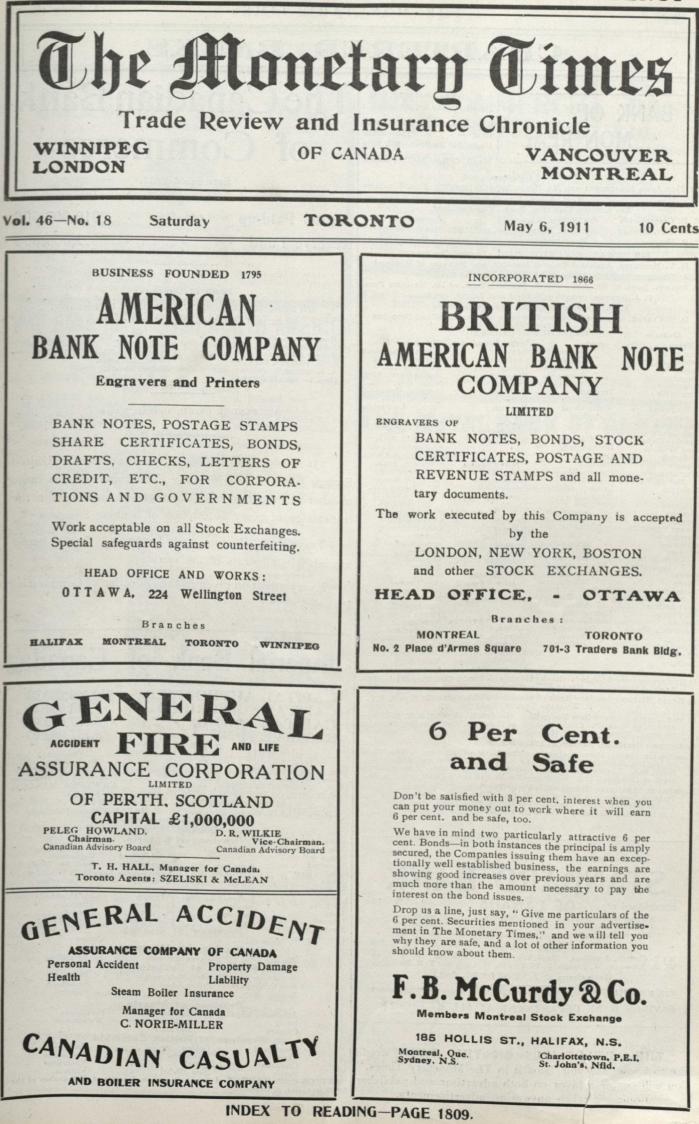
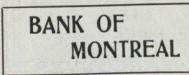
APRIL FIRE LOSSES - BRYAN AND THE PRESIDENCY



THE MONETARY TIMES

Volume 46.

CHARTERED BANKS



Established 1817 Incorporated by Act of Parliament Capital, all paid up \$14,400,000.00 Rest - - 12,000,000.00 Undivided Profits 961,789.11 Head Office. MONTREAL

H. V. Meredith

Board of Directors RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MT. ROYAL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. Hon. President R. B. ANGUS, President

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BRANCHES IN CANADA ronto New Brunswick "BathurstSt. Bathurst Chatham Edmundston Fredericton Grand Falls Grand Falls Hartland Marysville Moncton Perth Shediac St. John Woodstock Nova Scotia Nova Scotia Amherst Bridgewater Canso Glace Bay Halifax "North End "North Lunenburg Mahone Bay Port Hood Sydney Wolfville Yarmouth Prince Edward Island Quebec "St. Roch "Upper Town Sawyerville Sherbrooke Charlottetown N.-W. Provinces Altona, Man. Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alberta Cardston, Alta. Edmonton, Alta. Gretna, Man. Sherbrooke St. Hyacinthe Three Rivers

High River Alta. Indian Head, Sask Lethbridge, Alta. Magrath, Alta. Moose Jaw, Sask. Oatvile, Man. Outlook, Sask. Portage La Prairie Man. Raymond, Alta. Regina, Sask. Rosenfeld, Man. Saskatoon, Sask. Spring Coulee, Alta. Weyburn, Sask. Winnipeg, Man. " Ft. Rouge " Logan Ave. British Col. British Col. Armstrong Chilliwack Cloverdale Enderby Enderby Greenwood Hosmer Kelowna Merritt Nelson New Denver New Westminster Nicola Penticton

Prince Rupert Rossland Summerland West Summerland Vancouver "Main Street Vernon Victoria

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 IN MEXICO-Mexico, D. F.-Bank of Montreal.
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like to know that you "saw it in The Monetary Times." You will confer a favor on both advertiser and publisher by mentioning it when answering advertisements.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Established 1867.

\$10,000,000 Capital Paid-up **Reserve** Fund 7,000,000

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ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER.

231 branches throughout Canada and in the United States, England and Mexico. The Bank with its large number of branches offers unsurpassed facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business.

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

Every attention given to the collection of Commercial Paper.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

	Establisi		
CAPITAL	L AUTHORI	ZED .	\$10,000,000.00
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CAPITAL	. SUBSURID	ED -	5,913,000.00
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D R WII	KIE		President.
HON. ROL	BERT JAFFRAY		President. Vice-President. J. KERR OSBORNE
WM. RAMSAY of	Bowland ELIAS	ROGERS	J. KERR OSBORNE
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	AD OFFICE.	IUR	UNIO.
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D. K. WILKIL	W. MOFFAT,	Chief Inspector	
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Amherstburg	Province o	f Ontario.	
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Brantford	Hamilton	Niagara Falls	Sault Ste. Marie
Caledon East	Harrow		-LakeSouth Woodslee
Cobalt	Humberstone	North Bay Ottawa	St. Catharines St. David's
Cochrane Cottam	Ingersoll Jordan-Vineland		St. Thomas
Elk Lake	Kenora	Porcupine	Thessalon
Essex	Listowel	Port Arthur	Toronto
Fergus	London	Port Colborne	
Fonthill	Province (of Quebec.	
Mo	ntreal	100 million (Quebec
	Province o	f Manitoba	
Brandon	Portage	a Prairie	Winnipeg
Balgon	ie Province of S	Saskatchew	an,
Broad	view North E	Sattleford *	Rostnern
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Arrowl	head Golden Kamlo		Revelstoke
Chase Cranbr		opa	Vancouver
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SAVINGS DEPA	RTMENT Interest	allowed on depo	sits at all Branches of the
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Bank from date of Deposit.

May 6, 1911.

THE MONETARY TIMES

1803



THE MONETARY TIMES



he Merchants'

OF CANADA \$4,999,297 ESTABLISHED IN 1864

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

		Manual and an other statement of the sta		
	BOA	RD OF DIRECTO	RS:	
Rin H. Montas	u Allan, Preside	nt Jonat	than Hodgson,	Vice-President
OIT H, MOITCAR	ong. C.	F. Smith,	П. А. АПА	
C. N	A. Hays, A	lex. Barnet,	F. Orr Le	wis.
		K. W. Blackwell,		
E E Hebden	Gen. Manager	r. E. Merrett, Sup	t. of Branches	and Chief Insp'r
E. F. 11000000		ONTARIO	A STATE OF STATE	
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	Fort William	Lansdowne	Ottawa	Tilbury
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Carstairs	Edson	Mannville	Stettler	Wetaskiwin
Varotano	Fox Coulee	Medicine Hat		wetaskiwin
		MANITOBA		
Brandon	Griswold	Napinka	Portage	Souris
Carberry	Macgregor	Neepawa	la Prairie	Sidney
Gladstone	Morris	Oak Lake	Russell	Winnipeg

Gladstone	Morris	Oak Lake	Russe	BRITISH COLUMBIA
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			and es Wall	Street

New York Agency-63 and 65 Wall Street ERS IN GREAT BRITAIN-The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited TORONTO BRANCH-A. B. PATTERSON, Manager BANKERS

The Quebec Bank

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and threequarters per cent. upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after Thursday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the seventeenth to the thirty-first day of May (both days inclusive).

> B. B. STEVENSON, General Manager.

Quebec, 21st April, 1911.

The Bank of Vancouver Head Office : VANCOUVER, British Columbia

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

 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$2,000,000
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$2,000,000
 DIRECTORS R. P. McLENNAN, Eso., President, McLennan, McFeeley & Co., Wholesale Hardware, Vancouver, B.C.
 M. B. CARLIN, Eso., Vice-President, Capitalist, Victoria, B.C.
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 W. SHATFORD, Eso., Capitalist, New Westminster, B.C.
 W. H. MALKIN, Eso., Capitalist, New Westminster, B.C.
 ROBT, KENNEDY, Eso., Capitalist, Victoria, B.C.
 J. A. MITCHELL, Eso., Capitalist, Victoria, B.C.
 J. A. MITCHELL, Eso., Capitalist, Victoria, B.C.
 J. A. HEAPS, Eso., E. H. Heaps & Co., Lumber and Timber; President Columbia Trust Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
 J. A. HARVEY, Eso., 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.

BANK OF HAMILTON HEAD OFFICE. HAMILTON

 Paid-up Capital
 \$2,750,000

 Reserve and Undivided Profits
 \$3,250,000

 Total Assets
over ...\$40,000,000

DIRECTORS:

HON. WILLIAM GIBSON, President. J. TURNBULL, Vice-President and General Managei C. A. Birge. Geo. Rutherford. W. A. Wood. Col. the Hon. J. S. Hendrie, C.V.O. C. C. Dalton, Toronto.

B	R	IN	ICI	H	E	5:	
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Ancaster Atwood Bearnsville Berlin Biyth Brantford Burlington Chesley Delhi Dundak Dundak Dunvaville	Fordwich Ft. William Georgetown Gorrie Grimsby Hagersville Hamilton " Barton St. " Deering " Fast End " NorthEnd " West End	Jarvıs Listowel Lucknow Midland Milton Milverton Mitchell Moorfield Neustadt Niagara Falls, S	Southampton	Toronto "Queen & Spadina "College & Ossington "Yonge & Gould "Bathurst Arthur West Toronto Wingham Wrcxeter
Dur ny ny	М	ANITOB	A	
Bradwardine Brandon Carberry Carman Dunrea Elm Creek	Foxwarren Franklin Gladstone Hamiota Kenton Killarney	La Riviere Manitou Mather Miami Minnedosa Morden	Pilot Mound Roland Snowflake Starbuck Stonewall Swan Lake	Treherne Winkler Winnipeg "Princess St
Ennoreca		KATCHE	WAN	
Aberdeen Abernethy Battleford Belle Plaine Bradwell ALB	Brownlee Creelman Carievale Caron Dundurn ERTA	Estevan Francis Grand Coulee Heward Loreburn	Marquis Melfort Moose Jaw Mortlach Osage ITISH COL	
Blackie Brant Carmangay Cayley Champion Granum	Nanton Parkland Stavely Taber Vulcan	Milner Port Hammo		S. Vancouver
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CORRESPONDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN-National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.

England, Ltd. CORRESPONDENTS IN UNITED STATES—New York—Hanover National Bank and Fourth National Bank. Boston—International Trust Co. Buffalo —Marine National Bank. Detroit—Old Detroit National Bank. Chicago— Continental "tational Bank and First National Bank. Philadelphia— Merchants National Bank. St. Louis—Third National Bank. Kansas City —National Bank of Commerce. San Francisco—Orocker National Bank. Pittsburg—Mellon National Bank. Minneapolis—Security National Bank. Diversional Market all parts of Canada wromnthy and cheaply Collections effected in all parts of Canada promptly and cheaply.

Established 1865 Head Office - QUEBEC

Paid-up Capital Rest and Undivided Profits Total Assets (over)

\$4,000,000 \$2,600,000 - \$46,000,000

President.

Vice-President.

F. E. KENASTON, ESQ.

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- G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager

- G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager.
 H. B. SHAW, Assistant General Manager.
 F. W. ASHE, Superintendent Eastern Branches.
 J. W. HAMILTON. Supervisor of Eastern Branches.
 J. G. BILLETT, Chief Inspector and Manager Foreign Department.
 E. E. CODE, Assistant Inspector.
 H. VEASEY, Chief Accountant.
 F. W. S. CRISPO, Superintendent Western Branches, Winnipeg.
 F. W. SMITH, Supervisor Manitoba Branches, Winnipeg.
 P. VIBERT, Supervisor Alberta Branches, Winnipeg.
 J. S. HIAM, Supervisor Saskatchewan Branches, Winnipeg.
 T. McCAFFRY, Supervisor British Columbia Branches, Vancouver. ADVISORY COMMITTEE TORONTO BRANCH :

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TORONTO BRANCH GEO. H. HEES, Esq. THOS. KINNE THOS. KINNEAR, Esq.

THIS BANK, having over 200 Branches in Canada-5 in the Province of Quebec, 51 in Ontario, 39 in Manitoba, 58 in Saskatchewan, 39 in Alberta, and 6 in British Columbiaextending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of all Banking business in these Provinces. Collections and correspondence are invited.

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

Capital Paid-up

\$6,000,000

May 6, 1911.

Ontario

Teronto,

Allandale

EDINBURGH

THE MONETARY TIMES CHARTERED BANKS THE NATIONAL BANK OF INCORPORATED 1855 THE BANK Head Office, Toronto, SCOTLAND, LIMITED **OF TORONTO** CAN. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament. ESTABLISHED 1825 Capital - - \$4,000,000 Capital Subscribed £5,000,000 \$25,000,000 Paid up £1,000,000 \$5,000,000 Uncalled £4,000,000 \$20,000,000 Reserve Fund £900,000 \$4,500,000 Reserve F'd 4,750,000 DIRECTORS: BUNCAN COULSON President. W. G. GOODERHAM Vice-President. J. HENDERSON and Vice-President. Beatty Robert Reford Hon, C. S. Hyman Robert Meighen Stone John Macdonald A. E. Gooderham Nicholas Bawlf F. HOW, T. A. BIRD, Inspector. J. HENDERGE W. H. Beatty Robert Ret William Stone John Macdo THOS. F. HOW, General Manager. George B. Hart, Secretary. London Office-37 Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. J. S. Cockburn, Manager. J. Ferguson, Assistant Manager. The agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Ac-ceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London, re-tired on terms which will be furnished on application. Inspector. BRANCHES: Gananoque Sudbury Thornbury Quebeo Hastings Havelock Keene Kingston Montreal Wallaceburg (4 offices) Maisonneuve Waterloo Welland Wyoming (9 offices). London (4 offices) Millbrook Newmarket Gaspe St. Lambert THE MOLSONS British Columbia Vancouver New Westminster BANK Manitoba Oakville Winnipeg Oil Springs

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Benito Cartwright Pilot Mound Portage la Prairie Rossburn Swan River Alberta

Calgary Lethbridge

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

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA - - - - \$44,500,000 Total Assets

BOARD OF DIRECTORS \$33,500,000 Total Deposits

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

S. Wilcox, Esq., Hamilton, E. F. B. Johnston, Esq., K. C., Toront H. S. Strathy, Esq., Toronto. Auditor to the Board : John L. Willis. HEAD OFFICE I TORONTO Stuart Strathy, Gen. Man. N. T. Hillary, Assistant Gen. Man. J. A. M. Alley, Secretary. BRANCHES I ONTARIO Ima Fort William Otterville Thamesford Din Glencoe Owen Sound Tillsonburg rthur Grand Valley Paisley Toronto Branches: ylmer Guelph Port Hope Yonge and Colborne yon Haileybury Porcupine Yonge & Richmond yton Hamilton Kast Putman King and Spadina Thamesford Tillsonburg Toronto Branches: Yonge and Colborne Yonge & Richmond Avenue Road King and Spadina Queen and Broadview Yonge and Bloor Sts. Gerrard and Main Sts Danforth Avenue Iones and Gerrard Union Stock Yards Tottenham Tweed Vars Wardsville Warsaw BRANCHE Fort William Glencoe Grand Valley Guelph Haileybury Hamilton East Hamilton East Hamilton Market Harriston Ingersoll Kenora Kincardine Leytefield Alma Appin Arthur Aylmer Avon Beeton Blind River Bridgeburg Brownsville Bruce Mnne Burlington Cargill Clifford Collingwood Chapleau Drayton Dryden Dutham Dutham Putman Putman Kidgetown Ripley Rockwood Rodney St. Catherines St. Marys Sarnia Le'acfield Leamington Lion's Head Lynden Massey Matheson Mount Elgin Mount Elgin Mount Elgin Mount Elgin Mount Elgin Mount Bay Norwich Orillia Ottawa Lakefield Sarnia Sault Ste Marie Schomberg Spencerville Warsaw Woodstock Waterdown Webbwood W, Ft, William Windsor Steelton Stratford Stratford Stony Creek Springfield Strathroy Sturgeon Falls Sudbury Tavistock Durham Dutton Elmira Elora Embro Embron Winona Wroxete ALBERTA SASKATCHEWAN Saskatoon Zealandia MANITOBA Beiseker Calgary Camrose Castor Didsbury Edmonton Erskine Gadsby Gleichen Holden Stettler Red Willow Saskatoon Zealanon Rosetown Forget Regina Winnipeg BRITISH COLUMBIA QUEBEC GOLBEC Vancouv Montreal Fort George LONDON.—The London City and Midland Bank. New YORK.—The National Park Bank. CHICAGO.—The First National Eank. BUFFALO.—The Marine National Bank Stewart Agencies. THE METROPOLITAN BANK

CAPITAL PAID UP RESERVE FUND UNDIVIDED PROFITS S. J. MOORE, President. W. D. ROSS, Gen. Manager.

