AMERICAN **BANK NOTE COMPANY**

Engravers and Printers

0

BANK NOTES, POSTAGE STAMPS SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, LETTERS OF CREDIT, ETC., FOR CORPORA-TIONS AND GOVERNMENTS

Work acceptable on all Stock Exchanges. Special safeguards against counterfeiting.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: OTTAWA, 224 Wellington Street

Branches HALIFAX MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG



AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED ENGRAVERS OF BANK NOTES, BONDS, STOCK CERTIFICATES, POSTAGE AND **REVENUE STAMPS** and all monetary documents. The work executed by this Company is accepted by the LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON and other STOCK EXCHANGES. HEAD OFFICE. -OTTAWA **Branches**: MONTREAL TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1866

BRITISH

6 Per Cent. Investment

Write for particulars and price of an issue of bonds behind which there is an equity of fourteen times the amount of the bonds outstanding.

The net earnings for 1909 were sufficient to pay the annual interest charge on the bonds outstanding, thirty times over.

A well secured and desirable investment yielding 6 p.c. on the money invested.

F.B. McCurdy & Co.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

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701-3 Traders Bank Bldg.

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lmonte	Sudbury	New Brunswick	Medicine Hat, Alta
urora	Toronto	Bathurst	Magrath, Alta.
Belleville	" Bathurst St.	Chatham	Moose Jaw, Sask
Bowmanville	" Yonge St. Br.	Edmundston	Spring Coulee,
Brantford	" Queen St.	Fredericton	Sub-Agency to Magrat
Brockville	· Carlton St.	Grand Falls	Oakville, Man.
Dhatham	" Dundas St.	Hartland	Outlook Sask.
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Dornwall	Trenton	Moncton	Raymond, Alta
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Eglinton	Waterford	Shediac	Rosenfeld, Man
Fenelon Falls	Waterioru	St. John	Saskatoon, Sask.
Fort William	Quebec	Woodstock	Weyburn, Sask.
Goderich		Nova Scotia	Winnipeg, Man.
Guelph	Buckingham	NOVA SCOTT	" Ft. Rouge
Hamilton Victoria	Cookshire	Amherst	' Logan Ave.
, Barton, Victoria	Danville	Bridgewater	British Col.
Holstein	Fraserville	Canso	Armstrong
King City	Grand Mere	Glace Bay	Chilliwack
Kingston	Levis	Halifax "North End	Cloverdale
Lindsay	Megantic		Enderby
London_	Montreal	Lunenburg	Greenwood
Mount Forest	" Hochelaga	Mahone Bay	Hosmer
Newmarket	" Papineau Ave.	Port Hood	Kelowna
Oakwood	" Peel St.	Sydney	Merritt
Ottawa	" Pt. St. Charles	Wolfville	Nelson
" Bank St.	Delkliente Des	Yarmouth	New Denver
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Perth	SU. LLOLIL	Charlottetown	Penticton
Peterboro /	AA CDO TTTT	NW. Provinces	Prince Ruper
Picton	AA CBOTHOUTO	Altona, Man	Rossland
Port Arthur	Quebec	Brandon, Man	Summerland
Port Hope	" St. Roch	Calgary, Alberta	Vancouver
Samia	" Upper Town	Cardston, Alta	" Westm'ster
Sault Ste. Marie	Sawyerville	Uaruston A	Vernon
Stirling,	Sherbrooke	Edmonton, A Gretna, Man.	Victoria
		Greena, man.	The state

IN NEWFOUNDLAND-St. John's, -Bank of Montreal. Birch Cove(Bay of Islands)-Ban of Montreal. GREAT BRITAIN-London-Bank of Montreal, 47 Threadneedle Street, E.O. F: WILLIAMS TAYLOR, Manager:

F: WILLIAMS TAYLOR, Manager:
IN THE UNITED STATES-New York-R. Y. Hebden, W. A. Bog, J. T. Molineux, Agenta, 64, Wall St. Chicago-Bank of Montreal. J. M. Greata, Manager. Byokane, Wash.-Bank of Montreal.
IN MEXICO.-Mexico, D.F.-Bank of Montreal.
BANKERS IN GREAT BETAIN-London-The Bank of England. The Union Bank of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd. The London and Westminster Bank, Ltd. The Na-tional Provincial Bank of England, Ltd. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Bootland-The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches.
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES-New York-The National Oity Bank. National Bank of Commerce in New York. National Park Bank. Boston-The Merchants National Bank. Buffalo-The Marine Natl. Bank. San Francisco - The First National Bank The Anglo and London Paris National Bank Ltd.

The Bank of Vancouver

Head Office : VANCOUVER, British Columbia CAPITAL AUTHORIZED - \$2,000,000

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED - \$2,000,000
DIRECTORS R. P. MCLENNAN, Esg., President, McLennan, McFeeley & Co., Wholesale Hardware, Vancouver, B.C.
M. B. CARLIN, Esg., Vice-President, Caritalist, Victoria, B.C.
HIS HONOR T, W. PATERSON, Lieutenant-Governor British Columbia.
L. W. SHATFORD, Esg., M. L.A., Merchant, Hedley, B.C.
W. H. MALKIN, Esg., The W. H. Malkın Co., Ltd., Wholesale Grocers, Vancouver, B.C.
ROBT. KENNEDY, Esg., of Hale Bros. & Kennedy, Real Estate Brokers, New Westminster, B C.
I. A. MITCHELL, Esg., Capitalist, Victoria, B.C.
E. H. HEAPS, Esg., E. H. Heaps & Co., Lumber and Timber; President Columbia Tust Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
J. A. HARVEY, Esg., K.C., Formerly of Cranbrook, B.C., Vancouver, B.C.
A general banking business transacted. A. L. DEWAR, Gen. Man. A general banking business transacted. A. L. DEWAR, Gen. Man.

The Standard Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 81.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. Per Annum upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January, 1911, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City and at its branches on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of February, 1911, to shareholders of record of 20th January, 1911. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of .he Bank in Toronto on Wednesday, the 15th February next, at 12 o'clock moon.

By order of the Board, GEO. P. SCHOFIELD,

General Manager.

ethbridge, Alts.	Claresholm	Dammer		
ledicine Hat, Alta.	Claresnoim	Kerr Robert	NUITE	
lagrath, Alta.	Cleverville	Kindersley	Nutana	Verminon
Spring Coulee,	Crossfield	Kitscoty	Olds	Virden
Spring Coulee,	Dauphin	Langham	Outlook	Vonda
ib-Agency to Magrath	Delisle		Pas Mission	Wadena
akville, Man.	Drinkwater	Lanigan	Pincher Creek	Warner
utlook Sask.	Durban	Lashburn	Ponoka	Watrous
ortage La Prairie M.	Edmonton	Lethbridge	Portage la Prairie	Watson
aymond, Alta	Elbow	Lloydminster	Portage la Flante	Wetaskiwin
egina, Sask.	Elfros	Lougheed	Prince Albert	Weyburn
osenfeld, Man	Elgin	Macleod	Provost	Wilcox
askatoon, Sask.		Marcelin	Radisson	Winnipeg (7 offices)
Veyburn, Sask.	Elkhorn	Medicine Hat	Red Deer	
Vinnipeg, Man.	Gilbert Plains	Melfort	Regina	Yellowgrass
" Ft. Rouge	Gleishen	Melville	Rivers	Yorkton
' Logan Ave.	Grandy	Milestone	Saskatoon	
British Col.		ONTARIO	AND QUEBEC	
rmstrong			Orangeville	Seaforth
hilliwack	Avr	Exeter	Uttawa (2 offices	Simcoe
loverdale	Barrie	Forest	Paris	Stratford
Inderby	Belleville	Fort Frances		Strathroy
reenwood	Berlin	Fort William	Parkhill	Thedford
Iosmer		Galt	Parry Sound	Toronto (18 offices)
Kelowna	Blenheim	Goderich	Peterboro	Walkerton
Merritt	Brantford	Gowganda	Porcupine	
Velson	Cayuga	Guelph	Port Arthur	Walkerville
New Denver	Chatham	Hamilton	Port Perry	Waterloo
New Westminster	Cobalt	Kingston	Ouebec	Wiarton
Vicola	Collingwood	Latchford	Rainy River	Windsor
Penticton	Crediton	Lindsay	St. Catharines	Wingham
Prince Ruper	Dresden		Sarnia	Woodstock
Rossland	Dundas	London		
Summerland	Dunnville	Montreal (2 office		
Vancouver "Westm'ster Ave	Dunave	MARITIM		Summerside
	Alberton	Charlottetown	Parrsboro	
Vernon	Amherst	Halifax	St. John	Sydney •
Victoria		Middleton	Shelburne	Truro
Bay of Islands)-Bank	Antigonisu	Montague	Souris	Windsor
	Darrington	New Glasgow	Springhill	
Street, E.O.	Bridgewater	IN THE	UNITED STATES	A Statistic and a second
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The Union Bank of		LONDON: 2 L	OMBARD STREET,	E.C

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

DIVIDEND NO. 82.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Eleven per cent. (11%) per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the Three Months, ending 31st January, 1911, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after

Wednesday, the 1st day of February next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 31st of January, 1911, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

Toronto, 21st December, 1910

403



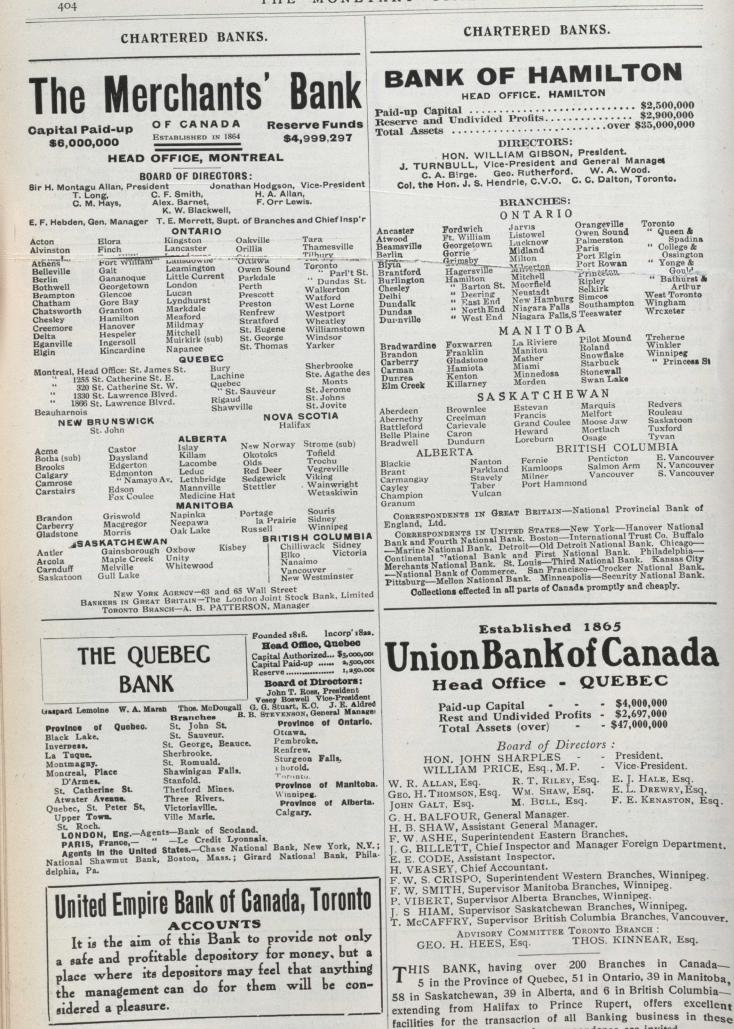
R. B. KESSEN

General Manager.

THE MONETARY TIMES

Toronto, Ont.

62 Church



Provinces. Collections and correspondence are invited

The Bank has Agents and Correspondents in all Cities of

importance throughout Canada, the United States, the United

Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, and the British Colonies.

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

January 28, 1911.

THE MONETARY TIMES

INCORPORATED 1855

Head Office, Toronto,

CAN. Capital - - \$4,000,000 Reserve F'd 4,750,000

CHARTERED BANKS.



DIRECTORS:

 BUNCAN COULSON
 President.

 W. G. GOODERHAM
 Vice-President.

 J. HENDERSON
 2nd Vice-President.

 W. H. Beatty
 Robert Reford
 Hon, C. S. Hyman

 William Stone
 John Macdonald
 A. E. Gooderham
 Nicholas

 THOS. F. HOW,
 T. A. BIRD,
 Inspector.

	BRA	NCHES:	
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Toronto, (9 offices). Allandale Barrie Berlin	Havelock Keene Kingston London (4 offices) Millbrook	Wallaceburg Waterloo Welland Wyoming British Columbia	Montreal (4 offices) Maisonneuve Gaspe St. Lambert
Bradford Brantford	Newmarket Oakville	Vancouver New Westminster	Manitoba
Brockville Burford Cardinal Cobourg Colborne Collorne Collingwood Copper Cliff	Oil Springs Omemee Parry Sound Peterboro Petrolia Porcupine Port Hope Preston	Saskatohewan Bredenbury Churchbridge Elstow Glenavon Kennedy Kipling Langenburg	Winnipeg Benito Cartwright Pilot Mound Portage la Prairi Rossburn Swan River
Creemore Dorchester	St. Catharines Sarnia	Montmartre Vibank	Alberta
Elmvale Galt	Shelburne Stayner	Wolseley Yorkton	Calgary Lethbridge

Sankers :- London, England-The London City and Midland Bank, Limited, New York-National Bank of Commerce. Chicago-First National Bank. Collections made on the best terms and remitted for on day of payment.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Total Assets - - - - \$44,500,000 Total Deposits - - - \$33,500,000 \$33,500,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: C.D., Warren, Esq., President. Hon. J. R. Stratton, Vice-President. C. Kloepfer, Esq., Guelph. W. J. Sheppard, Esq., Waubaushene C. S. Wilcox, Esq., Hamilton, E. F. B. Johnston, Esq., K.C., Toronto H. S. Strathy, Esq., Toronto. Auditor to the Board : John L. Willis. HEAD OFFICE : TORONTO Stuart Strathy, Gen. Man. N. T. Hillary, Assistant Gen. Man. J. A. M. Alley, Secretary. P. Sherris, Inspector. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

J. A. M. Alley, Secretary. P. S BRANCHES I ONTARIO

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Appin	Glencoe	Owen Sound	Tillsonburg
Arthur	Grand Valley	Paisley	Toronto Branches :
Avlmer	Guelph	Port Hope	
Avon	Haileybury	Porcupine	Yonge and Colborne
Avton	Hamilton	Prescott	Yonge & Richmond
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Blind River	Hamilton Market	Ridgetown	King and Spadina
Bridgeburg	Harriston	Ripley	Queen and Broadview
Brownsville	Ingersoll	Rockwood	Yonge and Bloor Sts.
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Cargill	Lakefield	St. Catherines	Jones and Gerrard
Clifford		St. Marys	Union Stock Yards
Collingwood	Leamington Lion's Head	Sarnia	Tottenham
Chapleau		Sault Ste Marie	Tweed
	Lynden	Schomberg	Vars
Drayton	Massey	Spencerville	Wardsville
Dryden	Matheson	Steelton	Warsaw
Durham	Mount Elgin	Stratford	Woodstock
Dutton	Mount Forest	Stony Creek	Waterdown
Elmira	Newcastle	Springfield	Webbwood
Elora	North Bay	Strathroy	W. Ft. William
Embro	Norwich	Sturgeon Falls	Windsor
Embrun	Orillia	Sudbury	Winona
Fergus	Ottawa	Tavistock	Wroxeter
ALBERTA	SASK	ATCHEWAN	MANITOBA
Beiseker	Saskatoo	n Zealandia	Winnipeg
Calgary Camros	e I	Rosetown	winnbeg
Castor Didsbury	Forget	Kegina	BRITISH
Edmonton Erskin	ne		
Gadsby Gleiche	en QU	JEBEC	COLUMBIA
Holden Stettle	r Mont	real	Vancouver
Red Willow	LONDONThe	London City	Fort George Stewart
Agencie	NEW YORK	London City and The National Par	Midland Bank.
Agenen	CHICAGO _Th	e First National P	k Bank,
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	BUFFALO TL	Marine Marine M	a IR,
	BUFFALO TH	Marine National	Bark.
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Head Office TORONTO, CANADA

Every department of Banking conducted Accounts of in-dividuals, firms and corporations solicited.

Letters of Credit issued, avail-able everywhere. Drafts bought and sold. Collections promptly executed.

CHARTERED BANKS

100 A 100 A 100	CHARTERI	ED BANKS	•
SCO	NATION	, LIM	ITED
Capital Su Paid up . Uncalled	y Royal Charter and A	£5,000,00 £1,000,00 £4,000,00	00 \$25,000,000 00 \$ 5,000,000 00 \$20,000,000
Head O	ffice	ED	INBURGH
Thomas Hector S	mith, General Mana	ger. Geor	ge B. Hart, Secretary.
London	Office-37 Nicholas	Lane, Lombard	Street, E.O.
J. S. Cockbu The agency of ceptances of Cust tired on terms whi	rn, Manager. f Colonial and Forei omers residing in t ich will be furnished	J. Ferguson, As gn Banks is un he Colonies don on application.	sistant Manager. Idertaken, and the Ac- niciled in London, re-
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HEAD	OFFICE, -		NTREAL.
E, W. WAU	BOARD OF C MACENERSON, Presiden msay, J. P. Olegho J., Chas. B. Gordon blief Inspector and Supi D., J. H. CAMPBELL a	t. S. H. Ewi orn, H. Man JAMES ELL of Branches. W	ING, Vloe-President. Idand Molson, Idan, General Manager. 7. H. DRAPER, Inspector IS, A. Inspiri.
Alberta-		CHES :	
Calgary Camrose	Exeter Forest	St Marva	Lachine Lock
Diamond City	Franktord	St. Marys St. Thomas	Montreal
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Revelstoke	Market Branch	Bay Street	St. Henri Brarc
Vancouver Hastings St.	Highgate Iroquois	Queen St. W Trenton	Maisonneuve "
Westminster A.	Kingsville	Wales	Market and
Manitoba- Winnipeg	Kirkton Lambton Mills	Waterloo West Toronto	Harbor Branch Pierreville
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Portage Ave.	Lucknow	Woodstock	Richmond Roberval
Ontario	Meaford Merlin	Zurich Quebeo-	Rorel
Amberstburg	Morrisburg	Arthabaska	St. Cesaire
Avlmer	Norwich Ottawa	Bedford Chicoutimi	Ste. Flavie Station St. Ours
Brockville Chesterville	Owen Sound	Drummondville	Ste. Thérèse de
Clinton	Port Arthur	Fraserville	Blainville
Drumbo Duttor	Ridgetown Simcoe	and Riviere d Loup Station	
Dutton	Smith's Falls	Knowlton	Traterioo

 Dashwood
 Smith's Falls
 Knowlton

 AGENAS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES-London and Liverpool-Part's Ban Limited. Ireland-Munster & Leinster Bank, Limited. Australia and New Zealand-The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. South Africa.—The Standard Bank of South Arrica, Limited.

 FOREIGN AGENTS-France-Societe Generale.
 Germany-Deutsche Bank. Belgium Antwerp-La Banque d'Anvers. China and Japan-Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
 Ouba-Banco Nacional de Cuba.

 AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.-Agents and Correspondents in all the principal cities.
 made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted lowest rates of exchange. Commercial letters of Uredu and Travelle Circular Letters issued available in all parts of the world.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832. Capital Paid-up, \$3,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$5 HEAD OFFICE, - HALIFAX, N. S. Reserve Fund, \$5,500,000

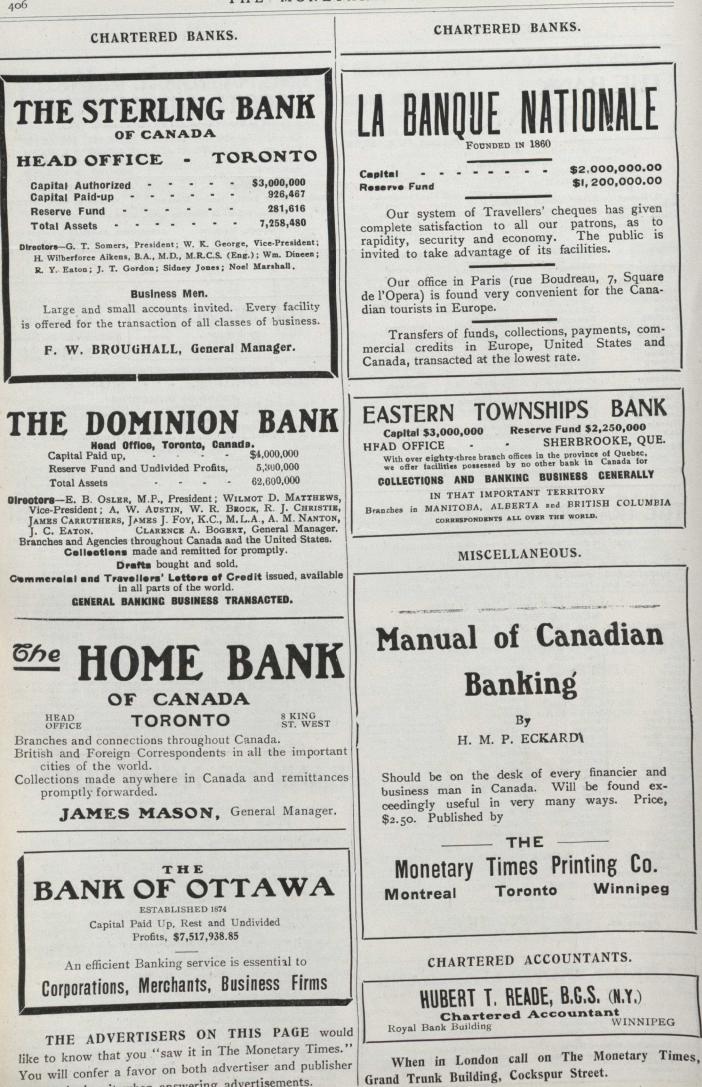
HEAD UFFILE, - HALIFAA, N. S. DIRECTORS: JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President. R. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBELL, J. W. ALLISON, HECTOR MCINNES, H. C. MCLEOD. N. CURRY GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager. D. WATERS, Assistant General Mar ager GEO. SANDERSON, C. D. Schurman, Inspectors.

BRANCHES;

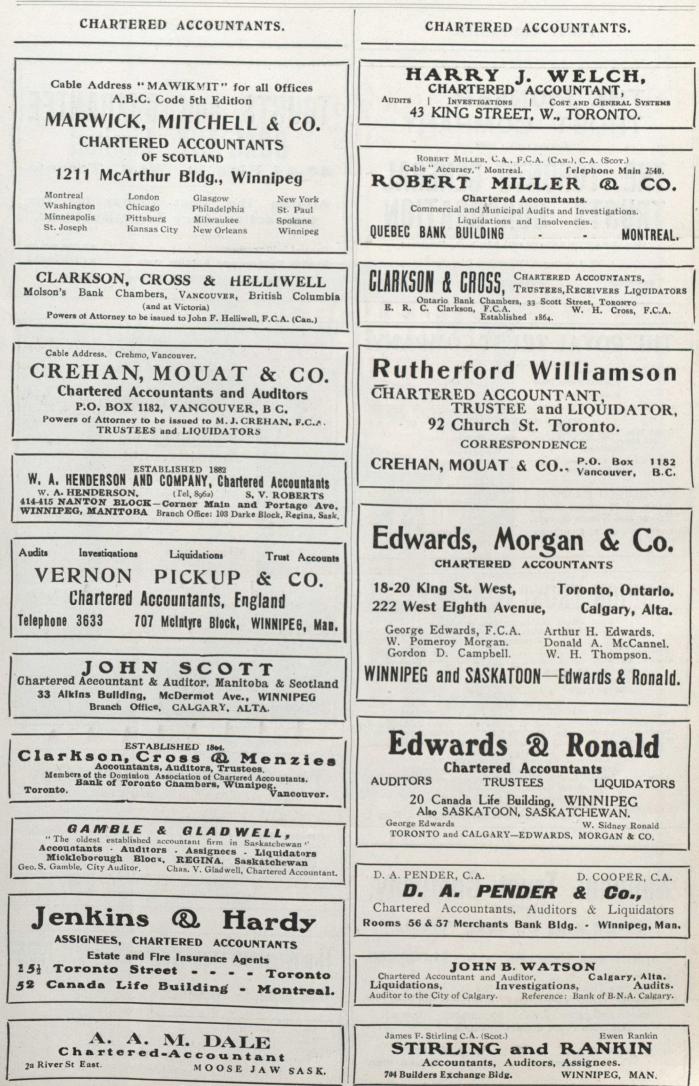
BRANCHES:
Nova Sootia-Amherst, Annapolis, Antigonish, Bridgetown, Canning, Dartmouth, Pigby Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, New Waterford, Oxford, Parreboro, Pictou, River Hebert, Springbill Stellarter Sydney, Sydney Mines, Thorburn (sub to New Glasgow), Trenton (sub to New Glasgow), Trento Status, Stanna Sawa

THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 46.



by mentioning it when answering advertisements.



THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 46.





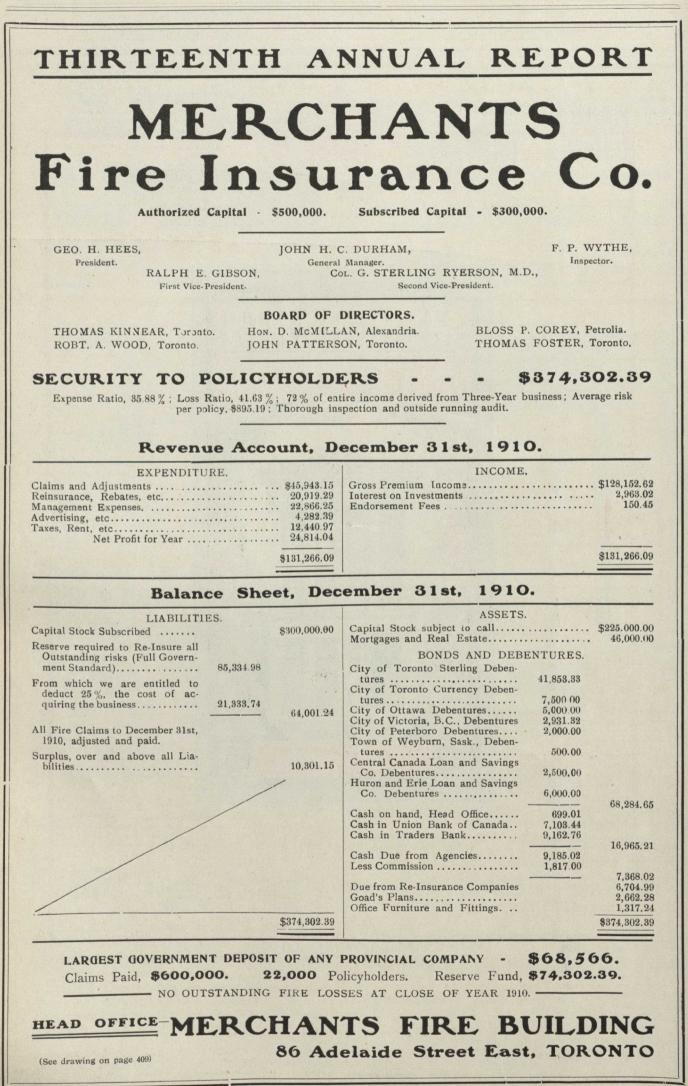




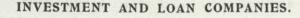
HEAD OFFICE MERCHANTS FIRE BUILDING B6 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Can.

THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 46.



411



INVESTMENT AND LOAN COMPANIES.



INVESTMENT AND LOAN COMPANIES.

412

INVESTMENT AND LOAN COMPANIES.



T. H. PURDOM, K.C., President

INVESTMENT AND LOAN COMPANIES.

INVESTMENT AND LOAN COMPANIES.

12 per cent. Annual Dividends on Ordinary Stock. Safety in Security and in Directorate. The Prudential Investment Co., Ltd. The Prudential Investment Co., Ltd. Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.00 Head Office, VANCOUVER, B.C. Subscribed Capital \$1,000,000.00 Assets o over a Million Dollars Owing to the fact that the ordinary stock of the

DIRECTORATE.

DIRECTORATE. THOS. T. LANGLOIS, Vancouver; President B. C. Permanent Loan Co.; President Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Co. President National Finance Co., Ltd. HON. G. H. BULYEA, Edmonton; Lieutenant.Governor of Alberta. DAVID W. BOLE, Montreal; President National Drug and Chemical Co., Limited. LEWIS HALL, D. D.S., Mayor of Victoria. G. A. McGUIRE, D.D.S., M. P.P., Vancouver. ALD. JAMES RAMSAY, Vancouver; President Dominion Biscuit Co. GEO. J. TELFER Vancouver; Manager B,C. Permanent Loan Co.

company has all been subscribed, the \$1,000,000 of 7% cumulative first preference stock is now being placed at par \$100. The ordinary stock now changes placed at par \$100. The hands at \$160 per share.

The 7% preference stock will yield an income 56% The 7% preference stock will yield an income 56% greater than equal y secure stocks or other financial securities usually listed on the exchanges, and is available on very favorable terms. Ful particulars may be obtained by addressing Dept, D National Finance Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., or a Toronto, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; Halifax, N.S.; St. John, N.B.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; or Calgary, Alta.

We gladly furnish bank and other references.

Paid-up Capital \$550,000.00 Reserve \$100.000.00

DIRECTORATE-cont. R. H. DUKE, Vancouver; General Manager The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Co.

The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Co.
 M. Des BRISAY, Vancouver. Merchant, JAS. A. McNAIR, Vancouver;
 Vice.President Hastirgs Shingle Mfg. Co. E. W. LEESON, Vancouver;
 President, I eeson, Dickie, Gross & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Merchants, HON. A. E. FORGET, Regina;
 Ex.Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, WM. FLAVELLE. Lindsay, Ont.;
 President, The Victoria Loan & Savings Co., Lindsay, Ont.;
 President, Firstbrook Bex. Co., Toronto Director Metropolitan Bank.

THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY **Head Office** WINNIPEG, Man.

Branches: Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Fort William. Paid-Up Capital Reserve 500,000 Assets 3,750,000

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY AND TOWN PROPERTY

4 % of \$1 and upwards 5% allowed on debentures of \$100 or 3 to ten years

CAPITAL STOCK 7% INVESTMENT

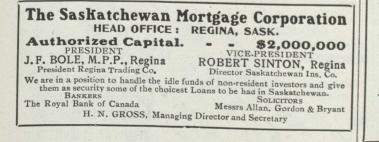
The Company, having disposed of its Capital Stock some years ago, has, therefore, none for sale, but the stock may be purchased through the Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver Stock Exchanges, at prices ranging from \$128 to \$130 per share. The last seven half-yearly dividends have been at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, so that, at the current prices, the investment will net 7 per cent.

