4.244	155,332	4.932	171,
etherlands	82.463	1.171		193,149	385.647	5,254,829	1.057,733	2,563.
orway	16,612	2.732	3,076	1,169	303,091	1,000.790	379,091	458,
anama		7.173	403.393	49,650	1,494,046	13,141	1,162,403	153,
allippine Islands		1,001	60	39,000	6,204	41.574	12,359	1
orto Rico		23,124		17,399	0,003	468,698	3	702
ortugal	7,809	296	8,497	216	215,608	788.485	207.634	56.
ortugese Africa		6,454	1	1,080		79.611		. 58,
oumania		0,201			7,145	3.150		-
ussia	102	212,725	1,924	\$16.562	105 455	1,331.191	123,904	6,737.
an Domingo	348,171	522	458,929	1,583	3,193,796	3,938	4,020,491	12,
am		1,342			12.672	16,322	36,651	22.
pain		5,058	29,675	16,333	977,448	489,680	617.025	634
weden	21,757	6,800	2,031	106	545 835	173,296	161,378	58
witzerland	275,564	3,468	230,072	482	3,979,256	16.445	3,525 117	979
arkey	4,880				. 323.227	5,961	42,248	
nited States	20,630,194	15,456,247	38.748,579	13,362,329	428,618.927	215,409,326	398,695,013	320,225
laska	. 75	₩884	********	2,383	41,841	323,877	28,413	385.
ruguay			10.071	2,842	12,781	52,820	280,437	33
enezuela	574	5,224	18,974	12,747	209,628	56,196	115,358	98.
ther foreign countries	5,875	48			139,263	47,285	12.043	105
Totals, foreign countries	22,779,959	16,979.648	40,961,053	18,240 209	472,091,576	253, 250, 173	430,806,797	388,318
	28,963,756	36,257,275	50,612,619	55.972,715	587.364.363	490,808,877	542,043,563	882,872
Grand Totals								~~~~~
Orang Totals				The second secon		The state		
Grand Totals	\$85.5	221,031	\$106	,585,334 :	\$1,078	173,240	\$1,420	1,916,065

	Month of July			Twel	ve Months ending	ng July	
	1914	1915	1916	1914	1915	1916	
Dutiable Goods	\$ 26,424,970 16,539,497	* 20,765,166 15.857,024	\$ 34:698,911 28,923,676	\$ 366.858.417 196,320.267	8 251,076,453 168,294,383	\$ 351,760,108 271,226,442	
Total imports (mdse.)	42,964,467 233,899	36 622,190 744,119	63.622.587 404.102	563.178.684 14.757,635	419.370.836 133.113.099	622,986,550 33,717,992	
Total imports	43,198,366	37,366,309	64.026,689	577.936.319	552,483,935	656.704.542	
Duty Collected	6,988,918	7,431,158	11.071.100	97.094.410	78,784,427	121,906,788	
EXPORTS. Canadian Produce—The mine The fisheries The forest. Animal produce Agricultural produce Manufactures, Miscellaneous	5.905,988 1.677.592 5.097.065 7.391,397 15,846,177 5,857,996 31,433	5,904,544 2,166,857 5,876,784 10,943,628 7,676,404 12,441,428 580,393	8,578,750 2,570 358 7,257,805 9,546,186 38,285,309 38,264,136 459,728	58.480,152 20.037,030 43.400,015 57.548 982 189.212,934 53.071;050 223.838	53,525,158 20,113,533 44,068,654 82,659,949 133,442,130 115,401,389 1,809,728	74,509,041 23,652,279 54,642,375 106,749,654 354,119,435 310,317,755 8,797,135	
Total Canadian produce	41.807.645 8.507.322	45,590.038	104.964,270 55,637,340	431.974.001 29.841.099	451.020.541 48.851.781	* 932,787,684 148,822.047	
Total exports (mdse)	50,314,970 286,646	48.506.720 13,127,009	160.601,610 14,232,189	461.815.100 21.614.085	499.872.322 90.555.512	1,081,609,731	
Total exports	50.601.616	61,633,729	174.833,799	483,429,185	590,427,834	1,163,001 948	
AGGREGATE TRADE. Coin and bullion. Total trade	93.279.437 520,545 93.799.982	85,128,910 13,871.128 99,000.038	224,224,197 14,636,291 238,860,488	1,024,993,784 36,371,720 1,061,365,504	919,243,158 223,668,611 1,142,911,769	1.704.596.281 115.110.209 1.819.706.490	