\$1,000,000,00 1,250,000.00 104,696.38 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.



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 Smith's Falls
 Knowlton

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 Limited.

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 Australia and New Zealand

 The Union Bank of Australia, Limited.
 South Africa. The Standard Bank of South

 Africa, Limited.
 FonEuro Acents-France-Societe Generale.
 Germany-Deutsche Bank.
 Belgium

 Antwerp-La Banque d'Anvers.
 China and Japan-Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking
 Oorporation.
 Ouba-Banco Nacional de Cuba.

 Oorporation.
 Ouba-Banco Nacional de Cuba.
 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 Credit and Travelle Otroular Letters issued available in all parts of the world.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832

Capital Pald-up, \$3,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$5,650,000. - HALIFAX, N. S. HEAD OFFICE,

DIRECTORS: JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President CHAS, ARCHIBALD, Vice-President R. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBELL, J. W. ALLISON HECTOR MCINNES, N. CURRY J. H. PLUMMER, GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TOKON'IO, UN' H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager. D. WATERS, Assistant General Mar Bger GRO, SANDERSON, C. D. Schurman, Inspectors.

BRANCHES :

BRANCHES:
Neva Scotla-Amherst, Annapolis, Antigonish, Bridgetown, Canning, Dr.r. mouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, Nort Sydney, New Waterford, Oxford, Parreboro, Pictou, River Hebert, Springbil Stellart- Sydney, Sydney Mines, Thorburn (sub to New Glasgow), Trento (sub to New Glasgow), Trento (sub to New Glasgow), Trento (sub to New Glasgow), Trento, Westville, Whitney Pier, Windsor, Yarmouth, Newcasti Port Elgin, Sackville, St. Andrews, St. George, St. John, St. John (Charlotte Street), St. Stephen, Sussex, Woodstock.
Prince Edward Island-Charlotter town and Summerside.
Ontarlo - Arnprior, Barrie, Belmont, Harrietsville(sub to Belmont) Berlin, Brantford, Hamilton Londoa, Ottawa. Peterborough, Port Arthur, Raing River, St. Catharise, St. Jacob's, Toronto, Bloor St., W., King St. and Dundas St., Don Br., Queen & Church Sts., Bloor & Spadna, Welland, Woodstock Weston.
Onobee-Grand River, Montreal, New Richmond, New Carlisle sub, to Pasorbiac. Passpebrac Quebee Manitoba-Winnipeg.

1806

Volume 46.

CHARTERED BANKS

Reserve Fund

THE STERLING BANK CANAL Authorized Capital, - \$3,000,000 CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO BANK THE DOMINION Head Office, Toronto, Canada. Capital Paid up. \$4,000,000 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, 5.300.000 62,600,000 **Total Assets** Olrectors-E. B. Osler, M.P., President; WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President; A. W. AUSTIN, W. R. BROCK, R. J. CHRISTIE, JAMES CARRUTHERS, JAMES J. FOY, K.C., M.L.A., A. M. NANTON, J. C. EATON. CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager. Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and the United States. Cellections made and remitted for promptly.

Drafts bought and sold.

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

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

HOME BANK OF CANADA ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon the Paid Up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending 31st May, 1911, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches, on and after Thursday, 1st June, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, 1911, both days inclusive Toronto.

By Order of the Board, April 12th, 1911. JAMES MASON, General Manager.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

DIVIDEND NO. 79.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and three-quarters per cent, being at the rate of Eleven per cent. per 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 Thursday, the first day of June, 1911, to share-holders of record at the close of business on 17th May next. and after close of the Board, By Order of the Board, D. M. FINNIE, Assistant General Manager.

Ottawa, Ont., April 18th, 1911.

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.



\$1,200,000.00

Our system of Travellers' cheques has given complete satisfaction to all our patrons, as to rapidity, security and economy. The public is invited to take advantage of its facilities.

Our office in Paris (rue Boudreau, 7, Square de l'Opera) is found very convenient for the Canadian tourists in Europe.

Transfers of funds, collections, payments, commercial credits in Europe, United States and Canada, transacted at the lowest rate.

Eastern Townships Bank QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 113.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 113. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of nine per cent (9 per cent.) per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank for the current quarter will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after the first day of April next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, J. MACKINNON,

Sherbrooke, February 25th, 1911. General Manager.

The Weyburn Security Bank

HEAD OFFICE, WEYBURN, SASKATCHEWAN

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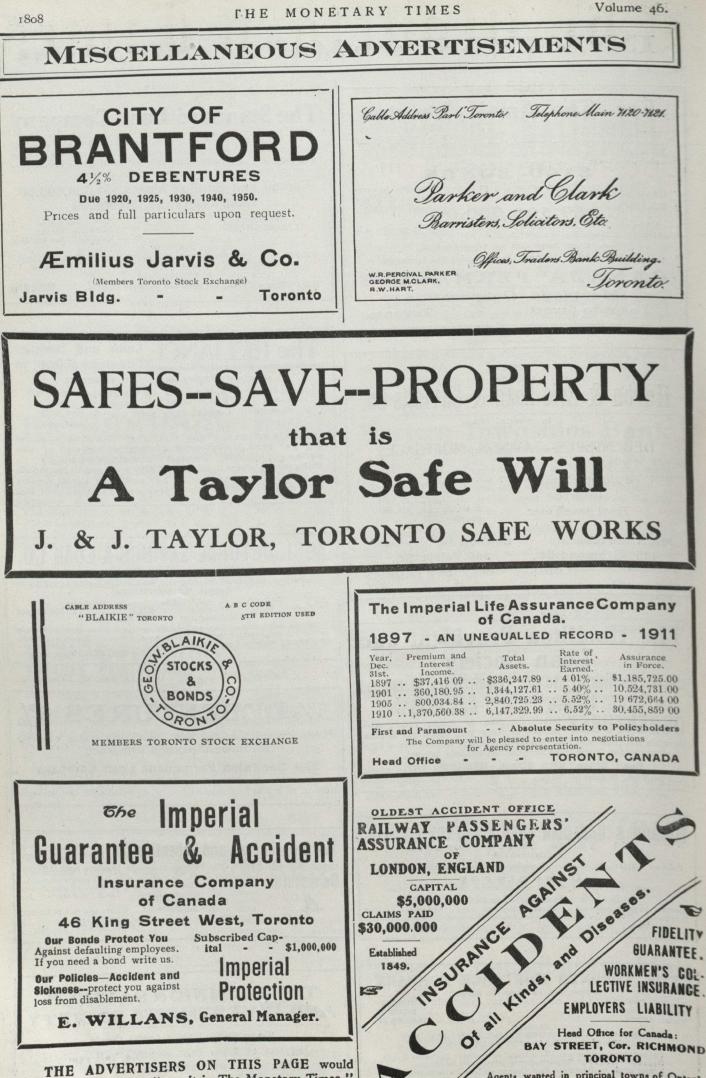
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The Monetary Times

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Toronto, Canada, May 6th, 1911.

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CANADIAN BANKS AND THEIR CALL LOANS

Periodically empty complaint is heard respecting the call loans made in New York by the Canadian banks. This week Mr. J. G. Turriff, in the House at Ottawa, talked the subject in a strain which might perhaps tickle the popular ear, but without any regard to facts. He spoke of the money of the Canadian farmer and artisan being taken by the Canadian banks and used to move the cotton crop in the Southern States at a profit to the banks of from two to fifty per cent. Mr. Turriff as an opportunist may possibly make a hit, but as a student of finance and economics he is sadly lacking. He placed our bankers in the arena and threw in the Western farmers to fight. We doubt whether even our numerous Western friends approve of that scheme. The Canadian banks are catering adequately to the country's needs. Their surplus funds are placed on call in New York, and are withdrawn therefrom immediately the needs of Canada create the demand.

The March bank statement is only one proof of that. During the month, current loans in Canada were increased \$19,000,000, or 3 per cent., and call loans out of Canada, chiefly in New York, were decreased by several hundred thousand dollars. During the twelve months ended March, 1911, the call loans in New York were reduced from \$130,000,000 to \$85,000,000, a decrease of 34.5 per cent. The chief reason for this was the im-

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provement of business conditions in Canada and the increased legitimate demand for credit, which was fully answered by the banks.

The matter has been thoroughly explained by Mr. Alexander Laird, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. "The larger portion of call loans," he says, "are carried in New York at twenty-four hours" call-practically as readily available as cash. Except at rare intervals, New York call loans bear a much lower rate of interest than Canadian mercantile loans; consequently the banks aim to only carry such an amount at call in New York as, with the cash carried here, will constitute a reasonable reserve of cash and immediately realizable funds. Notwithstanding all that financial critics have written about the Canadian banks sending to New York moneys needed in Canada, in order to take advantage of the high rates occasionally prevailing there, such a thing as a bank curtailing its commercial loans in Canada for a purpose of this kind is absurdly improbable. Only occasionally during the past fourteen years have excessive rates for call money in New York prevailed for more than a few days in the year, and no sane banker would think of sacrificing permanent business connections in Canada, of even the smallest kind, for such a temporary advantage. Self-interest will at all times be a sufficiently weighty force to prevent the banks from lending Canadian funds outside of Canada except to the extent that is necessary for the purposes of their cash reserves.'

UNITE INSTEAD OF FIGHT.

That politics should figure in the reciprocity discussion is inevitable. Politics are a necessary evil. They take their fling alternately as the salt and the poison of public life. One of the most displeasing features of the campaign in Canada anent the proposed trade treaty, is the attempt in certain quarters to set up Eastern Canada to be knocked down by the West, and vice versa, to pit the Western farmer against the Eastern manufacturer, to represent that the interests of one section are detrimental to the other. To build a big nation there must be internal harmony. Provincial governments fencing with the Dominion authorities, the West taunting the East, the East making wroth the West, are not factors conducing to nation building of value. The manufacturer must realize that there is something more for consideration than the growth of his own industry, that tariffs must be stretched or slackened for the nation's and not the individual's benefit. The Western farmer must realize that there is something more for consideration than his own prosperity, that he must regard the tariff as an intermediary between the captain of industry and the agriculturist, not as his own toy. The selfish view should be eliminated when considering the nation's good.

NORTHERN ONTARIO.

There is a heaving in Northern Ontario which bodes well for the future of that country, the supporter-to-be of several millions of new population. The natural magnetic powers of the mineral, agricultural and timber lands there need more assistance from the Dominion and the provincial governments. This they will probably get during the next few years. By 1915, we may expect to witness scenes of activity in the northern portions of Ontario. The government railroad will have lengthened its steel tentacles by many miles. The trains of the National Transcontinental will be run by the operating instead of by the construction department. Settlers will be trekking into the country to join those who, with a wise prophetic vision, are making the pilgrimage to-day. Sawmills will, with the axe, be singing the pioneers' duet. Pulp mills will be one of many factors swelling the deposits of chartered banks whose branches are to stand where to-day the spruce alone stands sentinel. Meantime Western Canada will not suffer, for the prairie provinces have much to offer, and there will always be the settler who wants to grow a crop of flax the first year instead of spending time in felling trees.

About fifty cars of agricultural implements have already gone into Northern Ontario, and the payments therefor have been promptly met. New towns are growing rapidly and taking on metropolitan airs. From North Bay to Temagami stands the Temagami forest reserve, fifty miles long, with an abundant foundation of iron ores. To reach Latchford, the Gowganda district, which may yet have some surprises, is passed. The Montreal river is a transportation asset for six months of the year. The Cobalt district continues to produce silver and create markets for agricultural products and general supplies. Then at Haileybury, one foots it on the great clay belt, excellent soil for the men seeking such things. Further north comes Larder lake, with its low-grade ores and high-grade possibilities. Other mineral prospects are encountered around Matheson and Monteith, while Porcupine quills are bristling with pride at its present and its future. The terminal point of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad, a government undertaking, which is blessed with much luck and more sound business enterprise, stands at Cochrane, a town which is making some rapid history. Here, too, the Grand Trunk and the Transcontinental trust cases.

Railway have located a divisional point. Beyond, lies James Bay, which Mr. Englehart, chairman of the government railway, hopes one day will be the useful back door of Ontario. The land up to James Bay is as yet little known, but its possibilities are good.

Early in the year, Mr. Charles H. Day, manager of the Traders Bank at Haileybury, gave readers of The Monetary Times an idea of the expansion which Northern Ontario is undergoing. He hinted that his own district might well be watched for developments. His forecast has been well justified, for Haileybury, Cobalt, New Liskeard, and many other important points have forged ahead with a knowledge of what the next ten years must bring to the northern regions of the old provinces. The first to congratulate Ontario upon this new phase of its development will be the people of Western Canada, whose upbuilding has been largely assisted by Ontario's sons and daughters.

SMALL CHANGE.

The Western crop situation is reported good. But it is early in the year.

As things are going at Washington, one begins to speculate as to what Canada might have got without moving a finger from the United States during its tariff revision efforts.

Canada has begun its annual summer pilgrimage to the monetary springs of London. Some sturdy looking flotations are tasting the financial waters there, but in the procession there are also investment cripples whose chances of recovery abroad are poor.

The burning of a large apartment house in Montreal, supposed to be fireproof, will raise questions as to the value of so-called fireproofing. The flames received much encouragement from the elevator shaft, and spread all over the building. Fire alarm boxes appeared to be at a premium. Those responsible for the erection of the house state that, while it was not absolutely fireproof, it was of slow-burning construction. From the Montreal experience, we may learn that slow-burning construction is not proof against disastrous conflagration.

The appointment of the Honorable Philip Roy, of Edmonton, as Canadian High Commissioner at Paris, is a good one. Mr. Roy represents Northern Alberta in the Senate. The increasing flow of capital and new population from France to Canada and the strengthening of commercial ties between the two countries, has made it imperative that the man shall fit the office rather than the office the man. Mr. Roy has the many qualifications necessary for the appointment, which will, we think, prove a popular one in both countries. The new commissioner has already interested considerable French capital in the Dominion.

Judge Mabee, chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission, has again shown that dallying is not the Commission's strong point. The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways last week were ordered to file with the Board, before August 1st, their plans of the waterfront viaduct at Toronto, and to complete the work within two years from that date. Mr. Mabee trampled over legal objections as successfully as the youthful son and heir ambles over the flower garden. The chairman has proved himself one of the most vigorous administrators in modern Canada. He would make a mighty useful factor in getting a quick decision in the American trust cases.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN By Fred W. Field.

He has no seat in the Senate. He has no seat in the House of Representatives. But William Jennings Bryan has all the standing room he wants in the Democratic domain with a few inches of seating accommodation on almost any Democrat's chair. The famous Nebraskan is a legislative cutsider spending most of his time on the inside. He is as busy in the lobbies and rooms and corridors of Congress as the hardest worked legislator. The office holders who depend on majorities for bread and butter give him all the respectful salutation he needs and more. The position of this attractive man, who went into politics by accident and stayed there by design, has peculiar interest at this time.

The silver-tongued orator studied law and gained some practical pointers in watching his father administer justice from the bench. He went to Nebraska with the prospects of a legal career there, at the same time carrying memories of a joke with a fellow graduate as to one day seeing William Jennings Bryan sitting in the House of Representatives. Nebraska changed the geography of his life. Bryan and the law were divorced for good and for ever. Soon he became drawn into the whirlpool of politics, has made things hum generally in his paper, "The Commoner," has steered his steps for a four-year occupation of the arm-chair in White House thrice without success, and may try a fourth time. His election to the House he traces back to a joke on a student. Some other fellows' elections he ascribes to a joke on the whole community.

Some of his theories, as is well known, helped to defeat him. To-day he is not such a strong believer in those which were the biggest obstacles to his occupancy of the presidential chair. His manner to all comers is pleasant, his laugh attractive, his speech winning. The good tempered lines, running from each side of a mouth shaped for long speeches, can harden as occasion demands. The lines suggest the intermediary between the mental general and the army of facial expressions. His amiable smile covers a big area cf determination, which quality is best reflected in his features when his speeches reach the denunciatory point, when his private conversation is accompanied by action of right fist on left palm, when a serious interview has concluded and Bryan is alone with Bryan. The long black cloth coat almost invariably worn, the low collar and the little black bow suggest the parson. Indeed one fails to trace much of the lawyer except it be in some mighty fine logic. In the pulpit this Nebraskan would be a success, although his anecdotal power's would offer him a small array of churches.

To the Young Men's Christian Association at Washington one Sunday afternoon he talked for an hour and a half upon a religious theme. It was ninety minutes of anecdote, oratory, politics and religion. It was a compound, the recipe of which is known to few men except Bryan. His references to a John of remote times who cornered olive oil, led him to ponder with his audience whether or not a John of modern days, also with fingers in oil, got his combine ideas from ancient history. Speaking of necessary wealth, he contrasted the food necessities of the poor man and the rich. The former was dubbed as one with a stomach looking for food and the other.as travelling from resort to resort looking for a stomach. Hearers were asked to listen attentively to his arguments although it was not anticipated that they would all agree. "But I will give you time to agree," he added naively. His presidential campaigns came to mind. His talks are an attractive mixture. The generous use of his oratory for worthy causes is admirable.