9 per cent. per annun, so that at the function of the prospective purchasers will net 7 per cent. The Company will be pleased to furnish prospective purchasers with its Financial Statement or other information bearing on the Company, and, if so desired, the Company will purchase the Stock for the investor through the Stock Exchange, or privately, at the

for the investor through the Stock Exchange, or privately, at the current prices. Since its inception the Company has enjoyed uninterrupted pros-perity, and has taken a very active part in the development of the West. With the rapid growth of Western Canada, the demand for money is so great that the present profitable rates of interest will be maintained for years to come; and with such a desirable field for loaning operations, combined with a progressive management, the price of the Company's Stock should continue to advance, and with the prevailing high dividends, the Stock of this Company will undoubtedly be in great demand by those who desire a safe and profitable investment. BORD OF DIRECTORS: W.T. Alexander, Exp. Devident

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W. T. Alexander, Esq., President and Manager; E. S. Popham, Esq., M.D., Vice-President; Nicholas Bawlf, Capitalist, Director of the Bank of Toronto; E. D. Martin, Esq., Wholesale Druggist; James Stuart, Esq., President Stuart Electric Company; E. L. Taylor, Esq., K.C.; F. H. Alexander, Secretary.

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



J. C. BIGGS @ CO., Edmonton, Alberta SOUTH Correspondence from conservative investors AFRICAN. receives careful attention SCRIP

The COMING CITY EDSO in the land of *O* **OPPORTUNITIES**

It pays to Invest where Prospects are Brightest

There is no City in Canada that offers opportunities for safe and profitable investment equal to those now being offered to the investing public in Edson. Write us for Maps and Circulars, telling all about the future metropolis of the Northwest.

DOMINION INVESTORS CORPORATION, LIMITED

213 Dominion Trust Building Vancouver, British Columbia or Room 202 Windsor Block, Edmonton, Alberta

SASKATOON

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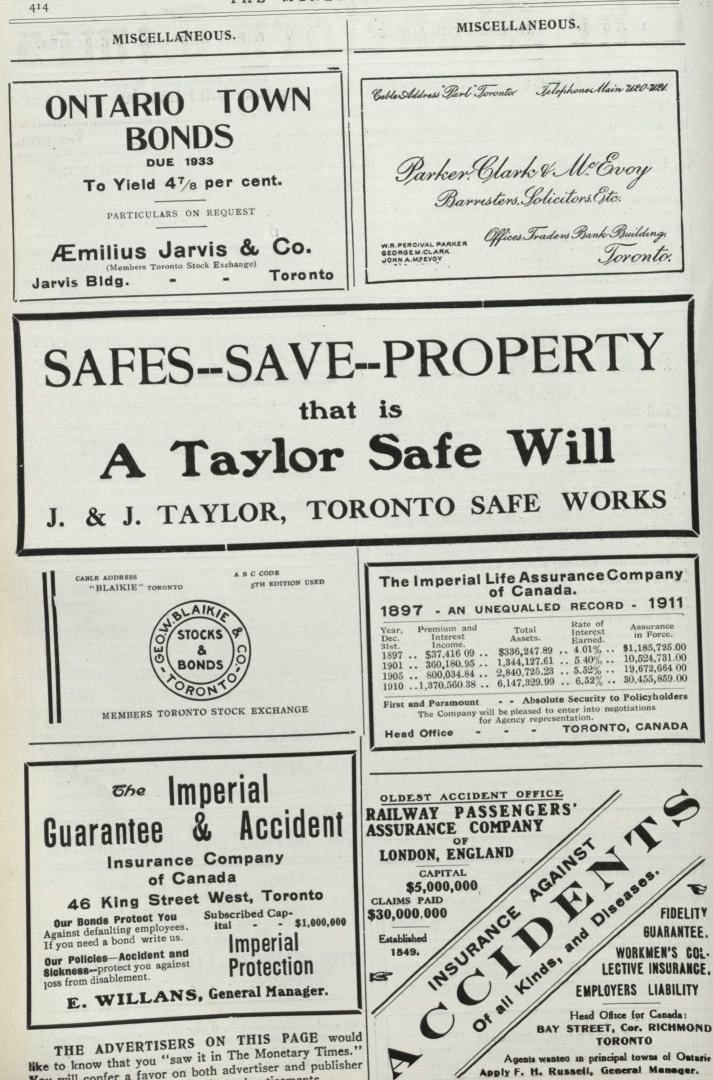
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THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 46.



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The Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle

Vol. 46-No. 4.

Toronto, Canada, January 28th, 1911.

Edi

Ten Cents

The Monetary Times OF CANADA

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AFTER THE BANK FAILURE.

Mr. George E. Foster stated in the Dominion House this week that the fault of the Farmers Bank organization lay not with the Bank Act, but with the reckless and careless way in which the Bank Act was administered. Obviously Mr. Foster was talking not banking, but politics. Any attempt to drag the failure of the Farmers Bank into political spheres will meet with disapproval from those who wish properly to allocate the blame and to revise the Bank Act according to lessons learned. Much political capital has been churned at Ottawa ever since parliament sat there. But in a matter as important as the decennial revision of the Bank Act, this churning should cease.

The Department of Finance was as much, and no more, to blame for allowing a procession of Farmers Bank irregularities than was the Bankers' Association, the well-informed public, to some extent the share-holders, creditors and depositors, and especially the bank's president and directors. The sin was that, although remarkably well-defined and persistent rumor had it that the bank was being conducted improperly, no one directly or indirectly interested took steps to stop the dishonesty and robbery. The Department of Finance did not move because, so far as formalities went, the provisions of the Bank Act had been fulfilled. The Bankers' Association did not move apparently because they were tired of attempting to minimize the dis-

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astrous consequences of a bank failure as they had done in the past by stepping in and taking charge. The result had always been drastic criticism for what was regarded as too fatherly an interest in decaying institutions. The well-informed public did not move, because it is their nature to talk over these things with a knowing wink or nod, and after the event, to add their criticism to the rest. The gods and the directorate alone know why the directors did not move. So far as institutions and persons are concerned, therefore, the blame is everywhere and nowhere, the exception being in the case of the directorate. There appears to have been some laxity, too, in the granting of the charter, but the correspondence to be submitted in the Dominion House should clearly explain the bank's beginning.

One must consequently ascribe the real failure firstly to the personnel of the bank, and secondly to defects in the banking system. The Farmers Bank was a comparatively small institution, probably regarded with a certain amount of contempt by the strong banks. This does not make less important the moral to be gained from the failure, or less likely the possibility of another such happening. The central theme of the discussion in parliament and in the Banking and Commerce Committee will probably be the question of inspection. The most gratifying sign is that the Canadian Bankers' Association has announced its intention to consider this matter immediately. That is a virtual admission that it regards a change necessary in the present method of bank inspection. The Monetary Times has previously stated its opinion that the government will not assume the great responsibility of undertaking inspection of chartered banks. Internal inspection has been found lacking. A method is required that will give some measure of government guarantee and a full measure of banking knowledge. This suggests inspection by the Bankers' Association and properly qualified government representatives. The whole subject deserves careful and adequate consideration. Through conferences of the government and the bankers a satisfactory inspection scheme should be evolved.

Those inclined to think that Justice is not only blind but also asleep in respect to Farmers Bank warrants have some cause for their opinions. It was pretty well known who would be wanted when the crash came. In Great Britain the police officers would have known where to put their hands on every man needed, no matter whether he had hied to Mexico, Malta, Manitoba or Manchuria. If a man is under suspicion, if it is suspected he will be wanted, surveillance should be exercised. If his presence is not required no harm will be done; if it is, the ends of justice are met. In this case, too, there is no need to manufacture political capital from the fact that a one-time prominent Ontario Conservative, now a fugitive, discovered a convenient way and an opposite one to which a warrant for his arrest was travelling. At the same time Ontario's Attorney-General and police officers have much to do before they regain the respect of unbiased onlookers. The contrast between the excellent work of Mr. G. T. Clarkson, as curator and liquidator, and the tortoisical efforts of the Attorney-General is too striking to pass without comment.

MORTALITY FIGURES AND THEIR LESSONS.

Doctors, who make the records of death from disease, and statisticians who collate them and draw deductions from them, have lately made some startling discoveries. One is that maladies properly belonging to old age are reaching, and increasing in, the younger ages. An appalling increase is shown in the mortality in the United States from diseases of the heart, the arteries and kidneys. In the twenty years since 1890, in registration States, it appears that deaths from such diseases have increased almost 100 per cent. By age periods deaths had increased in number as follows: Under age 20, increase 17 per cent. ; from age 20 to 30, increase 33 per cent.; from age 30 to 40, increase 32 per cent.; age 40 to 50, increase 60 per cent.; age 50 to 60, increase 94 per cent.; age above 60, increase 93 per cent.

The above figures are cited in a pamphlet by the president of the Provident Savings Life Society, who, in view of the growing death rate from diseases regarded as entirely preventable, advocates the raising of a fund by philanthropy as a foundation for the prevention of disease, and urges the importance of enlarging the scope of the activities of public departments of health. Mr. Rittenhouse declares that "every fifty seconds a life is lost from a preventable disease,"—startling enough, whether we consider the bald fact, or its reflection upon our knowledge of our bodies and our judgment in treating them.

The increase in mortality from cancer is something frightful. In thirty years since 1880 the death rate from cancer has increased by 104 per cent. Its increase in persons under 20 years of age was slight, but in successive ages of 10 years more in succession the death rate went up from 46 per cent. at age 20 to 30, to 50, 67, 94 and 90, or rather, the 90 per cent. increase covered all ages exceeding sixty. Add this testimony to the figures already quoted respecting heart, artery and kidney troubles and deaths from them, it becomes apparent that increases in deaths at ages, say, 30 to 60 and over, is due to the ravages of what are called degenerative diseases.

Any philanthropic fund instituted for the purpose of preventing disease, nay, even the greatest activity of boards of health to that end, will, it is to be feared, fail of their purpose so long as the hunger for wealth, the craze for "success," the demands of ambition, of adventure, of even praiseworthy undertaking, impel the younger people of the United States

"To scorn delights and live laborious days," in order to, as they say, "get there," or make their pile, or beat the other fellow. The average knowledge of the human system and its limitations on the part of the young American is strictly limited. He knows that he has lungs and muscles: he takes great care of the one and almost over-uses the other. But as to heart, arteries, kidneys, and such old men's things, he does not seem to care a jot.

GERMANY TO THE FORE.

When the Canadian surtax on German imports was removed, Germany lost no time in increasing its trade with the Dominion. The close alliance between the great banks and steamship lines and state-owned railways of Germany and private commercial effort abroad is recognized everywhere as making largely for the steady progress of German trade in neutral markets.

Consular reports note that the recent announcement of a new Turkish loan taken over by a syndicate made up of a group of the largest financial interests of Germany and Austria calls renewed attention to this most successful policy.

The German-Austrian syndicate, which includes among other concerns the Deutsche Bank and the Rothschilds, advances the Turkish Government \$26,400,-000 at once, covered by $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. treasury notes, which run till April 14, 1911. These notes can be extended up to eighteen months, in which case they will bear 5 per cent. interest from April 14, 1911. In due time the treasury notes will be withdrawn by the issue of a 4 per cent. loan, guaranteed by customs receipts. The loan will amount to \$48,400,000, of which the German-Austrian syndicate agrees to take \$30,800,000, while it has an option on the remainder. The syndicate takes the loan over at 84 per cent. In case, however, the loan is floated at a higher rate than 861/2, the Turkish Government is to receive one-half the additional profit.

The formation of a new German-Abyssinian company is given out. This company is to be called the Deutsche-Abessinische Transport and Lager Aktien Gesellschaft. The promoters have secured a concession from Adis Ababa to Dire Dawa, where connection is road trains in all parts of Abyssinia. These road trains burn benzol or benzine, and can carry a load of thirty tons over ordinary roads. For the present it is proposed to operate only one train over the 260-mile caravan road from Adis Ababa to Dire Dawa, where connection is made with the French railroad and the Gulf of Aden.

The Abyssinian Government guarantees the trains against attack. Imported trains and parts, as well as supplies, pay no customs duties, and number of trains as well as length of concession is unlimited. The concession cannot be transferred to the representatives of a foreign government. The promoters also expect to carry on a lucrative trade in Abyssinian products.

NIOBE IN THE BONNET.

The Canadian navy may be brought into action at an early date. Some one, and at Ottawa, too, suggests that H.M.S. Niobe shall take the entire Canadian parliament to England to witness the coronation. This is an excellent idea, but the various government departments should go along also. Mr. Murphy, as secretary of state and interested in the Printing Bureau, could edit the Niobe Daily Ocean Gazette; Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, could follow the banks and rocks on

the ship's chart, while Mr. Lemieux, postmaster-general, might set up a marine post-office.

In the sporting department, Mr. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries, could see that big enough lines and hooks were provided for parliamentary whale fishing. Mr. Aylesworth, minister of justice, would probably preside at the mock trial on concert night, and Mr. Paterson, with a customary wink, would allow the members, with English souvenirs, to leave the vessel without question. Mr. Templeman's time would possibly be spent in dragging the ocean bed for minerals. Mr. Fitzgerald, of the insurance department, would undoubtedly obtain pointers on speed from the watery blue respecting his annual volume of the same color.

Mr. Pugsley, minister of public works, and Mr. Graham could collaborate with a view to introducing a Cross-Atlantic Bridge, Canal and Subway scheme. The Indian at sea might prove Mr. Frank Oliver's study, and the department of the interior would naturally be as much in evidence afloat as on shore. Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture, would have to content himself with the growth of seaweed, and Sir Richard Cartwright, of the trade and commerce department, might calculate the per capita food consumption on board. Mr. Mackenzie King, the department of labor expert on trusts, would be able to study the steamship combine at close range. The services of Dr. James Bonar, deputy master of the Royal Mint at Ottawa, and Mr. John Fraser, auditor-general, would be required when the vessel docked again at Montreal. Meanwhile, Sir Wilfrid Laurier could smile. Which is probably what he is doing respecting the brilliant scheme for the Niobe's dash to the coronation. Hansard reporters would have to stay at home.

BLANK CHEQUES.

Magistrate Jay, of Victoria, the other day commented upon the practice of the banks in leaving blank cheques around in their lobbies, accessible to any criminally minded person. He thought it was a temptation to the forger and the utterer. The police chief stated he would report the remarks to the managers of city banks. The occasion was the trial of a man on four charges of passing bad cheques. These were not torn from a regular cheque book, but apparently obtained by the prisoner in the offices of the various banks on which they were drawn. Bank executives might well consider this matter, as a large number of forgeries may be traced to that source. European visitors to America are astonished to see the freedom with which bank cheques are accessible to every Tom, Dick and Harry.

BANK DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY.

Bank directors who do not direct formed a topic of discussion even as far back as 1868. In The Monetary Times of September 10th of that year the following note appeared: "How much blame is to be borne by the manager or cashier of a bank, and how much is fairly attachable to its directors when the affairs of the insti-tution become involved? The responsibility is undoubtedly divided; the cashier has his share and the directors have theirs. Sometimes the cashier shelters himself under the supposed larger responsibility of the directors, and not infrequently the latter clear their skirts at the expense of their chief executive officer. As long as prosperity prevailed, mutual congratulations, felicitations in phrase, were exchanged at intervals; but when the little cloud of trouble appeared on the horizon, the vote of thanks was hyperbolical, and on the bursting of the storm-cloud recrimination and hostility extinguished every spark of thankfulness. Under such circumstances we naturally enquire, Where should justice place the responsibility?"

EXPRESS RATES.

In giving judgment respecting express companies' rates, Judge Mabee, chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission, referred to the over-capitalization of these companies. He thought that the whole business of express, as it is carried on in Canada, could proceed as it does without the existence of any express companies at all by simply substituting railway employees for express employees, and making express traffic part of their work. He has ordered a re-arrangement of the standard mileage scales within three months.

It is understood that the express companies have accepted the ruling and will not appeal against the judgment. Exactly what this means will become more clear when the new rate schedule is filed.

The express companies in this country are in a different position from those in the United States and Great Britain. Here they are owned by the railways, while in the other countries they are entirely separate companies, using the railroad facilities in the conduct of their business. Perhaps Judge Mabee's reference to this matter was a hint that the Canadian express companies should do likewise. The railroad corporations, however, will probably conclude that it is more profitable to carry on the express business through the medium of controlled companies at reduced rates rather than to absorb the express business as part of the railway system.

CHINA AND ONTARIO.

A Mr. Gillies, who hails from Tacoma, proposes to construct a canal from Hamilton to Goderich. He has the backing of millions of capital, it is said, and boasts of the fact that he could sell bonds in connection with the scheme even in China. This fact is of little assistance in determining the possible value of such a canal. Can Mr. Gillies be sure of selling the bonds in Ontario, for instance? Power will be sought at the present session of the Dominion House to construct a canal from Lake Huron to Montreal, wide and deep enough to allow ocean vessels to meet and pass. Formerly railroad charters were the mainstay of parliamentary application. Probably for every twenty charters granted, one road was actually built. Ambitious canal projects may shortly depose the railroad scheme.

PEOPLE'S RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

The People's Railway Company, which has an Ontario franchise, proposes to apply for a Dominion charter. Dominion railway charters have been granted far too easily in the past, and applications for new charters this session should be closely scrutinized. The People's Railway is being financed largely by Ontario municipalities, which are purchasing blocks of preferred stock. The company has also power to issue bonds, but the destination of these securities is at present unknown.

While applying for a Dominion charter the People's Railway intends to seek permission to increase its capital to \$5,000,000, to develop water powers for its own undertaking, and to operate steamship lines and elevators. Parliament should inform itself as to whether the present promoters really intend to operate their road or to hand it over to the stock-buying municipalities. We fear to imagine the consequences of a dozen or more Ontario municipalities running between them an electric railroad, water powers, steamship lines and elevators. The promoters of the People's Railway Company should be able to support their application with pretty good evidence that they are financially able to undertake a fairly ambitious enterprise.

Knighthoods bring troubles, too. No longer can we say Bill and Dan.

Month's

Voorie

DECEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

Deposits on demand Deposits after notice Current loans in Canada Current loans elsewhere Call loans in Canada Call loans elsewhere Circulation	499,082,024 592,741,812 40,072,793 63,554,222 138,505,379	Nov., 1910. \$289,756,025 551,113,835 677,617,478 42,396,585 62,866,513 96,404,136 90,165,730	Dec., 1910. \$280,910,695 544,220,710 677,064,829 40,400,839 63,983,912 90,710,437 87,694,840	Inc. or dec. + 7.5 + 9.04 + 14.2 + 0.8 + 0.6 - 34.5 + 7.8	In. or de.

The above are the principal items in the December bank statement. Only one account, call loans in Canada, shows an increase over the previous month. It is a gain of about \$1,000,000 or 1.7 per cent. The decreases are not serious and are customary at this period of the year. The largest and are customary at this period of the year. decline is in call loans out of Canada in which column the Dominion's commercial community most welcomes a de-crease. This item lost approximately \$6,000,000 or 5.9 per crease. This item lost approximately \$0,000,000 or 5.5 cent. Deposits for the first time for many months show a decline, one of 3.05 in demand deposits and 1.2 in those decline. On the other hand, the December bank stateafter notice. On the other hand, the December bank state-ment exhibits most satisfactory increases over the figures of the previous December, with the exception again of call loans elsewhere than in Canada. That account has dropped in the twelve months by about \$42,000,000, or 34.5 per cent. The following table shows the course of the deposits accounts .

counts.—	On demand.	After notice.
1909—December	m ((0 0-	\$499,082,024
1910—January	0 . 0 -	508,207,804
February		507,307,733
March		515,272,117
April		521,427,072
May		524,680,979
June		534,432,054
July		538,384,371
August		545,357,452
September		545,630,667
October		549,016,725
November		551,113,835
December		544,220,710

During the past twelve months five declines occurred in deposits on demand and only two in those after notice. Once in the same period did the demand deposits exceed the December figures and four times the December deposits after notice were bettered. The following table shows the gratinotice were bettered. The following table shows the gratifying growth in total deposits during the past five years:-

December On demand. 1906 \$192,143,482 1907 157,185,414 1908 210,180,147 1909 261,268,387 1910 280,910,695	After notice. \$398,765,182 402,626,076 429,719,218 409,082,024 544,220,710	Total. \$580,908,664 559,811,490 639,899,365 760,350,411 825,131,405
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A steady growth is evident in the deposits after notice, although a decrease in demand and total deposits occurred in 1907. From practically \$581,000,000 in 1906 the total de-posits of the Canadian chartered banks have risen to \$825,-000,000. This item has been one of the strongest during recent years in the bank statement. The decrease of the December from the November figures is probably due to the usual holiday withdrawals and year end payments of various character. That credit was curtailed only slightly is shown in the following table:—

Shown in the tonowing tai	JIC.	A COLOR AND A CARE AND
	Current	Call
Loans	in Canada.	in Canada.
Loans. 1909—December	\$592,741,812	\$63,554,222
1910—January		63,945,539
February	602,454,539	61,855,519
March		59,945,735
April		59,621,328
May		58,159,050
June		61,598,958
Tuly	653,008,336	60,081,256
August	657,813,770	60,427,996
September	668,076,522	62,428,576
October	679,820,039	64,561,641
		62,866,513
		63,983,912
December	0//,004,029	-5,9-5,9

Tight money has been complained of during the past two weeks especially in Montreal and this can scarcely ascribed to a lack of banking facilities. Call loans in Canada last month was the only item which showed a decrease add last month was the only item which showed a decrease over November. Both call and current credits have main-tained a fair average during the past thirteen months. A better idea of domestic credit extension may be gathered from the following table:-

HOM the	Dec., '07.
Loans. Current in Canada	\$556,588,451
Current in Canada	22,928,188
Current elsewhere	44,501,112
Call in Canada	10 200 220
Call elsewhere	1010 -

		I VUI V	
Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1910.	Inc. or dec. + 7.5	In. or de. 3.05
\$289,756,025	\$280,910,695		
551,113,835	544,220,710	+ 9.04	- 1.2
	677,064,829	+ 14.2	- 0.08
677,617,478		a province and the second s	
42,396,585	40,400,839	+ 0.8	- 4.7
62,866,513	63,983,912	+ 0.6	+ 1.7
96,404,136	90,710,437	- 34.5	- 5.9
90,165,730	87,694,840	+ 7.8	- 2.7

Three years ago current loans in the Dominion totalled \$556,000,000 and last December had increased to \$677,000,000. This account, too, shows an increase of \$9,000,000, or 7.5 per cent. during only the past twelve months. Domestic call loans have also made strides, from \$44,000,000 in 1907 to \$64,000,000 in 1910. The above figures show a remarkable decline during the past year in call loans out of Can-ada, chiefly in London and New York. Unexpectedly, figures of the Farmers Bank do not ap-

pear in the statement. It was probably thought by Curator Clarkson that many of the figures under his examination were too doubtful to be reported in a bank statement to ae government and the Department of Finance was informed accordingly.

The liquidation of the Sovereign Bank is proceeding slowly, as the following figures respecting that defunct institution show:-

Capital authorized, \$3,000,000; capital subscribed, \$3,-Capital authorized, \$3,000,000; capital subscribed, \$3,000,000; capital paid up, \$3,000,000; notes in circulation, \$42,135; deposits on demand, \$22,567; deposits after notice, \$175,443; loans from other banks in Canada secured, includ-ing bills rediscounted, \$3,923,434; liabilities not included under foregoing heads, \$135,220; total liabilities, \$4,298,801; greatest amount of notes in circulation at any time during the month, \$43,000; specie, \$12; Dominion notes, \$7; de-posits with Dominion Government for security of note cir-culation, \$43,825: notes of and cheques on other banks. culation, \$43,825; notes of and cheques on other banks, \$5,209; deposits made with and balances due from other banks in Canada, \$92,706; Canadian municipal securities and Parities or constraint and parities (other the British, or foreign or colonial public securities (other than Canadian), \$218; railway and other bonds, debentures and stock, \$484,714; call and short loans in Canada, \$82,271; stock, \$484,714; call and short loans in Canada, \$62,271; current loans in Canada, \$820,785; overdue debts, \$3,939,-650; real estate, other than bank premises, \$90,941; bank premises, \$1,598; other assets not included under foregoing heads, \$288,812; total assets, \$5,850,753; aggregate amount of loans to directors, and firms of which they are partners, \$23,740; average amount of specie held during month, \$7; average amount of Dominion notes held during month, \$21.

Notes in circulation of the Sovereign Bank have been reduced to \$42,000. The total liabilities are \$4,298,801. The preatest amount of notes in circulation at any time during December was \$43,000. Only \$218 worth of Canadian muni-cipal and other securities are held, although railway and other bonds, debentures and stock are still held by the Sov-ereign Bank to the amount of \$484,714. Overdue debts figure at \$3,939,650. To this item the Alaska Central Rail-way probably contributes most. Loans to directors figure

at \$23,740. A further change will probably appear in the January bank statement, when the Weyburn Security Bank will make its first return to the government.

DOMINION BANK.

A good financial statement was presented to the shareholders of the Dominion Bank at the annual meeting on The net profits for the year ended December Wednesday. wednesday. The net profits for the year ended December 31st show a substantial increase, those for the past year be-ing \$659,300, against \$620,927 in 1909. These are earnings at the rate of 16½ per cent. on pad-up capital, an increase of 1 per cent. over the previous year. Adding the profits to \$295,766, the balance of profit and loss account carried forward from the previous year, a sum of \$955,067 was available for distribution. Four quarterly dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum absorbed \$480,000 of that amount, and with \$170,000 written off the bank premises the directors are able to carry forward to profit and loss ac-count the sum of \$305,067. The deposits which now total \$49,300,000 increased during the past year by nearly \$4,-000,000. The cash assets of the bank amount to \$11,000,000. The immediately available assets total \$22,000,000 or 411/2 per cent. of total liabilities to the public. The total assets of the bank at the end of the past year amounted to \$62,-677,000.

Dec., '08.	Dec., '09.	Dec., '10.
\$511,808,909	\$592,741,812	\$677,064,829
30,351,721	40,072,793	40,400,839
43,827,771	63,554,222	63,983,912
97,136,400	138,505,379	90,710,437

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES

Important Schedule Presented Embracing Numerous Reductions-Striking Concessions Made by the Republic.

Removal of all duties on both sides of the border on the majority of natural products. Material reductions of duties on meat.

Considerable reductions in the agricultural im-

plement schedule. Duties entirely removed by both countries from a number of miscellaneous articles, including hay, jumber coke railroad ties telegraph pales and

lumber, coke, railroad ties, telegraph poles, wooden staves, typesetting machines. Reductions on products of the mine, including

Reductions on products of the mine, including a decrease of the Canadian duty on bitum nous coal from 53 to 45 cents per ton.

Principle of British preference will be maintained.

Striking sacrifices made by United States to obtain the revised schedule presented.

Doubt expressed in some quarters as to whether Congress will agree to proposals.

The above are some of the important points respecting the trade agreement between Canada and the United States, submitted at Ottawa and Washington on Thursday. Protests naturally will be made at individual reductions, as tariff protests always are. Viewing the agreement in its broadest sense and allowing for the numerous obstacles and special considerations besetting the Dominion Government when framing the measure, it must be conceded that Mr. Fielding has done remarkably well. A feature of the schedule is the number of substantial reductions in duties by the United States, in order to obtain certain concessions from Canada.

For example, at present wheat is dutiable in the United States at twenty-five cents a bushel and in Canada at twelve cents a bushel. We make wheat free in both countries. The reduction in Canada is twelve cents a bushel, whereas the United States reduction is twenty-five cents a bushel. "I give that as an illustration of the fact," said Mr. Fielding, that the tariff of the United States being much higher than ours, in order to meet a common rate they have had to make very much larger reductions than we have. As another illustration, take the article of barley. It was a large crop in Ontario some years ago, and when the American tariff increased the duty on barley it was regarded by Canadian farmers as a rather severe piece of legislation. Barley is now made free. Canada's reduction is 15 cents per bushel, and the United States' reduction is 30 cents per bushel."

Many Items on Free List.

Among the large items which it is proposed to place on the free list are cattle, horses and mules, swine, sheep and lambs, poultry, wheat, rice, oats, barley, buckwheat, beans, dried peas, potatoes, butter, cheese, milk, cream, eggs, honey, fish, vegetables, fresh and some dried fruits. The door of United States market is thus left open to Canadian food producers. A duty of 50 cents per barrel is placed on flour and 50 cents per 100 pounds on oatmeal.

Duties are entirely removed on numerous items, including hay, lumber, coke, some steel rods, typesetting and typecasting machines, cottonseed oil, railroad ties, telegraph pcles. wooden staves, pickets and polings.

As largely anticipated, reductions are made in the agricultural implement schedule. A uniform scale of duties on both sides has been arranged. Among the leading reductions are farm wagons, harvesters and mowers, 22 per cent.; ploughs, harrows, drills, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, hay loaders, patent augers, feed-cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay-tedders, farm or field rollers, 5 per cent. reduction.

threshing machines, hay loaders, patent augers, reed-cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay-tedders, farm or field rollers, 5 per cent. reduction. Sawn lumber will be admitted free to the United States and also pulp and paper if the provinces of the Dominion can see their way to withdraw their export restrictions on pulpwood.

As to Manufactures.

"With regard to some of the items made free I have said before," remarked Mr. Fielding, explaining the schedule, "that they are largely natural products, but in some cases there are manufactured articles, and in some other cases it will be shown that we have made some reduc tions to a moderate extent on manufactured articles. I have already indicated that our reductions are not very large while those of the United States are considerable. Our man ufacturers are rather alarmed at the competition of the Americans. No doubt with their magnificent organization and great accumulation of capital Americans are in advance of us in most of the lines of manufacture.

"I do not suppose that in manufacturing generally can we hope at present to send many things across the line. But I do hope that the reduced rates of duty will open up new facilities for our manufacturers, and that we shall be able to enter the United States markets. Our manufacturers, whose products are shut out to-day by a prohibitory duty, may be encouraged to send some of their goods into the United States under a bounty on them here which will expire shortly. We have thought it desirable that our manufacturers in that line should have a chance in the American market, and therefore we claimed that wire rods, which are now free in Canada, should be free in the United States, and I think we will have a fair chance of making wire rods for the United States and sending them over from our steel plants."

Principle of British Preference.

In answer to questions by Mr. Foster, respecting the maintenance of the British preference, Mr. Fielding said:. "It is a great and important question. We have dealt with it in the past; we shall deal with it again. I do not want to import into this discussion anything of party color, but I ask my honorable friend if he does not think that the British preference may safely be trusted in the hands of the men who created it? This is a tariff negotiation with the United States. We will have to deal with the items in the tariff generally; we will have to consider the British preference and to see how far it would be affected by this if we made any change. But that is an entirely distinct question, which we will have to deal with at the cime."

Will Congress Approve?.

"We present the arrangement," concluded Mr. Fielding, "to the judgment of this Parlament as the President of the United States will present it to the judgment of Congress. The one fear I have is that there may be people who will say that we have made so good a bargain that Congress should not approve of it. In the past friendly arrangements have been made with the United States Government, which have failed to receive the approval of Congress, but we think the time is favorable now. We think we have found the psychological moment for dealing with this question; we think we are within reach of some of the commercial advantages for which our people have struggled now for half a century.