*Nore.—It will be noted that the figures relating to the imports and exports of coin and bullion for the twelve months ending July, 1916, were: imports 1916, \$33,717,992: 1915, \$133,113,099, and exports 1916, \$81,392,217; 1915, \$90,555,512. Although it has been customary to include these figures in trade returns, the total trade figures are seriously disturbed by them in this instance and they should not be taken as an indication of the trade of Canada.

1

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September 29, 1916.

THE MONETARY TIMES



Total 1,583.3

30.4

28.8

Casey Cobalt Mine

Miller Lake O'Brien

Porcupine Vipond Mines 1.7

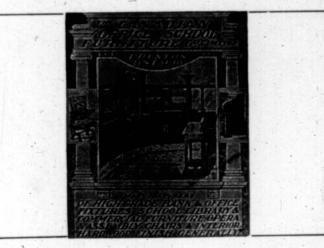
Alexo Mining Company 672.1

From New Liskeard-

From Schumacher-Gold Slag-

From Porquis Junction-Nickel Ore-

From Elk Lake-



43 .

8

Montreal and Toronto Stock Transactions

Stock Prices for September 27th and Sales for Week, Montreal figures supplied to The Monetary Times by Messrs. Burnett & Co., St., Sacrament St., Montreal. Toronto quotations " and interest."

Montreal Stocks		Asked	Bid	Sale
			222	345
mes-Holden		323		85
ell Telephone		150 571	148	87
ritish Columbia Fishing & Packing,	22	475		25
nada Car		478	46 764	1236
inada Cementcom.		642	644	5814
"		95 51	94 <u>1</u> 50	14
anada Cottonspref.		81		4
anadian Foundries		118	1174	42
anadian Locomotive				
anadian Pacific Railway		180	179	115
anada Steamship Lines		34	89	51
(New Voting Trust)	1.441	37	35	7.
arriage Factories, edars Rapids		31 1		
ivic Invest		83	813 39	896 612
ons. Mining and Smelting rown Reserve		391		53
etroit Railway		1152 96	115	47
Dominion Iron pref.	****	214	213	65
Dominion Coal			503	
Dominion Steel Corporation		60 84	597 822	2091
and the second se			105	
Inois Traction				3
ake of Woods Milling				16
aurentide Co pref.		1951	195	345
vall Con. Co		771	77	62
Aacdonald		141	13	13
land the second s				3
Aontreal Light, Heat and Power				1
Iontreal Cottons			51	·
Instreal Teledraph				4
Aontreal Tramways				
ational Breweries deb.		***		100
actional Breweries				1
Nipissing. Nova Scotia Steel		1371	137	947
				2
Paton Manufacturing.	1024	145	144	31
	1029	70	692	9
Penmans	1.1			24
Price Bros				
Koruan Faper	i	84	834	153
Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power		347	341	8
Sawyer-massey com.				1
Shawinigan Water and Powerpref.	****	135	1341	13
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "				
Silerwin-williams			55	1
Smart Woods	12	99	95	
Spanish River		41	12	16
nerel	****	394	381	16!
** ** **		64}	92	2
TOOKE		204		1
Toronto Railway pref.	· · · · ·		90	2
Twin City	18			6
Bank of British North America		661	66	
Bank of Commerce Bank of Montreal		1861		
Bank of Ottawa	****	203	1	1
Bank of Toronto	***	198		
Bank of Nova Scotia		257		1.
Dominion Bank				
Moleone Bank		172		
Quebec Bank			106	
Royal Bank Union Bank	****	· ····	1	
Montreal Ronds	Last Sale			1
Ames-Hølden	981			1
Bell Telephone.	984	98	97	
Lanadian Consolidated Rubbar	100	98		20
Canadian Cottons. Canadian Locomotive.	83 <u>4</u> 89			10
Cadage Danida	90			26
Cedars Rapids.	911			10
Dominion Coal			87	20
Dominion Coal Dominion Cotton	90 97		1 .1.	
Dominion Coal Dominion Cotton. Dominion Iron and Steel. Dominion Textile.	. 97.5			
Dominion Coal Dominion Cotton. Dominion Iron and Steel. Dominion Textile. Dominion Textile. Dominion Textile.	97 97 97			
Dominion Coal Dominion Cotton Dominion Ton and Steel Dominion Textile Dominion Textile Dominion Textile Dominion Textile	97 97 97 96	****		1
Dominion Coal Dominion Cotton Dominion Iron and Steel Dominion Textile Dom	97 97 96 108 922		102	1
Dominion Coal Dominion Cotton Dominion Iron and Steel Dominion Textile Dom	97 97 96 103 904	105	102	30 20
Dominion Coal Dominion Cotton Dominion Cotton Dominion Textile. Dominion Textile. Dominion Textile. Dominion Textile. Cominion Textile.	97 97 96 108 922		102	20 20