Mr. Bryan I met the other week in Champ Clark's outer room, where he seemed to be helping the gavel breaker of Missouri to polish off the list of morning engagements. These two are close counsellors. Both are working for the cause of the Democrats, and both loom large as possible Dem-

ocratic presidential nominees. Mr. Bryan is the enigma of the situation. Some rough guesses may be made as to how he will figure in the campaigns of 1912. In the meantime it is certain that President Taft will give his political opponents a good run for their money. I asked Mr. Bryan the direct question whether he would be a candidate for the presidency a fourth time. "If you ask me that," he replied, "I can answer No." Then he added, with a smile, "Now do not chronicle me in this way; Mr. Bryan stated he would not again be a candidate for the presidency and gave a bond to that effect with sureties."

There in his own words you have the position. If the Republicans have stemmed the tide by the end of next year President Taft may be re-nominated, while Senator La Follette also has a good chance of nomination. But the pendulum swings the other way. There are four Democratic possible runners: Champ Clark, of Missouri; Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey; Judson Harmon, of Ohio, and William Jennings Bryan. The latter is at present doing the pacing. Later circumstances will dictate whether he will enter the race and lead. Deep in Bryan's heart the first choice for the nomination is most likely William Jennings Bryan; his second, Champ Clark; his third, Woodrow Wilson. He has praised his rivals, but has 'said nothing as to their presidential aspirations. That is significant. If popular feeling favors Harmon, Bryan may make a neat job of rounding up the Clark and Wilson followers in



In The Saddle Again.

to a following for himself. Feeling against Champ Clark may grow on account of his annexation utterances. Woodrow Wilson seems to have a good chance. So Bryan is in the saddle again riding towards the presidency. One day he may have to give up his seat in favor of another, while he whacks the steed to the goal. And one day he may preside at the White House.

MONETARY TIMES IN LONDON.

Mr. J. J. Salmond, managing director of The Monetary Times, has left on a trip to London and to the other principal cities of England and Scotland in the interests of this journal. During the past few years The Monetary Times has gained a large number of friends in Great Britain, who appreciate its enterprise and reliability in placing before the British investor things in Canada as they are, and in exposing numerours fraudulent companies, several of which have sought funds in Great Britain. Mr. Salmond will be in London next week, where English subscribers, advertisers and others interested may address him at The Monetary Time's London office, Grand Trunk Building, Cockspur Street.

STATUS OF NATIONAL BANKS

In the United States-Percentage of Surplus to Capital is Greatest in Banks Having One to Five Millions of Capital.

With the object of showing the relationship of various bank items in different classes of banks, grouped by capitaliza-tion, United States Comptroller of the Currency, Lawrence O. Murray, has completed a lengthy compilation and analysis of statistics relating to the condition of the banks in various parts of the country.

Banks with capital less than \$50,000 have the lowest per-centage of surplus to capital, 27 per cent., although the law requires an accumulation of surplus of only 20 per cent. of the capital. Banks with capital of \$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,-000 have the highest percentage of surplus to capital, 82 per eent. Banks with \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 paid the highest cent. Banks with \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 paid the highest average rate of dividend to stockholders during the past year, or about 12 per cent.; and those with less than \$50,000 paid the lowest, or slightly over 8 per cent. Banks with capital of \$5,000,000 and over held the largest proportion of reserve to individual deposits, or about 45% per cent., and banks with \$50,000 held the lowest, or 7.4 per cent.

Paid High Rate of Dividends.

Banks with a capital of \$1,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000 banks with a capital of \$1,000,000 and less that convolution paid the highest rate of dividends—about 12 per cent.—and this class of banks holds the largest proportion of surplus, over 82 per cent., increased to 106 per cent. by including un-divided profits. The cash held by banks in this class averages

231/2 per cent. of the individual deposits. The banks with capital of \$5,000,000 and over held 741/2 per cent. of surplus, or 102 per cent, including undivided profits; the dividends averaging not quite $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Including untiltude pro-fits; the dividends averaging not quite $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or less than was paid by banks of less capital. This class of banks held the largest percentage of cash reserve, or about $45\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of their individual deposits. For the purpose of these compilations the reserve has been calculated on individual de-posits and by reason of this fact is somewhat greater than the posits, and by reason of this fact is somewhat greater than the per cent. held against individual deposits and bank balances combined.

Banks With Small Capital.

Banks of capital \$250,000 and under \$1,000,000 had about 67½ per cent. of surplus to capital. This class of banks paid their shareholders last year an average of 9.4 per cent. in dividends and held at date of latest report not quite 12 per

cent. of cash to individual deposits. Banks of capital less than \$50,000 held a surplus fund of 27½ per cent. of capital; banks of capital \$50,000 to \$100,000, 50 per cent., and those of capital \$100,000 to \$250,000, 62 per cent

Banks with a capital of less than \$250,000 pay to their stockholders a high rate of dividend in preference to accumulating an excessive surplus fund, and the smallest class of banks, or those with capital under \$50,000, build their surplus up to approximately the minimum requirement and then pay out out

further earnings to their shareholders. The fact that this latter class of banks has been in oper-ation only about ten years doubtless has some bearing upon

this condition. With respect to the banks with capital under \$50,000 located in the several geographical divisions it is shown that this class of banks located in the Eastern States holds the highest proportion of surplus to capital, or over 38 per cent., while the rate of dividend paid shareholders is the lowest for all the continues or three and forty three hundredths per cent. all the sections, or three and forty-three hundredths per cent.

Banks in Western States.

Banks of this class located in the Western States held about 271/2 per cent. of surplus and paid the highest average rate of dividend, or about thirteen and one-third per cent. National banks located in the Eastern States have the

highest rate of dividend on capital are located in the Western States, where the proportion of surplus to capital is lowest. Banks in the New England States paid the lowest average rate of dividend, their proportion of surplus to capital being next to that held by banks of the Eastern States. The highest per-centage of cash reserve to individual deposits is held by banks in the Eastern States, while the lowest is held by banks in the Southern States.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has announced that two new steamers for the Pacific fleet of the Canadian Pacific Railway will be completed in about eighteen months. The president has confirmed the statement that the Dominion Atlantic Railway is now practically under the control of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as the company now has the stock, but he did not say anything about the future operation of the road. The Canadian Northern Railway has placed orders with the Dominion Steel Corporation for 60,000 tons of steel rails and with the Lake Superior Corporation for 45,000 tons. The two contracts représent an expenditure of \$3,250,000.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During the last session of the Legislature of British Columbia an Act was passed for the regulation of fire insurance companies in that province with somewhat similar provisions to those adopted by the other provinces of Canada. Previously there had been a number of insurance companies admitted upon making a very small deposit, under an Act intended for ordinary commercial corporations.

The new Insurance Act provided for the appointment of a superintendent of insurance who will not only have auth-ority to license the companies and examine their standing. but also gives him extensive powers of investigation of fires throughout the province, with power to appoint the necessary deputies for that purpose. In connection with such investigations the superintendent is given power to hold court and compel the presence of witnesses. The superintendent may also enter upon premises to ascertain if they are in an unsafe condition from fire, and he may order the removal of combustible materials, or that dangerous conditions be remedied.

It is probable that the Legislature of British Columbia

It is probable that the Legislature of British Columbia will, in the near future, pass Acts in regard to life insurance as well as accident and guarantee insurance. The Government of British Columbia may be congratu-lated in appointing Colonel Ernest F. Gunther, of Toronto, as the superintendent of insurance to carry out the provis-ions of the new Act for in addition to a thorough knowled ions of the new Act, for in addition to a thorough knowledge of insurance he is a highly respected member of the Ontario of insurance ne is a highly respected memoer of the Ontario Bar. An honor graduate of Toronto University and Osgoode Hall, he was articled to the office of McCarthy, Osler & Company, subsequently practising for some years in Tor-onto, and more recently has been Western superintendent of agents for the Norwich Union Fire Office. Mr. Gunther has agents for the Norwich Onion The Onice. All, Gunther has always taken an active part in militia affairs, having been an officer in the University Company of the Queen's Own during the Riel campaign, and but recently resigned as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Battalion of that regiment. He is thoroughly judicial and will undoubtedly make a splendid record as superintendent at Victoria.

ONTARIO'S LANDS, FORESTS, AND MINES.

The income of the Ontario Department of Lands, Forests and Mine's for the year ended October 31st, 1910, totalled ests and Mine's for the year ended October 513t, 1910, totalled \$2,951,428. Of this amount \$327,160 was derived from min-ing lands; \$246,529 from royalties; \$1,835,082 from woods and forests; \$143,209 from supplementary revenue; \$84,-059 from mining licenses, and \$109,622 from recording fees.

The gross expenditure of the department for all services The gross expenditure of the department for all services during the year was \$625,375. The principal services were: Agents' salaries and disbursements, \$49,791; forest ranging, \$77,503; fire ranging, \$128,634; forest reserves, \$78,245; mines and mining, \$21,295; explorations and investigations, \$17,578; mining recorders, \$32,597; surveys, \$129,338; vet-erans' commutation, \$2,050; refunds, \$13,587; parks, \$15,-724; contingencies, \$27,594. During the past year an important departure reserves.

During the past year an important departure was made in respect to fire-ranging on unlicensed territory. The stumpage value of timber had greatly increased, but the increase had inured to the benefit of the timber licensees. The gev rnment considered that the time had arrived when the licensees should bear the whole cost of the fire-ranging and "Therefore this year," says Hon. Mr. Cochrane, "the

timber licensees have borne the entire cost of fire-ranging on "icensed territory."

The report estimates that fully a thousand miles of forest was more or less damaged by fire. By the sale of dam-aged timber the actual waste was kept down to 50,000,000 feet board measure.

The output of pine during that year was 142,000,000 feet greater than the preceding year.

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company have authorized an issue of \$1,040,000 new stock.

About one-third of the Canadian shareholders of the Sovereign Bank have paid in cash 10 per cent. of their subscriptions to their allotment of stock in the new company.

Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., president of the Dominion Bank, and general manager C. A. Bogert, have just left London for Canada, having prepared for the opening of a branch of the bank on July 1st in the world's metropolis. Prominent offi-cers have been secured on Cornhill. The Bank of Montreal. the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of British North America, the Union Bank, and the Royal Bank have branch offices in London.

May 6, 1911.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S FRANKNESS

The bitterest pill for the American advocates of reciprocity is the pulpwood prohibition legislation of our provinces. There is much in the contention of Joseph Cannon, the ex-Speaker of the United States Congress, that had it not been for the American publishers' desire for free pulpwood and cheap paper, there would not have been mooted the reciprocity agreement. The newspaper interests of the neighboring Republic have been most aggressive in their campaign for the adoption of the agreement. The wise stand taken by several of our provincial legislators is, therefore, an unpleasant check to them.

While this factor is important, there is a wider view, and it was frankly expressed by President Taft, speaking at New York last week to the American newspaper publishers. The President admitted that this is a critical time in the solution of the question of reciprocity. Here are his reasons: "Because, unless it is now decidedly favorable to reciprocity, it is exceedingly probable that no such opportunity will ever again come to the United States. The forces which are at work in England and in Canada to separate her by a Chinese wall from the United States, and to make her part of an Imperial commercial band reaching from England around the world to England again by a system of preferential tariffs, will derive an impetus from the rejection of this treaty, and if we would have reciprocity, with all the advantages that I have described, and that I earnestly and sincerely believe will follow its adoption, we must take it now, or give it up forever."

These are plain words, and need little explanation. Mr. Taft's references to Canada's "affection toward the mother country and sentimental loyalty toward her Royal head," and to the fact that the adoption of reciprocity will not interfere in the slightest with the Dominion "carving out her independent future," are good afterdinner-speech frills. Canada cannot give Great Britain all its sentiment and loyalty and frothy talk and give the United States most of its trade without creating a bad break in Empire. We judge men by what they do rather than by what they say. Talking loyalty to Downing Street is an act of beauty, and may be of joy. Signing trade treaties at Washington smacks of the practical. The practical counts in these days.

President Taft realizes, and plainly stated so at New York last week, that Canada is to choose one of two ways, to be dictated by its trade policy. He realizes, too, that if the British government shirks the responsibility of placing for discussion practical Empire policy before the overseas dependencies, some of those dependencies will probably force the bill-of-fare upon the Imperial government. President Taft realizes that the strings of sentiment have managed to hold young colonials, such as South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, to the Motherland's apron, but that the time has come when these strings are too weak to hold youthful vigor. He realizes that unless the sentimental ties are changed for those of commerce and shipping, trade and industry, something serious may happen. So President Taft comes forward with a reciprocity agreement which has a more substantial appearance than diplomatic exchanges of loyal expressions. He admits that if it fails the opportunity of the United States in this direction is gone forever. What counter offer has Great Britain to make? How far will Canada help in proper co-operation?

MONTREAL WATER AND POWER COMPANY.

City Discusses Question of Purchase-Refinancing of Montreal Street Railway.

Monetary Times Office,

Montreal, May 3rd.

The question of the purchase of the Montreal Water and Power Company, by the City of Montreal, is again discussed. Heretofore the company has been asking in the vicinity of \$7,000,000 for its assets. The opposition has been so great that it is now stated they are willing to make a considerable concession. A special meeting of the city council is to be called to once more consider the matter. Among the proposals will be one that the city buy out the bonds of the company.

The company does not appear to have been giving a very satisfactory service in the north part of the city and certain fires which have taken place have been blamed upon insufficient pressure. Suits have been instituted because of this and a further number may be taken.

The arrangements for the re-financing of the Montreal Street Railway are now well developed, and negotiations are going on between the directors and the firm of Messrs. N. W. Harris & Company, of Boston. As The Monetary Times has already stated, it has been expected for some time past that American capital instead of British capital would be interested in the re-financing arrangement. Messrs. N. W. Harris & Company are regarded as amongst the strongest brokers of the city of Boston. Mr. J. W. McConnell, who is recognized as the financial head of the Street Railway and Canadian Light and Power deals, has been in communication with Messrs. Harris & Company in the connection referred to. This introduction into Canadian affairs of new financial interests through Mr. McConnell, is of significance and indicates his financial sagacity, as it adds still greater strength to the financial group of which he is the head. The success of the re-financing of the Montreal Street Railway will naturally depend to a considerable extent upon the terms which the company is able to make with the city. The franchise negotiations, which began in a secret meeting to-day, were reported to be progressing favorably. The company's representatives appear willing to make certain necessary concessions essential to amicable relationships.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER AT TORONTO.

The hydro-electric power system at Toronto was buttoned-pressed into permanent service on Tuesday. Sir James Whitney answered his critics, and stated that during the progress of the working out of the power scheme dissatisfaction had been expressed, fault had been found with the Hydro-Electric Commission and the Government. "We are only mortal," said Sir James. "The Hydro-Electric Commission are only mortal. That is my answer to those criticisms. But I positively deny that we ever did or ever will take away from any man his property without compensation, interfere with vested rights or shut people off from a remedy." Sir James referred to the fact that during the past six years the Government of Great Britain has passed legislation which in over thirty cases provides for the taking of private property without the consent of the owner, provides that a Government official shall fix the compensation and refuses him an appeal to the courts. "This Government," continued the Premier, "will always be found preventing any encroachment upon private rights and liberties." Sir James paid a warm tribute to the Hydro-Electric Commissioners.

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford, referred to his having been one of the commission that started the hydro-electric scheme, at least so far as the municipal part of it was concerned. Although no great advocate of municipal ownership, he did think always that there were two or three principal utilities required by mankind that should be owned by the people, such as water and light.

The Guelph agents and representatives were ententained recently by the officers of the Equity Fire Insurance Company, of Toronto. Among those present were Hon. Thomas Crawford, Mr. Ches. C. VanNorman, first vice-president, and Mr. Greenwood Rowen, general manager: Mayor Thorp, Ald, C. W. Kelly, Fire Chief Finch, Mr. J. W. Kilgour, Prof. C. A. Zavitz of the O.A.C., Messrs. James A. Watson, of Rockwood, J. W. Coher, of Hespeler, Arthur McBean, of Galt, and others.

[&]quot;Town-Talk," is the title of an interesting booklet which has been issued by the land department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. To those previously unacquainted with business conditions in Western Canada, it should prove of considerable interest and assistance, particularly in conjunction with the revised townsite map which accompanies it.

SENATE UNCERTAIN AS TO RECIPROCITY.

Ratification Seems to Depend Upon Democrats—Some Regular Republicans Are in Favor of Measure, but Insurgents Are Determined Upon Amendment.

One of the most interesting dispatches on reciprocity was printed the other day in the New York Journal of Commerce. It was dated from Washington and noted the serious anxiety in the Capitol on the part of those who are directing the conservative wing of the Senate with respect to the prospects of the reciprocity bill. They say frankly that they do not know whether the bill can be passed at all without so many amendments as to make it questionable whether the resultant plan would be acceptable to the Administration and perhaps to Canada. One of the strongest of the old line Republicans who is now practically the leader of the small group of directing spirits on the conservative side of the Senate said: ''It will be some time before we can tell what to do about the reciprocity bill or what its prospects will be.''