"We commit this matter to the care of the Canadian Parliament with the firm conviction that it is going to be a good thing for Canada, a good thing for the United States, and that we will continue to have it and obtain it, not because there is any binding obligation to do so, but because the intelligence of the people of the two countries will decide that it is a good thing for the promotion of friendly relations and for the development of the commerce of the two countries."

It is rather more than doubtful if so broad an arrangement will be sanctioned by the American Senate. Examining the free list, there are sure to be Senators who will object that while, in the matter of grains, for example, the United States takes off 25c. per bushel duty to make wheat free, Canada takes off only 12c. On oats their reduction is 15c. to our 10c.; on barley 30c. to our 15c.; peas, 25c. to our 15c.; beans, 45c. to our 25c. As to vegetables, the reductions proposed are somewhat more nearly even.

It is noticeable that both in Ontario and Quebec many fruit dealers are of opinion that freeing fruit from duty as proposed will not only stimulate trade in United States southern fruits, which Canadians use largely, but will reduce the price to our people of such familiar and near-by fruits as American grapes, pears and strawberries. In dairy products, the concessions proposed to be made

In dairy products, the concessions proposed to be made by the Americans to reach a free basis are greater on the whole than ours. So confident are Canadians, however, of the superiority of their butter and cheese that many will be found to object to reciprocity in these, as being too favorable to Uncle Sam. Hay and straw, flaxseed and linseed, garden and field seeds, lend themselves more easily to being placed on an equality.

ing placed on an equality. One thing, and an important thing, has been secured, which could hardly have been expected. This is the placing of fish on the free list, and this without any concessions made to the Americans as to the catching of fish in our waters. The arrangement made as to agricultural implements is one which will appeal to most people as reasonable. It will not satisfy the farmers in the far west, perhaps, but they are not always strictly reasonable or disposed to consider the wishes of other dwellers in Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CONTRIBUTES

Large Share of Canada's Mineral Production - New Railways and Mining Dividends.

The estimated mineral production in British Columbia during 1910 had a total value of \$26,183,505. If the revised returns shall prove this estimate to be approximately cor-rect, as is believed they will do, the total for the year will be the highest yet recorded in the history of mining in be the highest yet recorded in the history of mining in British Columbia, for it will compare favorably with that for 1907, which, at \$25,882,560, has been the largest yearly total on record. So says Mr. Wm. Fleet Robertson, provin-cial mineralogist, in his preliminary review and estimate. That province continuous to mointain its approximate.

That province continues to maintain its average proportion of the mineral production of that of the whole of Canada. Placing the aggregate value of the production of the Dominion for the twenty-five years 1886-1910, included the Dominion for the twenty-nye years 1880-1910, included in the published official records, at \$1,120,000,000 (which allows about \$95,000,000 for 1910), it would appear that British Columbia may fairly claim to have produced between 27 and 28 per cent. of this large sum. The aggregate value of the mineral production of this province for all years to the inclusion is provide for all years to of the inhieral production of this province for an years to 1910, inclusive, is nearly \$374,000,000. Deducting the total value of the minerals—chiefly for coal and placer gold— produced prior to 1886, which was nearly \$64,000,000, Brit-ish Columbia's approximate aggregate for the twenty-five years is left at \$310,000,000, which is between 27 and 28 per cent. of that of the whole of Canada. It is a striking fact, as indicating the substantial increase in the value of the mineral production of the province in recent years as com-pared with that prior to 1906, that fully 40 per cent. of this large value is the production of the last five years, 1906-1910, while more than half-53.7 per cent.-is that of seven years, 1004-1010.

Mineral Production for Two Years.

The following table shows the quantities and value of the several minerals produced in the year 1909, and the esti-mated production in 1910. It may here be explained that the prices used in calculating the estimated value for 1910 of silver, lead, copper, and zinc are the average prices for eleven months, to the end of last November, less a deduc-tion of 5 per cent. off for silver, 10 per cent. off for lead, and 15 per cent. off for zinc :-

Gold, placer 1909 Value Gold, placer	1910 Value \$ 482,000 5,198,505	+ \$	Increase or Dec. 5,000 274,415
Total gold \$ 5,401,090	\$ 5,680,505	+ 9	3 279,415
Silver 1,239,270 Lead 1,709,259 Copper 5,918,522 Zinc 400,000	1,282,500 1,480,000 4,972,500 184,000	+	43,230 229,259 946,022 216,000
Total metalliferous \$14,668,141	\$13,599,505	:	\$1,713,926
Coal	9,800,000 1,284,000	+	2,777,334 268,218 300,000
etc 1,200,000 Total value of pro- duction \$24,443,025 Net increa		-	\$5,059,478

These figures are summarized :-- Net increase in coal and coke, \$2,509,116; net increase in building materials, etc., \$300,000; total, \$2,809,116. Net decrease in metallifer-ous minerals, \$1,068,636; net increase in year's production, 1_1181*1 \$1,740,480.

Large Increase in Coal.

A comparison of the quantities of minerals produced in the respective years, as exhibited in the foregoing table, will serve to show that there appear to have been serious decreases in the production of lead, copper, and zinc, but these were more than compensated for in the unprecedented increase in that of coal. Never before in the history of coalmining in the province has there been so large an increase made in a single year, the two nearest annual increases having been that of 350,000 tons in 1891 as compared with 1890, and of 323,000 tons in 1909 as compared with 1908. Last year's increase in net production of coal over that of 1909 is, however, greater than that of the two largest in-

1909 15, however, greater than that of the two largest in-creases previously on record added together, or 794,000 tons in this one year as against 678,000 tons in those two years. New railways were in course of construction in the Skeena country, Portland Canal, Vancouver Island, Fraser Valley, Similkameen, Boundary, and East Kootenay. All these will be of more or less benefit to mining in the sev-eral district mentioned. Roads, trails, and bridges were eral districts mentioned. Roads, trails, and bridges were

built or improved in all the mining districts to an extent never before approached, and the Provincial Government thereby much facilitated the work of both prospectors and

mine operators. Finally, it is gratifying to note that several mining companies paid dividends in 1910. These were: Hedley Gold Mining Company, four quarterly distributions of profit and a bonus, totalling 14 per cent. of the issued capital, $\pounds_{1,200,000}$; Le Roi No. 2, Limited, three dividends of two shillings each per share on 120,000 shares; Crow's Nest shillings each per share on 120,000 shares; Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, two dividends, each of 1 per cent.; Granby Consolidated M. S. & P. Company, one payment at the rate of 1 per cent. on about \$14,850,000; and the Hast-ings (British Columbia) Exploration Syndicate, Limited, operating the Arlington gold-mine at Erie, Nelson Mining Division, a dividend of sixpence per share on 60,375 issued shares.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Boards of Trade Interview the Government-Reciprocal Trade with Australia-Oriental Trade for Western Millers-Many By-laws Passed.

(Staff Correspondence.) Vancouver, January 21st. Premier McBride's speech in the legislature on Wed-Premier McBride's speech in the legislature on Wed-nesday was an excellent review of the present provincial situ-ation. He outlined the progress that had been made in railway negotiations, despite the obstacles that had inter-vened, and announced that the whole of the line on Van-couver Island would be constructed within a few years. The premier spoke at some length on the land policy of the government. This is a matter of vital importance at present, when people are looking for pre-emptions, and when settlers are treking westward. He pointed out that al-though the expense had been much greater than expected, the government had gone ahead with land surveys, and

though the expense had been much greater than expected, the government had gone ahead with land surveys, and 796,000 acres were surveyed. These were reserved for the pre-emptor alone. The government was in favor of settling first the areas nearer to the lines of railway, rather than have settlers go into the far outlying districts, in advance of roads and transportation facilities. This would affect the standing of the province, which was particularly good since of roads and transportation factures, which was particularly good, since standing of the province, which was particularly good, since development had gone along substantial lines. The premier showed that conditions were generally very satisfactory, with the prospect of continued prosperity.

Reciprocal Trade With Australia.

The suggestion that Canada should enter into reciprocal The suggestion that Canada should enter into reciprocal trade relations with Australia, similar to that existing with New Zealand, will doubtless be received with favor, since it should, if consummated, result in a greater interchange of products. Attention is being directed to Australia and New Zealand, as they affect Canada, and the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in opening negotiations with New Zealand for a direct steamship service will be approved in the West. Trade between Canada and New Zealand might reach con-siderable proportions if facilities of transport were available. The latter route is unlikely, since Australia's open considerable proportions if facilities of transport were available. The latter route is unlikely, since Australia's open con-fession that it did not want to assist in trade promotion be-tween New Zealand and Canada. The past contains many instances of where trade was offered but could get no trans-portation. If a direct steamship line is established with New Zealand, Australia will be ready to negotiate for pre-ferential trade relations with Canada, as the products of the Antipodean Islands are much the same.

Many Money By-laws Passed.

With nineteen money by-laws aggregating in amounts \$3,471,000, the ratepayers of Vancouver had a varied as-sortment of expenditure to approve. They did their duty very well, defeating only three, one for \$400,000 to build a bridge from Beattie street to Keefer street, thus providing a thoroughfare east and west parallel and close to Pender-and Hastings streets: another for \$500,000 for a bridge one and Hastings streets; another for \$500,000 for a bridge over and Hastings streets; another for \$500,000 for a bridge over False street to give another entrance into Kitsilano; and the third for \$46,000, for the purchase of a block of land. The by-laws carried were: Three school by-laws aggrega-ting \$967,000; street improvements, \$300,000; waterworks extensions and improvements, \$400,000; opening and rough grading lanes, \$50,000; public morgue, \$25,000; extension grading lanes, \$50,000; public morgac, \$25,000; catchedon to general hospital, \$240,000; to purchase land for general hospital purposes, \$30,500; improvement of parks, \$60,000; nospital purposes, \$30,500; improvement of parks, \$60,000; exhibition purposes, \$115,000; improvement of Clark Drive, \$75,000; fire hall construction, \$21,000; isolation hospital wharf, \$7,000; Ward Five park site, \$25,000; to purchase shares in the Burrard Inlet Tunnel & Bridge Company, which will construct bridge over Burrard Inlet to North Vancouver, \$200,000. During December the flour millers in Washington and Oregon shipped 250,000 barrels of flour to the Orient, which was the largest business of this kind done in the same length of time in recent years by American millers. For the first time in years North China merchants are buying flour on Puget Sound, and even Shanghai millers, who have been unable to obtain enough wheat to keep their mills in operation, are also purchasing heavily. This shows the opportunities for trade in a part of the world which has direct communication with Canadian ports. Some attention has been paid to the Orient trade by western millers, but evidently the manufacturers south of the line, with their usual aggressiveness, have secured the lead on a good trade. In speaking of the lumber industry some weeks ago, mention was made of three companies combining to send a man from Vancouver to Hong Kong, to work up trade along the coast of China, and the experiment proved successful. If Canadian flour millers cannot get the required information, a man in the field might do much good work. The demand on Puget Sound has resulted in an advance of ten cents pebarrel in the price of export flour, an indication that the trade is heavy. The report is that the flour is not accumulating in Hong Kong or Shanghai, but is being distributed about as fast as it arrives.

BANK FAILURE DISCUSSED

In House of Commons — Sir Wilfrid Laurier Gives Information—Winding-up Order—Keeley Mine History—Double Liability Petition—Money Returned to Bank.

Two questions relating to the Farmers Bank were answered in the Dominion House on Monday. Dr. Chisholm (East Huron) asked if any representations as to the instability of the bank were made to the government or the Finance Department during the past two years by the Canadian Bankers' Association or by any individual, and if any action was taken by the government for the protection of the shareholders and depositors. In reply Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "So far as the records of the Department of Finance show no such representations

In reply Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "So far as the records of the Department of Finance show no such representations were made during the time referred to, the transactions in which the Farmers Bank through its general manager became implicated in December, 1909, with the First National Bank of Syracuse, and the alleged obligation of the Farmers Bank on deposit receipts for \$150,000 in such connection were brought to the attention of the Minister of Finance, but beyond suggesting the irregularity and impropriety of these transactions, there was nothing in the correspondence received to indicate that the Farmers Bank, by these transactions, came into a position of 'instability.'

No Obligation of Bank.

"The whole matter was fully discussed in the Toronto press at the time, and the shareholders and depositors had ample notice of the character of these transactions. Ultimately the Department of Finance was credibly advised that there was no obligation of the Farmers Bank in the above connection, and that the alleged deposit receipt was returned to the bank. The correspondence in this connection will form part of a return now ordered by the House. "The only evidence during the time in question from

"The only evidence during the time in question from which the instability of the bank might be inferred, and which came directly to the attention of the Finance Department, was in the form of brokers' lists of market valuations. In these lists Farmers Bank stock was quoted as equal to half its paid-up value and lesser sums. These indications of value were circulated by brokers for the information of the public, including depositors and shareholders of the bank. Upon information of this character no action which the government could reasonably and easily take would improve the condition of the shareholders."

Charters and Inspection.

Honorable George E. Foster moved for a number of returns showing the history of the Farmers Bank.

"The whole matter with all the information can be brought into review," said Mr. Foster. "For my part there stand out clearly before me two things, firstly, a bank should not be able to get into running operation under the conditions under which this bank got into operation; secondly, in this case the weak spot was in the head office and in the ineffective system of inspection. An independent inspector could not have gone into the affairs of the Farmers Bank without placing his hands on irregularities. Under the present system it was almost impossible for the inspector to inspect the head office."

without placing his hands on megularities. Onder the present system it was almost impossible for the inspector to inspect the head office." At Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on Monday, Mr. Justice Riddell granted a winding-up order for the Farmers Bank, appointing Mr. G. T. Clarkson permanent liquidator. Mr. Clarkson is called upon to furnish \$50,000 as security, which has already been arranged.

In respect to the Keeley Mine it is pointed out that the capital was \$2,500,000, divided into 500,000 shares of the par value of \$5 each. The charter of the mine is dated December 2, 1908. A by-law passed on December 4, 1908, provided for the issue of 100,000 shares at discount of 30 per cent.

The annual returns for 1908 were filed on February 9, 1909. These men signed it:—President, George Wishart, of New York; secretary, W. R. Travers, of Toronto; director, W. Beattie Nesbitt; shareholder, E. W. J. Owens.

According to the official report President Wishart held shares in the Keeley Mine to the value of \$500,000. Mr. Travers also held shares to the amount of \$500,000, and in addition in trust as general manager (presumably of the Farmers Bank) shares to the value of \$1,000,000. Dr. Nesbitt held shares to the value of \$499,995, while Mr. Owens is credited with holding one share worth \$5.

Some of the Transactions.

Four hundred thousand shares were issued as consideration for the transfer of the assets, and 100,000 shares were subscribed for and allotted. On August 24, 1909, a by-law was passed confirming 500,000 shares at \$5 and 3,500,000 shares at \$1.

The second annual report of the Keeley Mine, Limited, was filed on January 29, 1910. The same directors were reported. Travers "now holds \$475,000 worth of stock and, as general manager in trust, \$450,000." On May 6 there was a by-law passed providing for the issue of 500,000 shares at a discount of 50 per cent. A month later a by-law was passed increasing the number of directors to five.

The annual returns for 1908 and 1909 differ. The returns for 1908 show shares to the par value of \$2,500,000 issued. The returns for 1909 show shares to the par value of \$2,000,000 only and no shares issued at a discount.

Trust Deed Executed.

A trust deed dated January 1, 1910, between the Keeley Mine, Limited, and the Trust and Guarantee Company, Limited, recites that the Keeley Mine, Limited, had acquired real and personal property, and had determined to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, each bond to be of the value of \$100. The bonds were to be dated June 1, 1910; repayable June 1, 1915, with interest, payable half-yearly, at 7 per cent.

Double Liability Petition.

A number of the country shareholders in the Farmers Bank will ask the Ottawa Government to relieve them of the double liability, and to have the Dominion assume the financial liabilities, on the ground that they were innocent victims of fraud on the part of Travers from the inception of the bank. The petitions for a government inquiry are being signed by practically all of the stockholders and depositors of the bank.

Mr. F. Crompton has returned \$10,700 to the Farmers Bank. Other sums have been tentatively offered by those who obtained money irregularly from the bank. Prosecutions may follow in some of these cases even if restitution be made. The money returned by Mr. Crompton is the \$10,000 received by him for \$100,000 Keeley Mines, Limited, stock, which was given him by Travers to induce him to deposit \$190,000 in the bank. The deposit was made and the stock transferred. When the deposit was withdrawn, Travers asked for the return of the stock, and Mr. Crompton agreed to return it upon payment of \$10,000, which was paid him by Travers. The balance of the restitution is for moneys wrongfully paid by the bank to Mr. Crompton as interest.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The following are the railroad earnings for week ended January 7th:-

			Increase
	IQII.	1910. 01	r decrease.
C. P. R	\$1,349,000	\$1,315,000	\$34,000
G. T. R	711,427	654,885	56,542
C. N. R	181,800	174,900	6,900
T. & N. O. R		30,800	3,871
Halifax Electric	3,959	3,555	403

The following are the railroad earnings for week ended January 14th:---

C. P. R	1911. \$1,154,000	1910. \$1,342,000	or de	crease.
G. T. R C. N. R	795,371	725,025 185,700		
T. & N. O. R Halifax Electric		29,236 3,436		2,380 204

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MANUFACTURED GOODS

Are Being Largely Exported by the United States-Some Interesting Details.

For the first time last year, the exports of manufactures from the United States exceeded the agricultural exports. This is an important development in view of the desire in the republic to open Canada to a greater extent as a con-sumer of American manufactures.

Details of the export trade of the United States in 1910 just completed by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, show increases in exports of manufac-tures in nearly every line, and decreases in nearly all classes of foodstuffs exported. Agricultural implements, boots and shoes, automobiles, scientific instruments, typewriters, sew-ing machines, electrical machinery, metal-working machinery, leather, naval stores, lubricating oil, naphthas, lumber, sheets and plates of iron and steel, pipes and fittings, steel rails, wire, patent medicines, cotton wearing apparel, furniture, and many other articles of manufacture show increases while flour, wheat, bacon, hams, lard, cotton seed oil, fresh

beef, live cattle, and other food articles show a decline. The one article of natural production which shows a marked increase in value is cotton, of which the exports in 1910 were 531 million dollars, against 462 million in 1909, this increase being due, however, solely to higher prices. Corn also shows a slight increase in value, 28 million dol-lars, against 25½ million in 1909. Practically all classes of lars, against 25¹/₂ million in 1900. Fractically an enabled meats show a decline in the value exported; bacon exports amounted to but 18 million dollars, against more than 23 million in 1909; lard 46 million, against nearly 49 million in the preceding year; hams and shoulders 18 million, against 22 million in the previous year; oleo oil 12 million, against 171/2 million in 1909; cotton seed oil (used largely against 17^{1/2} million in 1909; cotton seed on (used highly for food purposes) 13 million, against 19^{1/2} million in the preceding year; live cattle (chiefly for food purposes) 9^{1/2} million, against 16^{1/3} million in 1909; and fresh beef 6 mil-lion, against 9^{1/2} million in the preceding year. Nearly all the other articles included in the class.

Meat and dairy products also show a reduction in value of exports, and in many cases a greater reduction in quan-tities than is indicated by the figures of values. The few articles of manufacture which show a decline in value of exwith a drop of about one-half million dollars; illuminating copper a reduction of about 12 million; and cotton cloths, a reduction of about 3 million in 1910 when compared with 1909.

The table which follows shows the principal articles ex ported in the calendar year 1910, compared with those of 1000:-

12 Months ending with December.

	1000.	1010.	M
Principal Articles Exported.	Millions of	dolla.s.	
Cotton, unmanufactured	461.9	530.8	eı
Copper, pigs, bars, etc.	80.4	89.0	
Oil, illuminating	67.8	55.6	R
Lard	48 8	45.9	
Wheat flour	50.0	43.0	B
Boards and planks	32.4	41.2	
Tobacco, leaf	36.7	36.1	N
Agricultural implements	27.3	31.3	
Corn	25.4	28.0	\$
Coal, bituminous	24:3	26.7	
Upper leather	23.8	25.8	0
Wheat	50.6	23.5	
Naval stores	16.1	21.2	\$
Oil, lubricating	20.0	20.9	
Oil cake and meal	20.2	20.8	14
Cotton cloths	23.I	20.3	
Hams and shoulders	21.9	17.9	0
Bacon	23.3	17 0	1
Builders' hardware and tools	12.0	15.8	(
Coal, anthracite	I4. I	14.8	1
Sheets and plates of iron and steel	9.3	13.9	
Furs and furskins	11.5	13.5	
Boots and shoes of leather	. Ι.Ι.Δ. · · ·	132	100
Oil cotton seed	10.6	13.2	
Oleo oil	17.4	11.8	
Instruments scientific	0, I (· .11.4	1.1
Automobiles	6.0	11.2	15 1 2 3
Indiarubber manufactures of	8.9	11.2	0.0
Poile of steel	8.5	10.2	20100
Timber sawed	0.3	10.1	7.0 17
*****	7.8	0.0	
A	16.3	0.5	1000
Dince and fittings	0.4	0.5	253 22
The second secon	8.0	0./	
The second starts	7.4	8.9	
All other articles	440.0	533.	
Tetal domestic exports	1,700.7	1,827.	I

Total domestic exports 1,700.7

The figures thus far received indicate that the total value of foodstuffs exported in 1910 will be about 345 million dollars, against 400 million in 1900 will be about 345 million in 1908, 535 million in 1907, and 521 million in 1906, and that the value manufactures will be about 825 million dollars, against 721 million in 1909, 681 million in 1908, and 766 million in 1907, the former high record year.

LARGE PULP AND PAPER COMPANY

With Capital of Fifteen Million Dollars Incorporated_ Several Other Large Concerns-Fifty-five New Companies.

Fifty-five companies were incorporated during the week

with a total capitalization of \$31,640,000. The Quebec Pulp and Paper Company, Montreal, with capital of \$15,000,000, is the largest incorporation. The in-tention of the company is to purchase a number of running concerns and options have already been secured which will give the Quebec Pulp and Paper Company an output of great proportion within a few months. It is possible that the names of the companies absorbed will not be changed, but that the Quebec Pulp and Paper Company will simply be-

come a holding company. The National Bridge Company, with a capital of \$1,000,ooo stock and \$3,000,000 of bond issue, is another new concern. The directors are :--Mr. J. N. Greenshields, pres-ident; Mr. Lyall, vice-president; Hon. Robert Mackay, Messrs. H. W. Beauclerc, Colgate, and others. The struc-tural steel plant now in course of construction at Longue Pointe by the company will consist of three sections and the first, with a capacity of 18,000 tons, is so far advanced

the first, with a capacity of 18,000 tons, is so far advanced that it will be in full operation by June 15th. The companies with capital of a million dollars and over granted charters are: Standard Chemical Iron and Lumber Company, of Canada, Toronto, \$6,000,000; Canadian Quar-ries and Construction Company, Ottawa, \$2,000.000; while each of the following companies have capital of a million dollars: Maple Leaf Oil Company, Toronto; Augustine Automatic Rotarv Engine Company, of Canada, Toronto; Pearsons, Limited, British Columbia. The following is a list of charters granted during the past week. The head office of each company is situate is the town, city or province mentioned at the beginning of each paragraph. The persons named are provisional dir-ectors.

ectors

Red Deer, Alta.-W. E. Lord Company, \$50,000. Cardston, Alta.-Big Chief Coal Mining Company, \$200,0

Medicine Hat, Alta.—Medicine Hat Realty, \$15,000. Medicine Hat News, \$50,000. Shediac, N.S.—E. Paturel Company, \$7,000; T. R. Rob-

Shediac, N.S.—E. Paturel Company, \$7,000; T. R. Robertson, H. H. Munro, R. Miner.
St. Basile, Que.—Eastern Paper Company, \$10,000; E.
R. Pepin, J. O. Collette, J. S. Piche.
St. Euphemie, Que.—Compagnie G. Blais, \$45,000; G.
Blais, Z. Cloutier, H. Tardif, St. Pierre.
Collingwood, Ont.—Nottawasaga Curling Club, \$5,000;
W. A. Copeland, F. F. Telfer, W. T. Toner.
Edmonton, Alta.—Orpheum Motion Picture Company,
\$15,000.

Edmonton, Atta.—Orpheum Motion Picture Company,
Edmonton, Atta.—Orpheum Motion Picture Company,
\$15,000. Western Cartage Company,
\$10,000. Western Cartage Company,
\$20,-000; J. O. H. Picard, L. Catelier, W. Demphouse.
Brockville, Ont.—Brockville Construction Company,
\$100,000; W. S. Buell, J. H. Botsford, G. H. Mallory.
Winnipeg, Man.—Western Manufacturing Company,
\$250,000; C. M. Boyton, R. T. Ferguson, H. Lillie.
St. Michel de Rougemont, Que.—Rougemont Orchard
Company, \$20,000; F. Paquette, N. Desautels, J. Fournier.
Porcupine, Ont.—Porcupine Telephone Lines, \$40,000;
C. Vane, Porcupine; A. B. Stewart, Quebec; H. W. Shapley.

C. Vane, Porcupine; A. B. Stewart, Queter, International ley, Toronto.
Lake Megantic, Que.—Lake Megantic Iron Mining Company, \$90,000; J. A. Courville, W. W. Pringle, Lake Megantic; G. K. Vann, Spring Hill.
Calgary, Alta.—Ford Motor Agency, \$10,000. Campbell, Wilson & Horne, \$450,000. Samis Building Company, \$10,000. Malakwa Farms, \$30,000. Aylward Williams
\$10,000. Malakwa Farms, \$30,000. Aylward Williams 30,000. Aylward Williams Canadian Diamond Com-Hardware Company, \$10,000. \$300,000 pany,

British Columbia .- All Red Line, \$150,000. Arbutus British Columbia.—All Red Line, \$150,000. Arbutus Development Company, \$125,000. Columbia Encampment No. 5, I.O.O.F. El-Oso Paving Company, of British Col-umbia, \$50,000. Farmstead Land Company, £10,000. Home Loan and Contract Company, \$300,000. Japanese Merchants Association, of Vancouver. Okanagan Renard Train Com-pany, \$75,000. Oliver Scrim Lumber Company, \$100,000. Pearson Limited, \$1,000,000. Red Cliff Brick & Tile Com-pany, \$150,000. Summit Creek Hydraulic Mining Company, \$125,000. \$125,000

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TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

. The forty-seventh annual statement of the Travelers' In-surance Company, Hartford, Connecticut, shows total assets of \$75,296,005. The amount of life insurance in force to end of 1910 is \$228,892,000. While the total number of accident policies issued is \$5,514,000, \$562,000 was paid against accident claims during the year, and over \$102,000,000 paid to policyholders.

The cash income for 1910 is \$19,921,000, and the assets were increased \$5,043,000. To protect policyholders the reserve fund was increased \$3,931,000, and the amount of new life insurance written during 1910 is \$33,117,000. Mr. F. F. Parkins, Royal Insurance Building, Montreal,

P.Q., is the manager for Quebec, while Mr. H. A. Laurence, with office in the Manning Chambers, Toronto, is manager for Ontario.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The annual statement of the Bank of New Brunswick shows earned net profits of \$142,180.44, during the year, which with the \$26,266.23 over from 1909 make \$168,446.67 at the credit of profit and loss account. \$100,357.54 was paid in dividends (13 per cent. the highest in Canada) \$25,-000 to rest account, \$5,000 to pension fund, \$10,000 written off bank premises, leaving a balance of \$28,089 carried for-

ward to credit of profit and loss account. The call and short loans are \$1,005,630 and current loans \$6,890,262 while overdue debts (estimated loss pro-vided for) show \$5,600. The deposits amount to \$7,075,007, and the assets to \$10,424,038. A feature of the statement is the independent audit made by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, the well-known chartered accountants.

The report shows the satisfactory progress made by the bank during the year.

NORTHERN CROWN BANK.

The net profits for the year ended December 31st, 1910, of the Northern Crown Bank, which continues to make good progress, were \$258,144. This amount is obtained after deducting management expenses, tax payments and making necessary provision for interest due to depositors and for doubtful debts. Dividends accounted for \$110,169 and \$50,-000 was transferred to the reserve fund, which now totals 5000 was transferred to the reserve fund, which now totals $\$_{150,000}$. The contingency fund and officers' pension fund benefited by $\$_{75,000}$ and $\$_{5,000}$ respectively, and the bank was then able to carry forward at credit of profit and loss account a sum of $\$_{170,649}$. The Northern Crown Bank is getting a large share of deposits, the total on December 31st being $\$_{11,977,591}$. At the same time it is extending ample and the same time it is extending ample credit accommodation, current loans and discounts at the same date amounting to \$11,761,445, and call loans to \$596, 810. The statement makes a satisfactory exhibit of a grow-ing Western institution of substance.

PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The second annual statement of the Prudential Life In-surance Company, with head office at Winnipeg, shows that \$442,000 of the capital stock has been subscribed, that there is \$3,300,000 insurance in force, with a premium income of \$84,760.00 a year; that all government guarantees have been satisfied and that all inaugural and promotion expenses have been written off leaving the capital unimpaired, and that the cash balance now on hand is \$33,344.00, with all death claims paid to date, which only amounted to $\$_{3,000,000}$ since its inception, and these deaths were accidental. Over $\$_{1,000,000}$ oco,000 increase in business was reported and $\$_{32,500}$ in-crease in premium income. Messrs. Vernon, Pickup and Company, chartered accountants (England), certify the books and accounts as correct.

Mr. T. D. Robinson, the company's president, stated that the management of a life insurance company is a sacred trust and should only be considered as such-a motto which all life insurance companies may well keep in view.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

New insurance, including policies revived, amounting to \$5,106.047, was issued by the North American Life Assur-ance Company during 1910. This strong company which now presents its thirtieth annual statement had insurance in force at the end of last year totalling \$43,301,236. The net surplus is \$1,174,768. Cash for premiums totalled \$1,643,- ance Company, has been appointed general manager.

222, and income on investments \$557,403. The net ledger assets at the end of 1909 were \$10,115,858, which added to receipts last year, amounting to \$2,177,012, makes a total of \$12,292,871.

Payments for death claims were comparatively small, totalling only \$321,498. Commissions, total expenses and salaries to agents were \$545,289. Dividends to policyholders figured at \$142,764. Among the assets are first mortgages on real estate amounting to \$2,969,766, and stocks, bonds and debentures of \$6,052,751. Loans on policies totalled \$1,-The statement shows a further strengthening of the 350,750. North America's high position in Canadian life insurance spheres.

MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Monarch Life is rapidly becoming one of the strong Canadian companies. Mr. J. W. W. Stewart, its managing director, had by no means an easy task to place the comanector, had by no means an easy task to place the com-pany in a substantial position, when it was wrested from the past management. During the period he and the pre-sent directorate have controlled the company it has made good progress. Many large increases in business during 1910 are reported over 1909. For instance, the total insur-ance in force during the year increased 36 per cent. and the premiums, 30 per cent. The total assets show a gain of 19 per cent, and the reserve on policies of 57 per cent 19 per cent. and the reserve on policies of 57 per cent. The net surplus exhibits an increase of 12 per cent. The death claims paid have grown by 31 per cent. in the twelve months, although the death losses were considerably below the natural expectation, thus creating an important saving.