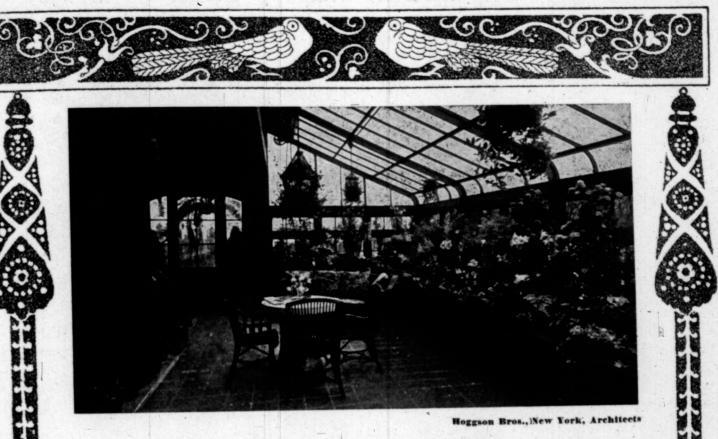
Montreal Bonds (Continued)		Asked	Bid	Sales
gilvieC	103	1031	103]	2000
	874	87	84	2000
enmans. rice Bros. uebec Railway, Light and Power	67 . 943		70 9/1	5700
eeel Co. of Canada eeel Co. of Canada erwin-Williams.	984	973	99 971	1400
ar Loan	84			3700
Toronto Stocks		Asked	Bid	Sale
nes-Holden		23 60	211 57	10
		87 62	35	
pret.	****de	142	60 14	200
itish Columbia Fishing & Packing	· · · ·	60 57	57 569	2342
nada Breadpref.		20		100
nada Car & Foundry	****	48	461	
nadian Foundry & Forgingspref.	****	196	75	
nadian General Electricpref		118	117	398
nada Landed & National Investment.		16.1	160	
**		89 <u>1</u> 95		
nadian Pacific Railway(Bonds)	***** *****	1803	1794	3
nada Permanent		175	179 125	42
nada Steamship.1		351 90	35 891	1204
	····	642	61	
ment		96	943	120
y Dairy	****	972	1961	
Ionial Loan	••••	78	71 460	
nsumers Gas		169		10
own Reserve Mines		701	694	
me		.26	* 24	1
ominion Canners		15		
minion Steel Company.		60	597	586
ominion Steel Company		453	- 444	31
N. Burt	*****	83	81	6
uron & Rrie			138 211	10
ake of the Woods anded B. & L			145	
ondon-Canada			132	
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