Some Republicans Opposed.

One of the leaders of the progressive Republican group said with equal candor that while he was convinced the regular Republicans intended to carry out President Taft's wishes if possible, reporting the reciprocity bill from the Finance Committee, and probably attempting to put it through unamended, he and the other progressives would be against it certainly in its present form. He thought the prospects of the agreement depended entirely on the extent to which the Democrats came to the support of the bill, thereby lining up in the same way that their colleagues in the House had done.

Regular Republicans in the House who opposed the reciprocity bill had been hoping that their line of policy would be duplicated by the regulars in the Senate. These hopes were dashed when it became known a few days ago that Senator Boles Penrose, of Pennsylvania, who will be very influential both in the Finance Committee and among the ultrahigh tariff Republicans on the floor, had come out in favor of reciprocity.

Struggle Will be Long.

Senator Crane, of Massachusetts expressed the opinion that the struggle for the passage of the bill in the Senate will be long and very close.

It is now stated that at least two weeks, and perhaps three, will be spent in hearings. A number of interests desiring to be heard are already on the ground. Possibly the most elamorous are the paper and pulp people, and it is probable that they will be listened to first, although this has not been definitely decided. The paper makers are somewhat critical of the character of the data furnished to the Senate regarding the paper industry, while representatives of paper users are also dis satisfied with it. The report of the Tariff Board on the paper industry has been the subject of criticism from various quarters. A final report intended to close up the board's investigation of the industry is about completed, and has been carried through under the supervision of the chairman of the board himself.

Delay in Canada.

An important phase of the reciprocity outlook developed recently in the form of expressions from influential members of the Senate to the effect that the delay of the Canadian Parliament in acting on the agreement was regrettable in its effect on congressional action. They expressed the opinion that if parliament could be induced to vote in the near future it would greatly facilitate operations here. The understanding here has been for some time that no action could be expected in Canada until after the Senate had voted. It seems now that this is being made use of by critics or opponents of the agreement as indicating that Canada may not act favorably upon the proposition after all, in which case the United States would be in an "embarrassing position."

Considerable regret was expressed because of the renewal of annexation talk in the House during the debate on the free list bill. There is no indication whatever that this annexation talk has any ulterior object, except that of impeding the progress of the reciprocity bill. It served a helpful purpose in that direction last session, and some think it can be utilized in the same way at this session.

The interest on the mortgage of \$70,000 is now being made up by income from lands under lease. There is then left only \$14,000 per annum as a fixed charge against the issued securities. In order to earn seven per cent. on the entire preferred and ordinary shares, only \$70,000 per year is necessary. This is less than half the estimated earnings. Earnings estimated by the Development Company when it was formed were about \$130,000,000. The shares of the company have been underwritten and are at a premium.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments of Cobalt ore, in pound's, for the week ended April 28th:—La Rose, 272,000; McKinley-Darragh, 186,320; Cobalt Lake, 124,620; Nipissing, 61,800; Hudson Bay, 63,100; Buffalo, 61,450; Chambers-Ferland, 64,-000; O'Brien, 64,060; Cobalt Provincial, 40,510; total, 938,-060 pounds or 469 tons. The total shipments since January 1st are now 16,300,373 pounds, or 8,105 tons.

Ist are now 16,390,373 pounds, or 8,195 tons. In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$316,217; in 1905, 2,144 tons, valued at \$1,437,196; in 1906, 5,129 tons, valued at \$3,900,000; in 1907, 14,040 tons; in 1908, 25,700 tons; in 1909, 29,751 tons; in 1910, 34,041 tons.

INSURANCE LAW OF CANADA.

A volume which covers in a comprehensive manner all phases of the insurance law in Canada with reference in life, fire, marine, accident, guarantee, hail, burglary, employers' liability, etc., etc., has just been issued. The author, Mr. F. J. Laverty, B.A., B.C.L., has performed a difficult task in a most satisfactory manner. His chief aim has been an honest endeavor to unite conciseness and completeness, and to cover as much as possible of this vast subject in the limits of a fsingle volume.

As numerous and important changes in the statute law of the Dominion and several provinces on the subject of insurance have taken place within the past few years, it would be well for every insurance man to make a point of having this latest volume added to his library.

this latest volume added to his library. The Insurance Law of Canada, by F. J. Laverty, B.A., B.C.L., Montreal. John Lovell and Son, Limited.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY'S FINANCING.

A bill respecting the Canada Cement Company has been passed by the Senate Banking and Commerce Committee at Ottawa. It gives the company power to create 5 per cent. debenture stock to the aggregate value of \$11,000,000 in \$100 'shares. The shares of debenture stock are to be issued at not less than par in exchange for or to provide funds to purchase the issued and outstanding shares of the company's 7 per cent. preference stock, which preference shares shall then be cancelled. For each amount of debenture stock issued a like amount of preference stock must be redeemed and cancelled. The debenture stock will have priority as to dividends and interest.

Mr. F. P. Jones explained that it was not intended to issue more than \$2,000,000 of the debenture stock now, and that it would be listed in London.

The first allotment would be to the preference shareholders pro rata. Mr. Jones stated that many of the preference holders would not exchange their stock, as they felt sure of their dividends.

It is not compulsory for preference shareholders to exchange their stock. They are given two month's to elect whether they will exchange or hold on to what they have.

SOME CROP REPORTS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's weekly crop report shows that from ten to seveniyfive per cent. of seeding has been done according to locality. Good progress has been made all along the main line and in Southern Manitoba. In the Moose Mountain, Portland and Weyburn sections little more than a good start has been made. Fifteen to twenty per cent. has been done in Moose Jaw district, with a higher percentage at Swift Current. In Sa'skatoon and Battle River district twenty to thirty per cent, has been done. In Alberta a fair start has been made in the Edmonton district and work is more forward as one goes south, culminating in seventy to eighty per cent, of seeding completed in the Macleod district. On the Macleod, Lethbridge and Crow's Nest sub-divis-

On the Macleod, Lethbridge and Crow's Nest sub-divisions seeding done before the recent snowfall is showing up well, but this is only a small percentage. Winter wheat throughout all Alberta is reported never to have been in better shape. There was very little winter killing, and farmers are very hopeful of a good crop, provided they get plenty of rain during the next six weeks. Mr. C. E. McPherson, of Winnipeg, assistant pass-

Mr. C. E. McPherson, of Winnipeg, assistant passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who was in Montreal this week, says: "the West expects the largest crop in its history. A larger number of new settles have come in this spring than in any previous corresponding time, and they are of a very superior class. The conditions for a bountiful harvest are excellent and everybody is content over the prospects."

SHIPBUILDING OUTLOOK GOOD.

First Quarter of Year-England Leads, Germany is Second and United States Third.

As the British shipbuilding dispute is now settled and foreign trade improving rapidly every month, it is not surprising to find that the returns for shipbuilding, compiled by "Lloyd's Register," for the first quarter of 1911 are better than for the last few years. The returns state that, excluding warships, there were 480 vessels of 1,374,964 tons gross under construc-tion in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended March 31, 1911. This is 243,000 tons more than was in hand at the close of the previous quarter and 317,000 tons more at the close of the previous quarter and 317,000 tons more than twelve months ago. In addition, the warship tonnage building at the present time is the highest recorded in the society's quarterly returns for the last ten years.

Details of Shipbuilding.

The details of shipbuilding during the March quarter are shown in the following table:

		Steam	L.		
Description No. Steel341 Iron	tonnage.	N 313	 31, 1910. Gross o. tonnage. 1,122,934 360 	No.	31, 1911. Gross tonnage 1,365,234 360
Wood and compos'e .8	1,220	14	738	8	533
Total349	1,052,887	328	1,124,032	435	1,366,127
		Sail.			17. 68. 69
Steel 10 fron 1	3,530 230	18 4	6,475 280	19 	7,764
Wood and compos'e 26	989	13	716	26	1,073
Total	4,749	35	7,471	45	8,837

Of the vessels under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of March, 378 of 956,289 tons are under the super-vision of the surveyors of 'Lloyd's Register,'' with a view to classification by that society while in addition 73 vessels of to classification by that society while in addition 73 vessels of 244,776 tons are building abroad for the same purpose. If we turn to statistics showing the work in hand at the various principal shipbuilding districts, we find that, excluding warships, Glasgow comes first with 283,580 gross tons, as against 186,516 tons a year ago. The other shipbuilding districts, in their order of magnitude, are Belfast, with 259,185 gross tors 186,516 tons a year ago. The other shipbuilding districts, in their order of magnitude, are Belfast, with 259,185 gross tons, as against 233,360; Newcastle, with 241,159 tons, as against 182,918 tons; Greenock, with 222,460 tons, as against 154,850 tons; and Sunderland, with 156,803 tons, as against 117,050 tons.

Work at Smaller Ports.

At the smaller shipbuilding ports there were 76,408 gross tons under construction at Middlesbrough and Stockton, 69,450 at Hartlepool and Whitby, and 20,984 at Liverpool. As re-gards warships under construction in the United Kingdom durgards when and quarter, the figures are 73 vessels of 419,556 ing displacement, of which 62 vessels of 309,616 tons displacement are being built in private yards and 11 vessels of 109,940 tons displacement in government dock yards. Ger-many heads the list of our foreign competitors in the building of merchant shipping with 67 vessels of 215,557 gross tons. Next comes the United States with 54 vessels of 98,863 gross tons. France with 29 vessels of 123,690 gross tons. Norway with 29 vessels of 19,849 tons, Holland with 24 vessels of 62,908 tons, and Japan with 24 vessels of 26,290 tons, while the various British colonies are building 18 vessels of 5,567 gross tons.

The Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa has been advised by the British Government that it does not propose to renew its share of the subsidy to the Pickford and **propose** to renew its snare of the subsidy to the Pickford and Black line for a steamship service between Halifax and St. John and the British West Indies. The agreement in reference to the present contract, which will expire on June 30th, is that the British and Canadian Governments have each contributed \$67,000 annually. The British Government has retributed \$67,000 annually. The British Government has re-cently entered into a contract for a direct service from Great Britain to the West Indies. The Imperial Commission pre-sided over by Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, and which included Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, recommended a service between Britain and the West Indies via Canada, but to this the islands objected, as they desired direct communication with the motherland. with the motherland.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Nearly Five Hundred Vessels Contracted for During Details of Results of Leading Roads During the Past Few Weeks.

> The following are the railroad earnings for week ended April 7th :--Increase or

	1011.	1910.	d	ecrease.
C. P. R	\$2,046,000	\$1,959,000		\$87,000
G. T. R		815,893	+	41,904
C. N. R	328,300	247,600	+	80,700
T. & N. O	27,899			8,151
Halifax Electric	3,789	3,501	+	288

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

			1.	crease or
	IQII.	1010.		decrease.
C. P. R	\$1,989,000	\$1,187,000		\$802,000
G. T. R		824,890	+	66,264
C. N. R	306,500	255,500	+	51,000
T. & N. O	25,122	24,563	+	559
Halifax Electric		3,802	+	69

The following are the railroad earnings for week ended April 21st:-

C. P. R G. T. R	873,156	1910. \$1,789,000 823,385 252,400	+	
C. N. R T. & N. O		252,400		

Montreal Street Railway in March showed an increase of \$35,795 in gross earnings, or over \$1,000 a day. The surplus for the month increased \$16,354, or 2178 per cent. This is one of the best showings the company has made for The figures for the six months ending March a long time. The figures for the six months ending March 31st are as follows:-Gross earnings, \$2,202,914; operating expenses, \$1,379,472, showing net earnings of \$832,442, or

an increase of \$57,190 over the same period last year. Shawinigan Water & Power earnings for the month of March were \$83,350, compared with \$59,031 the same week

last year. The Cape Breton Electric Company, Limited, reports the following earnings for January, as compared with the came period last year:

same periou last year.	Jan. 1911.	Jan. 1910.	Increase.
Gross earnings	\$27,442.73	\$25,334.57	\$2,108.16
Operating expenses	14,811.25	15,462.05	650.80
Net earnings		9,872.52	2,758.96
Interest charges and		State State	
taxes	4,990.81	5,032.28	41.47
Balance	7,640.67	4,840.24	2,800.43
Sinking and improve-			
ment funds	1,141.67	1,141.67	
Surplus	6,499.00	3,698.57	2,800.43

The Canadian Northern Railway's statement of earnings and operating expenses for March follows:

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Gross earnings		\$934,100	\$336,500
Expenses		661,800	254,000
Net earnings		272,300	82,500
Mileage in operation	3,386	3,180	206

From July 1st to March 31st:

Gross earnings	1910-11. \$10,942,900	1909-10. \$9,214,600	Aggregate Increase. \$1,728,300
Expenses		6,580,300	1,279,300
Net earnings		2,634,300	449,000
Mileage in operation	3,347	3,158	189

The Dominion Axminster Company is a new concern capitalized at \$250,000. It has purchased the plant and assets of the Canadian Axminster Company, Hamilton, and the Dunlap Axminster Carpet Company, of Philadelphia, together with the ingrain plant of the Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company. This gives the new corporation a plant of over 100 looms. The Dominion Axminster looms are being operated at present in Hamilton, but a new building is being erected in Toronto, and when this is finished the whole plant will be moved there, probably in August. Ax-minster carpets and squares and ingrain carpets and art squares will be manufactured. The president and general manager is Mr. F. B. Hayes and the secretary, Mr. C. V. Harding.

MORE MINING COMPANIES.

Many Large Concerns-Sixty-six New Incorporations.

Sixty-six companies were incorporated during the week with a total capitalization of \$31,850,500.

That the organizing of mining companies has not ceased is evidenced by the fact that no less than nine mining com-panies, with capitals of a million dollars and over were in-corporated. The list is as follows:—Northern Ventures, To-rento, \$5,000,000; Smith Vet Mines, Toronto, \$3,000,000; Ogden Porcupine Estates' Gold Mines, Porcupine, \$3,000,000; Ogden Porcupine Gold Mines, Toronto, \$2,000,000; Portisdale Gold Mines, Toronto, \$2,000,000; Portisdale Gold Mines, Toronto, \$2,000,000; Premier Langmuir Mines, Lon-don, \$2,000,000; Loyalty Silver Mining Company, Toronto, \$1,500,000; Kissinger Mining Company, Fort Erie, \$2,000,-000; Indian Mines, B.C., \$1,000,000. Other large concerns to be granted charters were:--Upper Fraser River (British Columbia) Lumber Company, Montreal, \$2,500,000, and the Dominion Industrial Company, Montreal, \$2,000,000.

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

Stewart, B.C.—Indian Mines, \$1,000,000. Victoria, B.C.—Hotel Westholme, \$30,000. New Westminster, B.C.—North Arm Towing Company, \$15,000.

Creston, B.C .- Creston Park and Recreation Company, \$10,000.

North Vancouver, B.C.-North Vancouver. Securities

Corporation, \$250,000. Prince Rupert, B.C.—Coast Construction and Invest-

Penetanguishene, Ont .- Penetanguishene General Hos-

pital, C. Beck, P. Payette, L. Gignac. Sauit Ste. Marie, Ont.—Algoma Produce Company, \$50,-oco; F. W. Stibbs, E. J. Collis, W. Rossiter. Windsor, Ont.—Waterman-Waterbury Company, \$40,-

coo; C Waterman, J. L. Waterbury, W. A. Oien.
 Calt, Ont.—Galt Shoe Manufacturing Company, \$40,-000; E. C. Getty, A. M. Stuart, J. H. Radford.
 Three Rivers, Que.—Thibodeau's Gas and Oil Company,

\$20,000; J. D. Thibodeau, L. E. Dufresne, J. Bureau. Fort Erie, Ont.—Kissinger Mining Company, \$

\$2.000.-

 Fort Erle, Ont.—Kissinger Mining Company, \$2,000, 000;
 J. Kissingér, A. McNiven, J. W. Stearns, Buffalo.
 Porcupine, Ont.—Porcupine Estates Gold Mines, \$3,-000,000;
 J. Hylands, M. D. Kennedy, R. F. Kellock, Cobalt.
 Lochwinnoch, Ont.—Horton and McNab Telephone Association, \$2,500;
 W. J. Humphries, T. Ferguson, J. M. Lindsay. Lindsay

Chatham, Ont.—Western Fuel Gas Company, \$600,000; D. A. Coste, Niagara Falls; L. G. Neely, St. Mary's, Ohio; L. E. Willet, Buffalo. Brandon, Man.—Pelican Lake Parks Navigation and

Amusement Company, \$140,000; J. A. Nelson, R. R. Hough-

Baden, Ont.—Baden Lumber and Manufacturing Com-pany, \$20,000; D. G. Steinmann, H. Ratz, Baden; H. Hof-stetter, Wilmot Township.

stetter, Wilmot Township.
Ottawa, Ont.—Travers, Limited, \$35,000; F. J. Travers,
F. W. Gervan, A. H. Baker. First Church of Christ Scientist, S. B. Johnson, J. J. Carter, J. H. Pettapiece.
London, Unt.—Premier Langmuir Mines, \$2,000,000;
D. Urquhart, H. W. Page, W. P. Crow. London Land Company, \$100,000; D. H. Tennent, J. H. Campbell, J. Burrows.
Peterboro', Ont.—Peterboro' Protestant Home, H. S.
Derrer, C. M. Birdsell, H. Denison. Bonner-Worth Company.