The company's invested funds apart from the necessary Dominion government deposit at Ottawa are placed in high class Western farm mortgages. Despite poor crop returns in certain regions, the interest overdue and unpaid at the close of the year was a very small item. The average rate earned by the company last year was 7.69 per cent. com-pared with 6.67 during the previous year. The Monarch Life's business has been secured at a low cost. The statement altogether is gratifying.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

The thirty-ninth annual report of the Bank of Hamilton shows profits for the year, after making necessary allow-ances of \$422,090.02, which, with the premium of \$180,570, received on new stock and \$403,665.32, the balance at credit of profit and loss account on 30th November, 1909, allows \$1,006,325.34 for distribution as follows: Four quarterly dividends at 10 per cent. \$258,514.53, to reserve fund from premium on new stock \$180,570, to reserve fund from profits \$319,430, written off bank premises \$25,000, carried to rebate of interest account \$25,000, allowance to former presi-dent authorized by shareholders \$5,000, leaving a balance carried forward to profit and loss account of \$192,810.81.

The deposits amount to \$32,310,001.03, notes discounted \$26,526,651.50, the call loans \$1,816,029.62, and the overdue debts (estimated loss provided for) \$99,347.11.

The bank earned 16.32 per cent. on its capital, a credit-able record. At the same time a large part of the reserve fund was paid in by the shareholders. The capital stock has been increased by \$180,000 and the reserve fund to \$500,-000, bringing that fund up to \$3,000,000. The bank has now 134 branches of which 14 were added last year. Considerable expenditure has been made on premises, but Colonel Hendrie, the bank's president, assured the share-holders that the money had been well spent. Twenty-six persons are engaged in the inspection department of the bank. The report was received with much gratification and shows continued progress of a strong bank.

ANOTHER BANK FOR CANADA.

If an application that has been made to Ottawa for a charter is granted, Canada will have another bank, with a capital of \$10,000,000, which will be known as the "Banque Generale du Canada." A group of capitalists, headed by Generale du Canada." A group of capitalists, headed by Mr. Rodolphe Forget, M.P., and Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., are behind the new banking project, which plans to give Canada a powerful French chartered bank. The head-quarters of the bank will be in Montreal, and it will have branches throughout Canada.

The Imperial Securities Company have opened their head office at 178 St. James Street West, Montreal, where they will carry on a general bond and investment securities business, and will handle all kinds of government, municipal and corporation bonds. Mr. E. E. Boreham until recently city manager at Toronto, of the North American Life Assur-

KELLY BLOCK FIRE ENQUIRY.

Caretaker Declares He Left Doors of Warehouse Locked and Firemen Found Them Open-Furnace in McClary Building Blamed for Fire.

There were interesting features at the first session of the commission appointed to investigate the big fires which the commission appointed to investigate the big and perhaps have occurred in Winnipeg in recent months, and perhaps the most interesting of these was the statement of Chief Buchanan of the fire brigade, that when the firemen arrived at the Kelly building during the fire, they found the front door unlocked. This was almost at midnight. The care-taker of the building had previously given evidence that he locked the door at 7 o'clock, and Policeman Fox had stated that he found the doors locked when he tried them between 7 and 9 o'clock.

Age Limit for Firemen.

Mr. Thomas Kelly, part owner of the building destroyed, ridiculed the present method of fighting fires by throwing ridiculed the present method of fighting fires by throwing water from the ground through the windows, and made the statement, with all due respect to the brigade that firemen should be superannuated when they reached a certain age. Mr. W. J. Christie, insurance man, approved of Mr. Kelly's remarks. He thought the hose should be taken right into the buildings. Mr. Brydon, an insurance adjuster, gave evidence along the same lines. In answer to these criti-cisms, Ch.ef Buchanan defended himself and the brigade. Along with four of his men he took a line of hose up inside clisms, Ch.et Buchanan defended himself and the brigade. Along with four of his men he took a line of hose up inside the building to the third floor, told how this party of men remained inside the burning structure before 12 o'clock Sat-urday night until after 2 o'clock the following morning. They guarded the elevator shaft and prevented the blaze from getting through to the lower floors. They used a line from the high pressure hydrant.

Assistant Fire Chief's Evidence.

Assistant Fire Chief Code summed up the main difficulties the fire department experiences in fighting ware-house fires, stating that these structures were, as a rule, over 100 feet in length, with no openings except at either end, where the flames and smoke found egress, effectually blocking where the flames and smoke found egress, effectually blocking the firemen. As a rule it was very difficult to reach the heart of a fire. The assistant chief also told of the diffi-culties experienced in the rear of burning warehouses. At the Kelly fire it was impossible to bring in ladders to the rear because of the freight cars on the siding, and because of the huge piles of snow on the platforms and beside the tracks. The wires also interfered badly, and the network in the lane prevented a direct stream from being thrown into the upper windows. Directly in the rear of the burning building was a thirty-foot pole with two transformers on it, and these and the wires were a menace to the lives of the and these and the wires were a menace to the lives of the firemen.

Blames Next Door Furnace.

Building Inspector Rodgers, who had visited the build-ing since the fire, expressed the conviction that the fire started from the furnace of the McClary building. He stated that there was a party wall between the McClary building and the Kelly building, and that the timbers supporting the floors of the Kelly building were set into this wall. He ex-plained at length that the ends of nine of these timbers came through the brick wall to within four inches of the chimney through the brick wall to within four inches of these timbers came flue used by the McClary Company, and that at the time of the McClary fire it had been found that the blaze had spread to the Kelly building by setting fire to one of these timbers, This was discovered before any damage was done.

Brick Was Removed.

Inspector Rodgers also stated that the fire underwriters had insisted upon the ends of these timbers being covered with asbestos. To do this the four inches of brick to the with aspestos. To do this the four inches of brick to the inside of the flue had been removed. He could not say whether the ends had been properly safeguarded, but had noted that there were some pieces of light tin over them, with asbestos. and he suggested that the commission make an inspection of these beams.

Mr. Rodgers stated that he had been informed by the manager of McClary's that it was the custom for them to burn up all their refuse at night, and he thought that the hot fire from such inflammable material would so heat the brick in the flue as to set the ends of the beams aglow. The party wall on the third and fourth floors were, he said, thirteen inches through, and on the fifth and sixth floors only nine inches through.

High Pressure System.

The best methods of inspecting buildings to guard against fire was also discussed and it was shown that three agencies were at work upon it. These were the fire depart-ment, the electrical department and the building inspector.

Secretary Harrison, of the underwriters, thought these should be combined, and called attention to the inspection system in use in Toronto, where the work of inspection was undertaken by the hre underwriters. He thought the fire department should handle this work.

Fire Chief Buchanan stated that the pressure of the high power water system in the business section was being maintained at only 50 instead of the regular insurance demand. The chief also said that at the big fire that destroyed the warehouse of the Martin, Bole, Wynne Company, the high pressure mains had been emptied because the signal arrangements with the pumping station failed.

GOLD AND SILVER STOCKS.

How They Were Held by European Banks at the Year End-Government Securities.

From annual statistics of the stocks of gold and silver held by the principal European banks of issue at the end of December, it appears that in England, Germany, France and Austria-Hungary gold reserves were lower as compared with the close of 1909, while in Russia, Italy, Holland, Bel-gium and Spain they were higher.

The decline is heaviest in France, namely, \$43,190,500 to \$655,884,710; next come Austria-Hungary, \$6,970,500 to \$275,114,580, and Great Britain, \$6,363,000 to \$156,777,725, while Germany has lost only \$4,755,500, and now holds \$169,-759,250 gold.

Large Increase in Russia.

The country where the increase has been largest is Rus-with an increase of \$26,955,000 to \$615,965,000, Belgium coming next with \$9,467,000 to \$41,260,000, and Italy third with \$5,700,000 to \$246,800,000, while Spain exhibits a gain of \$3,073,000 to \$82,158,080, and Holland one of \$1,-581,000 to \$51,987,955. European silver stocks are higher only in Germany,

where there is an increase of \$7,212,750 to \$65,743,750. All other nations record moderate decreases. Spain is still the biggest holder of silver, of which she has accumulated \$153,527,070.

Record of Government Stocks.

A comparison of the prices of representative Government stocks published simultaneously is unfavorable in eight cases out of ten principal countries named: British 21/2 per cent. consols have fallen during the year from 82.875 to 79.50; Spain's 4 per cent. from 96 to 92.50; Holland's 3 per cent. from 92 to 88.12, and Belgium's 3 per cent. from 99.60 to 95.20. Russia and Italy are practically the only European States whose credit ranks higher than a year ago, the former's 4 per cent. having improved from 94 to 96.375 and the latter's 334 per cent. from 103.50 to 103.75.

WESTON BOARD OF TRADE.

The following officers for the Weston Board of Trade for the current year have been appointed:—Hon. President, Major Wadsworth; president, Mr. G. W. Verral; vice-presi-dent, Mr. W. G. Trethewey; secretary, Mr. O. Master; as-sistant secretary, Mr. A. B. Moffatt; treasurer, Mr. H. A. Coon. Council.—Major Wadsworth, W. J. Smith, T. Gal-braith, H. Jennings, A. B. Moffatt, T. L. Moffatt, and Rev. Mr. McGillivray. Transportation Committee.—T. L. Mof-fatt, (convener), T. Galbraith, W. G. Trethewey, W. J. Smith, and J. M. Gardhouse. Industrial Committee.—G. M. Lyons, (convener), H. Pearson, J. J. Dalton, A. B. Moffatt, and A. L. Campbell. Local Improvement.—J. Dicken, (con-vener), H. Jennings, H. A. Coon, A. Smith, and J. W. Lyon. Printing and Publicity.—T. Galbraith, (convener), A. E. Winton, Rev. Mr. Jones, N. J. McEwen, and A. J. Barker. The following officers for the Weston Board of Trade for

Nearly one million dollars of Seattle capital is invested in farm lands in Western Alberta. Some large blocks are held.

STOP THE FIRE WASTE.

According to the carefully compiled register of The Monetary Times, Canada's fire loss last year was \$23,593,315, an average daily loss of \$64,639 cr \$3.14 per capita. Besides that, 256 persons lost their lives in fires in Canada last year, or almost five every week. Carelessness was the chief cause. This fire waste must be stopped.

Causes of High Rates-Average Cost of Insurance on Reinforced Concrete Buildings With Sprinkler Equipment.

The result of study of the reports from owners of concrete buildings and further investigation led the committee on Insurance of the National Association of Cement Users, the following conclusions regarding rating of concrete risks

No Definite Established Rates.—There are no definite rates which can be considered base rates for any fireproof structures, either concrete or fireproof steel frame.

More Interest in Concrete Buildings by Insurance Com-panies.—The Insurance Rating Associations have shown a decided increase in interest in reinforced concrete construction during the year.

Present Rates too High .- Members of the committee the owners of concrete buildings reported are paying too high a rate, because of the lack of knowledge on the part of the owner of methods of securing lower rates.

The committee advises the owners of concrete buildings to study this annual excess charge from the standpoint of elimination of waste with the same diligence that they are now studying the elimination of waste in manufacturing.

Lack of Proper Installation.

Cause of High Rates .- The main cause for the high rates reported is the lack of proper installation of recognized fire prevention equipment, together with the lack of infor-mation on the part of the owner regarding the construction details, in advance of making his investment: that is, the owners have not equipped their buildings in accordance with

the best known practice conducive to low rates of insurance. Effect of Competition in Rates.—Rates have been low where buildings are acceptable in both stock companies and

mutual companies. New Risks Acceptable to the Mutual Companies. Mutual companies have accepted risks in congested por-tions of cities, which would not have been acceptable had the buildings not been of reinforced concrete construction.

Important Details Affecting Rates.

The following list of details of construction have been most emphasized by the rating associations, and should be investigated by owners before letting contracts for buildings where the cost of insurance plays an important part in the investment:

Sprinkler equipment with ample water supply.
 Water tight floors with proper drains or scuppers

and vertical openings guarded by automatic closing devices. 3. Proper cut-off walls with automatic closing doors and automatic fireproof windows. (Size of divisions of the

building to depend on the inflammability of the contents.) 4. Notification systems for out-break of fires.

Notification systems for out-break of fires.
 Fire-fighting apparatus independent of city or town

departments. fire 6. Stair and elevator wells properly cut off by auto-matic closing doors and fireproof apparatus.

7. In addition to the above details, a typical rating slip gives some 50 items of equipment, construction or management, any or all of which affect the rate obtainable.

Re-adjustment of Rates Based on Standard Practice.

The committee feels that there is a demand for prelim-inary information regarding insurance rates on proposed buildings, and that if by co-operation between the members of this association and the different rating associations, approximate estimates of the rates obtainable for a given building, depending on the class of construction adopted, can be secured, often better buildings will result than is at present the case.

Frequently ultimate cost (varying with the insurance interest and depreciation charges) is more important than initial cost, which means poor construction.

The members of this association should unite on a de-finite plea for a new classification, with an accompanying re-adjustment of insurance rates by all the rating associa-tions of the United States. As a step towards attaining this end the committee recommends that the following standards

end the committee recommends that the following standards of practice should be persistently advocated. I. Standard No. 4 of this association, entitled Standard Building Regulations for the Use of Reinforced Concrete: Standard No. 7 entitled Recommended Practice. Report of Committee on Reinforced Concrete; Report of the Joint of practice should be persistently advocated.

of practice should be persistently advocated. 2. Use of standard fireproof equipment in all concrete buildings. This will avoid the common error of assuming that the insurance rates will be low because the building is fireproof, regardless, however, of the important details covering the protection of its contents.

3. Get the approval of the insurance rating associa-tions of the plans for proposed buildings before contracts are awarded, and wherever possible secure competition be-tween the stock and mutual companies.

Some Interesting Figures.

Average Cost of Insurance on Reinforced Concrete Buildings and Contents with Sprinkler Equipment.

Agricultural implement factories \$.06
	.45
*Bakeries	.07
*Clothing factories	.06
Lithographing and printing establishments	.055
Machine shops	.04
*Metal-working plants, without sprinklers	.06
	.055
Shoe factories	.05
Textile mills	.05
	.06
	.07

Under this type of construction the insurance may be accepted not only at a lower rate, but under a considerable less valuation, probably resulting as a whole in reducing the cost of the insurance from 40 to 50 per cent. over the ordinary type of factory and warehouse buildings.

*Risks not ordinarily open to competitive rates unless of superior construction.

SIR EDMUND WALKER ON PROPOSED CENTRAL BANK.

Commenting on the idea of a central bank for the United States, Sir Edmund Walker in an interview at New York

stringency and at other times it would be practically idle. "The Bank of England and the Bank of France are ideal

institutions in their way, but they do a vast private business, as well as a Government business, and they do a lot of busi-ness that they handle without making money. The Bank of France will lend as small a sum as \$10. Such a central bank as is proposed is not a place where one great concern might go in necessity and borrow a million dollars. That is what I think is needed here."

The Canadian Bank of Commerce will open a new branch at East Calgary.

SCIENCE ON THE FARM PAYS WELL.

Comparison of Crop Yields For 1910.

	Yiel	ld per	Yield	d per	Yield	d per	Yield	l per
Crop.	A	cre,	Ac	cre.	Ac	re,	Ac	re.
	Mac	donald	l Ca	nn-	Que	3-	On	-
					bec			
	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.
Hay	4 Bu.	084 Lbs	. Bu.	1.640 Lbs.	r Bu.	1.560 Lbs.	I Bu.	1,680 Lbs.
Oats	56	17	32	27	20	22	30	13
Barley .	46	13	24	30	24	2	20	36
Roots	1,000	23	402	20	324	30	426	54
	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.
Corn	18	657	9	760	9	240	9	800

Comparison of Values of Crops.

What They Are-What They Might Be.

Crop.	Value of 1910 crops of Canada, according to Census Bulletin.	Value of crops of Canada if the yield had been equal to those on Macdonald College Farm.
Hay and Clov	er \$149,716,000	\$374,290,000
Oats	114,365,000	197,000,000
Barley	21,400,300	40,277,000
Roots	21,444,000	53,823,000
Corn	11,957,000	24,000,000
	\$318,882,300	\$689,390,000

THE DOMINION BANK

Proceedings of

the Fortieth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders

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The Fortieth Annual General Meeting of The Dominion Bank was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, 25th January, 1911.

Among those present were noticed :-

Ioronto, on Wednesday, 25th January, 1911.
Among those present were noticed:—
W. D. Matthews, Hon. J. J. Foy, W. R. Brock, A. W.
Austin, R. J. Christie, C. A. Bogert, S. Jeffrey (Port Perry),
H. W. Willcox (Whitby), J. F. Risley, Cawthra Mulock, J.
D. Warde, J. H. Paterson, Dr. Chas. O'Reilly, David Kidd (Hamilton), Thos. Walmsley, James Matthews, F. E. Dingle,
H. L. Lovering (Coldwater), W. E. Booth, G. N. Reynolds,
Wm. Crocker, Geo. Pim, E. W. Langley, Wm. Ross (Port Perry), J. H. Horsey (Montreal), Dr. John F. Ross, Captain
Jessopp, F. H. Gooch, Andrew Semple, J. C. Morrow, Richard Brown, J. F. Kavanagh, W. Cecil Lee, Dr. J. A. Mc-Callum, C. E. Lee, W. C. Harvey, C. C. Van Norman, Dr.
F. J. Grassett, David Smith, F. L. Patton (Winnipeg), Chas.
Walker, J. T. Small, K.C., S. Samuel, F. D. Benjamin
(London, England), H. B. Hodgins, W. V. Carey, W. E.
(London, England), H. B. Hodgins, W. V. Carey, W. E.
(London, England), H. B. Hodgins, F. E. Macdonald,
W. K. Pearce (Hamilton), W. Gibson Cassels, W. C. Crowther, J. Stewart, Peter Macdonald, A. H. Campbell, J. M.
Baldwin, Andrew Foulds, F. J. Harris (Hamilton), J. W. B.
Walsh, D'Arcy Martin, K.C. (Hamilton), S. Nordheimer,
Col. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, Leighton McCarthy, K.C., J. J.
Cawthra, R. S. Cassels, J. E. Baillie, R. M. Gray, Victor Cawthra, Wm. Mulock, Wm. Davies, F. D. Brown, C. H.
Edwards J. J. Maclennan, Rev. T. W. Paterson, Wm. McConaghy, Aemilius Baldwin, H. J. Bethune, E. A. Begg, and others.
It was moved by Mr. R. J. Christie, seconded by Mr.

It was moved by Mr. R. J. Christie, seconded by Mr. H. W. Willcox, that Mr. W. D. Matthews do take the chair, and that C. A. Bogert do act as Secretary. Messrs. W. Gibson Cassels and A. H. Campbell were

The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders, and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows: To the Shareholders: The Directory have to prove the following Statement

The Directors beg to present the following Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year end-ing 31st December, 1910:---

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st De-

cember, 1909	295,700 98
1910, after deducting charges of manage- ment, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	659,300 58
Making a total of	955,067 56
Dividend 3 per cent., paid 1st April, 1910 \$120,000 00 Dividend 3 per cent., paid 2nd	
July, 1910 120,000 00	

October.	per		120,000 00	
Dividend 3	per	cent., payable 1911		480,000

				\$	475,067	56
Written	off	Bank	Premises	······	170,000	00

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward. \$ 305,067 5

Your Directors, in submitting the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank as on the 31st December, 1910, with the result of the year's business, beg to report that there the result of the year's business, beg to report that there has been a general substantial growth in every direction. A considerable increase in the net profits will be noted, owing to the satisfactory conditions which have prevailed throughout Canada and the steady demand for banking accommodation from all districts where we are established. For some time past the Board has had under serious consideration the necessity for the enlargement of our land Office premises, which have become quite inadequate

consideration the necessity for the enlargement of our Head Office premises, which have become quite inadequate to meet the present needs of the Bank, without having re-gard to the ordinary expansion of our business which may be expected in the future. Endeavors were made to secure adjoining lots, but without success. In 1910 an opportunity arose for the acquisition of the land and buildings at the northeast corner of King and Yonge streets—81 feet on

King street by 112 feet on Yonge street-and after due deliberation the purchase was completed. It is not the purpose to hold both properties any longer than is necessary, and, when a policy for building is decided on, your Directors have every reason to believe that our present premises can be disposed of for an amount which will prac-

premises can be disposed of for an amount which will prac-tically offset the recent outlay. In addition, suitable buildings were erected last year for Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and Notre Dame avenue, Win-nipeg, branches. These various disbursements have caused a consider-able increase in Bank Premises Account, but, following the usual policy, a substantial amount has been written off. A lot was purchased at Saskatoon and it is proposed

usual policy, a substantial amount has been written off. A lot was purchased at Saskatoon, and it is proposed to erect a building at this point and at Calgary during the current year. With the completion of these buildings your Directors are of the opinion that no further immediate ex-penditures for our Western Branches will be necessary. It is the intention to erect offices this year in Toronto:

At the corner of Dovercourt road and Bloor street, corner of Lee avenue and Queen street, corner of St. Clair avenue and Vaughan road, and the corner of Sherbourne and Bloor streets, where we are already established in temporary premises.

A Branch of the Bank was opened in February last at the corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard and Prince Arthur street, Montreal.

street, Montreal. The offices opened in 1909 are making satisfactory pro-gress, and already justify their establishment. In accordance with the By-law passed by the Share-holders at our Annual Meeting in January last, the par value of the shares of the Bank was on September the 1st changed from \$50 to \$100. The Directors, following their usual custom, have ex-amined and verified the General Balance Sheet of the Bank as on the 21st of December 1010 and have checked and

amined and verified the General Balance Sneet of the Bank as on the 31st of December, 1910, and have checked and found to be correct the cash assets, securities and invest-ments shown therein. They have, in addition, given careful scrutiny to all borrowing accounts. The Branches of the Bank have been inspected in the usual thorough manner during the year. E. B. OSLER, Precident

President.

The Report was adopted.

The thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors, for their services during the year, and to the General Manager and other officers of the Bank, for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, James Carruthers, R. J. Christie, J. C. Eation, J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L.A., W. D. Matthews, A. M. Nanton, and E. B.

Osler, M.P., W. D. Matthews, A. M. Walton, and E. B. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Mat-thews, Vice-President for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

		\$62,677,820 87
1	the second s	5,577,307 82
	Discounted, Exchange, etc 152,102 26	
	Former Dividends unclaimed. 138 00 Reserve for Rebate on Bills	
	January, 1911 120,000 00 Former Dividends unclaimed. 138 00	
	Dividend No. 113, payable 3rd	
	Balance of Profits carried for- ward	
	Reserve Fund \$ 5,000,000 00	
	Total Liabilities to the Public Capital Stock paid-up	
	Deposits by other Banks in Canada Balances due to Banks in foreign countries	108,901 72
	cluding interest accrued to date) 43,195,414 29	49,302,784 66
	Notes in Circulation Deposits not bearing interest. \$ 6,107,370 37 Deposits bearing interest (in-	\$ 3,587,547 00

January 28, 1911.

THE MONETARY TIMES

45

42 87

ASSET	rs.		
Specie Dominion Government De-	\$ 1,527,130	28	
mand Notes	5,137,975	25	
other Banks Balances due from other Banks	2,720,115	80	
in Canada Balances due by Banks in	743,343	12	
foreign countries	891,229	73	
Provincial Government Secur-	11,019,794	18	
ities Canadian Municipal Securities	452,422	68	
and British or Foreign or Colonial Public Securities			
other than Canadian Railway and other Bonds,	652,496	19	
Debentures and Stocks Loans on Call, secured by	5,589,103	20	
Stocks and Bonds	4,327,484	20	22,041,300
Bills Discounted and Advances Current Deposit with Dominion Gov- ernment for Security of Note	37,920,928	70	
Circulation Loans to other Banks in Can-	180,551	00	
ada secured Overdue Debts (estimated loss	369,627	98	
provided for) Real Estate, other than Bank	57,259	23	
Premises	102,034	81	
Mortgages	18,920		
Bank Premises Other Assets not included	1,980,000		
under foregoing heads	7,198	70	40,636,520
			\$62,677,820
			+

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager. Toronto, 31st December, 1910.

TRADERS BANK.

satisfactory statement was presented by the Traders Bank of Canada at the shareholders annual meeting this week. The net profits for the twelve months were \$524,351, which added to the balance at the credit of profit and loss last year, \$102,443, made a total of \$626,794 for distribu-tion. Of that sum dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum accounted for $$_{34}8,_{36}$; $$_{100,000}$ was transferred to reserve fund, which now amounts to $$_{2,300,000}$, or more than half the total paid-up capital stock; \$15,000 were written off bank furniture, and \$10,000 were transferred to officers' guarantee and pension funds, leaving a balance at the credit of profit and loss of \$153,434. Deposits during the year increased \$6,200,000, an amount almost equal to the total deposits of the bank ten years ago.

In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. C. D. Warren, the president, stated that the fact that the failure of one or two smaller banks has not affected the standing of the existing institutions shows that our banks are on a solid basis. With anything like careful and conservative management, failure cannot happen. If the interests of the shareholders and depositors are safeguarded by watchfulness and business methods on the part of the management and directors, the assets of a bank must always be greater than its liabilities, and whilst this is the state of affairs, the public are safe.

As far as the Traders Bank is concerned, said Hon. Stratton, vice-president, there is no objection to the closest

Stratton, vice-president, there is no objection to the closest scrutiny of its securities, investments and methods. It was moved by Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., director, seconded by Mr. J. S. Williamson, shareholder, and resolved, that the shareholders and directors of the Traders Bank of Canada place on record their hearty approval of any legislation of the Dominion Parliament whereby an independent examination and audit, under the direction of the Govern-ment, of all Canadian banks shall be made from time to time. Resolved, also, that whilst the system of auditing should be determined by the Government, it is hoped that, in the public interest, the method to be devised will be thorough and efficient, and of a practical character, as the result of a defective system would create injustice and tend to injure those who might be induced to rely on reports hav-ing the sanction of a Government or other official auditor. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable the Minister of Finance.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following are the figures for the Canadian Clearing Houses for the weeks ended January 20th, 1910; January 12th, and January 19th, 1911, with percentage change:

			5~.	
Jan. 20, 10.	Jan. 12, '11.	Jan. 19, '11.	%	Chg.
Montreal \$40,032,555	\$42,938,036	\$42,877,932		and the second se
Toronto 30,705,303		32,748,075		
Winnipeg 15,772,621		17,177,590		
Vancouver 7,198,661	9,457,030	8,606,011		19.5
Ottawa 4,046,974	3,797,904	5,012,853		21.1
Calgary 2,231,516	2,700,304	2,680,443		20. I
Quebec 2,263,303	2,101,753	2,409,446		
Victoria 1,809,618	2,183,137	2,121,571		
Hamilton 1,693,736	2,284,511	2,023,751		
Halifax 2,011,125	2,069,626	1,749,381		13.01
St. John 1,589,218	1,685,427	1,414,688	-	10.0
Edmonton 1,223,802	1,792,070	1,335,541	+	9.1
London 1,286,745	1,566,964	1,501,262	+	16.6
Regina 619,775	1,183,966	891,331	+	43.8
Total\$112,484,952	\$130,372,279	\$122,549,875	+	80
Brandon		516,628		
Lethbridge	433,777			
Saskatoon	737,559			

The following are the figures for the Canadian Clear-ing Houses for the weeks ended January 27th, 1910; January 19th, and January 26th, 1911, with percentage change :

-yen, and January 20th, 1	gir, with pero	centage change:
Jan. 27, '10.	Jan. 19, '11.	Jan. 26, '11. % Chg.
Montreal \$41,180,444	\$42,877,932	\$39,969,194 - 2.9
Toronto 28,856,055	32,748,075	32,685,763 + 13.2
Winnipeg 13,577,667	17,177,590	15,583,701 + 14.7
Vancouver 6,843,063	8,606,011	9,570,778 + 30.8
Ottawa 3,571,958	5,012,853	3,791,348 + 6.1
Calgary 2,126,080	2,680,443	3,944,433 + 85.4
Quebec 2,005,048	2,409,446	2,132,322 + 1.2
Victoria 1,850,460	2,121,571	2,064,048 + 11.0
Hamilton 1,602,260	2,023,751	1,970,795 + 23.0
Halifax 1,924,201	1,749,381	1,461,676 - 24.0
St. John 1,386,381	1,414,688	1,450,617 + 4.6
Edmonton 894,749	1,335,541	1,375,588 + 53.7
London 1,124,074	1,501,262	1,316,119 + 17.0
Regina 614,163	891,331	852,297 + 38.7
Total\$107,659,221	\$122,540,875	\$118,169,579 + 9.7
Brandon	516,628	362,273
Lethbridge		466,836
Saskatoon	504,554	759,271
Brantford		498,243
		490,243

DEBENTURES AWARDED.

Village of Webb, Sask .- \$5,000 6 per cent. 15 years,

Village of Webb, Sask.—\$5,000 6 per cent. 15 years, awarded to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina.
Cornwall, Ont.—\$5,227.22 4½ per cent. 20 instalments, awarded to Messrs. W. A. MacKenzie & Co., Toronto.
Edmonton, Highland, S.D. No. 2292.—\$8,000 5½ per cent. 10 years, awarded to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina.
Small Saskatchewan and Alberta Schools.—\$0,600 6½
per cent. 10 years, awarded to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina.
Small Saskatchewan and Alberta Villages.—\$4,350 6½
per cent. 15 years, awarded to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina.
Small Saskatchewan and Alberta Villages.—\$4,350 6½
per cent. 15 years, awarded to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina.
Renfrew, Ont.—\$59,500 4½ and 5 per cent. in 30 instalments, awarded to Messrs. C. H. Burgess & Co., Toronto.
Carberry, Man.—\$1,215.72 and \$1,376.44 5 per cent. 20 instalment for local improvements, awarded to Messrs. Ontario Securities, Limited, Toronto. ario Securities, Limited, Toronto.

> Well-educated man, 31 years of age, a total abstainer and with ten years head office and field experience in life insurance work, desires executive or advertising position with financial institution where real merit will receive tangible recognition. Am at present, and have been for four years, in charge of the advertising and supply de-partment of a leading life insurance com-pany. Can show a creditable record and furnish best of references. Apply Box 265, Monetary Times.

Chartered Banks' Statement

For the months of November and

IABILITIES (Particulars of capitalization are in Stock and Bond Report.)

NAME OF BANK	Last Div.	Notes in circulation	Balance due to Dom after deducting adva		Balance due Prov Governments		Deposits pa demand in		Deposits r or on a l	hayable after n fixed day in C	an.
3ank of Montreal Bk of New Bruns. Juebec Bank. Bank of Nova Scotia. Bank of B.N.A. Bank of Toronto Molsons Bank. East. Townships Bk.	% 10 13 7 12 7 10 10 10 8	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	36,197 30,326	Ch'ge 58.8 + 8.8 + 48.9 +108.1 - 33.9 + 12.3 - 16.2 - 32.2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{c} 55,097,784 \\ 53,60\\ 1,357,074 \\ 1,35\\ 2,166,549 \\ 2,32\\ 22,398,232 \\ 23,232 \\ 23,232 \\ 23,10,14\\ 10,880,861 \\ 10,04\\ 11,926,940 \\ 11,58\\ 8,382,471 \\ 7,57\\ 8,303,339 \\ 3,67\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nov. 99,543,434 5,610,325 8,210,440 6,178,505 18,673,285 24,795,540 22,291,504 13,050,612	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ch'ge 5.9 + 1.4 + 1.4 + 1.5 + 1.4 + 1.5 + 1.5 + 1.3 + 1.5 + 1.4 + 1.5 +
Union Bk. of Halifaz. Banque Nationale Merch. Bk of Canada. Ban. Prov. du Canada. Dan. Nov. du Canada. Canadian Bk of Com. Royal Bk. of Canada. Domninon Bank Bank of Hamilton. Stand Bk. of Canada. Banque d'Hochelaga Bank of Ottawa Imp'l Bk. of Canada.	7 9 5 7 9 11 12 10 12 8 11 11	$\begin{array}{c} 1,833,316 & 1,834,646 + 2.8 \\ 5,183,580 & 5,210,490 + .5 \\ 1,055,783 & 1,084,013 + 2.7 \\ 3 & 203 & 347 & 3,124,922 - 2.4 \\ 10,222,953 & 10,039,056 - 1.8 \\ 5,732,679 & 5,925,890 + 3.4 \\ 3,775,567 & 3,587,547 - 5.0 \\ 2,813,645 & 2,799,9385 \\ 2,106,577 & 2,161,627 + 2.6 \\ 2,123,957 & 2,247,928 + 4.9 \\ 3,472,460 & 3,400,925 - 2.1 \\ 4,702,288 & 4,470,353 - 4.9 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 306,846 & 688,573 \\ 15,853 & 15,725 \\ 71,523 & 15,582 \\ 462,795 & 1,471,937 \\ 210,023 & 455,039 \\ 40,388 & 41,506 \\ 65,443 & 24,349 \\ 18,273 & 22,171 \\ 26,151 & 26,219 \\ 62,594 & 74,7x0 \\ 101,439 & 82,374 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - & .8 \\ - & 78.2 \\ + 218.1 \\ + 116.7 \\ + & 2.8 \\ - & 62.8 \\ + & 21.3 \\ + & .3 \\ + & 19.4 \\ - & 21.1 \end{array}$	5,263,957 5,376,74 6,546,521 6,551,60 668,610 587,18 809,998 795,74 131,632 128,04 64,414 62,61 277,99 236,80 815,453 730,34	6 - 5.3 5 + 3.8 9 + 8.2 2 + 2.1	$\begin{array}{c} 2,736,341 & 2,33\\ 18,270,281 & 16,88\\ 1,080,960 & 1,18\\ 43,650,187 & 41,66\\ 15,708,154 & 15,57\\ 12,933,857 & 13,06\\ 7,587,932 & 8,33\\ 5,615,527 & 5,77\\ 9,241,421 & 9,47\\ 4,102,775 & 3,74\\ 9,241,421 & 9,47\\ 14,233,197 & 13,47\\ 9,645,772 & 10,66\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{c} 8,465,366\\ 32,633,322\\ 5,390,002\\ 19,736,511\\ 63,204,337\\ 33,677,209\\ 35,253,247\\ 23,846,627\\ 19,879,877\\ 12,084,191\\ 22,836,72,96\\ 28,072,96\\ 24,871,868\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12 13 15 16 16 17 18 9 20 1 1.80 16 16 17 18 9 20 1 1.10 16 16 17 18 19 20 1 1.10 16 16 17 18 19 20 1 1.10 16 16 17 18 19 20 1 1.10 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
Arrow Bk. of Canada Sov. Bk. of Canada Metropolitan Bank. Home Bk. of Canada. Northern Crown	8 6 5 5 5 4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	39,770 20,341	- 48.9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 - 2.9 35 7 - 10.7 41 5 - 4.1	22,427 2 2,342,972 2,4 3,159,609 2,17 5,518,090 4,86 1,841,210 1,77 757,713 86 213,766 331,347 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	175,44: 4,470,692 5,606,607 6,604,109 3,431,202 1,167,926 1,100,250 251,718	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 3 \\ 4,534,917 \\ 5,524,481 \\ 6,551,739 \\ 3,363,50 \\ 6 \\ 1,223,966 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 15,638 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 4,220,710 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} & 22 \\ + & 1.4 \\ - & 1.5 \\ - & 2.0 \\ - & 2.0 \\ + & 4.8 \\ 27 \\ + & 4.8 \\ 29 \\ + & 25.4 \\ 30 \\ - & 31 \\ \end{array}$
SETS			rrent loans elsewhere than in Canada.		to Provincial vernments.	Over	due Debts	Real estate than bank pr		Mortgages on state sold by h	
NAME OF BANK. 3ank of Montreal	No 90,05 6,68 9,78 19,59 24,06 34,79 28,48 16,98	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dec. Ch'ge 0,400 14,556,900	Nov. 144,8 21,2 263,3	Dec. Ch ⁻ ge 151,083 + 4.7 88 32,841 + 54.3 28 381,500 + 44.9	Nov. 4.21,116 6,175 50,120 124,281 428,690 40,399 227,570 101,413	$\begin{array}{c c} Dec. & Ch^*ge\\ 383,268 & - & 9.0\\ 5,600 & - & 9.3\\ 58,111 & + & 15.9\\ 22,302 & - & 82.1\\ 259,578 & - & 39.4\\ 103,008 & + & 10.5\\ 222,969 & - & 2.0\\ 101,602 & + & .2\\ \end{array}$	37,825 5,14 72,893 72,89 109 3,8 177,955 285,7	50 - 86.4 = 5 $93 - 59 + 3440.4 = 5$ $60 + 60.6 = 5$	Nov. Dec. 88,814 58,789 1.500 5,263 5,263 5,264 34,800 40,908 14,587 14,037	
Jnion Bk. of Halifax Jarch. Bk. of Canada Jan. Prov. du Canada Jnion Bk. of Canada undian Bk. of Canada will Bk. of Canada will Bk. of Canada will bk. of Canada d. Bk. of Canada June d' Hochelaga k of Ottawa.	$\begin{array}{c} 11,63\\ 40,89\\ 396\\ 28,14\\ 81,80\\ 43,05\\ 40,43\\ 26,55\\ 23,56\\ 16,28\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,852 \\ 1,327,728 \\ +332.7 \\ 5,148 \\ 479,507 \\ -76.1 \\ 4228 \\ 4,661,942 \\ -19 \\ 0 \\ 5,442 \\ 10,359,684 \\ +7.2 \\ -175,148 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -37.$	263,0 684,1 483,4	$\begin{array}{c} 09 & 105.825 - 59.8 \\ 67 & 779.6 & 6 + 14.0 \\ 33 & 553.469 + 14.5 \\ \end{array}$	45,023 47,560 23,279 41,874 187,893 160,896 68,564 99,347 193,410 42,175 84,561	$\begin{array}{r} 46,049 \ + \ 2.3\\ 115,731 \ + 143.3\\ 12,639 \ - \ 45.7\\ 63,965 \ + \ 52.48\\ 267,758 \ + \ 42.5\\ 45,107 \ - \ 72.0\\ 57,259 \ - \ 16.5\\ 97,405 \ - \ 2.0\\ 220,950 \ + \ 14\ 2\\ 64,396 \ + \ 52.7\\ 150,706 \ + \ 78.2\\ 52,878 \ + \ 33.1\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 78 + 21.2 \\ 33 + 15.4 \\ 39 + 419.5 \\ 1 \\ 39 \\ 28 \\ \\ 261 + 22.8 \end{array}$	7.285 7.285	$ \begin{array}{c} -4.2 & 10 \\ -43.2 & 12 \\ -6 & 13 \\ -1.3 & 14 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\ -1.5 & 16 \\$
of Bk. of Canada. ders Bk. of Canada. eropolitan Bank. one Bk. of Canada. derne Crown arly Bk. of Canada dernen Crown arly Bk. of Canada	32,00 32,60 6,10 6,80 11,8 4,1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9.719 329.719 - 25.0	307,6	519 139,694 — 54.6	$\begin{array}{r} 39,723\\99,686\\3,951,329\\56,888\\60,405\\76,698\\20,517\\14,083\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 74,608 - 25.2 \\ 3,939,6503 \\ 2,949 - 94.8 \\ 83,564 + 38.3 \\ 70,485 - 8.1 \\ 20,517 \\ \ldots \end{array}$	32,485 32,485 32,054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,1054 32,10554 32,10555555555555555555555555555555555555	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	24,500 24,500 5,738 5,738 9.082 9,062 26,405 30,509	8 21 22 23 24 + 15.5 26

Carlo and	NAME OF BANK	Specie	Dominion Notes	Gov. for sec'ty cir.	Notes of and cheques on other banks	Dpsts. with and bals. due from other bks. in Can.	Bal. due from agencies and banks in United Kingdom	NO.DR
	iank of Montreal ik. of New Bruns puebec Bank ank of Nova Scotia iank of B.N.4 iank of Toron to Aolsons Bank fast. Townships Bk	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dec. 600,000 38,500 80,000 i60,447 1,010,123 172,500 160,000 130,000	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	034565
	Jnion Bk. of Halitax Janque Nationale Aerch. Bk. of Canada Jan. Prov. du Canada Jnion Bk. of Canada Canadian Bk. of Com. Zoyal Bk. of Com. Zoyal Bk. of Canada Jominion Bank	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3, 196, 058 & 2, 103, 453 & - & 34.2 \\ 1 & 75, 393 & 493, 738 & + & 554.9 \\ 5 & 4, 649, 820 & 2, 704, 949 & - & 41.8 \\ 0 & 11, 659, 893 & 9, 203, 036 & - & 21.3 \\ 6, 027, 161 & 8, 530, 488 & + & 41.4 \\ 8 & 4, 004, 412 & 5, 137, 975 & + & 28.3 \\ 2 & 3, 399, 611 & 2, 688, 837 & - & 21.1 \\ 9 & 1, 314, 720 & 1, 650, 143 & + & 25.4 \\ \end{bmatrix} $	100.000 247,000 51,500 151,831 463,500 310,000 180,551 125,000 100 000 106,000	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 19
	angue d'Hoche aga. mp'l. Bk. of Canada raders Bk.of Canada raders Bk.of Canada detropolitan Bank. Home Bk. of Canada forthern Crown terl'g Bk. of Canada J't dEmp.Bk. Ca	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	175,000 210,000 167 374 43,825 50,000 50,000 91,200 40,765 20,000	83,019 138,679 + 67.0	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
	ank of Vanc uv f	33,628,011 33,411,852	$\begin{array}{c} 77.213 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ $	5.040.116	$\frac{\dots}{46,935,919} \frac{\dots}{48,045,024} + 2.3$	······································	5.354.867 13,823.172 18,078,493 7,295,757 48.5 59.6	30 31

to the Dominion Government

December, 1910; Compared.

Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.	Deposits by and balances due other banks in Can.	Balances due in United Kingdom.	Bal. due out of Canada or Britain.	Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities	Aggregate loans to directors and their firms
$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \text{Nov.} & \text{Dec.} \\ 27,337,107 \\ 28,491,724 \\ + \\ 4 \\ 10,341,064 \\ 10,540,316 \\ + \\ 1,946,119 \\ 2,288,577 \\ + \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 26 \\ 27 \\ 28 \\ 291,934 \\ 364,425 \\ 429 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 69,561,539 \\ 70,574.871 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	48,078 524,575 +991. 73 13,815 4,920,172 4,874,426 - 11.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Bank Premises.	Other assets no otherwise includ		Total assets	Average amount of specie beld during month	Av. Dominion notes held during month	Greatest am. of notes in circulation during month.
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4.1 14,938,532 11,265,638 - 1 1 10,501,785 9,296,356 -		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,143,772 76,249,879 + 1.5	99,228,604 94,783 437 92,223,169 89,506 794 - 3.0
Balance due from agencies and bks. abroad	Dominion and Provincia Government securities.	other public securitie	s. debentures and st	ocks. and stocks in Cana	ada. outside Canada	No
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 1 \\ - & 6.382,081 \\ - & 6.444,900 \\ - & \\ 1,366,987 \\ 1,299,715 \\ - & 5,274,736 \\ - & 5,274,736 \\ - & 5,274,736 \\ - & 5,274,736 \\ - & 5,274,736 \\ - & 5,274,736 \\ - & 5,082,742 \\ - & 64 \\ 1,606,545 \\ - & 641,800 \\ - & 1,629,329 \\ - & 1,468,445 \\ + & 10.3 \\ - & 1,629,329 \\ - & 1,460,264 \\ - & 2,1247,552 \\ - & 4.8 \\ - & 4,877,993 \\ - & 9,92,600 \\ - & 2,123,647,120 \\ - & 4,88 \\ - & 1,480,298 \\ - & 1,279,328 \\ - & 1,297,552 \\ - & 4.8 \\ - & 1,480,298 \\ - & 1,292,288 \\ - & 2,123,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & 4,213,647,120 \\ - & $	56,547,990 55,478,800 -	 a. a. b. a. b.

Analysis of Some of Those Sent by the Bank Officials to the Dominion Government.

It has been proved that the returns made by the Farmers Bank monthly to the Dominion government were false. The general manager of that institution is now paying the penalty for his share in that matter. It is difficult to analyse figures some of which necessarily are incorrect, but the accompanying table compiled by The Monetary Times from Farmers Bank statements sent to the government, reveals some interesting points. The authorized capital of the bank was $\$_{1,000,000}$. This amount was not subscribed until March, 1908, fifteen months after the bank's beginning. The first return was made to the government in December, 1906, when the subscribed capital was shown to be $\$_{577,600}$, of which $\$_{300,240}$ was paid up. The subscribed capital was gradua'ly increased, and in August, 1907, it amounted to $\$_{621,700}$, \pounds which figure it remained until November. In February, 1908, the subscribed capital was $\$_{638,700}$. During March there must have been considerable activity in raising stock subscriptions, for at the end of that month the amount had increased from $\$_{638,700}$ to $\$_{1,000,000}$, a gain of $\$_{361,300}$ or 56 per cent. The subscribed capital remained at $\$_{1,000,000}$ until the failure of the bank on December 19th, 1910.

Curious Changes in Paid Capital.

At the same time more curious changes occurred in paid up capital, which in the first statement, dated December, 1906, was quoted at \$300,240, the difference between subscribed and paid-up thus being \$277,360. This difference was approximately maintained until March, 1908, the month in which the subscribed capital made a jump of 56 per cent. While there was a notable increase in subscribed capital over February, the paid-up capital made a gain of only \$3,592 or 7 per cent. The difference between subscribed and paid-up in March, 1908, therefore, was \$541,339.

7 per cent. The difference between subscribed and paid-up in March, 1908, therefore, was \$541,339. In September, 1909, the paid-up capital stood at \$566,-396, but by the end of October it had become considerably enlarged, standing at \$996,000, an increase of \$429,604 or 75%. Then occurred a change which alone would prove that something was wrong with the bank. The November paid-up capital was given as \$979,800, a decline of \$196,200. This would seem to show that the October amount, \$996,000 had not actually been paid-up and that the November amount, \$979,800, was reduced when the bank management concluded it was impossible to collect what a month previous they had reported as collected.

A Curious Coincidence.

In February, 1910, there was another drop, one of \$9,000, in paid-up capital, and in March yet another of \$1,100. In May a further decline of \$200 occurred and in October, two months before the suspension of the bank, the paid-up capidecided downward plunge, to \$584,500, at which dropping took tal a \$969,599 which amount from to \$ capital reported to to to toto. This was a the paid-up was government in October and November, 1910. This was a decrease of \$385,000 or 38 per cent. It is a strange coin-cidence that this is the exact amount of stock subscribed by M. D. Chapman (in trust), of New York, the figures appearing in the return of bank shareholders made to the government, and dated December 31st, 1909. In that return, Chapman was reported to hold 3,850 shares valued at \$385,-000, none of which was said to have been paid.

Deposits Increased Rapidly.

The total deposits in January, 1907, when the bank really commenced to do business, were \$57,128 and a Lonth later, \$92,818. Deposits increased rapidly and at the 'nd of the bank's first year amounted to \$635,177, an increase in the twelve months of \$578,049 or 1,011 per cent. The total deposits first reached a million dollars in August, 1908, when they amounted to \$1,020,999. The deposits after notice alone amounted to \$1,016,839 in February, 1909. Total deposits made the high record during the bank's

Total deposits made the high record during the bank's existence in December, 1909, when they amounted to \$1,-648,120. The remarkable fact is that with the ugly rumors current respecting the bank, especially during the last two years of its existence, the deposits maintained a good average. Not once did deposits after notice drop below one million dollars after December, 1909, when the high mark was reached. Even on November 30th, nineteen cave before the bank closed its doors, the total deposits were reported at \$1,314,226.

Loans to Directors.

The column in the bank statement which showed the aggregate amount of loans to Farmers Bank directors and firms of which they are partners, contained some interesting figures. In January, 1907, the amount was 36,087. In February it had increased to \$16,884, a gain of \$10,737 cr 177

per cent. In March it had grown to \$68,456, an increase of \$51,572 or 305 per cent. In June it had risen to \$98,118, a gain over March of \$29,662 or 43 per cent. As will be seen, the figures vary considerably throughout the statement until November. 1910, when they stood at \$28,800.

til November, 1910, when they stood at \$28,800. If deposits had grown with rapidity, loans, through the medium of which it seems most of the rascality was committed, did not remain far behind. On a reported subscribed capital of \$591,100 in January, 1907, of which \$315,005 was paid up, the bank made total loans of \$69,069, which increased a month later to \$186,144, an increase of 168 per cent. In March another large gain was shown from \$186-144 to \$373,663 an increase of \$187,519, a gain of 100 per cent. In May, 1908, total loans were reported at \$1,009,913, of which \$904,373 represent current credit. When current loans were high, call loans were low. For instance, in August, 1908, current stood at \$1,074,116 and call at \$94,414. In December, 1908, current were \$782,600 and call \$591,518. Two weeks before the failure total loans of \$1,538,034 were out. The highest figure at which current loans stood was in January, 1910, the amount being \$1,214,136. Call loans were at their highest record in December, 1909, being \$623,157.

As to Overdue Debts.

Notes in circulation were reported when the bank commenced business at $\$_{30,935}$. A year later, January, 1908, they were $\$_{109,505}$. Twelve months afterwards they figured at $\$_{267,155}$ and twelve months ago at $\$_{364,765}$. Under the heading "overdue debts," $\$_{352}$ appeared in January, 1907, when the Farmers Bank commenced its career. This item showed some pretty substantial increases and after the bank had been in business twelve months the figure had increased to $\$_{22,532}$. Last summer and fall this account showed the greatest variations. In June, 1910, the overdue debts were $\$_{16,321}$ and in July, $\$_{61,399}$, an increase of $\$_{45,078}$ or 276 per cent. Two weeks before the bank's suspension these debts were $\$_{67,820}$.

The assets of the bank in December, 1906, immediately prior to its commencement were reported at \$267,839. In August, 1907, they had reached \$1,056,712, while the total liabilities were estimated at \$621,370. According to the figures of Mr. Travers and his assistants total assets were flourishing financial flowers, having reached the large sum of \$2,325,227 in December, 1908, while the total liabilities were reported at only \$1,741,183. Assets continued to increase and in November, 1000, they

were reported at only \$1,741,183. Assets continued to increase and in November, 1909, they were \$2,676,315. A year later, just before the label "Closed" was placed on the bank's doors, the assets were figured at \$2,616,683 and the total liabilities at \$1,997,041. The Farmers Bank statements as sent to the Dominion government would seem to add weight to the American adage that while figures cannot lie, liars can figure.

FARMERS BANK DEVELOPMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, president of the Farmers Bank, will answer the following charge in the Toronto police court on Monday:---

"That James Munro, in the month of January, 1910, and each month following that, including the month of November, 1910, being the president of the Farmers Bank of Canada, that being a chartered bank, did wilfully make false statements respecting the affairs of the said bank to the Minister of Finance and the Receiver-General during each of the said months, pursuant to the provisions of the Bank Act, and particularly did falsely state in each of the said returns the amount of the railway and other bonds, debentures, and other stocks; the amount of the calls and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada, and the amount of current loans in Canada held by the said bank as part of the assets thereof on the last judicial day of the month last preceding each of the said returns, the said false statements being contained in items 11, 12, and 14 of the schedule of assets forming part of the said returns, contrary to the Bank Act of Canada."

The case against the four provisional directors, Messrs. Ferguson, Watson, Fraser and Lown was adjourned on Thursday for one week.

At a meeting of the Clearing House Association of Calgary, held on January 11th, the following committee was elected for the vear 1011: Mr. W. Hogg, of the Bank of Montreal; Mr. P. B. Tucker, of the Dominion Bank; Mr. A. L. Nunns, of the Imperial Bank; Mr. C. W. Rowley, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Mr. F. Macbeth, of the Molsons Bank. Mr. Hogg was appointed chairman, and Mr. Tucker vice-chairman. Mr. W. H. Jackson was reappointed managing secretary of the clearing house. FARMERS' BANK FIGURES.

	1906 December	January	February	March	April	May	- 1907 - June	July	August	September	October	November
Subscribed Capital. Paid-Up Capital. Deposits on Demand. Deposits after Notice. Loans to Directors. Current Loans. Notes in Circulation. Overdue Debts. Total Liabilities.	\$ 577,600 300,240	\$ 591,100 315,005 315,604 38,564 8,087 43,469 25,600 30,935 375,600 305 375,609 375,699	 \$ 597,800 \$ 597,800 \$ 24,402 \$ 68,416 \$ 68,416 \$ 68,416 \$ 68,416 \$ 68,416 \$ 64,300 \$ 55,300 \$ 55,300 \$ 54,300 \$ 55,300 \$ 54,300 \$ 55,300 \$ 55,300 \$ 56,300 \$ 56,118 \$ 465,118 	 \$ 622,500 \$ 375,473 \$ 375,473 \$ 42,431 \$ 105,986 \$ 68,456 \$ 68,456 \$ 68,456 \$ 68,456 \$ 109,600 \$ 77,935 \$ 109,600 \$ 77,935 \$ 109,600 \$ 77,935 \$ 246,352 \$ 246,352 \$ 624,330 	\$ 607,200 385,219 63,345 155,345 63,345 63,567 65,567 65,567 65,567 65,567 65,567 86,212 113,000 86,270 16,270 86,947 710,185	\$ 607,700 391,081 81,481 197,994 64,613 345,797 1122,020 100,890 8,160 8,160 8,160 8,160 792,945	\$ 617,900 \$ 617,900 102,955 239,955 239,955 93,118 93,118 179,900 119,640 8,610 8,615 898,528	 \$ 621,600 \$ 621,600 92,427 92,427 298,494 109,630 382,221 134,795 6,589 668,035 968,035 	 \$ 621,700 \$ 621,700 \$ 418,637 \$ 129,682 \$ 129,682 \$ 342,204 \$ 116,429 \$ 116,4294 \$ 116,294 \$ 116,294 \$ 137,360 \$ 9,673 \$ 9,673 \$ 9,673 \$ 1,056,712 \$ 1,056,712 	\$ 621,700 429,828 115,231 379,176 99,425 198,193 198,193 198,193 198,193 196,475 12,450 12,450 12,450 12,450 12,450 12,450 12,450 12,450	\$ 621,700 431,942 1141,365 407,762 905,109 505,109 505,109 207,056 272,680 19,523 834,400 1,287,860	\$ 621,700 436,213 151,647 435,406 845,406 845,406 845,406 845,406 845,406 845,406 845,406 845,406 843,502 1,358,3207 1,358,2207
	1907 December	January	February	March	April	May	+ 1908 - June	July	August	September	October	November
Subscribed Capital. Paid-Up Capital. Deposits on Demand. Deposits after Notice. Deposits after Notice. Call Loans. Call Loans. Notes in Circulation. Overdue Debis. Total Liabilities.	 \$ 633,600 445,060 189,712 445,465 80,391 554,556 247,105 16,011 895,290 1,362,436 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 \$ 638,700 \$ 455,069 \$ 116,735 \$ 537,831 \$ 537,831 \$ 537,831 \$ 65,640 \$ 609,646 \$ 140,409 \$ 219,480 \$ 219,480 \$ 219,480 \$ 219,480 \$ 219,480 \$ 367,474 \$ 887,730 \$ 1,366,986 	\$ 1,000,000 458,661 139,105 595,043 49,422 730,927 140,890 226,715 17,270 977,694 1,463,028	\$ 1,000,000 468,024 142,917 611,879 47,453 812,937 105,540 212,140 17,529 978,674 1,475,465	1,000,000 164,576 164,576 633,840 50,595 904,373 105,540 223,110 223,110 27,575 1,058,343 1,558,900	$\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000,000\\ \$ 1,000,000\\ 184,230\\ 684,096\\ 684,096\\ 48,847\\ 981,218\\ 97,828\\ 246,650\\ 246,650\\ 1,152,453\\ 1,1660,849\\ 1,660,849\\ \end{array}$	\$1,000,000 480,836 230,945 721,517 34,994 1,006,863 223,925 21,507 1,213,964 1,730,599	1,000,000 481,084 212,693 808,306 63,349 1,074,116 94,414 245,910 13,958 1,304,166 13,958 1,304,166 13,958 1,822,228	\$1,000,000 \$230,225 230,225 852,925 35,389 1,044,927 139,398 360,740 10,927 1,476,276 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,927 1,	\$1,000,000 484,479 289,419 289,919 879,339 34758 1,055,956 10,55,956 10,55,663 396,005 10,758 10,758 2,129,164	\$ 1,000,000 541,881 282,112 894,571 29,958 317,783 343,720 14,176 14,176 2,136,610 2,136,610
	1908 December	January	February	March	April	May	- 1909 - June	July	August	September	October	November
Subscribed Capital. Paid-Up Capital. Deposits on Demand. Deposits after Notice. Loans to Directors. Current Loans. Call Loans. Notes in Circulation Overdue Debts. Total Liabilities	\$1,000,000 555,254 414,172 968,644 782,600 591,611 782,600 591,613 308,745 1,741,183 2,325,227	$\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000,000\\ 556,862\\ 289,721\\ 955,056\\ 33,176\\ 755,584\\ 574,518\\ 267,155\\ 15,805\\ 15,805\\ 15,805\\ 15,805\\ 267,155\\ 15,805\\ 267,155\\ 2,148,531\\ 2,148,531\\ 2,148,531\\ \end{array}$	1,000,000 557,838 268,639 1,016,839 37,399 771,410 579,014 280,620 15,338 1,602,031 2,191,856	$\begin{array}{c} \$ 1,000,000\\ 559,338\\ 204,198\\ 1,185,083\\ 1,185,083\\ 18,390\\ 785,964\\ 581,259\\ 276,215\\ 13,875\\ 13,875\\ 13,875\\ 2,294,138\\ 2,294,138\\ \end{array}$	\$ 1,000,000 559,494 262,861 1,182,736 283,464 806,620 580,620 580,520 12,462 1,726,604 2,265,297 2,265,297	\$ 1,000,000 562,816 210,860 1,241,944 30,080 793,968 567,261 317,085 12,226 13,206,373 2,407,671	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{\$ 1,000,000} \\ \textbf{\$ 1,000,000} \\ \textbf{235,064} \\ \textbf{1,233,087} \\ \textbf{23,484} \\ \textbf{23,484} \\ \textbf{23,484} \\ \textbf{23,484} \\ \textbf{23,484} \\ \textbf{367,015} \\ \textbf{367,015} \\ \textbf{12,052} \\ \textbf{1,884,921} \\ \textbf{2,480,356} \end{array}$	\$ 1,000,000 565,340 228,975 1,242,291 26,607 28,7018 582,791 582,791 351,215 1,871,755 2,470,812 2,470,812		\$ 1,000,000 566,396 236,100 1,278,576 925,575 601,240 392,210 14,712 1,946,769 2,552,004	\$1,000,000 996,000 248,581 1,375,048 1,375,048 1,014,265 429,653 429,663 13,048 2,090,667 2,699,769	\$ 1,000,000 979,800 286,767 1,377,075 1,377,075 1,377,075 1,006,357 616,395 1,006,357 1,006,357 28,759 1,006,357 2,065,071 2,676,315 2,6676,315
	1909 December	January	February	March	April	May	- 1910 - June	July	August	September	October	November
Subscribed Capital. Paid-Up Capital. Deposits on Demand. Deposits after Notice. Loans to Directors. Loans to Directors. Call Loans. Notes in Circulation. Overdue Debts. Total Liabilities.		\$ 1,000,000 979,800 188,461 1,395,679 1,214,136 534,436 534,436 534,436 15,436 15,296 1,995,377 2,612,922 2,612,922	\$ 1,000,000 254,950 1,343,054 1,343,054 1,181,192 530,956 530,956 530,956 349,920 17,857 1,993,866 2,612,719 2,612,719	\$ 1,000,000 969,700 269,482 1,375,086 24,688 1,056,960 496,428 315,225 156,225 156,225 2,067,272 2,667,272 2,687,261	\$ 1,000,000 969,700 264,711 1,346,043 26,873 1,056,535 440 16,738 1,986,235 1,986,235 2,607,347 2,607,347	\$ 1,000,000 969,500 255,712 1,308,324 1,057,606 496,482 416,720 416,720 116,903 2,641,470 2,641,470	\$ 1,000,000 274,672 1,305,138 305,138 305,138 305,138 305,730 16,321 16,321 16,321 2,650,481		\$ 1,000,000 989,500 193,826 1,280,484 42,040 1,084,317 519,045 519,045 2,094,304 2,094,304	\$1,000,000 969,500 213,323 1,312,519 1,312,519 1,087,314 491,231 525,780 67,597 2,153,424 2,153,424 2,153,424 2,153,424 2,153,424	\$1,000,000 214,669 214,669 1,278,631 35,250 1,143,442 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 489,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,131 480,1314 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,130 480,100000000000000000000000000000000000	\$ 1,000,000 584,500 213,966 1,100,250 1,143,903 1,143,903 1,143,903 1,143,903 1,143,903 1,143,903 1,997,041 1,997,041

THE MONETARY TIMES

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FIRE CHIEFS' REPORTS

BRANDON'S FIRE LOSSES.

Interesting Report from Fire Chief—Evidence of Increased Efficiency—Causes of Fires.

The report which Fire Chief Melhuish of Brandon, Man., has prepared of the last year's work is complete in every detail and is full of interesting facts and figures.

During the last year the total fire loss in the city outside the asylum fire, over which the department had no control, was only \$19,385, which is a remarkable record in a town with a population of about fourteen thousand. The losses in 1909 were \$92,242.

During the year there were 105 alarms, sixty-one by telephone and forty-four from street boxes. The fires attended were in thirty-eight instances in wood buildings, twenty-nine fires were in brick and stone structures, twelve in outbuildings, cars, rubbish and burning grass and twentysix of the calls were to chimney fires.

The chief makes some suggestions in his report with a view to perfecting the facilities for fire protection.

July the Worst Month.