Roger, C. M. Birdsall, H. Denison. Bonner-Worth Company, \$100,000; I. Bonner, E. Worth, J. Harold. Cressman Com-pany, \$100,000; A. W. Cressman, H. W. Cressman, F. C. Cressman.

Vancouver, B.C.-Mercantile Bureau, \$10,000; Vancouver Mutual Investment Company, \$250,000; Keystone Wine Company, \$25,000; British Columbia Securities, \$10,000: Dowling Brothers Furniture Company, \$25,000; Western Residential Schools, \$200,000; John K. Miller, \$3,000; Prince Rupert Sand and Gravel Company, \$150,000; Dominion Mortgage and Investment Corporation, \$100,000; Recreation Park Stables, \$20,000.

Park Stables, \$20,000.
Montreal.—Gloucester Galena Zinc Mines,, \$180,000;
J. F. McKenzie, H. J. Murphy, H. M. McKenzie, Saskatchewan-Alberta Lands, \$50,000; E. R. Parkins, A. C. Calder.
J. M. Montle. Dominion Architectural Ironworks, \$100,000.
G. Humphreys, J. R. Estey, R. Taschereau. Upper Fraser River (British Columbia) Lumber Company, \$2,500.000.
F. G. Bush, G. R. Drennan, M. J. O'Brien. Dominion Industrial Company, \$2,000,000.
T. Chase-Casgrain, A. Chase-Casgrain, A. Chase-Casgrain, E. M. McDougall. Isle au Heron Development Company, \$190,0000; L. A. David, J. H. Brittle, C. J.

E. Charbonneau. Island City Realty, \$500,000; R. Taschereau, T. Rinfret, R. Genest.

ereau, T. Rinfret, R. Genest. Winnipeg, Man.—Canadian Agencies, \$20,000; F. W. Scott L. Cooney, F. F. Smith. Western Loan and Realty Scott, L. Cooney, F. F. Smith. Western Loan and Realty Company, \$50,000; C. B. Beardsley, R. W. Beardsley, A. W. Laws. Clements Road-Euilder and Ditcher Company, \$100,-Laws. Clements Road-Euilder and Ditcher Company, \$100,-000; B. Clements, C. H. Clements, F. H. W. Blucke. Win-nipeg Motor Bus Company, \$400,000; H. L. Brown, T. G. Clarson, R. S. Rowland. Ransom Engraving Company, \$60,-000; E. J. Ransom, C. C. Harman. Winnipeg Warehousing Company, \$5,000; A. C. Ferguson, J. S. Hough, J. Mahood. Boylston Investment Company, \$100,000; F. S. Andrews, H. A. Burbidge, F. M. Burbidge. Bromo Fizz Manufactur-ing Company, \$50,000; A. L. Lemicux, H. Lemieux, E. J. O'Sullivan. Maroon Baseball Club, \$50,000; J. Erzinger, A. H. Pulford, O. Montgomery. Manitoba Quarries, \$750,-000; A. N. Williams, T. Kelly, G. R. Young. Rishton. Con-struction Company, \$40,000; J. Robinson, B. L. Deacon, R. W. Wydeman. Rex Remedy Company, \$125,000; R. G. Affleck, A. Farquhar, E. H. Goddard. **Toronto.**—Bermuda Atlantic Steamship Company, \$100,-000; S. Johnston, R. H. Parmenter, A. J. Thomson. Fair-

Affleck, A. Farquhar, E. H. Goddard.
Toronto.—Bermuda Atlantic Steamship Company, \$100,-coo; S. Johnston, R. H. Parmenter, A. J. Thomson. Fair-view Land Company, \$100,000; E. B. Soanes, M. E. Robins, R. S. Soanes. Northern Ventures, \$5,000,000; A. W. Scott, Los Angeles; A. Foulds, Jr.; G. M. Howard. Ogden Por-cupine Gold Mines, \$2,000,000; F. Diver, W. W. Worthing-ton, T. P. Phelan. Portisdale Gold Mines, \$2,000,000; J. M. Ferguson, E. V. O'Sullivan, J. J. Coughlin. Smith Vet Mines, \$3,000,000; G. H. Sedgewick, A. G. Ross, L. Davis, Toronto Lumber Company, \$40,000; H. B. Bishoptic, T. B. Scott, C. Bishopric. MacLean Daily Reports, \$40,000; O. H. King, J. H. Phippen, A. J. Wise. Loyalty Silver Mining Company, \$1,500,000; A. G. Slaght, G. G. T. Ware, O. L. Redfern. Edwards Electrical Company, \$250,000; D. Hen-derson, W. H. McGuire, E. Harris, Sr. Medicines, Limited, \$200,000; J. A. Morden, H. T. Jenkins, W. D. Earngey.
\$200,000; J. A. Morden, R. S. Gilpin.

WILL DO MUCH FOR EASTERN CANADA.

An estimate based on the report of experts gives profits An estimate based on the report of experts gives profits to the Eastern Canada Fisheries Company, referred to in last week's issue, of \$143,000 from herring, lobster, mackerel and cod fish, and to this one expert adds \$20,000 from seals coming into the Islands on floe ice. In addition profits will be made from manganese deposits, gypsum and sand. There are coal out-croppings, while a considerable portion of the Islands con-sists of good arable land such as in Prince Edward Islands sists of good arable land such as in Prince Edward Island.

The company will thoroughly organize the fishing business and take advantage of all the economies in the way of by-products as well as to test the merits of the mineral de-posits in the Islands, develop them or make contracts with other companies for their development and encourage agri-

cultural pursuits where such are likely to prove advantageous. Should the promoters succeed in making a financial success of their undertaking they will be entitled to considservers of their intertaining they will be childed to consid-erable credit, inasmuch as the development will have much significance for Eastern Canada. It is their intention to encourage immigration and to establish permanent indus-trial and agricultural channels.

Mr. G. H. Peake has been appointed comptroller of South Vancouver. The salary is \$200 per month.

South Vancouver. The satary is \$200 per month. The appointment of two additional government scalers has been necessary to take care of the increased logging operations in British Columbia. City of Bangor, Me., with 25,000 people, has been about 50 per cent. insured. Losses to the companies, of which as

many as 200 do business in Bangor, run between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. These risks are so divided that losses of the larger New York and Connecticut companies, such as the Aetna and Hartford, of Connecticut, and the Germania and Hanover, cf New York, will probably not run over \$100,000 each. Although big London companies do considerable business there and many dwellings are insured by New England mutual fire insurance companies, the larger part of business is done by the New York and Connecticut com-panies. Bangor, which has been considered good risk for many years will have higher fire insurance rates in future. Reperts as to the exact area burned are conflicting, but if many dwellings were destroyed New England mutual fire insurance companies are likely to suffer. Some companies report total loss is likely to be scaled down from \$6,000,000 to \$4,000,000. Boston-Massachusetts fire insurance companies' losses, as result of the Bangor fire, were small. While Philadelphia fire insurance companies are involved to some extent in the Bangor, Me., fire, it is not likely that any very excessive losses will fall on the local concerns.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

CANADIAN FLOTATIONS IN LONDON (APRIL).

6 per cent. 30-year sterling bonds at 97%, with a bonus of 30 per cent. of common stock.

Canadian Northern Railway Company.-£1,543,209 5 per cent. income charge convertible debenture stock at £98 per of stock. £100

Investment Corporation of Canada, Limited.-50,000 shares of £10 each.

first mortgage debenture stock at 89, guaranteed uncondi-tionally as to principal and interest by the Canadian Western Lumber Company. Columbia River Lumber Company.-£600,000 5 per cent.

Lumber Company. Ontario Porcupine Coldfields Development Company, Limited.—600,000 shares of £1 each at par. City of Vancouver, B.C.—£579,000 4 per cent. consoli-dated stock at £100 105. per cent. Canadian Coⁱtons, Limited.—£370,000 5 per cent. first mortgage gold sinking fund bonds at 94, stamped. This is part of an authorized issue of \$5,000,000, of which \$3,800,-000 will be issued. Western Canada Investment C

Western Canada Investment Company, Limited.-100, 000 5 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each at par.

Anglo-Canadian Timber Company of British Columbia. $\pounds_{225,000}$ 6 per cent. first mortgage debentures at 95. City of Quebec. $\pounds_{215,700 \ 4}$ per cent. debentures at 100 %.

The following flotation was omitted from the March

list : British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited. f.600,000 4¼ per cent. consolidated debenture stock at par.

SPECULATIVE AND INVESTMENT OFFERINGS.

The following speculative and investment offerings were among those made in Canada during April:-**R. J. Smith and Company, Limited.**-15,000 shares of 8

cent. preference stock at \$20 per share. Authorized capital, \$1,000,000.

Belding, Paul & Corticelli Silk Company, Limited.-\$400,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock at 98%, with a common stock bonus of 25 per cent. **Porcupine Townsite Mines, Limited.**—200,000 shares at 35 cents. Capital, \$1,000,000. **Russell Motor Car Company.**—\$800,000 7 per cent. cumulative convertible preference shares at par. **Winnipeg Paint and Class Company.**—\$500,000 7 per cent. preferred stock participating. Authorized capital, \$1,000,000. **Ganadian Cottons. Limited**

Canadian Cottons, Limited.—\$1,850,000 5 per cent. first mortgage gold sinking fund bonds at 93 (unstamped) and mortgad interest. These bonds form part of an authorized issue of \$5,000,000, of which \$3,800,000 will be issued. Nova Scotia Car Works, Limited.—\$195,000 7 per cent.

first preferred cumulative stock. Lake Winnipeg and Red River Navigation Company,

Limited.-15,000 shares at par. Capital, \$300,000.

APRIL DIVIDEND CHANCES.

The directors of the Bank of Hochelaga have declared a quarterly dividend of 2¼ per cent., being at the rate of o per cent. per annum. The last payment was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Toronto has increased its dividend from to 11 per cent. The bank has been on a 10 per cent. divi-

dend basis for 20 years or more, the only break in the record being in 1902, when it paid the usual 10 per cent. and a bonus of 1½ per cent. extra.

NEW STOCK LISTINCS.

The following were listed on the Toronto Exchange on April 13th :-- Steel Company of Canada, common, \$11,500,000; preferred, \$6,496,300; and bonds, \$7,500,000.

APRIL'S COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments of Cobalt ore during April:

Mine.	Tons.
Badger	27.6
Bailey Cobalt	20.
Buffalo	90.9
Chambers-Ferland	64.
City of Cobalt	33.
Cobalt Provincial	20.2
Cobalt Lake	178.8
Cobalt Townsite	31.
Colonial	21.
Coniagas	121.8
Crown Reserve	114.7
	61.7
Kerr Lake	120.I
La Rose	399.I
McKinley-Darragh	298.3
Nipissing	143.8
O'Brien	65.I
Silver Cliff	41.5
Temiskaming	34.5
Trethewey	25.4
Train1	
Total	912.5
The shipments for March were 1,808.6 tons.	

BANK BRANCHES OPENED AND CLOSED DURING APRIL.

Seventeen branches of Canadian chartered banks were opened during April, and three closed. During March, 18 were opened and 3 closed; during February 17 were opened and 10 closed; during January 37 were opened and 3 closed. Houston's Bank Directory gives the following particulars for April :-

Branches Opened.

Bengough, Sask.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Biggar, Sask.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Hanevville, Alta	Merchants Bank of Canada.
Lachine, Que	Banque D'Hochelaga
Lamont, Sask	Standard Bank of Canada.
Lyndhurst, Ont	Bank of Toronto.
Penhold, Alta	Standard Bank of Canada.
St. Valier, Que	La Banque Nationale
Ste. Eulalie, Que	La Banque Nationale
Saskatoon, Sask	Quebec Bank
Strassburg, Sask	Quebec Bank
	Traders Bank of Canada.
	Royal Bank of Canada.
Toronto, Ont	
Broadview Ave	Home Bank of Canada.
Wasaca Sach	Standard Bank of Canada.
Welland, Ont	Dominion Bank of Canada.
willow Dunch, Sask	Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Branches Closed.

Porcupine, Ont. Royal Bank of Canada. Farnham, Que. Panque D'Hochelaga. Crapaud, P.E.I.Bank of Ottawa.

FIRE INSURANCE DECISION.

Judgment was given in the Court of Appeal, Toronto, last week, in the case of Wade vs. the Rochester German Fire Insurance Company. The judgment was in effect that fire insurance companies cannot evade the payment of liability, in case of fire, where there is any insurance interest in the property remaining in the hands of any concern that has assigned.

has assigned. The circumstances of the case are as follows: The firm of Brooks-Sanford Hardware, Limited, was insured against fire in the Rochester German Company. It made an assign-ment to Mr. Osler Wade in favor of its creditors. Shortly after the assignment the property was destroyed by fire. The insurance company declined to pay the loss, on the ground that, by the assignment and transfer of the Hard-ware Company's property to Mr. Wade, they had been re-lieved from liability. Mr. Wade took the matter to the courts and was awarded judgment amounting to \$2,402.00. The insurance company appealed this judgment, but the appeal was dismissed with costs this week by the Court of Appeal, Meredith, J.A. dissenting. Messrs. N. W. Rowell, K.C., and Leighton McCarthy, K.C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. I. F. Hellmuth and Goldwin Smith for the defendants. the defendants.

CANADA HAS BORROWED

Fourteen Millions Sterling in London This Year-Many New Issues Overseas.

Canada's public borrowings in London this year to date aggregate £13,945,997. The number of flotations in the four months was 30 and the purposes for which money was re-quired were more varied than usual The following is The Monetary Times' list from January

to April, inclusive:

Government.

Alberta Province	£1,400,000
Municipal.	
Town of Westmount	£500,000
City of Hamilton	204,100
Town of Maisonneuve	879,000
City of Victoria	117,500
City of Port Arthur	110,700
City of Vancouver	579,000
City of Quebec	215,700

£2,606,000

£3,948,097

The line of the		12,000,000
Railroads. Grand Trunk Ry Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co		£ 750,000
Canadian Northern Ry		358,888
Canadian Northern Ry British Columbia Electric Railway	· · · ·	1,543,809 600,000

Mining.

Ontario Porcupine Gold Fields Development Co.. £600,000 Financial.

Trust and Loan Co. of Canada£300,000 Scottish and Canadian General Investment Co. Ltd. 250,000 Western Canada Investment Co., Ltd...... 200,000 Investment Corporation of Canada, Limited..... 500,000

£1,250,000 Land and Lumber.

	Columbia	River	Lumber	Co		 	600,000
						£	1,625,000
I	industrial.						

Canadian Steel Foundries
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, Limited 250,000
P. Burns & Co., Limited 200,000
Lake Superior Paper Co., Limited 719,000
Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills 267,000
Standard Chemical, Iron and Lumber Co. of Canada 200,000
Minnesota and Ontario Power Co 100,000
Canadian Cottons, Limited 370,000

£2.516.900

The only government loan was that of Alberta Province for £1,400,000. Municipal borrowing was heavy, seven cities Municipal borrowing was heavy, seven cities for £1,400,000. Municipal borrowing was heavy, seven cities and towns raising £2,606,000. Five were eastern municipalities and two western. Among the railroads, the Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern were the heaviest borrowers. These three roads, together with the British Columbia Electric, which also raised £600,000, have been frequent visitors to the London market. The only mining is-sue made was that of the Ontario Porcupine Gold Fields De-valoament Commany Limited which were keted 600,000 shares of velopment Company, Limited, which marketed 600,000 shares of £1 each at par. The Trust and Loan Company of Canada again appeared in the market with an issue of £300,000. Two land and two lumber issues accounted for £1,625,000 of new borrowing. The total industrial issues aggregated £2,516,900, the new financing of eight companies.

Among possible coming flotations are:

City	Amount.
Calgary	 \$1,000,000
South Vancouver	 1,660,000
Burnaby	 934,500

Several new industrial issues are anticipated. Canadian credit in London remains good, but there is a possibility of our flotations being a little too numerous again for the London market. It will be seen that Canada has made heavy demands upon London for large sums in connection with new issues. Canada has proportionately asked for and obtained a larger share than any other part of the Empire. The last check to snare than any other part of the Empire. The last check to persistent borrowing experienced by Canada was during the summer of 1910, when the underwriters had to take up a good proportion of most of the securities offering—the public having come in to only a comparatively small extent. It was, there-fore, thought expedient by some of those interested in Cana-dian flotations and in the general mode of the Derivit

the maintenance of its credit, that they should call a halt as far as possible for a few months, in order to allow the under-writers' holdings to be distributed. The wisdom of this action was proved by the large amount of the holdings which the public absorbed during the period of rest.

GIVES ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Mr. A. W. Smithers at Grand Trunk Meeting Talks of Promoters' Glittering Stories and Market Success.