The heaviest loss made in any month was in July, when the Empire Hotel blaze occurred and the total damage was \$13,000, about two-thirds of the total loss for the year. The only fire in which there was no insurance was the destruction of the Hanbury Company's car of horses on the Canadian Northern Railway track. The loss was \$2,500. The losses by months were as follows:--

	Buildings.	Contents.
January	. \$ 945.00	\$ 130.00
February		
March		
April	. 20.00	1,525.00
May		350.00
June		55.00
July	. 11,000.00	2,000.00
August		20.00
September		20.00
October	. 50.00	50.00
November		

How Fires Were Caused.

The causes of the fires and alarms for the year 1910 were as follows: Children playing with matches, 7; burning chimneys, 33; burning rubbish, 12; defective electric wiring, 2; defective furnaces, 3; defective grates, 2; defective stoves and ranges, 4; defective stove pipes, 2; escaping smoke taken for fire, 3; explosion of coal stoves and lamps, 2; explosion of gasoline, 3; false alarms, 3; fireworks, 1; candle in contact with curtains, 1; hot ashes, 2; ignition of boiling tar, 1; practice runs for "Underwriters, etc.", 2; prairie fires, 2; spark from locomotive engines, 3; spontaneous combustion, 2; sparks from forge, 1; overturned incense lamp, 1; overheated stoves and pipes, 4; overturned lantern in car, 1; unknown causes, 8; total, 105. The department now is composed of fifteen permanent officers and six call men.

VICTORIA'S FIRE LOSS.

Fire Chief's Annual Report — Some Interesting Figures.

While 1910 was one of the most disastrous years in the matter of fire loss in the history of the city of Victoria, B.C., yet, with the exception of the Spencer conflagration, the loss would have been small. Fire Chief Davis has compiled his annual report, which shows that the year's loss occasioned by fire amounted to \$573,896.60, practically all of which is accounted for by the big fire on the evening of October

26th, 1910. The amount of fire loss on buildings and contents for the year (not including the fire of October 26th) amounts

to \$41,771, at the rate of \$213.11 1-2 distributed over each of the 197 alarms received. The other amounted to \$552,125. Total loss on buildings and contents, \$573,896.60, with insurance of \$832,305.00.

Some Interesting Figures.

The following table gives particulars of loss and insurance with the number of alarms each month:---

		Loss on	Loss on In	nsurance I	nsurance	
	Alarms	bldgs.	contents. o	n bldgs. o	n cont's.	
	January 16	\$ 9,513.00	\$ 6,875.00	\$ 12,550	\$ 7,000	
2	February 13	370.00	93.00	3,000	7,100	
	March 23	1,103.10	3,607.43	13,300	30,000	
	April 13	5.00		3,800		
	May 8	50.00	41.72	7,000		
	June 16	1,605.00	152.75	6,400	2,000	
2	July 32	2,307.75	9,376.00	23,100	11,250	
	August 29	125.00	370.00	12,930	1,500	
N.	September . 12	· · · · · · ·				
0	October 4	160,550.00	371,575.00	242,500	425,975	
a	November 14	1,110.35	700.00	4,500	1,400	
e	December 17	370.00	36.50	14,000	3,000	
17	Total 107	\$181,060.20	\$ 302,827.40	\$843,080	\$480,225	

Total197 \$181,009.20 \$392,827.40 \$843,080 \$489,22

OTTAWA FIRE LOSS.

Figures Show a Decrease—Efficiency of Inspection— Some Interesting Statistics.

Number o	f alarms	received.		 316
Estimated	Loss			 \$ 138,420
Insurance				 1,312,905
Estimated	loss decr	ease from	1909 .	 142,099

In presenting his first annual report to the city council of Ottawa, Fire Chief Graham gives a thorough résumé of the work of his department for 1910. During the year 316 alarms were received, being an increase of 89 over 1909. The estimated loss involved by the 316 alarms was \$138,420, with an insurance of \$1,312,905, the total fire loss being a decrease of \$142,099, from 1909, notwithstanding the fact that two fires alone, for which extra alarms were sounded, resulted in an estimated loss of \$66,225. On the 314 remaining fires the loss entailed was only \$72,195.

Efficiency of Inspection.

"The decrease in the amount of fire loss," says the report, "is most gratifying and is believed to be due, in great part, to efforts looking toward the prevention of fire, which work has come to be recognized as of equal importance with the actual extinguishing of fire."

The inspection of mercantile establishments, hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, yards, cellars, etc., was vigorously prosecuted, 5,972 calls in all being made by the chief and his men.

Enforcement of By-laws.

The enforcement of the by-laws relating to the installation of fire escapes, fire extinguishers, alarm gongs, signal lights, etc., in hotels, apartment houses, mercantile houses, office buildings, schools, hospitals, convents, asylums, etc., has been made the object of special care.

Referring to his inspection of the government buildings at the invitation of the Minister of Public Works, the chief says that his report has not been acted upon to any great extent.

The theatres and moving picture places were rigorously inspected at regular intervals, and the regulations strictly enforced.

Some Interesting Statistics.

The present strength of the force is 84, made up as follows: Chief of department, 1; district chiefs, 2; secretary. 1; captains of companies, 11; lieutenants of companies, 6; engineers of steamers, 3; assistants, 3; laddermen, 18; pipemen, 36; engine drivers, 3.

engineers of steamers, 5, 3. men. 36; engine drivers, 3. The following apparatus is at present in the department: Three steam fire engines, 1 eighty-five foot aerial turn table hook and ladder truck and portable water tower combined; 4 city hook and ladder trucks, with two fire extinguishers; 11 hose wagons, with two fire extinguishers attached; 3 coal wagons; 6 hook and ladder sleighs; 11 twohorse sleighs; 2 coal sleighs; 1 eighty-five-foot aerial truck. February was the heaviest month in the year for fire losses, the total on buildings being \$11,822, and on contents or which started at

February was the heaviest month in the year for fire losses, the total on buildings being \$11,822, and on contents \$20,042. This was the big lower town fire which started at Derrivier's planing mill. May was the next highest, with \$12,846, on buildings, and \$22,303 on contents. The total loss on buildings was \$57,017.40, and on contents \$81,403. The total insurance on buildings was \$788,925, and on contents \$523,980.

Compared with 1909 the losses are: Buildings, 1909, \$75,180; 1910, \$57,017.40; contents, 1909, \$215,309; 1910, \$81,403; insurance on buildings, 1909, \$315,610; 1910, \$788,-025; insurance on contents, 1909, \$143,875; 1910, \$523,980; total loss, 1909, \$280,510; 1910, \$138,420.40; total insurance, 1909, \$459,485; 1910, \$1,312,905.

The number of streams used was 223, and 85,900 feet of hose was called into requisition fighting the various fires, with 36 pails of water, 70 fire extinguishers and 195 tarpaulins. In all the engines were worked 25 hours and 30 minutes.

Causes of fires were 45 from chimneys, 31 from rags and waste, 13 from dry grass, leaves, etc., 30 unknown causes, 15 from stove pipes. There were 21 false alarms during the year.

WESTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Western Life Assurance Company of Canada, with head office in Winnipeg, is being formed. The promoters' first care, so its general manager, Mr. Adam Reid, tells vs, has been to promote the company without depleting the treasury by exorbitant promotion expenses. About \$120,000 worth of stock has been sold, and a great deal of printing and necessary work has been done at a total expense to date of \$2,080. The stock is selling at a premium of 25 per cent., so that from the capital alone the company should derive a surplus of \$100,000. The company expect to take out a license in the province of Manitoba in about a monch and will then proceed to write business.

and will then proceed to write business. The Western Life will be managed by nine directors, six of whom have been elected, the other three to be elected later, one of whom will be the permanent president. Dr. Simpson, who is now president, will be the medical director. The other two directors will be located in the Western provinces. The directors elected are: Dr. R. M. Simpson, Messrs. A. A. Andrews, manager Winnipeg Rubber Company; J. D. Hunt, barrister; George Anderson, broker; George A. Elliott, barrister, and Adam Reid, general manager.

Mr. Barnes, who has been in the service of the Manufacturers Life in Western Canada for eight years, has taken the agency manager of the Western Life, and other experienced men will be added to the staff in a few months. Mr. Reid has had eighteen years' experience in life insurance in Western Canada, being first with the North American Life, afterwards with the Confederation Life, as a city agent and later with the Royal Victoria.

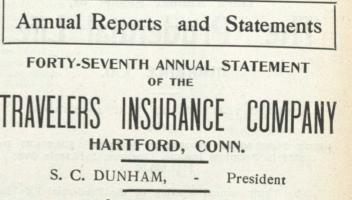
No promotion stock has been allotted, all directors having paid for their stock and the qualification is a high one, being fifty shares.

OBJECT TO MARINE INSURANCE RATES.

An objection to the cost of marine insurance on lake vessels was raised at the annual meeting at Toronto the other day of the St. Lawrence and Chicago Steam Navigation Company, Limited. Mr. W. D. Matthews, the company's president, stated that the matter had become a serious one, the rates having been advanced by the underwriters in 1909 about 20 per cent. over 1908 and again advanced about 20 per cent. in 1910 over the high rate of 1909, until this item amounted in 1910 to a charge against their boats of 7 per cent. on the company's capital stock. The directors decided in 1900 to try the experiment of carrying 25 per cent. of the risk against stranding and collision, while insuring full against total loss. The result is that the company has \$13,802 still at credit of contingent fund, out of a total of \$20,483 charged to the boats in two years, after charging the fund with its proper share of all accidents for that time.

that time. Authority was given the company's directors at the recent. meeting to operate their steamers without insurance until the underwriters offer a reasonable rate and policies of insurance which will protect them, as the present form of policy, said Mr. Matthews, is faulty, and virtually enables the underwriters to repudiate many just claims if they see fit, besides charging against the vessel \$500 on every accident, which shuts out small damage claims.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the United Empire Bank will be held at Toronto on February 15th, for the approval of an agreement for the purchase of the assets of this bank by the Union Bank of Canada.



January 1, 1911

Assets

\$25,774,264
22,628,011
7,379,116
5,275,144
3,813,628
3,164,232
1,586,489
1,222,838
1,051,174
881,484
413,157
561,368
1,545,100

Total assets \$75,296,005

Reserves, and all other Liabilities

Reserve funds to protect policyholders	\$62,846,789
Losses in process of adjustment	
Interest paid in advance	182,708
Premiums paid in advance	90,939
Special reserves for taxes, rents, etc	800.026
Capital \$2,500,000	時間の現代ではない。
Surplus 8,518,179	
Capital and surplus	11,018,179
Total reserves, etc.	75,296,005

Lists of the Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company will be found in the Company's Year Book.

RECORD OF 1910

	010
Total Cash Income	519,921,000
Increase in Assets	5,043,000
Increase in Reserve Funds	
to Protect Policyholders	3,931,000
Increase in Surplus	918,000
New Life Insurance issued	
in 1910, Paid-for Basis	33,117,000
Paid to Policyholders	8,971,000
RECORD TO END	OF 1910

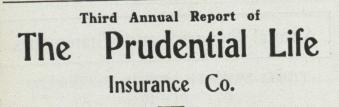
Paid to Policyholders, over \$102,000,000 Life Insurance in Force, Paid-for Basis 228,892,000 Total Number of Accident Policies issued 5,514,000

umber of	Accid't Claims	0,014,000
Paid	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	562,000

N

F. F. PARKINS, Manager Royal Insurance Bldg., Montreal, P.Q. H. A. LAURENCE, Manager Manning Chambers, - Toronto, Ont.

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For the year ending 31st December, 1910.

Nearly \$1,000,000.00 Increase in Business. \$34,974.00 In-crease in Premium Income. Increase in Assets Over \$112,000.00

The Third Annual Meeting of the Prudential Life In-surance Company was held at the Head Office of the Com-pany, Winnipeg, Thursday, the nineteenth day of January, 1911, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was well attended.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

601,000.00 119,734.65 Premium Income on Same

Receipts.

Cash on Hand and in Banks, 31st . \$ 33,344.99 Dec. 1909 Cash Receipts from all sources for 126,125.94 year 1010 \$150,470.93

Disbursements.

Death Claims \$ 3,083 Salaries, Rent, Advertising, Sta- tionery, and Printing, Express and Exchange Postage and Tele-	.85
grams 24,248	3.20
Mortgages, Debentures, Medical	
Fees, Taxes, Licenses, Travelling	
Expenses, Commissions on Loans,	
Commissions on Premiums and	
Renewals, Directors' Fees, Organ-	0.
ization and other Expenses 121,969).01
Cash in Banks and on Hand, Dec.	07
31, 1910 10,160	\$159,470.93

Assets.

Cash in Banks and on Hand Mortgages and Municipal Deben-	\$10,169.07
tures, Stock Notes, Outstanding and Deferred Premiums (less 10	
per cent. for collection) and all other assets	246,002.89

Total \$256,171.96

Liabilities.

Premiums Paid in Advance \$ 308.20 Value of Instalments-matured Policy, Death Claims awaiting	rector -
Proof and all other liabilities 23,131.82 Reserve as per Actuary's Certi- ficate Hm. 3½ per cent. basis with C.L.O. modifications and	
deduction for Policies reinsured. 114,956.00	\$138,396.02
Surplus Uncalled Guarantee Fund	117,775.94 540,900.00
Total Guarantee to Policy-holders, ex- cluding Reserve of \$114,956.00	658,675.94

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

We beg to report that we have audited the accounts of We beg to report that we have audited the accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31st, 1910, and in our opinion the foregoing statement of Assets and Lia-bilities is properly drawn up to exhibit a correct view of the total guarantee to Policyholders at that date. We have verified the cash in Banks and on hand and have examined the Securities and Investments and found come in order.

same in order.

VERNON, PICKUP & CO. Chartered Accountants (Eng.), Auditors. Winnipeg, January 17th, 1911.

The usual resolutions were passed, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:-T. D. Robinson, Winnipeg; C. F. P. Conybeare, K.C., Lethbridge; C. W. Trick, M.D., Winnipeg; C. J. Loewen, Vancouver; J. T. Huggard, Winnipeg; N. T. MacMillan, Winnipeg; F. W. Law, Vancouver; G. H. Miner, Winnipeg; W. E. Seaborn, Moose Jaw; W. J. Boyd, Winnipeg.

At a subsequent Meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:-T. D. Robinson, President; C. F. P. Conybeare, K.C., and C. W. Trick, M.D., Vice-Presidents; J. T. Huggard, Counsel; G. H. Miner, Managing Director and Secretary; F. D. Macorquo-Miner, Manag dale, Actuary.

The President-Mr. T. D. Robinson's remarks:

Gentlemen :- The Third Annual Report of the Company is before you and shows \$4,250,000.00 of business in force (with a premium income of practically \$120,000.00) being an increase for the year of 29 per cent., or nearly \$1,00,00 000.00, and a surplus of \$117,000.00, which is a showing very few Companies of the same age and with the same amount of capital have been able to accomplish.

We have had very few death claims since the inception of the Company, which reflects great credit on the Medical Department.

The Directors and Executive have given their best thoughts and judgment in conducting the business of the Company, which have made my duties light and is very much appreciated. The principal objects of a Company such as ours, is to firstly, protect the Policyholders and secondly, to pay its shareholders or guarantors a reasonable dividend when the proper time arrives. We hope to be able to pay a dividend to our shareholders for the year tour The Directors and Executive have given their best to pay a dividend to our shareholders for the year 1911.

Our investments have been well selected, including mortgages and school debentures, and in no case have we loaned more than 50 per cent. of the value of the property.

The Company has been well advised by our Counsel, who has kept us clear of litigation, and the statement be-fore us reflects the greatest credit on our Managing Direc-tor, Mr. Miner, and his very efficient staff.

Thanking you for the honor you have done me in selecting me as your President.

The Vice-President, C. F. P. Conybeare, K.C., Leth-bridge, Alta.

Gentlemen :---If the progress this Company has made from its inception is a matter of congratulation, it will be noted that during the past year our premium income has hoted that during the past year our premium mount has increased by nearly \$35,000.00, or 41 per cent., and we now have a surplus of \$117,000.00, although our capital sub-scribed is only \$601,000.00, a showing which we think has never been excelled by any Company.

An examination of the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance will show that of all the Companies incorporated Insurance will show that of an the companies interpotential during the past twenty-five years only two have paid divi-dends before their seventh year, yet with this large surplus in our hands it would seem to have been quite possible for this Company to have paid a dividend at the closing of its Third Year's business, had the Directors thought it prudent to do so. They believe, however, that in the interests of the Company and for the purpose of inspiring confidence amongst those with whom it is doing business, that a large surplus should be maintained.

We still have in the Treasury \$400,000.00 worth of stock which could be readily sold at a considerable premium. This would more than double our present surplus. This unsold stock is undoubtedly a great source of strength to the Company, and although, according to our Balance Sheet, the total guarantee to Policyholders, exclusive of Reserve, the total guarance to Policyhouders, exclusive of Reserve, is only shown as \$658,675.94, at least \$160,000.000 could be added to this amount by the sale of this stock, thus justi-fying the wisdom of the Directors in holding it in the Treasury, instead of throwing it on the market at an earlier period when its value would have been smaller.

Remarks of Mr. A. D. Rankin, of Brandon, Man., on behalf of the Shareholders:

Gentlemen :- The Medical Board, to some extent, are responsible for the excellent showing we have before us at this Annual Meeting, and I would like, as a shareholder, to say that it is a matter of great satisfaction and appreciation of the Shareholders to realize and to know that such care is being exercised both in the Financial and Medical De-partments of the Company, which is clearly set forth in the statement submitted.

It is indeed a Year's work to be proud of by all who have any connection with the Company, and I wish to thank the General Management on their excellent work and have much pleasure in saying these few words to show that the shareholders appreciate the excellent work and management in the conduct of the various affairs of the Company.

The TRADERS BANK OF CANADA PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL **GENERAL MEETING**

The twenty-sixth Annual Meeting was held at noon on Tuesday, the 24th of January, 1911.

Tuesday, the 24th of January, 1911.
The following Directors and others were present, namely: A. H. Brown, Wm. Stewart, E. Galley, Edwin J. Thorpe,
Jas. Linton, Rev. Wm. Cooper, N. E. Soule, Andrew Semple,
Geo. Le Riche, Rev. J. S. Williamson, S. Dillon Mills, Jas.
Burnside, jun., H. L. Lovering, M. Garvin, J. K. Niven, Jas.
Anthony, A. M. Scott, Dr. Catrique, E. Dickinson, jun., Julius
A. Halbhaus, L. Bauer, H. L. Playtner, R. L. McIntyre, T,
J. S. Skinner, Harry G. Horton, G. Tace Bastedo, Dr. Jas.
Wallace, Geo. Watson, C. D. McLeod, Dr. J. F. Overholt,
Jos. E. Baillie, Gideon Grant, P. A. Vale, F. J. Winton, A.
G. Knowles, E. C. Jackson, E. E. Newman, A. B. Ord, R.
H. Harvey, J. A. Laird, W. G. G. Turnbull, Geo. Mair, E
W. Bain, H. S. Strathy, C. D. Warren, Hon. J. R. Stratton,
E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., C. Kloepfer, W. J. Sheppard, Misses
E. and L. Hedges, George F. Hedges, Mrs. G. F. Hedges.
The President, Mr. C. D. Warren, took the chair, and
appointed the General Manager to act as Secretary of the

meeting.

On motion Messrs. George Le Riche and Edward Galley were appointed scrutineers.

The General Manager then read the following Statement:

STATEMENT OF THE RESULT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE BANK

For the Twelve Months Ending 31st December, 1910:

The net profits for the twelve months, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and reserving accrued interest,		
amounted to\$	524,351	39
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss last year	102,443	40

	Þ	620,794 79
Appropriated as follows, viz.:		
Dividend No. 56, quarterly, at the rate of 8%		
per annum		87,090 00
Dividend No. 57, quarterly, at the rate of 8%		
per annum		87,090 00
Dividend No. 58, quarterly, at the rate of 8%		
per annum		87,090 00
Dividend No. 59, quarterly, at the rate of 8%		
per annum		87,090 00
Transferred to Rest Account		100,000 00
Written off Bank furniture and safes		15,000 00
Transferred to Officers' Guarantee Fund		5,000 00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund		5,000 00
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss, new ac-		
count		153,434 79

626,794 79

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER, 1910 ASSETS

and silver Gold coin current .\$ 487,750 57 Dominion Govern-ment Demand 3.843,353 00 Notes \$ 4,331,103 57 Notes of and checks on other 2,020,936 82 Banks Balance due from other Banks.. 291,070 56 Balance due from Foreign Agents 1,154,912 70 Dominion and Provincial Gov-

ernment Securities Railway and other Bonds, De-561,569 37 bentures and Stocks Call and Short Loans on Stocks, 1,726,172 48 Bonds and other Securities Call and Short Loans on Stocks, Bonds and other Securities 1,445,605 24

in United States

- \$11,731,370 74 . \$32,810,351 82 Bills discounted current Notes discounted overdue (esti-74,608 75 mated loss provided for) Loans to other Banks, secured .. 7,250 77

200,000 00

by the Dank		22
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	24,500	~
Bank (other than the Bank premises)	3,509	05
Deposit with Dominion Govern- ment for security of general Bank Note circulation Real Estate, the property of the	167,374	13

35,421,366 15 \$47,152,736 89

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid up \$ 4,3 Rest Account 2,3 Dividend No. 59, payable 3rd January Former Dividends unpaid	354,500 00 300,000 00 87,090 00 602 52
Interest accrued on deposit re- ceipts Balance of profits carried for-	4,351 85
Notes of the Bank in circulation \$ 3,7 Deposits bearing interest, includ- ing interest ac- crued to date.\$29,077,697 41	6,899,979 16
Deposits not bear- ing interest 7,000,137 18 Balance due to other Banks in Canada	077,834 59

Balance due to Foreign Agents 364,057 00

40,252,757 73

\$47,152,736 89

STUART STRATHY, General Manager.

Ceneral Manager's Address.

After reading the above Report, the General Man-ager reviewed it as follows: The statement just read, ex-hibiting the condition of the affairs of the Bank, will, I am sure, meet with your approval, as it shows a steady growth in all departments. You will see by it our deposits now ag-gregate over \$36,000,000, which, by comparison with the de-posits of a year ago, show an increase of \$6,200,000, an amount almost equal to the total deposits of the Bank ten years ago. You will see that we have employed these additional funds to the extent of \$5,500,000 in commercial credits.

tional funds to the extent of \$5,500,000 in commercial credits. Naturally the earning powers of the Bank have increased, and this is reflected in the net profits, which amount to \$524,351, as against \$457,082 last year. During the year we have opened eleven new offices, the expenses in connection with which have been taken out of this year's profits. The points are: Beiseker, Alberta; Er-skine, Alberta; Haileybury, Ontario; Matheson, Ontario; Munson, Alberta; Porcupine, Ontario; Rosetown, Saskat-chewan; South Fort George, B.C.; Steelton, Ontario; Stew-art, B.C.; Wroxeter, Ontario. The sum of \$348,360 has been distributed to Share-holders in dividends; \$100,000 added to Reserve Fund, which

holders in dividends; \$100,000 added to Reserve Fund, which now amounts to \$2,300,000; the usual appropriation of \$10,000 has been made to officers' guarantee and pension funds, and \$15,000 written off furniture account, and the sum of \$153,434.79 carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss new account.

Referring to circulation account, this now stands at \$3; 790,000, as against \$3,060,000 last year. Indeed, in all de-partments of the Bank, the general growth of the country has been satisfactorily reflected. To show this we will make a comparison with the figures of the Bank ten years ago:

	1900.	1910.
Capital paid up	\$1,000,000	\$ 4,354,500
Rest Account		2,300,000
Deposits	6,528,190	36,077,834
Circulation		3,790,000
Total Assets	9,177,385	47,152,736

Referring to Bank Premises account, we now own 32 properties including Toronto office, all standing in the name of the Bank, the value of which is shown in the statement before you.

Our Shareholders are constantly increasing, and now number 1,813.

It is not needful for me to refer to the wonderful pro-gress the country at large is making. This prosperity is manifest to all. Suffice it to say, our Branches extend fairly well throughout the Dominion, and we are in an excellent

position to take advantage of the growth of the country, and confidently look forward to a steady increase in the earn-ings of the Bank. We have paid a conservative rate of interest to our Shareholders since 1885, and in the meantime have built up a reserve to protect your capital, to the extent of \$2,300,000. Our foundations are well and truly laid, and with the natural growth and prospects of this country, perhaps the equal of which does not elsewhere exist, we have every reason to look forward to the future with the greatest confidence, feeling that the property committed to our care will continue to make a reasonable return to its Shareholders.

All of the Branches of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the year. I am conscious that the result of the Bank's operations for the past year, as shown to you by the statement now before you, could not have been accomplished except for the loyalty and efficiency of the staff of the Bank. It affords me greatest pleasure to bear testimony to their devotion to the interests of your institution.

President's Address.

Gentlemen,-I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report for the year 1910. Much of the general prosperity of our Canadian Banks

is doubtless due to the great advancement this country has made within the past few years. A large increase in our population and the continued development of the Northwest have added very materially to the wealth of Canada. The extensions of our great railway systems and our rapidly growing trade with other countries have placed this Dominion on a very high level of commercial importance. Banks are becoming every day a more important factor in meeting the increased demands made upon capital and credit for aid in the inauguration of substantial industries and the enlargement of general business. The result is that our banking institutions have become in a material sense the moving power in all national works as well as the necessary adjunct of private enterprise. A wide field is thus opened up with satisfactory results. Securities are improving in character and value. Investments are found to be amply protected. Payments are being more promptly met than formerly. Everything of a financial and commercial character is becoming more substantial. Money is now utilized in larger and more profitable enterprises than at any time in the history of banking. The outlook for the future is most favorable. Add to these facts the rapid strides which our rich north and western Canada is making and the prosperous condition of the older Provinces and it is reasonably safe to say that with careful management and prudent investments, banks occupy a stronger position to-day than they have ever done.

The fact that the failure of one of two smaller banks has not affected the standing of the existing institutions shows that our banks are on a solid basis. With anything like careful and conservative management, failure cannot happen. If the interests of the shareholders and depositors are safeguarded by watchfulness and business methods on the part of the management and directors, the assets of a bank must always the proster the title lifetime and while bank must always be greater than its liabilities, and whilst this is the state of affairs, the public are safe. Your Direc-tors have always adhered to this principle, and have spared neither time nor consideration in watching all the outgoings of your money. The securities have been closely scrutin-ized. Investments in the slightest degree of a speculative character have been avoided. As a result, we believe that our present record will appeal to the shareholders in a con-vincing manner, and efford there mod ground for the convincing manner, and afford them good ground for the confidence they have in the management. It should be remem-bered that this bank has only been in existence about half the lifetime of others of about the same volume of business. As a reward to the management and all concerned in the welfare of the Traders Bank, it is pleasing to note that our deposits have increased over last year by six millions, a condition which could not have been created except by thoroughly good management on the part of the Bank officials and the confidence which such management always brings about.

There have been eleven new branches opened during the year. This was rendered necessary by reason of the expansion of the Bank, as well as of the business require-ment of the country at large. For a short time, several of these branches cannot be expected to pay, except indirectly, but our experience is that if branches are opened in proper localities they soon begin to yield a profitable return on their own account, and increase the earning power of the bank as a whole by affording commercial connection, and adding to our facilities to do business.

Our premises still continue to give us a good return for the investment.

For instance, the Head Office building gave 51/2 per cent. net for the year. Every room is occupied by desirable tenants. Owing to the increase in the business, it has been found necessary to utilize the large room at the entrance Every room is occupied by desirable

on the ground floor for Savings Department purposes. Already the convenience of this to depositors is felt, and we are beginning to reap the advantages accordingly. You will observe that your Directors have not this year written off any sum on premises account. The reason is very simple. The The property is worth much more than it was a couple of years. ago owing to the large increase in the value of real estate in a central location like this. The frontage is about 94 feet. The land alone has, on a very moderate estimate, increased in value \$2,500 per foot over what was paid for it a few years ago, so that the property is really worth \$225,000 more than it stands on the books to-day. To write off any amount under these conditions would not be justifiable, when the sole object is to present a true account of the Bank's affairs to its shareholders.

The policy of the management looks to the making of valuable connection in various parts of Canada, as shown by the character and extent of our new branches, and also to do everything reasonably possible towards making our Reserves and Rest strong and substantial. The amount carried to Rest account this year is very gratifying. After payment of all necessary obligations and providing for bad and doubtful debts and contingencies, we are able to place \$100,000 to Rest account and we have increased our profit and loss account by \$50,991.39 over last year, this account now standing at \$153,434.79. And you will bear in mind that these objects have been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that we paid an increased dividend, now amounting to 8 per cent. and involving an extra yearly payment out of profits of about \$44,000.

The office of auditor to the board has been found to be of the greatest value. By means of the industry and care of this official, we are continually kept in close touch with all that concerns the welfare of the bank. Details and com-plicated matters with which directors could not ordinarily be thoroughly conversant are placed before the board from week to week, and the board is thereby enabled to judge intelli-gently of all that goes on from the head office down to the smallest branch. The auditor, as I explained on a former occasion, is an entirely independent officer, not in any way under the control of the head office management, but appointed and subject to dismissal only by your Directors, who fix ed and subject to dismissal only by your Directors, who fix his remuneration and define his duties. Our experience is such that not only in our own personal interest, but in the interest of all banks a thorough and efficient audit by an independent officer is of the greatest value, and we heartily concur in the suggestion of the appointment of such audi-tors. I need only add that the Directors feel convinced that a competent and conscientious auditor performing his work thoroughly would be of immense advantage to banks and the public, but his work must be efficiently done, otherwise the public, but his work must be enclently uple, otherwise false confidence may be created and grave injustice done to those who may depend too much on his results. We shall be glad to see a searching and practical system of bank audit-ing adopted in this country, and hope that some measure having this object in view may become law at the earliest moment.

I do not intend to deal with the condition or prospects of business in any detail. The annual statement and returns of our various banks show the progressive strides Canada is making far more than mere words could do. Our own share in the forward movement is very gratifying. Without further comment, therefore, I move the adoption of this re-port presented for your consideration.

Vice-President's Address.

Hon. J. R. Stratton, the Vice-President, in seconding

the motion for the adoption of the report said:--In seconding the motion I feel that no very extended remarks are called for. The President has covered the femalics are called for. The President has covered the ground so completely that little that has not been said is left for me to say in commendation of the statement, whose favorable features so amply justify the motion. I may say that I fully and freely endorse what has been said. It is very gratifying to me, as it must be to all concerned, that the gratifying to me, as it must be to all concerned, that the Traders Bank signalizes the first year of its entrance upon the second quarter century, of its existence with a statement so eminently satisfactory, and under auspices which promise a continuous growth and advance. The commercial, industrial and prospectively continuous development of our great and widely distributed and diversified resources will tend to create an active demand and profitable employment of capital. In this regard the Traders Bank is well equipped to have its share; its assets, very considerably increased dur-ing the past year, are strong, while a very important increase of deposits evidences the growing confidence and favor of of deposits evidences the growing confidence and favor of the public—two of the prime elements in justifying antici-pation of a progressively improving and profitable business. We can, I feel sure, regard the future with confidence. If the next decade shows the splendid ratio of advance of the past ten years, with their five-fold increase in assets, their six-fold growth in deposits, and their thirty-three-fold in-

crease in reserve, we who may live to see 1921, will be very agreeably astonished. The generally satisfactory character of the statement is gratifying, not only on account of the creditable accomplishment shown, but it is further to be recreditable accomplishment shown, but it is further to be re-garded as the result of shrewd, careful and aggressive man-agement, a circumstance not only of importance to the Share-holders, but to the public as well, as additionally conducing to that confidence both in skill and efficiency of administra-tion, and in stability, which is the foundation of financial success. If there is an indication of necessity in these ve-gards in respect of the banking business generally, for an improvement in assurance in the returns suggestive of amendment of the Banking Act, there will be little ground to objection. As far as the Bank is concerned, there is no to objection. As far as the Bank is concerned, there is no objection to the closest scrutiny of its securities, invest-ments, and methods. In this connection, I agree with the remarks of the President, in regard to any inspection that may be considered desirable to verify the several essential items of the annual statement and monthly returns of Can-dian banks. The one new before us would not be a factor adian banks. The one now before us would not be affected either as to its correctness, or favorable showing, by the rigorous scrutiny of securities and the most thorough in-dependent audit; it must be satisfactory—as it is a credit— to the management, to the Shareholders, to the Bank's clientele, and I have great pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the Report. The motion for the adoption of the report was carried

unanimously.

It was moved by E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., Director, seconded by Rev. J. S. Williamson, Shareholder, and resolved: That the Shareholders and Directors of the Traders Bank of Canada place on record their hearty approval of any legis-lation of the Dominion Parliament whereby an independent examination and audit under the direction of the Govern-ment of all Canadian banks shall be made from time to time;

Resolved also, that whilst the system of auditing should be determined by the Government, it is hoped that in the public interest the method to be devised will be thorough and efficient, and of a practical character, as the result of a defective system would create injustice and cend to injure those who might be induced to rely on reports having the sanc-tion of a Government or other official auditor. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon-orable the Minister of Finance. In speaking to the motion, Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., strongly advocated the principle of independent inspection

and audit. He pointed out the great benefit which the Dir-ectors receive from our present system of auditing in this Bank, and, although not claiming it to be perfect, he point-ed out that it was a long step in the right direction. The Traders Bank is undoubtedly the pioneer in seeking to work out some method whereby the Directors and Shareholders may receive information and details apart from the general management. Under the proposed logiclation the duties of management. Under the proposed legislation the duties of Directors are found to be much more onerous than heretofore, and the penalties attached to want of care or lack of thoroughness will be severe. It is, therefore, most impor-tant that the Directors, who are endeavoring to be honest and watchful in their management, should be protected, as well as the public, by some practical method of auditing. He emphasized the fact that whatever system may be adopted would have to be efficient, otherwise there might be a tendency to do more harm than good. The greatest care will have to be taken in devising a scheme The greatest care will have to be taken in devising a scheme which will ensure safety to the public, on the one hand, and avoid danger, on the other hand, from too much re-liance upon the results obtained from any official examining the affairs of a bank. He read the resolution appointing the present Auditor to the Board, and showed how very wide and comprehensive are his duties, as defined by the resolution, and how satisfactorily they are carried into actual practice. This official is outside the general management, and respon-sible to the Board only. His duties involve continuous work, and there is perhaps no officer who works harder than he and there is perhaps no officer who works harder than he does. A more extended and comprehensive system, applic-able to all Banks, would protect Shareholders and Directors al:ke, and would be of the greatest value to the public. Mr. Williamson, in seconding, entirely agreed with these

remarks.

remarks. It was moved by Mr. Geo. Watson and seconded by Mr. C. D. McLeod that the thanks of the Shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President, and Directors of the Bank for their attention to the interests of the Bank during the past year. Carried. It was moved by Dr. J. E. Overholt and seconded by Rev. Wm. Cooper that the thanks of the Directors and Share-holders are due, and are hereby tendered to the General Manager, the Assistant General Manager, and the staff of the Bank for their diligent attention to the interests of .he Bank during the past year. Carried. It was moved by J. Parker, seconded by Mr. Skinner, that a sum not exceeding \$20,000 be set apart each year out of the earnings of the Bank for the purpose of paying for all

the services, fees, and expenses of the President, Vice-President, and such Directors as now receive remuneration; said sum, or such portion thereof as may be required, to be apportioned as the Board may think proper. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Jos. E. Baillie and seconded by Mr. Gideon Grant that the ballot be now open for the elec-tion of Directors, and to be kept open until three o'clock, unless five minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued. Carried.

The Scrutineers reported the following gentlemen duly elected to act as Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: C. D. Warren, Hon. J. R. Stratton, C. Kloepfer (Guelph), W. J. Sheppard (Waubaushene), C. S. Wilcox (Hamilton), E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., H. S. Strathy.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Directors, Mr. C. D. Warren was re-elected President, and Hon. J. R. Stratton, Vice-President, by a unanimous vote.

> STUART STRATHY General Manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada, Toronto, 24th January, 1911.



Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1910

The Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account on 31st December, 1909, was Net Profits for the year ended 31st December, 1910, after deducting expenses of man- agement, payment of taxes and making necessary pro- vision for interest due to depositors and for bad and doubtful debts		\$ 152,675.14 258,144.45
		\$ 410,819.59
Appropriated as follows:		
Dividend No. 7-2½ per cent., paid 2nd July, 1910\$	55,079.62	
Dividend No. 8-21/2 per cent., payable 3rd Jan., 1911	55,090.60	
Transferred to Reserve Fund Transferred to Contingency	50,000.00	
Fund Transferred to Officers' Pen-	75,000.00	
sion Fund	5,000.00	\$ 240,170.22
		 THE LEVEL
Balance carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss Account		\$ 170,649.37

CENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER, 1910.

Liabilities.

Capital Stock (paid up) Rest	150,000.00 170,649.37	\$ 2,203,640.37
\$ Unclaimed Dividends Half-yearly Dividend, payable 2nd January, 1911	320,649.37 424.10 55,090.60	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation \$		\$ 2,579,804.44

-	The state of the state of the	14,404,907.4
Kingdom	524,575.24	14,484,987.4
Canada and the United		
Agents elsewhere than in		
Balances due to other Banks and		
Canada	2,972.82	
Balances due to other Banks in	0	
Deposits bearing Interest	8,038,399.65	
Deposits not bearing Interest	3,939,191.74	
Notes of the bank in Circulation φ	1,979,040.00	

\$17,064,791.89

THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 46.

Assets. Gold and Silver Coin Current \$ Government Demand Notes	194,863.89 884,765.75 \$ 1,079,629.64	Call and Short Loans on Stocks	98,510.28
Deposit with Dominion Govern- ment required by Act of Parliament for security of General Bank Note Circu- lation	91,200.00 275,681.00 66,514.95 249,866.16	Current Loans and Discounts Bank Premises and Office Furniture, Winnipeg and Branches Real Estate other than Bank Premises Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank Overdue Debts, secured and un- secured (estimated loss pro- vided for)	3,732,955.07 11,761,445.82 371,727.12 18,039.23 30,509.50 70,484.61
Dominion and Provincial Gov- crnment Securities Canadian Municipal and For- eign Public Securities Railway and other Bonds, De- bentures and Stocks	165,000.00 177,194.70 712,178.88	The Northern Crown Bank, Winnipeg, 31st December, 1910.	

WINNIPEG, CANADA HEAD OFFICE t the Company's Annual General Meeting held in Winnipeg. Jan. 17th. 1911

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Premiums on Assurances	Death Claims (4)\$13,635 10 Cash Surrenders (3 policies)
Interest \$71,954 53 Capital Stock 15,018 44 Sp8 oo 898 oo Premium on Capital Stock 7,323 81	Total to policyholders
\$95,194 78	\$95,194 78
ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Mortgage Loans \$185,009 42 Payments on Real Estate (not yet due) 1,600 00 Bonds and Debentures 54,575 55 Policy Loans 361 00 Cash in Banks and on hand 2,125 76 Total Ledger Assets \$244,571 73 Outstanding and Deferred Premiums (full Resserve included in Liabilities) less Agents' \$45,734 49 Interest on Investments, due and accrued	Reserve on Policies \$116,332 13 Premiums and Interest paid in advance \$1,990 75 All other Outstanding Items 281 60 Capital Stock paid-up 2,272 33 TOTAL LIABILITIES \$219,019 53 NET SURPLUS—Excess over and above Capital \$219,019 53 Stock paid up, and all other Liabilities \$2147 63
57,925 42	Stock paid up, and all other Liabilities 83,477 6
\$302,497 15	\$302,497 1.

A branch of The Molsons Bank has been opened at Dashwood.

A sub branch of the Bank of British North America has been opened at Lonsdale Avenue, North Vancouver, B.C. Mr. G. F. Wright has been transferred from the Bank

Mr. G. F. Wright has been transferred from the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, to the branch at Chilliwack. The Brandon Trust Company, Limited, will apply to the Manitoba Legislature for an Act, changing the com-pany's name to Canadian Guaranty Trust Company. Mr. H. L. Adolph, Brandon, is solicitor for the applicants.

A new Canadian development company incorporated at A new Canadian development company incorporated at Lewiston, Maine, The Crown Asbestos Company, with the purpose of doing a mining, manufacturing and transporta-tion business. The proposed stock issue is \$300,000 com-mon stock and \$200,000 preferred stock, in shares of the par value of \$1. Three stockholders of record are named in the certificate filed at the Maine State House in Augusta: In the certificate filed at the Maine State House in Augusta: Messrs. A. A. Normandin, of Montreal, P.Q.; J. B. St. Pierre and J. G. Chabot, of Lewiston, Maine; each of whom holds 100 shares. Mr. Normandin is president, Mr. St. Pierre treasurer, and Mr. Chabot, attorney, is clerk.

The Union Bank of Canada will apply to the Treasury Board for a certificate approving of a by-law authorizing the increase of the bank's capital stock from \$4,000,000 to \$8,-000,000.

The Corporation Agencies, Limited, has commenced The Corporation Agencies, Limited, has commenced business in the Royal Insurance Building, Place d'Armes Square, Montreal. Messrs. C. H. Caban, K.C., and H. A. Lovett, K.C., are president, vice-president and general coun-sel respectively. Mr. R. Lloyd-Jones is manager, and Mr. G. T. Gyles, secretary-treasurer.

G. T. Gyles, secretary-treasurer. At the annual meeting of the Hamilton Steamboat Com-pany, held in the office of the president, Mr. John C. Eaton, recently, a dividend of ten per cent., payable forthwith, was declared. The season, which opened on March 28th and closed on December 7th, was one of the best in the history closed on December 7th, was one of the best in the history of the company. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mr. John C. Eaton; vice-president; Mr. R. Y. Eaton; secretary, Mr. J. J. Vaughan; directors, Messrs. Charles Booth and A. McCrae, Mr. W. E. Bishop was reappointed managing-director, and Mr. E. Callaghan, Terente, manager Toronto, manager.

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

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

Yarmouth, N.S.-House occupied by Mr. Wm. Baker

destroyed. Loss and origin unknown. Weymouth, N.S.—Campbell Pulp Mill descroyed. Loss estimated at \$50,000. Origin unknown.

Sarnia, Ont.—Underground tank of Imperial Oil Com-pany destroyed. Loss and origin unknown.

New Clasgow, N.S.-Aberdeen hospital badly damaged. Loss and origin unknown.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—Stable of Home for Incurables royed. Loss unknown. Origin, defective wiring. North Monaghan, Ont.—Frame house occupied by Mr. destroyed.

George Sexsmith destroyed. Loss and origin unknown. **Regina, Sask.**—Store occupied by Mr. H. S. Bastedo, 2045 Broad Street, destroyed. Loss and origin unknown. **Blenheim, Ont.**—Residence of Mr. Enos Donthwaite

destroyed. Loss unknown. Origin, overheated stovepipes. Andover, N.B.—Mill of the Perth Milling Company destroyed. Loss estimated at \$8,000. Origin unknown. Brandon, Man.—Premises of Maple Leaf Milling Com-pany destroyed. Loss estimated at \$25,000; origin unknown. Sydney, N.S.—General office of Dominion Iron and Steel

Company destroyed. Loss about \$35,000. Origin unknown. Clearwater, Man.—Farm house owned by Mr. Harvey Bartlett destroyed. Loss unknown. Origin, defective stove-

pipe. Hamilton, Ont.—Residence of Mr. Robert Wheeler, Elgin Street, badly damaged. Loss estimated at \$100. Origin unknown.

St. David's, Ont.—Boarding house occupied by Mr. Wm Wylie destroyed, also four horses and one cow. Loss and Loss and origin unknown.

st. John, N.B.—Cotton cargo of the Manchester Line steamer, Manchester Spinner, badly damaged. Loss estimated at \$12,000; fully insured.
 London, Ont.—Fruit store occupied by Mr. S. Hayer, 501 Richmond Street, badly damaged. Loss estimated at \$2000 Origin courteet store

Origin, overheated stove. \$800.

North Sydney, N.B.-House owned by Mr. S. G. Thorne, Convent Street, totally destroyed. Loss estimated at \$3,000. Origin, live coal falling from open grate.

Onondaga, Ont.—Oil well, owned by Mr. John Allan. badly damaged. Loss estimated at \$300. House occupied by Mr. Grant Merrill destroyed. Loss estimated at \$1,000.

by Mr. Grant Merrill destroyed. Loss estimated at \$1,000. Origin, defective gas stove. Dawson, Y.T.—Business section destroyed, including Seattle Yukon Trading Company's building, Mrs. William Walker's dress goods store, and the Aubert building. Loss estimated at \$22,000. Origin unknown. Belleville, Ont.—Factory of the Deacon Shirt Company completely destroyed. Loss estimated at \$60,000. Origin unknown. Frame building at the carrying place, Prince Ed-ward County, destroyed. Loss and origin unknown. Winnbeg. Man.—Express car on Canadian Pacific Pail

Winnipeg, Man .- Express car on Canadian Pacific Railway train, No. 97, destroyed, about 40 miles west of Winni-peg. Loss and origin unknown. Parish block, corner of Gerti and Notre Dame Streets, badly damaged. Loss about \$600.

Montreal, Que .- Coal bins in basement of 31 Notre Dame Street, destroyed. Loss estimated at \$1,000. Origin un-known. House of Mrs. Joseph Martin, Jubilee Court, de-stroyed. Mrs. Martin burned to death. Loss and origin unknown

Montreal, Que.—329 and 331 Notre Dame street de-stroyed; loss is estimated at \$4,000; origin, overheated stove. Stable owned by Mr. Eugene Desormeaux, 180 East Lagauchetiere street. Loss unknown. Origin overturned Origin overturned heater; one horse destroyed.

Lacombe, Alta.—The following buildings were destroyed: Victoria Hotel Block, including Alberta Drug Company store, and Watt and Hay, men's furnishings; Chinese restaurant, implement warehouse, and Puffer's butcher shop. The estimated loss will be about \$50,000, with insurance of about \$35,000.

Toronto, Ont .- Residence of Mr. P. C. Brooks, Indian Toronto, Ont.—Residence of Mr. P. C. Brooks, Indian Road. destroyed: Mrs. Brooks and her three children, also girl help, burned to death. Loss estimated at \$5,000. Ori-gin, gas jet set fire to walls. Premises of Messrs. Wilson & Monroe, 106 York Street, destroyed. Loss estimated at \$16,000. Origin unknown. Stoney Plain, Alta.—Business section of the town de-stroyed. The following buildings were burned: Mr. F. B. Linden's law office, Miss McKinley's millinery store, Dr.

Duval's veterinary office, Mr. F. H. Sterling's second-hand store, Mr. A. C. Smith's butcher shop, and Royal Hotel. Loss unknown. Origin, defective chimney. **Moose Jaw, Sask.**—The Times block destroyed. Loss estimated at \$100,000; origin unknown. Among the firms involved in the loss are Messre Mutherway Limited and

estimated at \$100,000; origin unknown. Among the hims involved in the loss are Messrs. Mayberrys, Limited, real estate; Mr. A. W. Irwin, real estate and insurance, and Dr. Howden, dentist; Dr. Nasmith, physician, the Messrs. West-wood Stationery Company and the Times Company, Limited. **Moncton, N.B.**—Premises of Mr. Murdock McLeod destroyed. Loss estimated at \$7,000. The insurance on furs was \$1,750 in Rimouski and \$1,750 in Hudson Bay; on stock: \$1,000 in the Dominion: \$1,000 in Anglo-Ameri-

on stock: \$1,000 in the Dominion; \$1,000 in Anglo-Ameri-can, and \$1,000 in the Northern; on building: \$1,500 in the

oh stock: \$1,000 in the Dominion; \$1,000 in Anglo-American, and \$1,000 in the Northern; on building: \$1,500 in the London Mutual; \$1,500 in Phoenix of Hartford, and \$1,500 in Springfield. The above figures are subject to revision.
Ottawa, Ont.—Corner of Dalhousie and Clarence Streets destroyed. The losses are as follows: Mr. Vital Charron, gents' furnishings store; Messrs. Tesky & Company, shoe store; Messrs. O. B. Naubert & Company, shoe store; Mr. Nailor, barber shop; Mr. Ed. Amyot, shoe store. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. Origin unknown. Ice house owned by Messrs. Lisgar and Cooper, Percy Street, destroyed. Loss estimated at \$6,000. Origin unknown.
St. Remi de Napierville, Que.—Residence of Mr. A. Bonenfant destroyed, also two neighboring buildings. One person burned to death. The total damage and insurance is estimated as follows: Mr. A. Bonenfant, tailor shop and house, \$2,800; stock, \$2,000; insurance, \$3,000. Mr. Domina Lamoureux, barber and hair dresser; damage to establishment and stock, \$2,500; insurance, \$2,000. Mr. Albert Gregoire, photographer's establishment and barber shop, total loss; insurance, \$500. The figures are given subject total loss; insurance, \$500. The figures are given subject to revision.

Cowganda, Ont.—Southeastern section of rown destroyed. Among the places destroyed were: Queen's Hotel, King Edward Hotel, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dr. Cran's office, Sulphany Fruit Company, Karn Brothers, grocers and dry goods; Landry, tobacco; Carter & Wright, druggists; Tay-lor Drug Company, telephone office, Grey's barber shop, Mint's saloon Brownlee's pool coom Cherrette's saloon, Black Mint's saloon, Brownlee's poolroom, Cherrette's saloon, Black Hawk's livery, Roman's saloon, Prospect Hotel, Miners' Union hall, Davis' restaurant, Caldwell & Gaynon. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Origin unknown.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING FIRES ALREADY REPORTED.

Mount Elgin, Ont .- Mr. George G. Baron sustained a loss of \$2,800 to stock and \$300 to machinery and buildings. Insured with Norwich Union and British Mercantile.

Owen Sound, Ont.—The dwelling house occupied by Mr. George Allison and owned by Mr. A. J. Creighton sustained damage of \$100 on contents and \$300 on buildings. Insured for \$1,500 with Norwich.

Lakefield, Ont .- The Lakefield Canoe Building & Manufacturing Company sustained a loss of \$1,100 on stock, and \$6,000 on buildings. Insured in the following companies: Phoenix, \$2,000; Law, Union & Crown, \$2,000. Ottawa, Ont.—The Inland Revenue Department were in-

sured in the following companies:-Queen City, \$2,500; Hand-in-Hand, \$2,500; London & Lancashire, \$5,000; Atlas, \$2,500; Commercial Union, \$2,500; Guardian, \$1,000; total, \$16,000.

Granby, Que.-The St. Joseph's College sustained a loss of \$80,000 on buildings, and \$10,000 on stock. Insured in following companies :-London and Liverpool, \$2,500; Strathcona, \$2,500; name of company not ascertained, \$28,000; total, \$33,000.

Hamilton, Ont .- Messrs. Magee, Walton & Company sustained a loss of \$7,000 on stock and \$18,000 on buildings. Insured in the following companies: Perth Mutual, British American, Guardian, Metropolitan, Atlas, North British & Mercantile, Queen, Connecticut, Rimouski, Commercial, Royal. Total insurance, \$23,000. Belleville, Ont.—The Deacon Shirt Company sustained a loss of \$42,075 on stock and machinery and \$11,000 on \$

Belleville, Unt.—The Deacon Shirt Company sustained a loss of \$43,975 on stock and machinery and \$11,300 on buildings. Insured in the following companies: Hartford, \$10,000; Hand-in-Hand, \$10,000; Anglo American, \$3,500; Rimouski, \$3,000; Wellington Mutual, \$1,500; Merchants, \$1,000; Economical, \$2,000; Dominion, \$2,000; Equitv, \$1,000; Fire Insurance Exchange, \$4,000; Ontario, \$4,000; York, \$4,500; Metropolitan, \$2,500; total \$49,000.

The Continental Fire Insurance Company, of New York, one of the strongest fire insurance companies, is new doing business in Canada. Its fifty-eighth annual statement shows total assets of \$24,198,038. The policyholders' surplus is \$15,063,601. Messrs. St. Germain & Fraas are the company's general agents in Canada at 69 Bank Street, Ottawa.

Volume 46.

BONDS and MUNICIPAL CREDIT

IN BOND CIRCLES.

Montreal and Westmount Raise Loans-Alberta Railway Bond Tangle-Royal Bank Bids for New York City Bonds.

Montreal city council has authorized the flotation of the annual loan to cover permanent works to be done during the coming season. The new loan is for \$4,500,000, 40 years, bearing interest at 4 per cent. This loan, which will form part of the consolidated debt of the city, is floated in virtue of an increase in the assessed valuation of property. The total borrowing power under this head, including the borrowing power not utilized during 1908 and 1909, amounts to \$4,748,646.

The Investment Trust Company has purchased \$500,000 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Canadian Consolidated Felt Company, Limited. The company is, in some respects, a subsidiary concern of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, and the bonds now purchased are guaranteed unconditionally as to principal, interest and sinking fund by the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company. A large portion of the bonds has already been sold to investors, but it is likely that a portion of the remainder will be offered for public subscription within the next few weeks.

The Consolidated Felt Company, Limited, was one of the recent mergers. It has \$1,500,000 common stock, \$500,ooo preferred and 500,000 bonds, which will be in the market shortly. The company absorbed the Berlin Felt Boot Com-pany, capitalized at \$193,100, the Kimmel Company at \$123,000, and the Elmira Felt Company at \$23,900.

Another Issue in London.

Another Issue in London. The City of Westmount has issued in London throug Parrs Bank, \$500,000 4 per cent. debentures, being part of an issue of \$1,057,000. of which the balance, \$557,000, was issued simultaneously in Montreal. The debentures are in denominations of \$500 (£102 145. 10d.) each. Interest is payable half-yearly. Principal and interest are payable in London (in sterling) or Montreal (in dollars). The prin-cipal is payable May 1, 1954. A sinking fund for the re-demption of the debentures has been created by the city. The city of Westmount is within the city of Montreal, of which it is the most important residential district, having a population of 15,000. The city owns property to the value of \$2,255,000, and includes taxable real estate valued at \$24,356,020. Its revenue for the last fiscal year, \$290,000, exceeded its expenditure for the same year by \$40,000. The city's total debt, inclusive of the present issue is \$2,798,000. Alberta Railway Bonds.

Following the course adopted by the Union Bank, the Dominion Bank, which holds \$400,000 of the Alberta and

Dominion Bank, which holds \$400,000 of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway money, has taken out an interpleader summons in the case started against it for recovery of the proceeds of the bond issues. This means, if granted, that both banks will pay the money they hold into court and become neutral parties in the suit. The Royal Bank alone, which has the remaining six millions, will fight the case. The following are cabled quotations on Canadian secur-ities in London this week:—Canada Government bonds, 1910, 102-104; British Columbia bonds, 1917, 101-103; New-foundland sterling bonds, 1947, 78-80; Canada Registered, 1909-34, 90^{1/2}-91^{1/2}; Canada Inscribed, 1947, 76-78; New-foundland Inscribed, 1913-38, 95-96; Ontario Registered, 1946, 103-109; Hamilton City, 1934, 100-102; Ottawa City, 1938, 105-107; Vancouver, 1931, 101-103; Winnipeg, 1913-36, 100-102. 100-102.

New York City Bond Sale.

After more than seven hours of canvassing, at the close of what Comptroller Prendergast, of New York City, termed the "greatest bond sale that has ever taken place in any municipality," the accountants, attached to the Finance Department announced to-night that the \$60,000,000 issue Department announced to-night that the \$60,000,000 issue of corporation stock at 4¼ per cent. would be awarded at an average of 100.904 and will bring a premium of \$60,542,-441.50 to the city. The largest individual award—\$11,000,-000—goes to Kuhn Loeb and Company. J. P. Morgan and Company, acting with the National City Bank and the First National Bank, were unsuccessful with a bid of 100.87 for "all or none." They lost by a narrow margin of only \$4,-

241.50, for their bid would have netted the city \$60,538,200. In all 568 bids were received, aggregating \$424,933,030. Among the principal bidders was the Royal Bank of Can-ada five lots of \$100,000 each from 100.03 to 100.264; \$150, 000 in lots of \$50,000, from 100.38 to 100.63; \$25,000 at 100.71; \$25,000 at 100.76.

Consols for Small Investors.

It is stated that the British Government is considering measures to popularize consols and make them easily available to small investors by issuing to bearer bonds in de-nominations of five and ten pounds. These may be purchased at post-offices, where the coupons also can be cashed, free of the income tax. This reform has long been advoand financial institutions. Mr. A. J. Ferguson, vice-president Detroit United Rail-

way Company states that all arrangements in regard to the $\$1,500,000 4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bond issue have been completed. It is understood that the company have arranged with New York bankers to carry the bonds until the end of the year. If the bonds have not been placed by that time, the under-writers will take them up. It is practically settled that a five per cent. dividend will be declared on February 7th.

OTTAWA'S FINANCES.

City Treasurer Ellis Has Prepared Annual Statement-Small Surplus—Question of Rate Reduction.

City Treasurer Ellis, of Ottawa, has prepared his an-nual financial statement showing a surplus in the general account of \$2,856.22, and in all accounts for which taxes are levied of \$8,816.24. This is exclusive of the waterworks which has a surplus, counting the \$50,000 debenture, and of the debenture account.

The surpluses are: general account, \$2,856.22; interest and sinking fund, \$7,404.35; hospitals, \$1,931.22; total, \$12,192.22. The street watering has a deficit of \$3,375.98, leaving the net surplus at \$8,816.24.

Total Waterworks Expenditure.

al Waterworks Expenditure. Under debentures there was expended last year \$185,-The debenture deficits were: grandstand, \$10,647; Stations \$10,807; isolation hospital, \$629. The sur-016. fire stations, \$10,897; isolation hospital, \$629. The sur-pluses were: Kent street relief sewer, \$3,743; Bank street

subway, \$9,231. The total expenditure in the waterworks department was \$215,001.99 and the surplus \$1,280.31. In addition the expenditure on the aqueduct, covered by debenture, was \$134,967.95, and on new mains, also covered by debenture, expenditure on the adjustmains, also covered by debenture, $\$_{134,967.95}$, and on new mains, also covered by debenture, $\$_{50,000}$. The statement of the general funds shows the revenue was $\$_{45,497}$ over the estimate. The main items were the $\$_{30,000}$ from the government; $\$_{800}$ extra for liquor licenses; $\$_{3,042}$ for tobacco licenses, and $\$_{4,350}$ for the sale of the Kent street property. In the overdrafts the board of works takes the lead with $\$_{20,045}$ spent more than estimated; scavenging, $\$_{6,007}$; city hall, $\$_{1,039}$ and Lans-downe park, $\$_{3,245}$ of overdrafts.

To Reduce Rates.

Another civic official has prepared a statement showing Another civic official has prepared a statement showing how the tax rate of the city could be reduced to 20 mills on the dollar and yield more money than was taken in last year on the rate of 22.2 mills. He proposes a cut in all the rates including the public school board but not the separate school rate. Based on the 20 mills the revenue this year would be:

General fund, 8 2-20 mills, \$486,720; interest and sinking fund, 4 11-20 mills, \$480,720; interest and sink-ing fund, 4 11-20 mills, \$273,539; hospitals, 13-20 mills, \$36,071; collegiate, 1 1-20 mills, \$63,124; public school, 5 14-20 mills, \$271,050; separate school, 10 mills, \$125,658; total, \$1,256,462.

Last year's revenue was: General fund, 9 mills, \$461,-Last year's revenue was: General rund, 6 mills, \$401,-839; interest and sinking fund, 5 mills, \$256.750; hospitals, 13-20 mills, \$33,377; collegiate, 1 3-20 mills, \$59,052; public schools, 6 8-20 mills, \$257.280; separate schools, 10 mills, \$111,500; total, 22 4-20 mills, \$1,179.798.

\$11,500; total, 22 4-20 mills, \$1,179,790.
The increases at the lower rate would be: general fund,
\$24,881; interest and sinking fund, \$16,789; hospitals,
\$2,694; collegiate, \$4,072; public schools, \$13,777; separate schools, \$14,158. The school rate is left with the school schools, \$14,158. The school rate is left with the school board, but a reduction by the public school board is expected.

 BOND DEALERS.

 BOND DEALERS.

 Duebec, Montmorency & Charlevoix Railway Company

 Strist Mortgage Bonds, Maturing 1st June, 1923 Interest payable 1st June and December

 These bonds are an underlying security of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and power Company. Particulars on request

 Wood, Gundy DONDON, England
 & Company Donot, Canada

CANADIAN AGENCY, LIMITED

LONDON, ENGLAND 6 Princes Street, (Bank)

Government, Municipal & Corporation Bonds and Debentures

BANKERS

Bought and Sold. Issues made in London.

Parr's Bank, Limited

Bank of Montreal

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

\$24,000 of 5% DEBENTURES **January Dividends** NICID OF THE if invested in muni-Village of Ste. Agathe, P.Q. cipal debentures at Due 1st Sept., 1940 present prices will Assessment of Taxable Property \$793,525 yield an excellent in-Total Bonded Debt -133,000 terest return for Less Waterworks Bonds 119,000 SCHOO Net Debt years to come. 14,000 Population 2,000 Price to pay 43/4 % BRENT, NOXON & CO. 164 St. James St. HANSON BROS. Canada Life Building - Toronto MONTREAL. A. P. Christmas & Co. London & Lancashire Bldg. MONTREAL Government BONDS Municipal Railway

THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 46.

The Western Life Assurance Company of Canada

Head Office : WINNIPEG

Authorised Capital \$500,000.00

Incorporated by Private Act of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba

The Stock of the Company is divided into 5,000 shares of \$100.00 each. About 1,200 shares have already been subscribed.

A further issue of 1,800 shares has been authorised by the Directors at \$125.00. 20 per cent call.

For further particulars apply to the Managing-Director at Winnipeg

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

President :

Vice-President : J. D. HUNT, Barrister. Man'g Director : ADAM REID

Dr. R. M. SIMPSON, Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health. Pres. International Public Health Association of America

BOND TENDERS INVITED.

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

Hamiota, Man.—Until February 23rd, for \$5,000 4 per cent. 20-year telephone debentures, guaranteed by the Pro-vincial Government. J. Andrew, secretary-treasurer.

Sudbury, Ont .- The town will apply to the Provincial Legislature to validate a debenture by-law to raise \$3,795 for granolithic walks. G. Elliott is town clerk.