Mr. A. W. Smithers, Chairman of the Grand Trunk, has usually some good advice to give at that road's shareholders' meetings in London. At the half-yearly meeting last month he

warned investors of dangers in certain new Canadian projects. A great many companies had been formed during the last ten years which had opened up the resources of the Dominion ten years which had opened up the resources of the Dominion and had been good investments for people in Great Britain, and he thought, on the whole, that those enterprises had been conducted in a highly creditable manner. Still, when a country had been brought so prominently before the world as Canada had been, a word of caution might not be out of place.

Danger to Investing Public.

The danger to the investing public, and consequently to the credit and fair name of Canada, lay not in the efforts of the credit and fair name of Canada, lay not in the efforts of the legitimate promoter, who had good and genuine wares to sell, and who courted investigation of his projects—that kind of pro-moter was good for the investing public and good for Canada; but promoters with a glittering story, who only aimed at making their profits by a market success, careless or ignorant of the real merits of the enterprise, were a danger all round. He was rejoiced to think that, in addition to capital which had flowed into Canada from this country in tremendous amounts during the last ten years, our people were going out themselves during the last ten years, our people were going out themselves in ever-increasing numbers.

As to the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company, he wished to correct some of the notions which had been floating about in print. They had no land given to them for town sites. All the land they had so obtained was purchased by Mr. Hays through the agency of the Development Company. The De-velopment Company had sold some of the land partially on deferred payments, and more would be put on the market as opportunity offered. The Development Company had under-taken various expenditures necessary for the development of the railway, and which the Grand Trunk Pacific Company had no capital powers to undertake. The company had assisted to finance the fleet of steamers on the Pacific Coast, purchase of lands necessary for the use of the company, purchase of wharves and docks at Vancouver, Victoria, Scattle, and else-where, providing hotel sites, and other necessary undertakings. The proprietors must always remember that they were a poor company, and that they were doing an immense work with limited means. As to the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company, limited means.

Cost of Construction.

Cost of Construction. Owing to the foresight of Mr. Hays, he had provided, in the Development Company, a means of somewhat reinforcing the resources of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, and all the ultimate advantages would accrue to the Grand Trunk Railway Company through its holding of the Grand Trunk Pacific ordinary stock. The proprietors would understand, from all he had said of the work on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the branches, and the Development Com-pany, how the future of the Grand Trunk Company was bound up with those undertakings. The greatest difficulty in their way was the scarcity and the high cost of labor, which was adding immensely to the cost of construction. The pro-prietors might rest assured that Mr. Hays and Mr. Chamber-lian were doing all that was possible to overcome the difficulties, and they were all encouraged in their endeavors by the con-tinued evidence of the growth of the country and the conse-quent increasing need of the new line.

Mr. Hugh McLean, head of the McLean Lumber Company, with large plants in Eastern Canada, was on the Canadian Pacific coast last week. He is taking a casual

Canadian Pacific coast last week. The is taking a casual look into the timber situation. Mr. E. C. Atkins, saw manufacturer of Indianapolis and Hamilton, Ont., says that removal of the tariff will not stop the building of American branch factories in Canada. When in Vancouver last week, he stated that Americans are after

in Vancouver last week, he stated that intericans are after trade and will build wherever trade is. Hon Everett J. Lake, of Hartford, Conn., president of the Hartford Lumber Company, and interested in the control of the Northwestern Timber Company, both of which conproportion of most of the securities offering—the public having come in to only a comparatively small extent. It was, there-fore, thought expedient by some of those interested in Cana-dian flotations, and in the general good of the Dominion and

NEW BRUNSWICK

Would Like More Immigrants to Locate in the Province -Oil Company Resumes Operations.

(Staff Correspondence.)

St. John, New Brunswick, May 2, 1911.

The general outlook for trade in New Brunswick is excellent. Wholesalers report larger fall orders than a year ago. The weather has been backward in April, with flurries of snow during the last week, and the country roads are in poor condition. Navigation on the St. John River and its tributary lakes

has just opened, and will give an impetus to trade along the route. The ice has been slow in moving out of the streams, route. The ice has been slow in moving out of the streams, and log-driving is only now getting under way, and about 100,000,000 feet of logs will come down the St. John River. This is below the average for that river, but the cut is large on other rivers and the total for the province is satisfactory. 12,000,000 feet of logs was cut last winter on the little Shepody River in Albert County. The most of the big saw mills at St. John have begun operations. The quantity of lumber shipped to the United States mar-

John have begun operations. The quantity of lumber shipped to the United States mar-ket thus far for this year shows a great falling off but that market is improving now, and if the reciprocity agreement goes through the shipments will be notably increased. The New Brunswick legislature has adopted a bill providing that all pulpwood from Crown lands must be manufactured into pulp or paper in Canada. There is considerable export of pulp-wood from private lands; some of which are owned by Amer-icans who in recent years have purchased very large areas of timber lands in New Brunswick.

Oil Company Resumes Operations.

Oil Company Resumes Operations. The Maritime Oil Fields Company has resumed operations at the Albert County oil and gas wells. A new gas well, No. 19, with a large flow, has been struck. Good traces of natural gas have been found in King's County, near Sussex, and if profitable development follows St. John can get this gas by piping it fifty miles or less. The company that is to pipe the Albert County gas to Moneton and also construct a street rail-way in the town has begun work. Each new gas well that is struck is closer to Moneton than the last, and great results are expected to flow from the development of the oil bearing areas.

areas. This will be a busy year in Campbellton. Work is in progress on the new post-office and railway station, the large new shingle mill of the Shives Company is about ready for operations, and there will be great activity in the erection of stores, residences and churches. The new fire law insures that in the business centre only buildings of the proper class can be erected. A leading citizen said last week that he expected to see Campbellton in a few years a larger town than it was be-fore being fire swept.

see Campbellton in a few years a larger town than it was be-fore being fire swept. There is a prospect that the coal mined in Queen's County, N.B., will soon be available for use at C.P.R. points in Maine and Quebec. Mr. H. P. Timmerman, industrial agent of the C.P.R., is president of the Grand Lake Coal and Railway Com-pany, which proposes to construct a railway line from Freder-ieton to Minto, in the coal fields, connecting there with a line from Minto to a point on the Intercolonial. The C.P.R. may take a long lease of both these lines, and by means of that from Minto to Fredericton carry coal to Maine and Quebec points. Minto to Fredericton carry coal to Maine and Quebec points. By actual test this coal is equal to that from Nova Scotia mines. By actual Grand Trunk Pacific also traverses these coal areas, and the Grand Trunk Pacific in New Brunswick will be completed the Grand Trunk was held back somewhat last year by an imthis year. Work was held back somewhat last year by an im-mense steel viaduct, the largest but one in Canada, but it was completed during the winter.

New Brunswick Wants More Immigrants.

New Brunswick Wants More Immigrants. The value of exports by the winter port steamers from St. John this season is about \$22,000,000, of which more than one-third was United States produce. The total for the whole sea-son should equal or exceed that of last season. The import trade has been larger than last year's while the influx of immi-grants has been a record. Over 2,600 arrived on a recent steamer, and lists of 1,000 and 2,000 per steamer have been commonplace. This has caused very great activity around the Canadian Pacific terminals at West St. John. Out of all these new settlers only a couple of hundred or thereabouts have re-mained in New Brunswick, and there is an insistent demand for a more active immigration campaign in behalf of this province in the old country. province in the old country

province in the old country. Several companies which interviewed the legislature at its last session with big propositions to convert the power of streams and lakes into cheap electric power for towns and eities were disappointed, chiefly because of protests or demands for fuller information from various municipalities interested.

acquired property at the head of the harbor. The company has finally come to terms with the city and will secure forty acres of shore lots at West St. John for terminal purposes at that point.

Mr. W. W. Hubbard, Secretary for Agriculture, declares that New Brunswick will become one of the greatest fruit rais-ing countries in the world. The government will plant four additional illustration orchards this spring and take over four old ones to encourage orchard culture in the province. Another fruit show will be held in St. John next fall. W. E. A.

TURRIFF TAKES A FLING

At the Bankers and Manufacturers-Talks of Position of East and West.

The claims of East and West and their relation to the proposed reciprocity agreement received an analysis, with some pointed remarks at the hands of Mr. J. G. Turriff in the House at Ottawa this week. Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bark of Commerce area sided out to some

House at Ottawa this week. Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was singled out by name. "The men of the West had their eyes upon this eastern capitalist," he said, "who presumed to teach them loyalty and their own business interests." "They note," continued Mr. Turriff, "that Sir Edmund Walker can take the money of the farmer and the artisen dependent with his institution. farmer and the artisan, deposited with his institution, and help to move the southern cotton crop at from two to fifty per cent. on call loans. They see him send their dollars to New York and Chicago for the benefit of himself and his shareholders, and yet it does not affect his loyalty. But if the farmer forsecth conde a store or a pictor are period of what farmer, forsooth, sends a steer, or a pig or a car load of wheat or barley to the United States to secure a better price, why, he's disrupting the Empire, and what not."

Western Farmer and Protection.

Western Farmer and Protection. The greatest enemy of the Manufacturers' Association was the Manufacturers' Association. They had continuously sought to align themselves in opposition to the West, and always got up some counter demonstration to offset any move-ment by the west.'' If they insist on looking for trouble,'' said Mr. Turriff, ''they are very apt to find it in the bitter end. The western people are reasonable and fair-minded; all they ask is a square deal. But they are beginning to feel their growth, their bigness and their strength. They do not intend to remain hewers of wood and drawers of water for many years longer. The time has gone by when they can convince the western farmer that protection protects him. I am not opposed to the Manufacturers' Association and the bankers getting their share of the good things, but I cannot bankers getting their share of the good things, but I cannot understand their position on this agreement. Do they not know that if this thing were to be defeated now it would start a feeling that would never be put down until there was a far more general reduction, taking in a number of manu-factured articles."

As to Loans Abroad.

Continuing, Mr. Turriff alluded to the position of the bankers, and singled out Sir Edmund Walker. The quotation, "O that mine enemy would write a book," was strikingly adapted to his case. The letter Sir Edmund had signed was adapted to his case. The letter Sir Edmund had signed was the greatest source of political strength to the Liberal party. He should not have been so ready to fly into the newspapers on reciprocity. If any class in the community had been well looked after his was. The banks had seventy-seven and a half millions of currency and two hundred and seventy-eight mil-lions of deposits on which they paid no interest. They re-ceived in all \$355,535,925 from the people of Canada free of cost. "Yet if they make a loan to you or me they charge six per cent."

The annual meeting of the United Drug Company was held recently in Toronto. This is a co-operative company, and it has 224 shareholders embracing prominent druggists in Canada from coast to coast. The members have the ex-clusive right of selling the products of this company which includes certain remedies and perfumes. The following directors were elected: Messrs. J. Allan, Ottawa; F. R. Curry, Brockville; J. S. Mackeown, Belleville; I. Parker, Owen Sound; James Findlay, Calgary; W. H. La Roche, Quebec; W. C. Neilly, Toronto; and L. K. Liggett, Boston.

The directors' board of the Dominion Steel Corporation will be reorganized in view of the recent death of Senator Forget. The Senator was first vice-president. The death of last session which his proportion to bound of the power of the reorganized in view of the recent death of Senator for fuller information from various municipalities interested. They will come up again next year. They will come up again next year. Work continues on a small scale on the site of the pro-work continues on a small scale on the site of the pro-posed big sugar refinery at St. John. The new armory, to cost a quarter of a million, will be erected this year, and work has begun. The big new Keith's Theatre on King Square will also be built at an early date. The Canadian Pacific Railway will construct a large warehouse and extensive yards on their newly

FINANCES OF TORONTO.

Draft Estimates Show Splendid Growth of City-Manufacturers Appreciate Low and Steady Tax Rate.

The total value of city property is over \$20,000,-000, of which a large amount is revenue-producing. 000, of which a large amount is revenue-producing. The annual revenue in 1911 of the city, exclusive of the amount to be raised by taxation, is \$2,587,144. The rate of taxation for 1911 is 18 mills in the collar. In 1910, it was $17\frac{1}{2}$ mills.

The total amount dealt with in the draft estimates of the city of Toronto this year is \$20,398,277. The items to be pro-vided for by special receipts total \$12,480,578, and those items vided for by special receipts total \$12,480,578, and those items falling into a second division, which is divisible into two sec-tions, viz., an uncontrollable expenditure of \$4,843,902, and a controllable expenditure of \$3,073,797. The total amount to be dealt with by taxation is \$7,917,699. Of this amount the sum of \$2,631,524 will be raised by revenue other than taxation, and \$5,286,175 by taxation, requiring the imposing of a rate of seventeen and one-half mills in the dollar.

Manufacturers Appreciate Low Tax Rate.

City Treasurer says that there is to be no advance in the tax rate: "The council is to be congratulated on a rate of seventeen and one-half mills in the dollar being submitted

seventeen and one-half mills in the dollar being submitted to it. A point of no small moment in this connection is that a uniformity of the rate from year to year is appreciated by manufacturers wishing to settle in the city from outside local-ities, and by others who desire to invest in real estate. A uniform rate, or a rate varying but little, enables such men' to calculate on the taxes property here has to bear, with the assurance that there is but little probability of sharp increases." The estimates show that the value of city property is over \$20,000,000, and that a large amount of this is revenue-produc-ing. This valuation is exclusive of all the public works and services of the city, which have been provided at heavy cost to the taxpayers and are required for public use and convenience. The total revenue from the city properties, exclusive of the waterworks, is about \$187,000, and, the estimates state, at three and one-half per cent. represents the capital of over \$5,300,000, The estimated revenue of the waterworks this year is \$900,000, making, along with other revenues, the annual revenue of the city \$2,587,144, exclusive of the amount raised by taxation. City Shows Splendid Growth.

City Shows Splendid Growth.

In the year 1891 the total expenditure from revenue and taxation in this city was \$3,010,484, while for the present year, 1911, the contemplated expenditure from revenue and taxation amounts to \$7,917,699, an increase of about 163 per cent. The ordinary revenue and taxation ordinary revenue of Toronto twenty years ago was \$620,207, as compared with the estimated revenue, aside from taxation, this year, of \$2,587,144, an increase of 317 per cent. In the same period of time the assessment has increased by 109 per cent., or from \$146,860,000 to \$306,604,774. The total amount expended and controlled by the city council in 1891, including the charges on the city debt, was \$2,171,836, and for 1911 the amount pro-posed to be expended is \$4,786,727, or an increase of 120 per cent. cent.

cent. Under the heading of controllable expenditures, the in-creases by committees are as follows: Board of Control, \$29,-682; works, including waterworks and street cleaning, \$155,334; fire and light, \$42,670; property, \$16,909; parks and exhibition, \$20,693; architect's department, \$16,930; a total increase of \$282,218. The island committee showed a decrease of \$1,923, leaving a net increase of \$280,295.

Declining Tax Rate.

In 1900 Toronto's assessment was \$124,932,762, and its tax rate $19\frac{1}{2}$ mills; in 1905 the assessment was \$140,309,050 and the tax rate 19 mills; in 1910, \$269,866,219 and $17\frac{1}{2}$ mills; this year the assessment is \$306,604,774 and the tax rate 18 mills in the dollar. It is proposed to expend this year \$1,477,538 on the Public

It is proposed to expend this year \$1,477,538 on the Public schools; in 1891 \$392,078 was appropriated to them. On the High schools this year the city will spend \$215,396; in 1891 it spent \$30,865. On the Separate schools this year the city pro-poses to spend \$112,856; twenty years ago it spent \$31,576. Amongst the chief items of expenditure proposed for the current year are the following: City debt, \$1,231,105; general consolidated loan debentures, \$7,037,937; committee on works, \$3,340,536; local improvement debt \$871,000, making a total of \$12,480,578

of \$12,480,578.

The following items were voted by the Toronto city council on Wednesday in addition to the estimates for the council on Wednesday in addition sea wall, \$44,000; bath year:-Additional expenditures on sea wall, \$44,000; bath house in the eastern part of city, \$30,000; scavenging in year:—Additional expenditures on sea wall, \$44,000; bath house in the eastern part of city, \$30,000; scavenging in outlying districts, \$20,145; watering and oiling unimproved streets, \$15,000; chlorination, \$8,000; one combined chem-ical and hose motor wagon, \$7,850; lavatories and shelters in five parks, \$7,000; juvenile Court, \$5,000; policemen's calarice \$4,500 \$4,500. salaries,

added \$14,750.

a result of the additions made the city of Toronto will have to face a total expenditure for 1911 of \$8,073,944. The addi-tions to the estimates involve the fixing of the tax rate for 1911 at 18 mills on the dollar.

TERMS OF R. & O. STOCK ISSUE.

President Forget, of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, has announced particulars of the new stock ssue amounting to \$1,044,000, which the directors have decided to distribute at once as follows:-

First-The stock will be issued to shareholders on record May 13.

Secondly-One new share will be allotted for each three shares held on date of record.

Thirdly-Payment to be made in four equal instalments. 25 per cent. on June 1, 25 per cent. on August 1, 25 per cent. on October 1, and 25 per cent. on December 1.

Fourthly—Stock may be paid for in full when the demand rate of interest will Le allowed.

Fifthly—Fractional and unsubscribed shares will be sold for benefit of shareholders entitled thereto.

Sixthly-Transfer of partly paid shares on company will allowed. be

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was de-clared payable to shareholders of record May 13 next.