Prince Rupert, B.C.—Until March and for \$40,000 20-year 4½ per cent. telephone and \$79,560 4-year 5 per cent. local improvement debentures. E. A. Woods, city clerk. (Official advertisement appears on another page.) Paipoonge Municipality, Ont.—Application will be made to the Ontario Legislature to confirm a by-law authorizing the issue of \$4,000 bridge debentures. The debenture in-

debtedness of the municipality is \$17,011, of which no part of the principal or interest is in arrear.

Calgary, Alta .- The by-law for amending the franchise of the Calgary Natural Gas Company has been passed by the city. The company is interested in a scheme whereby \$3,500,000 will be spent to pipe the gas to Calgary, from wells at Bow Island, a distance of 150 miles. Hamilton, Ont.—Application will be made to the Pro-

Hamilton, Ont.—Application will be made to the Pro-vincial Legislature for an Act to authorize the city council to pass debenture by-laws to raise money for the purchase or lease of lands to sink wells, erect buildings and plant for the supply of natural gas. The existing debenture debt of the city is as follows:—General debenture debt, \$3,230,560; school, \$448,007; sewers, \$103,986; waterworks, \$1,349,088; and parks, \$109,271. Toronto. Ont.—Application will be made be d

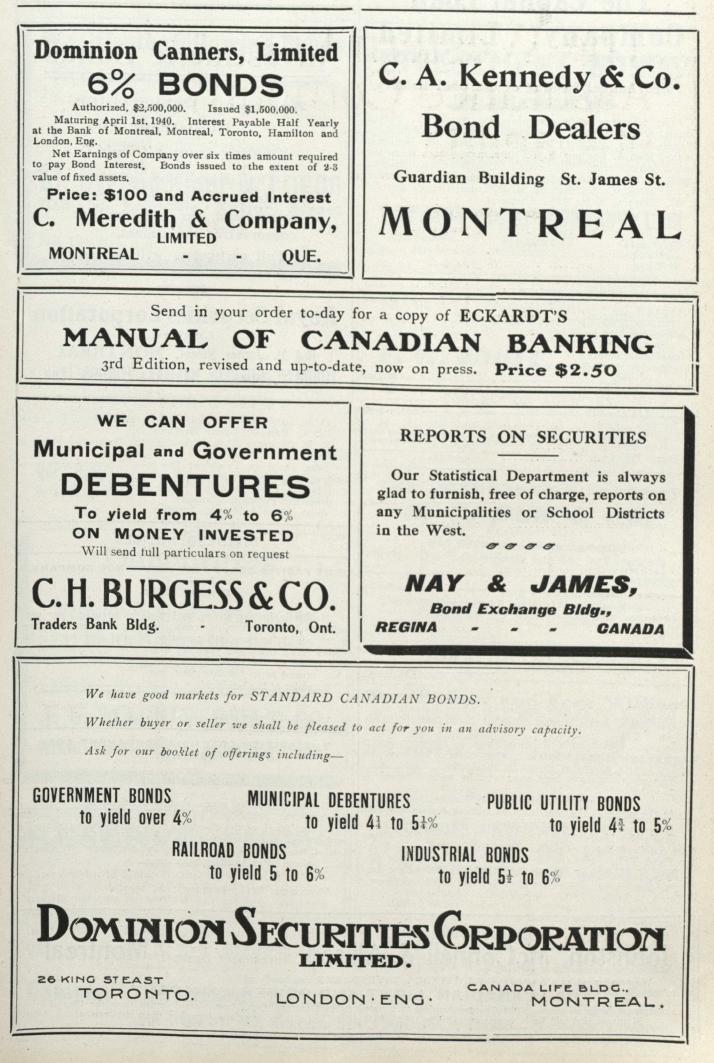
and parks, \$109,271. **Toronto, Ont.**—Appl cation will be made by the corpor-ation to the Legislature of the prevince of Ontario at its next session for an Act to validate the following by-laws of the city, voted on at the municipal elections on January 2nd, 1911: (a) To provide for a grant of \$50,000 to the Toronto Western Hospital, and to provide for the discount and expenses of sale of debentures. (b) To provide the amount of \$824,400 for the construction of a system of storm overflow sewers. (c) To provide for the raising of \$205,-128.20 for the purpose of the reclamation and improvement

of Ashbridge's Bay. (d) To provide the amount of \$102,564 for the purpose of improvement of main roads or highways leading into the city. (e) To provide the amount of \$1,leading into the city. (e) To provide the amount of \$1,-157,293 for the building and equipping of street railways on certain streets in the city. To validate the debenture by-laws passed by the Council of the said corporation, the par-ticulars of which are shown as follows: 5417—Providing \$262,000 for the purchase of lands and erection of fire-halls and police stations. 5418—Providing \$320,000 for the erec-tion and improvement of buildings in the Exhibition Park. 5420—Providing \$150,000 for cost of new Northwest High School building. 5441—Providing \$48,737.20 for ratepayers' share of cost of certain sewers constructed in 1000. 5442 share of cost of certain sewers constructed in 1909. 5442-Prov.ding \$333,476.65 for ratepayers' share of cost of cer-Prov.ding \$333,470.05 for fatepayers share of cost of cer-tain asphalt pavements constructed in 1909. 5443—Providing \$70,551.35 for ratepayers' share of cost of certain asphalt block pavements constructed in 1909. 5444—Providing \$144,-911.06 for ratepayers' share of cost of certain bitulithic pave-ments constructed in 1909. 5445—Providing \$17,872.05 for ratepayers' share of cost of certain brick pavements con-structed in 1909. 5446—Providing \$14,470.40 for ratepayers' chars of cost of certain wittified block pavements constructed share of cost of certain v trified block pavements, constructed in 1909. 5448—Providing \$3,696.89 for ratepayers' share of -Providing \$192,331.09 for ratepayers' share of cost of certain concrete sidewalks constructed in 1909. 5449 \$740.82 for ratepayers' share of cost of certain plank side walks constructed in 1909. 5451—Providing \$11,559.75 for ratepayers' share of cost of certain concrete curbings con-structed in 1909. 5452—Providing \$1,690.00 for ratepayers' share of cost of grading certain screets in 1909. 5453-Proshare of cost of grading certain streets in 1909. 5453—Pro-viding \$279,539 for improvements and extensions of water works. 5466—Providing \$82,000 for the enlargement of Iso-lation Hospital. 5488—Consolidating ratepayers' share in certain local improvement by-laws to the amount of \$853,-767.65. 5489—Consolidating city's share in certain local imviding \$134.000 for the purchase of parks and playgrounds. 5517—Providing \$528,910.78 for constructing, repairing and Torprovement by-laws to the amount of \$294,648.25. 5498-Prorenewing pavements on certain streets occupied by the Tor-onto Railway Company's tracks. 5590—Providing \$489,231 for cost of purchasing certain Public school sites, and con-structing, reconstructing and repairing school buildings. 5591—Providing \$55,385 for cost of additional High school accommodation at Humberside Collegiate Institute.

443

BOND DEALERS.

BOND DEALERS.



444

General Manager.

The Capital Loan	BOND DEALERS.
Company, Limited WINNIPEG - MANITOBA	Investment Bonds
Third Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, heid January 19th, 1911. The following were present: Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Edmonton, Alta.; Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, Winnipeg; Thomas Berry, C. W. Clark, D. R. Dingwall, Benjamin Denby, John A. Forlong, E. F. Hutchings, James Hamilton, Jonas Johannesson, William C. Leistikow, J. Hillyard Leech, A. H. S. Murray, J. D. McArthur, Chandler Parker, W. L. Parrish, C. E. Simonite, H. B. Stiles, George Stirrett R. M. Simpson, M.D., John Thomson. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES. For the year ending December 31st, 1910. ASSETS:— Cash on hand	Municipal, Public Utility, Industrial Yielding from 4% To 6% The issues have all been carefully investigated, and we recommend our offerings for conservative investment. Full particulars will be sent on request. Royal Securities Corporation Limited 164 St. James Street, MONTREAL TORONTO, QUEBEC, HALIFAX, LONDON (Eng.)
LIABILITIES:(To the Public) Savings Deposits	D. R. Dingwall, President The D. R. Dingwall Co., Ltd. W. L. Parrish, Grain Merchant. R. M. Simpson, M.D., President the Provincial Board of Health. John Thomson, President The John Thomson Company, Limited. Thomas Berry, Senior Member Berry & Bond. John A. Forlong, Manager. Webb, Read & Hegan, Auditors. DIVIDEND NOTICES. DIVIDEND NOTICES. THE PACIFIC COAST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Dividend Notice. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 10 per cent. and cash bonus of two per cent., has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company for the year ending De- cember 31st, 1910, and that the same will be payable at the head office of the company, 330 Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., on and after January 16th, 1911. By order of the board. R. H. DUKE ,

We certify that we have audited the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account with the books and vouchers relating thereto.

In our opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as shown by the books.

The securities have been examined by us and found in order.

(Signed) Webb, Read & Hegan, Auditors. At the close of the meeting the following were elected: DIRECTORS.

E. F. Hutchings, Esq., President; President The Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd.; Chairman City of Winnipeg Sink-ing Fund Trustees; Director Canadian Fire Insurance Co. Wm. C. Leistikow, Esq., Vice-President; President Im-perial Elevator and Lumber Co.; Director Northern Crown Bank.

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

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY.

Dividend No. 25.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum has this day been declared on the Permanent Stock of the Company for the half year ending December 31st, 1910, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Company, 330 Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., on and after January 15th, 1911.

GEO. J. TELFER, Manager.

Vancouver, B.C., January 12th, 1911.



BOND DEALERS.

BOND DEALERS.

INVESTMENT BONDS

\$0,000 City of Columbia, B.C., 6%, due 1920
\$5,500 City of Grand Forks, B.C., 5%, due 1921
\$22,000 School Commissioners of St. Leo of Westmount, Que. (Suburb of Montreal), 5%, due 1950
Price and particulars on request

We Offer the following Bonds

St. Cyr, Gonthier & Frigon 103 St. Francois Xavier Street MONTREAL

Bell Tel. Main 2701

CANADIAN BONDS AND DEBENTURES Bought, Sold and Appraised

W. GRAHAM BROWNE & CO. 222 St. James Street . MONTREAL

Debentures

Western Municipal and School Districts always on hand.

Write for particulars.

J. G. MACKINTOSH & CO. Aikins Building - Winnipeg, Man.

RESERVE FUNDS

Municipal Debentures are the best investments for the Reserve Fund of any corporation, because they are readily converted into cash. We offer debentures yielding from 4 to 6%. Correspondence invited.

Campbell, Thompson & Co. Phone M. 119. 43 King St. W., Toronto



MISCELLANEOUS.

FACTORIES UNDERWRITERS POLICY WHAT IS IT?

A policy with the traditional strength of LONDON LLOYDS BECAUSE it is reinsured in full by over one hundred of the leading Underwriters at LLOYDS, and BECAUSE every name on the contract is fully guaranteed in accordance with the English Insurance Act;

BUT WITH ADDED ADVANTAGES

BECAUSE this policy is issued in full accordance with Canadian law, and BECAUSE the full legal reserve of unearned premium is maintained in Canada.

The SOUNDEST, STRONGEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE POLICY ever issued in Canada.

Correspondence invited from Agents and Brokers.

Burnett, Ormsby, & Clapp, Limited, 38 Wellington Street East, Toronto,



Advertisements under this heading will be accepted hereafter at the following rates: "Position Wanted" advs., one cent per word each inser-tion; "Mea Wanted" advs., two cents per word each insertion; "Agencies Wanted" advs., two cents per word each insertion. A minimum charge of fifty cents per insertion will be made in every case.

WANTED.

By a progressive Fire Insurance Company, with Head Office in Winnipeg, an experienced Fire Insurance Under-writer; one having had experience in Head Office work preferred. Must be an expert underwriter, trust-worthy, sober and energetic. We are prepared to pay a salary of \$4,000 per annum to a first-class man. The Company has now a Subscribed Capital of \$400,000, and it is the inten-tion of the Directors to immediately increase their Capital to \$2,000,000. Only experts need apply. Good chances for advancement. Apply Box 245, Monetary Times.

LOAN INSPECTOR with first-class connection in Sas to make katchewan and considerable experience, would like Box 741, The Monetary Times Office, Winnipeg. a change.

HEAD BOOKKEEPER .- Young man who has thorough experience in banking, stock-broking and commercial lines, wants position as head bookkeeper or office manager. Position with firm of financial nature preferred. Address Box 259, The Monetary Times, Toronto.

YOUNG MAN, now occupying position of branch manager of a bank in the West, desires opening in a financial or commercial concern in a city. Has had commercial ex-perience previous to the foregoing occupation. Ability and Address Box 609, Monetary character said to be good. Times, Winnipeg.

WANTED .- Outside inspector for first-class Accident Company, must have good experience of liability business and furnish satisfactory references. Box 261, Monetary Times.

WANTED .- Agencies for Fire Insurance Companies and Can produce business. Apply Box 263, Loan Companies. Monetary Times.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

Dividend No. 118.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and onehalf Per Cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of Ten Per Cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of Ten Per Cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after the 1st day of March next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-fifth days of February next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, THOMAS F. HOW,

General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, January 25th, 1911.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

Dividend No. 78.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and threequarters per cent., being at the rate ol eleven per cent. for annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared for the current three months, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, the first day of March, 1911, to sharehold-ers of record at the close of business on 14th February next.

By order of the Board,

GEO. BURN,

General Manager.

Ottawa, Ont., January 16th, 1911.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

MEXICO TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of One and Three Quarters per cent. (134%), being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, has been declared on the capital stock of the Mexico Tramways Company, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1910, payable on the 1st February, 1911, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of January, 1911. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th day of January 1911, to the 31st day of January

the 18th day of January, 1911, to the 31st day of January,

the 18th day of January, 1911, to the 31st day of January, 1911, inclusive. Dividend cheques for shareholders will be payable at par at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Canada; New York City, N.Y.; Mexico City, Mexico; London, Eng-land, and its branches. The holders of the Bearer Share Warrants, on detach-ing from their warrant coupon No. 7, and lodging such coupon at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Mont-real or New York City, on or after the first day of February, 1911, will receive in exchange for such coupon, the sum of One Dollar and Seventy Five Cents (\$1.75) representing the amount of the dividend. widend. By order of the Board. W. E. DAVIDSON, Secretary. the amount of the dividend.

Toronto, Canada, January 5th, 1911.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE MILLERS AND MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Stock and Mutual).

The Annual General Meeting of the members and share-holders of this Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 14th day of February, 1911, at the offices of the Company, 32 Church Street, Toronto, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business relating to the management of the Company.

By order THOMAS WALMSLEY,

Manager and Secretary.

Toronto, 26th, January, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANCE CORPORATION.

(Stock and Mutual).

The Annual General Meeting of the members and shareholders of this Corporation will be held on Monday, the 20th day of February, 1911, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Company's Offices, No. 32 Church Street, Toronto, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business relating to the management of the Corporation. By order.

HUGH SCOTT,

Manager and Secretary.

Toronto, 26th, January, 1911.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, until Thursday noon, March 2nd, 1911, for the purchase of \$40,-000 Twenty-year City of Prince Rupert Telephone Debenooo Twenty-year City of Trince Rupert, Repet, per annum, payable tures, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Prince Rupert, B.C.; London, Eng.; New York, U.S.A.; Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, B.C. and secured by special rate.

B.C. and secured by special rate. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ERNEST A. WOODS,

City Clerk.



Volume 46.



MISCELLANEOUS.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES LIMITED 6% First Mortgage Bonds

Due 1940 Interest Payable Half-Yearly. Price Par and accrued interest

Canada Securities Corporation Limited, 179 St. James Street, MONTREAL

Revenue Bearing Business Properties

For the conservative eastern and overseas investor, we have at present some attractive investments.

Correspondence Invited

General Agency Corporation Limited Saskatoon, Sask. Winnipeg Regina

Bankers

Reference : R. G. DUN & CO. BANK OF MONTREAL

Saskatchewan Lands

10,613.68 acres, in a solid block, on the main line of the Canadian Northern, with a townsite nearly in the centre. Rich undulating prairie interspersed with poplar groves. Good proposition for investment, colonization or large operating farm. Write or wire us for diagram and full particulars.

Bulmer, Downie, Reid & Curle 1103-4 McArthur Building, Winnipeg, Can.

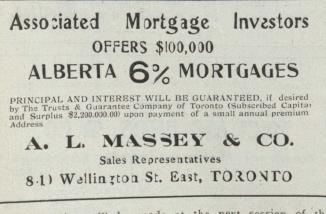
To Bankers, Insurance and Financial Companies.

FOR SALE. -25 x 132 feet on HASTINGS ST. WEST, VANCOUVER, B.C., in the heart of the business district. On this property there is a threestorey and basement Brick Building paying 5% on the purchase price. By remodeling and extending the ground floor, a revenue of 7 % can be obtained. An eight-storey building on this property will net 9 %. For full particulars, price, terms, etc., apply -

BEVAN, GORE & ELIOT, Ltd., Real Estate Department, 503 Pender St. West, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Cable Address-"GOREBEVAN."

Western Union, Moreing & Neal, and Clough's Mining Codes,



Application will be made at the next session of the Ontario Legislature for an Act incorporating the Prudential Life Insurance Company with power to carry on life insurance in all its branches to acquire, sell, convey and mortgage real estate, and to borrow money on notes or de-bentures. Messrs. Blake, Lash, Anglin and Cassels, Tor-onto, are the applicants' solicitors.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Dividend No. 96.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and onehalf per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending the 28th February next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, 1st March next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 14th to 28th February, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

ALEXANDER LAIRD. General Manager. Toronto, 20th January, 1911.

The capital stock of the Massey-Harris Company, Lim-ited. of Toronto, has been increased from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000, such increase to consist of 30,000 shares of \$10 each.

SASK.

CO.,

Toronto, Ontario.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.



THE MONETARY TIMES

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All companies named in the table, will favor The Monetary Times by sending copies of all circulars is sued to their shareholders, and by notifying us of any errors in the tables. Montreal prices (close Thursday) furnished by Burnett & Company, 12	75 75 5,00 7,50	0 75(0 75(0 3,50(0		B.C. Packers, com. B Can. Asbestos Burt, F. N., com pref Can. Car	6 6 7	97 90	99 9 6 108 10	8 113 11	
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January 28, 1911. THE MONETARY TIMES

Toronto and Western Canada WINNIPEG STOCK EXCHANGE

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Volume 46.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, on Monday, the 13th day of February, 1911, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., at the Company's office, Queen City Chambers, No. 32 Church Street, Toronto, to receive the report of the Directors for the past year, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be transacted at a General Meeting of the Shareholders.

By order,

THOMAS WALMSLEY, Secretary.

Toronto, January 26th, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Mutual and Stock).

The Annual General Meeting of the members and shareholders of the Company will be held on Monday, the 13th day of February, 1011, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Church Street, Toronto, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business relating to the management of the Company. By order,

HUGH SCOTT,

Manager and Secretary. Toronto 26th January, 1911.

INDEX TO THE MONETARY TIMES.

An index to the latest half-yearly volume of The Monetary Times will be ready shortly. Those who desire copies will kindly communicate to the head office, 62 Church Street, Toronto. Canadian Financiers

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, RECEIVERS. Members Vancouver Stock Exchange.

CENERAL AGENTS FOR REVENUE PRODUCING REAL ESTATE AND LOANS, PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LTD. MANAGERS OF B. C. AND YUKON TERRITORY FOR CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

GENERAL AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

PATRICK DONNELLY, General Manager.

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Manitoba and Saskatchewan, several competent and productive field men. Good Terms. Apply to

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North American Life Assurance Company "Solid as the Continent"

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Assers, str, ..., assers, str, Home Office, TORONTO

THE STANDARD LIFE Assurance Company of Edinburgh Established

Head Office for Canada, MONTREAL, QUE.

Invested Funds \$61,000,000 Investments, Canadian Branch 18,000,000 Revenue 7,400,000 Deposited with Canadian Govt. and Govt. Trustees, over 7,000,000 Apply for full particulars. 7,000,000

D. M. McGOUN, Mgr. CHAS. HUNTER, Chief Agent Ont.

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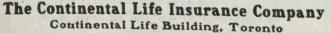
Union Mutual Life Insurance Co'y.

PORTLAND, MAINE Fred. E. Richards, President - Henri E. Morin. Supervisor For Agencies in the Western Division, Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, apply to WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager, 151 St. James Street, Montreal. For Agencies in Western Ontario, apply to E. J. ATKINSON, Man-ager, 107 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen Street West, Toronto.

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 THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

 OF
 LONDON, ENG.

 Canadian Branoh, 88 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

 Accumulated Funds, (1909)
 \$37,180,000

 Uncalled Capital
 \$3,500,000

 Total \$50,680,000 Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts. G. E. Moberly, Supt. E. P. Pearson, Agt. Robt. W. Tyre, Man. for Oan. LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY INSURANCE OFFICE SUN FIRE Founded A.D. 1710 Head Office, Threadneedle St., London, England THE OLDEST INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD Canadian Branch-15 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont. H. M. BLACKBURN, Manager E. McKAY Ontario Inspector Toronto HIGINBOTHAM & LYON. Phone M 488 Agents / IRISH & MAULSON, Ltd., Phones M. 6966 and 6967 AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

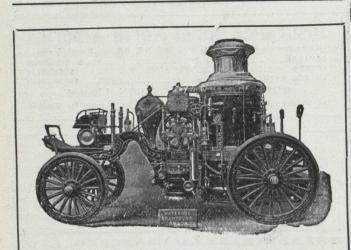
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Metropolitan Bank, held to-day, the report of the directors for the year ending December 31st, 1910, was adopted.

The following were elected directors for the ensuing year:-S. J. Moore, D. E. Thomson, K.C., Sir W. Mortimer Clark, K.C., Thos. Bradshaw, John Firstbrook, James Ryrie.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, S. J. Moore was elected president, and D. E. Thomson, K.C., vice-president.

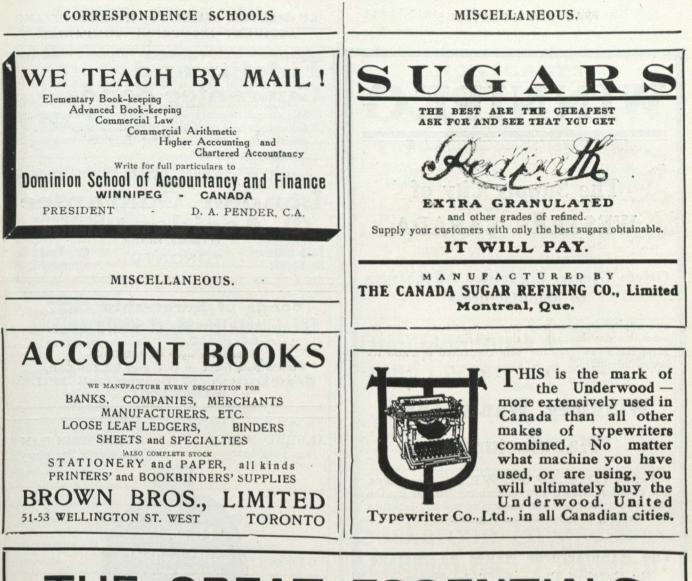
W. D. ROSS, General Manager.

Toronto, January 24th, 1911.

OWING TO PRESSURE ON SPACE INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS IS OMITTED THIS WEEK.



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THE GREAT ESSENTIALS

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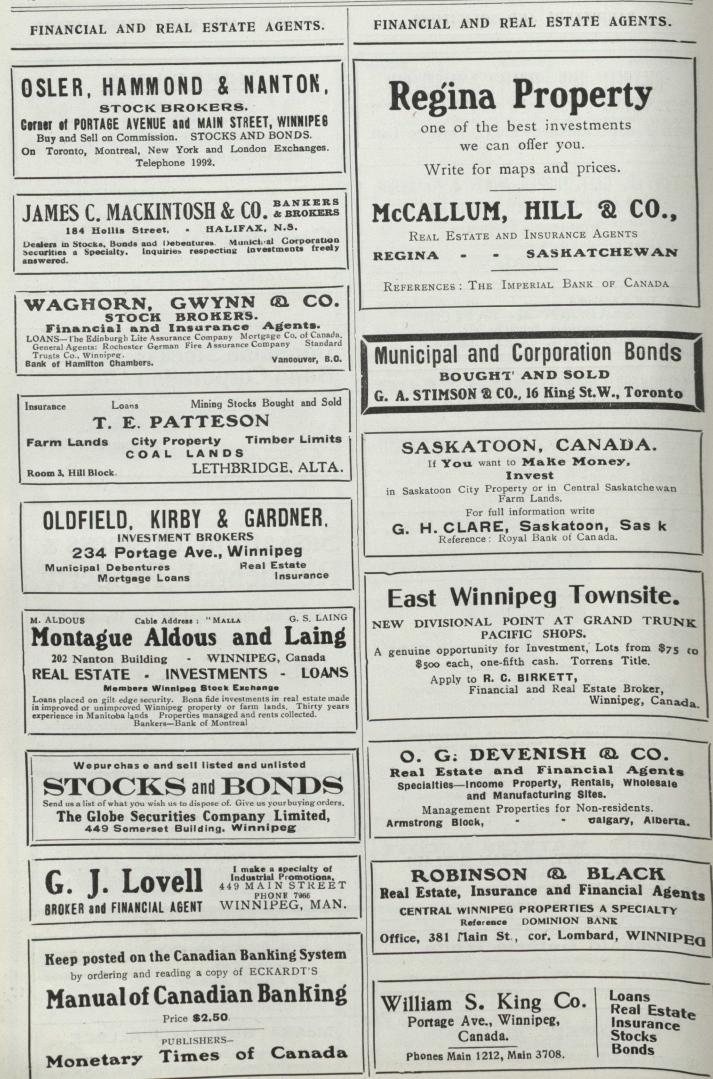
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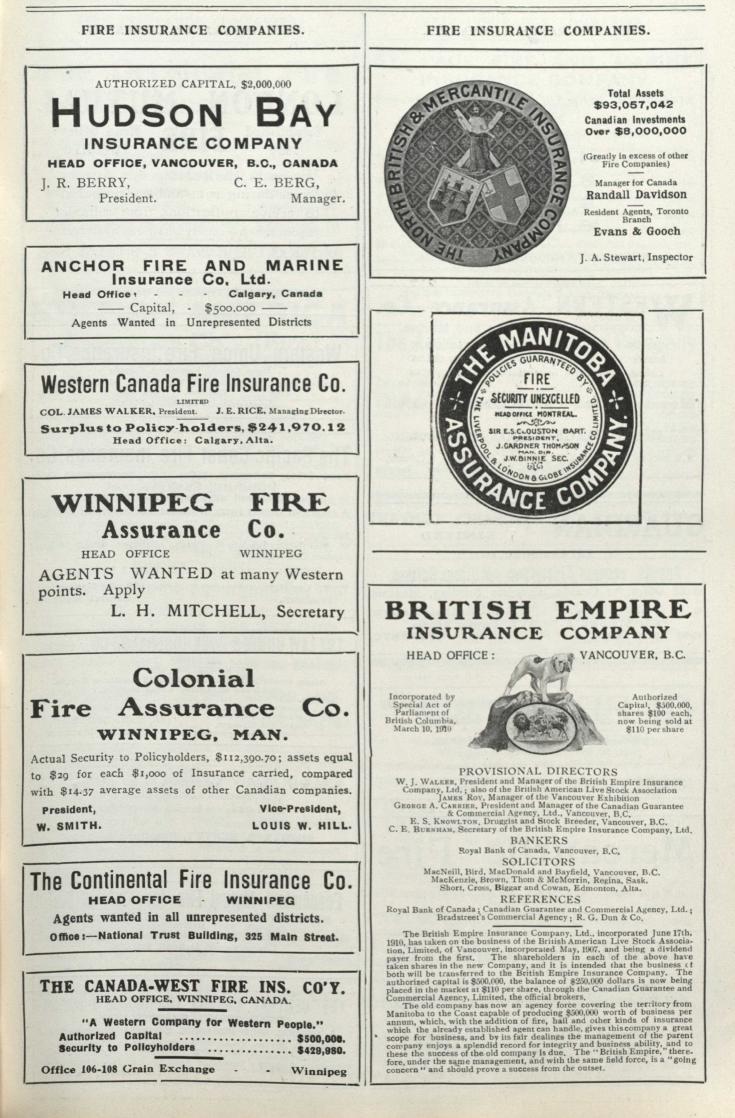


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Volume 46.



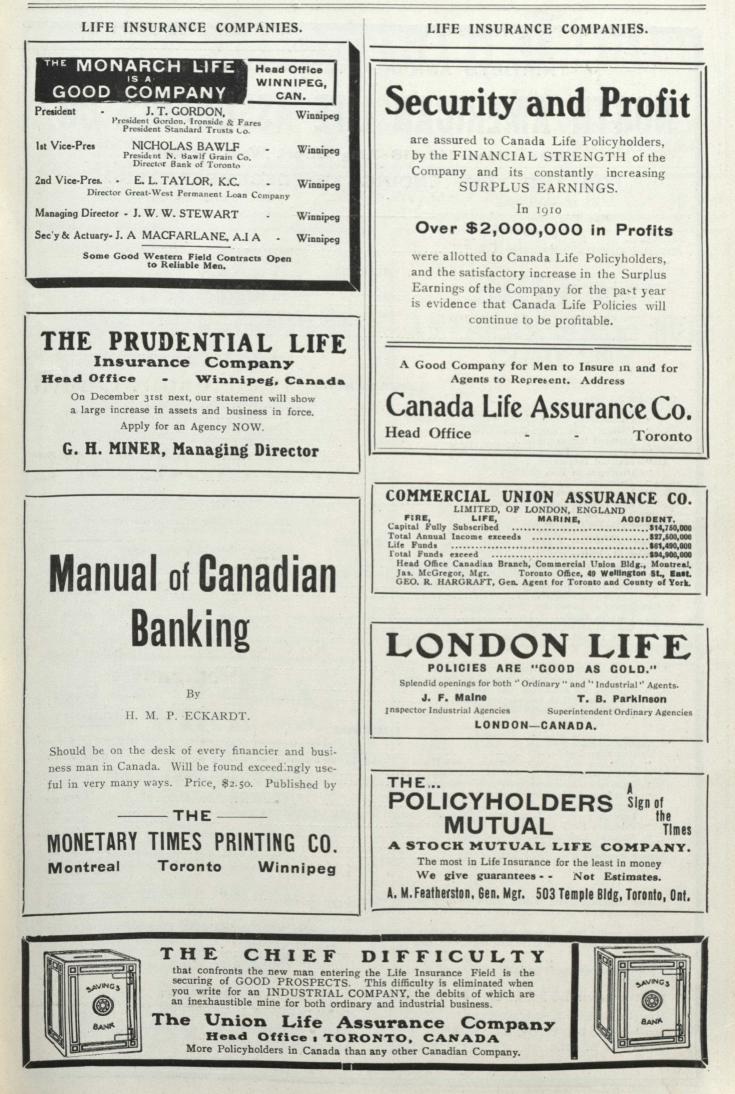


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