CANADA TO-DAY, 1911.

Canada's present proud position as the oldest daughter of the great British family and the probability of her becoming, in Earl Grey's stirring words, the future "heart and soul and rudder of the Empire," render it imperative that the Briton who is patriotic should know more of the nation which Briton who is patriotic should know hole of the halfon which is growing to maturity. Further, the Dominion's "spectacu-lar development," by which she is making the present cen-tury her own. The rise of her many industries, the growth of her population, her financial stability, and, last but not least, the formation of the national spirit which is to raise her to a high position among the peoples of the world—de-mands a far greater publicity than it is at present receiving if the Old Country man is to appreciate the importance of Canada. The opportunities which the whole of the country Canada. The opportunities which the whole of the country offers for the investment of capital in various classes of securities, and the openings which are presented to settlers and newcomers of all kinds, although fully appreciated by those closely in touch with the Dominion, are but little

known to the majority of the people of the British Isles. In order to provide a source of information upon the great Dominion and its many interests that will be not only great Dominion and its many interests that will be not only reliable but permanent in a more literal sense than can be the case with even a weekly illustrated journal, the Canada Newspaper Company has prepared the first issue of what is intended to be an annual illustrated review dealing with Canada. In the 208 pages of the volume will be found a résumé of the principal features of Canadian development during recent years; a short account of many phases of Can-adian life; information of value to the investor, whether he have thousands or merely a few score of pounds at his command; numerous statements regarding the opening for im-migrants; articles showing the sound financial position of the Dominion and the development of its great industries; and descriptions of its natural resources, its beauties, and the excellent sport to be obtained within its widespread boundaries. The "Annual" is intended to be a book of reference upon all these matters connected with the Dominion so far as so huge a subject can be compressed into so com-__so far as so huge a subject can be compressed into so com-paratively small a space—which are not usually to be found in publications of this kind. Certain classes of information, such as, for instance, the membership of the Dominion and provincial parliaments, the personnel of government departments, the army list, and similar subjects, have not been included, as these are already to be found in several other works of reference published in Canada itself. The space The space works of reference published in Canada lisel. The space has been devoted to pen and camera pictures dealing with every phase of Canadian life, in order that the observant reader will gather from these what information he or she desires.

Canada To-dav. 1911. published by "Canada," Kingsway House, London, W.C. Price, 25 cents.

Eleven hundred children marched out of Ryerson school, Toronto, recently, when it was discovered that a fire in some sheds, 10 free from the building, was threatening the place It only tock 45 seconds to empty the school, and the janitor Besides these the salary increases voted on Monday sived the building from catching fire by using a chemical side \$14,750. This makes a total increase of \$146,380. As till the firemen came.

BOND TENDERS INVITED.

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

Swansea, Ont .- Public school board has been authorized to borrow \$2.000

Tillsonburg, Ont .- The ratepayers will vote on a by-law \$25,000 for school purposes. for

Guelph, Ont .- The city may issue debentures for \$15,for gas and electric light purposes. 000,

Rosser, Man .- The ratepayers will vote on a by-law to

raise a loan of \$50,000 for a consolidated school. Holden, Alberta.—Until May 15th for \$2,000 6 per cent. 10-year debentures. R. J. A. Thompson, secretary-treasurer.

wetaskiwin, Alta.—Until May 29th for \$58,136 5 per cent. 50-year sewer debentures. E. Roberts, secretary-treasurer.

New Liskeard, Ont.—Until May 15th for \$13,500 5 per cent. 20-year debentures. P. R. Craven, Clerk. (Official

cent. 20-year debentures. 1. R. Oraven, Oraven, Contact advertisement appears on another page.) Calt, Ont.—Until May 13th for \$25,000 4½ per cent. 20-year hospital debentures. A. M. Edwards, chairman of Finance Committee. (Official advertisement appears on Finance Committee. another page.)

Penetang, Ont .- Ratepayers have sanctioned by-law to spend \$27,000 to adopt hydro-electric installation in connection with arrangements made by the commission with the

tion with arrangements made by the commission with the Simcoe Power Company. Coldstream, B.C.—The municipality will spend \$60,000 this season in the installation of an extensive waterworks system, including several miles of pipe and five reservoirs. Mr. James C. Kennedy, Vancouver, is engineer. North Toronto, Ont.—\$20,000 4½ per cent. 20 years de-bentures for sidewalks and watermains. These may be sold privately. After August 1st, \$265,000 4½ per cent. 30-years sewerage debentures will probably be offered for sale. Chilliwack, B.C.—The ratepayers have sanctioned by-corregating \$111,000, as follows:—Macadamizing city

laws aggregating \$111,000, as follows:-Macadamizing city streets, \$70,000; surface draining system, \$10,000; street grading machinery, \$10,000; and new city hall, \$21,000. Elora, Ont.-The ratepayers will vote on the following by-laws:-To loan Elora Furniture Company \$10,000, to make additions to factory; resubmit one to grant money to pic cell Manufacturing Company and one to grant money to

Bissell Manufacturing Company, and one to grant fixed as-sessments to these factories for ten years. Regina, Sask.—Until May 18th for \$229,200 4½ per cent.

20 and 30-year debentures, and for \$200,000 street railway bonds secured by \$200,000 worth of unencumbered city property as collateral security. A. J. McPherson, city com-missioner. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

Toronto, Ont.-The council introduced recently a by-law to authorize the issue of debentures of \$75,000 for library purposes. Of this, \$25,000 is for a site for the new branch library in the neighborhood of Bloor and Dovercourt road, \$35,000 for cost of buildings, fixtures and furnishings, \$5,000 for purchase of books to equip the same, and \$10,000 for the

for purchase of books to equip the same, and \$10,000 for the purchase of books to complete the equipment of four other branch libraries and College street library, all new. **Vancouver, B.C.**—On June 10th the ratepayers will vote on the following by-laws:—Sewer extension throughout city, \$750,000; water extensions in D. L. 301, \$115,000; street improvements in D. L. 301, \$60,000; water extensions in Hastings townsite, \$75,000; opening and rough-grading streets, Hastings, \$75,000; rocking, grading and planking streets (general) \$100,000: waterworks extension on Sey-mour creek, \$100,000; Clark drive street-end widening, \$35,-oco- erection of isolation hospital and clearing site, \$30,000; 000; erection of isolation hospital and clearing site, \$30,000;

ooo; erection of isolation hospital and clearing site, \$30,000; construction jail on Admiralty reserve and purchasing sub-station site in city, \$30,000; total, \$1,370,000. **Lethbridge, Alta.**—If the by-law to be submitted to the ratepayers on May the 18th passes, \$58,000 will this year be expended on the Henderson Park and \$100,000 at the new exhibition grounds at the east end of the park. Last year work to the extent of \$38,000 was carried out on the park, and \$12,000 on the exhibition grounds. The late Mr. Wm. and Henderson, after whom the park is named, when mayor of Henderson, after whom the park is named, when mayor of the city in 1908 and 1909, planned a system of financing the undertaking, so that the charge on the ratepayers would be comparatively light. The city assumed the debts of the Lethbridge agricultural society, amounting approximately to \$1,000, and thereby came into the possession of the society's Incode grounds close into the city. These means is \$1,000, and thereby came into the possession of the society's valuable grounds close into the city. These grounds were subdivided by the city and placed on the market. The lots sold netted \$87,000, the lots not yet disposed of will bring the proceeds of the sale to over \$100,000. The 280 acres further out from the city were purchased. The money made by the sale of the old grounds goes towards improving the new grounds and park. As all payments on the lots sold are not yet due and the money is required immediately, the city

will borrow the amount required and pay it back when the payments come in. The by-law to be voted on is to auth-orize this borrowing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver and Victoria Show Increased Prosperity-Railways Become Active.

(Staff Correspondence.)

Vancouver, B.C., April 29th.

Many people when they think of British Columbia have in mind the centre of activity at Vancouver. That city is progressing rapidly and much is heard of it. To one who knows Vancouver Island, the activity that prevails is surprising, particularly in land clearing and along agricultural lines. All through the central part of the island there is more work being carried out than at any time in the previous history of the island. Railway building and land clearing operations, which are being carried out on a large scale, are providing employment to many hundreds of men. The nat-ural result is increased prosperity which is apparent all through the rural districts. At Alberni, on the west coast, which has hibernated through several seasons, a dredge is at work clearing the channel, and the outlook is that this port will see much business. It will be the western end of the Canadian Pacific Railway line across Vancouver Island.

The increased prosperity is also indicated by the better-ment of conditions generally in Victoria. Transfers of real estate at advanced prices show demand. In the capital city, preliminary figures of the assessed values indicate that there will be an increase this year of approximately 25 per cent. over last. This is a large gain for twelve months. Last year, the assessment figures of Victoria were \$37,915,310, while this year it is expected that the figures will run over \$46,000,000. Last year the rate was 264 mills, but with the larger assessment this year it is thought about 20 mills will be sufficient.

Railways Become Active.

With the prospect of a mining camp at Steamboat and brisk business giving a new life to Hope, the railways are beginning to be active. Mining men and ranchers in the interior have waited patiently for the construction of a railway. Five years ago and more it was promised that the Great Northern would be shortly laid, but to-day the direct connection with the coast is still wanting. Now the Hill people and the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is behind the Kettle River Valley line, are to fight it out before the Railway Commission over rights in the Coquehalla Valley. This is the route over the Hope mountains, and could have been had by the Great Northern, otherwise the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway, any time during the last twenty years, for the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway charter has been in existence almost all that period. The Great Northern has held back construction building

up from Spokane into the shadow of the mountains on the east side, and building from Seattle to Vancouver on the coast. It left the mountain part, since it knew that would be expensive, although as far as Canada and British Columbia were concerned, there was little British Columbia were concerned, there was little benefit, the trade going to Spokane. Now that business is increasing and there is a prospect of another line business is increasing and there is a prospect of another line coming through to the coast, the Great Northern displays the activity usually manifest when a company has to do something to hold something. The Kettle Valley line has surveyed a route on the same side of the Coquehalla River as the Great Northern and its route is higher up than the Great Northern's. This gives the Kettle Valley line an ad-vantage, and objection will be made before the Railway Commission Commission.

Crand Trunk Pacific May Purchase Line.

There was a rumor this week that the Grand Trunk Pacific had purchased or were making negotiations to pur-chase the Howe Sound & Northern line, which runs into the interior for a short distance from Newport, at the head of Interior for a short distance from Newport, at the head of Howe Sound. If the Grand Trunk Pacific came to Howe Sound, this route might be used. The story was given an unqualified denial by the officials of the Howe Sound & Northern. The Monetary Times learns, however, that there is some dickering going on for the line with other people. It is so little advanced that the word negotiations can hardly apply as not apply as yet.

Owing to his residence in Great Britain, Mr. Hugh A. Allan has retired from the Board of the Merchants Bank of Canada. Mr. Andrew A. Allan has been elected to succeed

APRIL BOND SALES.

Seven Provinces on the Market-South Vancouver and Calgary Make Large Issues.

The municipal bond sales for April, as compiled by The Monetary Times, were \$3,910,288, as compared with \$6,805,-078 for the corresponding period last year and \$4,033,988 for April, 1909.

Seven provinces were on the market. Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Company, of Toronto, purchased the South Van-couver, B.C., issue of \$1,660,000 4½ per cent. debentures, and a public issue of the same will be made in London, England, in the near future. The total debt of South Vancouver, B.C., including the present issue, is \$2,657,333, and the as-sessment for 1911 will be about \$20,000,000.

The Calgary, Alta., issue of \$1,000,000 was purchased by the Bank of Montreal. The following is a summary:--

Alberta													\$1,044,933
British Columbi	ia												1,660,000
Manitoba							2						7,000
New Brunswick			 					4					60,000
Ontario													264,905
Ouebec													285,000
Saskatchewan			 		•				•			•	588,450

\$3,910,288

The following are the monthly totals as compared with

1909 and 1910:-			
	1909.	1910.	1911.
January		\$ 881,838	\$ 420,337
February	4,074,125	1,272,977	1,037,287
March	1,615,368	1,169,730	6,271,925
April	4,033,988	6,805,078	3,910,288
May	5,185,530	5,964,896	
June	2,243,569	2,187,588	********
July	1,089,442	1,536,424	
August	3,011,242	1,312,953	
September	1,503,108	2,841,486	
October	1,510,132	2,211,461	
November	2,725,166	2,292,781	
December	1,100,428	566,113	
			\$11,639,837
Total	\$31,532,900	\$29,043,325	ф11,039,037
The following an	e the details:	-	
	Alberta.		
Cardston S.D	. \$ 4,000	6	1921
Small Schools		6	1921
Royal S.D.		638	
Thorncliffe S.D	300	61/2	
Clearwater Lake		8	1921
Assinibois		5	1918
Small Schools		6-61/2	, 1921
Calgary		41/2	
Small Schools			
do		6	1921
Jasper Place S.D.	15,000	51/2	1931
	\$1,044,933		
	British Colur	nbia.	
South Vancouver		4%	1961
Douth Lancouror			
	Manitoba		1021
Blanshard	\$ 7,000	5	1931
	New Brunsw	lick.	
St. John	\$ 60,000	. 41/2	1936
	Ontonio		
	Ontario.		
Welland			1941
Hamilton	14,000		1931
Niagara Falls	19,422	5	1931-1941
Fort William	35,000		1941
Whithy	8,850		1931
Thorold Township .	3,015		1931
Chesley	4,000		1931
Stratford	40,000		1920-1940-1941
Pembroke	65,000		1941
Lochiel Township .	9,118	5	1921
Midland	20,500	5	1941
	\$264,905		
	Quebec.		
+ Anti	\$ 60,000		1050
Lachute	225,000		1951
St. Lambert	C. C. march and the second		With Street In
	\$285,000		

Sas	katchewar	1.	
Tyvan\$	3,000	5	1926
Wawota	1,000	61/2	1919
Estevan S.D.	5,500	5	1941
Price S.D	25,000	51/2	1931
Small Schools	3,100	6	1921
Langbank	1,200	76	
Progress Hill	2,500		
Heiland S.D	1,800	61/4	1921
Prince Albert	285,000	41/2-5	1921-1931
Grant	12,000	56	1931
Swift Current	150,000	And the second	1951
Warren S.D	10,000	51/2	1931
Small Schools	4,250	6-61/2	1921
Kellross	8,000	5½	1931
Small Schools	5,000		
do	3,600	6	1921
Tugaske Village	4,000	61/2	1926
North Battleford	63,500	5	1931-1936-1951
	\$588,450		

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Compared With Other "Colonials"-Some Interesting Figures Showing the Attractions of Three and Three and a Half Per Cents.

It is widely recognized, says the London Financial News, that the three per cent. stocks are, generally speaking, under-priced, in comparison with the three-and-a-half per cents., if proper allowances are made for eventual redemption at par; but the wide differences in yield shown by the examples below will no doubt come as a surprise to many readers. It is in no way difficult to account for the reluctance of human is consideration.

It is in no way difficult to account for the reluctance of buyers to put up with the present low return in consideration of the eventual large increment in capital. Most of the in-dividual holders of such stocks are trustees, and the tenant for life cannot fairly be asked to subordinate his income to the advantage of the ultimate beneficiary. It remains, there-fore, for banks and other financial institutions who can afford to take a long view to bear in mind the superiority of the un-fashionable three per cents.

Three Per Cents. Superior?

It is just these large investors who do, or might, legitim-ately set up an actuarially-calculated system of bookkeeping with regard to such stocks, and take into profits each half-year a proper quota in addition to the actual interest. This quota a proper quota in addition to the actual interest. This quota would be written on to the book value of the investment, and once the scheme was in operation it would be almost auto-matic. Exactly the same principle has been applied by large holders of Exchequer Bonds, but the period provided for has naturally not had to be so long as would be necessary for the

Nine examples are given. The yields have been calculated after allowing for accrued interest, and are sufficiently accurate for practical purposes :-

Stock.	Year redeem- able.	Middle	1	viel	d.	dem	win r re pti	on.
			£	s.	d.	£	8	a
Canada 31/2% (JanJuly)	1950	101	3	10	0	3	10	0
Do. 3% (JanJuly) .	1938	921/2	3	5	7	3	10	0
Cape of Good Hope 3½ (JanJuly)	1949	1001/2	3	10	4	3	10	6
Do. 3% (FebAug.) .	1943	87 .	3	9	9	3	15	5
New South Wales 31/2 (JanJuly)	% 1950	99	3	11	5	3	11	9
Do. 3% (April-Oct.) .	1935	871/2					16	
South Australia 31/2	%	981/2	3	11	9	2	10	-
(JanJuly) Do. 3% (JanJuly) .	1935	91					12 18	
Do. 3% (JanJuly)	*	821/2			7		13	

Government. At option of

Canadian Three Per Cents.

The Canadian three per cent. stock is an exception to the general rule, but the stock is believed to be supported by Sink-ing Fund purchases. The remaining examples clearly bring out the point, and the last is particularly interesting, as a direct the point, and the last is particularly increasing, as a direct comparison can be made between a stock repayable at par in 1926 and another which the same Government is not under obligation to redeem at any fixed date. It is only a few years since these two stocks were quoted at the same price, and although the obvious advantage of a stock under par repayable at the end of a comparatively short term of years has driver the two apart, the gap is not so wide as it should be.

The thrift of the Ottawa school children is evidenced by the fact that they have on deposit in the penny savings bank \$11,530.

WAS APARTMENT HOUSE FIREPROOF?

Owner Makes Statement, Also Building Inspector-List of Losses.

The twin apartments, Mount Royal and Mountain View. Montreal, which were destroyed by fire recently, were supposed to have been fireproof, or at least of slow burning construction. The buildings cost each \$125,000, and belonged to Messrs. A. Jarry, advocate, and F. X. Clavette, the latter being the loser in the conflagration.

In the configration. Mr. J. H. Lauer, secretary of the Builders' Exchange, stated that both buildings were strenuously protested against by the Builders' Exchange, when in course of construction, as they transgressed the building by-laws in many particulars, including height and nature of material used in construction, but that no heed was paid to the protests and building permits are inverted by the city. were issued by the city. Messrs. Jarry and Clavette declared that they never received

any protest concerning the building, and that while it was not absolutely fireproof, it was of "slow-burning" construction.

absolutely fireproof, it was of "slow-burning" construction. Fire Chief Tremblay found the water pressure so unsatis-factory that it was only when the engines got to work that there seemed any hope of preventing the fire spreading to the Mount Royal Apartments and the buildings on the east side. "It is the same old story," said the Chief, "the water pressure is so miserable that it is heartbreaking to have to fight fires in the district of St. Louis. I cannot speak for the actual pressure except to say that it is ridiculous. As to the building, well, if Mr. Chausse continues to say that buildings building, well, if Mr. Chausse continues to say that buildings are all right when they are all wrong and his judgment is accepted, why, what can I say?"

Owner Makes Statement.

Owner Makes Statement. Mr. A. Jarry has made the following statement for publica-tion: "I see that Mr. Lauer, secretary of the Builders' Ex-change, says that both buildings were protested against by the exchange. This is not so. I never received any protest whatever. He also says we transgressed the building by-laws in many particulars. This is not true. The buildings were put up on permits issued by the town of St. Louis and instead of being guilty of a charge of not fulfilling our obligations we did far more than the by-laws called for. It is quite true that the buildings could not be absolutely fireproof in the ordinary sense of the term. But in speaking for the Mount Royal Apartment I can say that all modern efforts to secure im-munity from fire have been utilized by myself, and were by Mr. Clavette in the construction of the Mountain View. "The burned buildings show that care was taken to pre-vent loss of life. The centre walls were of terra cotta so as to prevent fire spreading across the corridor, for at least suffi-

vent loss of file. The centre walls were of terra cotta so as to prevent fire spreading across the corridor, for at least suffi-cient time for the inmates of the building to reach safety by the fire escapes. It is evident that the fire started in the base-ment and went through the elevator shaft to the top flat, setting fire to almost every flat simultaneously.''

Building Inspector's Report.

Mr. Chausse, the building inspector of Montreal, in his report to the Board of Control, says, in part: "The permit for the construction of these houses was given on March 21, 1910, to J. A. Jarry, for two separate buildings of five storeys and a sub-basement. The accommobuildings of five storeys and a sub-basement. The accommo-dation was for sixteen families in each building. The exterior walls were in brick and stone, and there were to be fire es-capes on each side of the two houses. The cost of construc-tion was to be \$20,000 for each house. These permits, Nos. 340 and 341, were given conformably to the dispositions of by-law 139 of the ex-town of St. Louis, which by-law is in force at the present time. I have inspected the houses and that they were erected in accordance with the disposiforce at the present time. I have inspected the bytaw is in seen that they were erected in accordance with the disposi-tions of the said by-law. On March 21, 1910, Ald. Turcot gave notice of motion in the City Council to abrogate this by-law No. 130 of the ex-town of St. Louis, which has been Laurier ward since January 1, 1910. On April 4, the city clerk received instructions to prepare the said abrogating by-law. On June 21 it received first reading and on November 21, 1910, the council sent it to the special committee on building by-laws. In March this year, Ald. Clement, chairman of the Building By-law Committee, gave notice of motion to amend by-law No. 160 of the city in such a way as to insist that all apartment houses of more than seven dwellings should be erected with fireproof materials, this law to be applied in all parts of the eity." eity.

what "Fireproof" Means in the Building By-laws.

"What do you mean by 'absolutely fireproof?'" Mr.

Chausse was asked. "I mean that the construction should be of brick, terra cotta and cement throughout. Of course we could not prevent a certain amount of woodwork such as for window sashes and doors."

If the by-laws of the rest of the city applied to Laurier ward, Mr. Chausse explained that a building of the class burned, a second-class building, could not have been more than four storeys high. "And was this building constructed in conformity with

the St. Louis by-law?" "Yes, in every detail."

"And what difference would there have been had the houses been constructed in accordance with the city by-laws?" would have been of four storeys instead of five. Buildings of five storeys would have to be fireproof." Chief Tremblay states that he will at once proceed to make an inspection of every apartment house in Montreal,

and he expects to have his report ready next week. His report and he expects to have his report ready next week. His report will show what means, if any, have been provided for escape from fire, what means, if any, have been provided for protec-tion against fire, the condition of electric light fixtures, etc.

then against are, the condition of electric light lixtures, etc. Chief Tremblay in superintending the inspection of the apartment houses will proceed on similar lines to those he followed in making an inspection of the factories. A list of questions will be given to each inspecting fire captain covering all the necessities of the houses from the point of view of public safety, and the replies to these will be the basis of Chief Tremsafety, and the replies to those will be the basis of Chief Trem-blay's report.

List of Losses.

List of Losses.
The damage to the building is estimated at \$125,000, while the insurance is \$75,000; \$35,000 with the Alliance Insurance Company, and \$40,000 with the Guardian. The total loss sustained by the tenants is estimated at \$40,000.
The cause of the fire is a mystery. Janitor Jones is positive that the fire did not originate from the furnace, as there was little fire in it. He thinks is was due to electric wiring. The tenants of the building were as follows: Mr. B. R. W. Deacon, journalist; Mr. Ashcroft, of the National Printing Co.; Mr. Hicks, of the Canada Cycle and Motor Co.; Mr. W. S. Spooner, of the Halifax Cold Storage Co.; Mr. John H. Kennedy, of Belding, Paul & Co.; Mrs. O. Martin; Dr. Mederie Mason; Mr. A. P. McPherson, of Meighen Bros; Mr. D. J. Ransby, manufacturers' agent, with office in the Coristine Building; Mr. C. Dansereau, civil engineer; Mr. Beddlington, of Goodwin's Limited; Mr. B. D. McConnell, civil engineer; Jones; R. C. Stuart, of Borzfeldt Bros. Many of the tenants of the building suffered irreparable losses. Among these was Mr. R. C. Stuart, who had just moved oil paintings valued at \$7,000 into the anartment.

of the building suffered irreparable losses. Among these was Mr. R. C. Stuart, who had just moved oil paintings valued at \$7,000 into the apartments. An antique mahogany bedstead for which he had refused \$600 was also destroyed. Mr. John H. Kennedy estimates his loss at \$3,000, which is insured for \$1,250. He was one of the fortunate people who had attended to his insurance transfer. Mr. Ashcroft had also attended to the transfer of his policy for \$1,000, although he estimates his loss at \$3,000. The houses occupied by Mr. Robert A. May, vice-president of the Geo. Philips Co., Ltd., at 179 Boulevard St. Joseph, and 281, where Mr. George Dor resides, were not damaged by the fire, but had to be vacated for the night, and furniture was almost ruined by the water.

CANADA'S TRADE.

The figures of Canada's trade for the fiscal year ended March 315., 1911, show an increase of \$81,952,200 in the total volume of imports and exports compared with the pre-ceding year. The aggregate for the year was \$759,094,389, or nearly double the trade of ten year's ago, and over three times the trade of fifteen years ago.

Imports for the year totalled \$461,898,024, an increase of \$26,114,364. Exports of both domestic and foreign pro-ducts totalled \$297,196,365. Exports of domestic pro-ducts totalled \$274,316,553, a decrease of \$4,894,984, owing largely to the demands of the home market keeping pace with the increasing production, and also to the falling off in the quantity of western grain for export last fall. Ex-ports of foreign product's totalled \$22,879,812, an increase of about two and one-half millions. The exports of coin and bullion last year totalled \$7,196,155, as compared with \$2,594,-536 for 1909-10.

The exports, according to the principal products, were as follows :-

Exports of the mine, \$42,787,561, an increase of \$2,-700,000.

Exports of agriculture, \$82,601,284, a decrease of nearly \$8,000,000.

Exports of the forest, \$45,439,057, a decrease of a little over \$2,000,000.

Exports of manufactures, \$35,283,118, an increase of nearly \$4,000,000.

Exports of fisheries, \$15,675,544, or practically the same as the preceding year.

Exports of animals and their products, \$53,244,174, a decrease of \$1,500,000.

The custom's revenue for this year was \$73,297,525, an

The customs revenue for this year was $\psi_{1,5}$, $y_{1,5}$, $y_{1,$ trade of Canada by countries for the months of January, and for the ten months ended that month appears elsewhere in this is'sue.

INSURANCE IN CANADA

An abstract of the statements made by fire insurance companies operating in Canada reporting to the Dominion Government this year has been received. There are 62 companies reporting: 25 Canadian, 21 British and 16 American. The total premiums taken in 1910 amounted to \$18,707,887, covering risks amounting at the end of the year to \$2,035,515,000. The premiums of 1909 were \$17,049,464.

The underwriting results for the year just past were very much less satisfactory than in the previous year; for in 1909 the loss ratio was only 50.46 per cent. of the premiums, while last year it reached 58.31 per cent. The fire loss of these companies almost reached eleven millions of dollars (\$10,908,531) last year, while the 1909 total reached only \$8,604,477.

Although the British companies did a larger share of the fire underwriting of the year, and suffered a larger share of the loss than both the other groups of companies combined, their ratio of loss to premium was smallest of the three, as the following comparative table shows:—

British Companies	Premiums. \$10,243,235	Losses. \$5,488,717	Ratio of loss. 53.58	
American Companies.		2,237,450	53.92	
Canadian Companies.	4,316,163	2,507,165	60.14	

Life assurance continues to grow in Canada; and it is probable that what is known as the Old Line variety of life assurance continues to advance upon the fraternal or assessment methods of protection, which used to be more in vogue. There are now, as may be learned from the advance abstract of the Insurance Blue Book for 1910, no fewer than twenty-five Canadian life companies reporting to the Dominion Government. There are twelve American and nine British, making in all fortysix companies.

The period of the prevalence of life assurance in Canada is not a long one—the oldest company boasts no more than sixty-four years—and for years the institution did not grow. But since 1875, or thereabout, both home and foreign companies began to appear. To-day the policies in force number 1,172,125, which represent the large sum of \$856,100,082, of which, however, about \$42,000,000 is industrial assurance.

The growth during the year was considerable, being in new business from \$131,739,078 in the year 1909 to \$153,177,408 in 1910, an increase of \$21,438,000, or 14 per cent. Premiums on this aggregate of risk in 1910 came to \$29,791,000. During the same twelve months \$8,178,005 was paid for death claims, \$4,387,717 for matured endowments, \$3,603,505 for dividends to policyholders, besides considerations for surrendered policies and payments to annuitants. The growth in amount of assurance in force between 1909 and 1910 was from \$780,356,980 to \$856,100,082.

The share of each group of companies—Canadian, British and American—in this aggregate of business, the amount of the year's premiums, and the deaths sustained may be found in the following table:—

Premiums. Canadian Co's\$19,971,666	Amount in force. \$565,669,110	Death claims. \$6,482,182
British Co's 1,580,555 American Co's 8,239,486	47,801,798 242,629,174	1,290,796 3,212,192
Total\$29,791,707	\$856,100,082	\$10,185,170

It is thus observable that rather more than twothirds of the whole is done by the Canadian life companies, over a fourth by the American, while the share of the British companies is a very small one—indeed, hardly more than a twelfth, and not growing larger.

The conservative disposition of the British managers, and possibly some hard-and-fast rules of the companies, prepossess their boards against what they are disposed to regard as the too liberal methods of companies on this side the Atlantic.

THE ADAPTIVE CERMANS.

The following extract from a speech by Dr. Albert, who was president of the German Section of the Brussels International Exhibition, has been communicated to Washington by the American Consul-General in Antwerp:—

Let me not forget just one other important secret of our success: it is our readiness to adopt from foreigners their methods of labor, whenever we find that they are better and more practical than our own, but at the same time to develop and improve them through our thoroughness in work, based on scientific investigation, and thus to outrival our original masters and models. I will mention only one branch of manufacture's that was exhibited in the German section at Brussels, namely, machine tools. We all know how much we have learned from the Americans in this field, and that we are engaged in a very fierce competition with them. It is, therefore, of 'special interest to learn how this competition ended at Brussels, where the American exhibits were restricted almost exclusively to such machine tools only. The jury, composed of experts, granted ten grand prizes to Germany, five to Belgium, four to Great Britain, and only two to the Americans. I know no better proof than this to 'show that we are working in the right direction, nor can I urge a stronger reason for continuing in the same, with higher aims for the future, persistently improving this one of the most difficult, yet at the same time most useful, of all mechanical contrivances.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS MAY COMBINE.

An amalgamation of the boot and 'shoe manufacturing concerns of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is being considered. There are seven companies in the Maritime Provinces engaged in this line. The concerns that would likely be affected by this merger are the following:-Hart Shoe Company, Fredericton; John Palmer Company, Limited. Fredericton; Smith and Company, Sackville; Crosby and Company, Yarmouth; J. H. Humphrey and Company, St. John; Amherst Boot and Shoe Company, Amherst; The Robert Taylor Company, Limited, Halifax.

It is impossible to obtain definite particulars regarding the capitalization of the company in which these different concerns would be merged, but the capital proposed is $\$_{3,-000,000}$.

If the amalgamation is consummated manufacturing will be done probably at only two points in the Maritime Provinces instead of 'seven, namely, Amherst and Fredericton. The staple goods would be manufactured at Amherst, and the welts or fine goods would be produced at the Fredericton factory.

This would mean the closing of five out of seven factories now in operation. The Robert Taylor Company is one of the best industrie's in Halifax. It has been in operation for haif a century and has maintained a splendid reputation. Its goods find a market in the West Indies, in Newfoundland, on the Pacific coast, and are popular in Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces.

Mr. W. J. Egan, of Montreal, has been appointed trade commissioner in Manchester, England, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. P. B. McNamara. The new trade commissioner has had twenty years' experience in the wholesale dry goods trade of Canada, and knows the country from coast to coast. He is the immediate past president of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada.

WANTED

By a prominent British office about to take up Accident & Employers' Liability Insurance, an Accident Manager. Liberal terms to the right party. Address stating experience, Box No. 313, "The Monetary Times Office, Toronto."

1824

ABSTRACT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA

(From the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance (SUBJ

(SUBJECT TO REVISION))

(FPOM the kep	ort of the	Number	1	Number		No.	Net	Claims	Unsettled	Claims
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Premiums for Year	ot Policies New and Taken up	Amount ot Policies New and Taken up	of Policies in Force at date	Net Amount in Force	of Policies become Claims	Amount of Policies become Claims	Paid (including Matured Endow- ments)	Not Resisted	Resisted
Canadian Companies. Canada Life (Canadian business)	\$ 3,544,684 13,657	2,718	\$ 7,027,104 236,900	43,065 573	\$ 90,205,821 433,293	878	\$ 1,760,944 4,750	\$ 1,741,676 3,500	\$ 158,508 1,250	
Canadian Guardian Life Confederation (Canadian business). Continental Life Crown Life	1,610,430 208,028 206,105	2,488 796 755	4,467,820 1,065,726 1,355,914	31,600 5,178 3,833	47,794,077 6,185,183 5,838,502	633 14	869,265 15,500 37,000	899,480 20,650 39,000	61,786 1,708	None
Dominion Life	330,502 419,655 4,342		1,742,258 1,915,695 7,804	7,137 10,644 728	10,407,471 13,277,391 90,605	65	84,946 76,575 1,651	81,372 58,867 1,746	21,040	3,00
Federal (Canadian business) Great-West (Canadian business)	734,119 1,825,508	1,835 5,433	2,679,077 12,917,151	15,453 29,638	21,347,020 55,414,261	$\begin{array}{c} 134\\ 142 \end{array}$	216,568 232,658	250,946 230,561	27,352 23,978	None
Iome Life Imperial Life (Canadian business).	210,687 974,055 309,447	$428 \\ 2,444 \\ 2,221$	639,958 4,913,997 2,091,550	4,627 15,070 8,931	5,731,071 26,644,844 8,930,684	91 93	37,152 164,382 85,001	33,989 163,580 89,505	$19,591 \\ 11,148$	3 1,00
fanufacturers (Canadian business)	359,932 1,450,441 71,955	3,493	3,627,627 5,277,611 833,500	82,467 30,584 1,265	7,864,709 42,634,229 2,744,246	295	$211,173 \\ 402,910 \\ 13,635$	198,118 419,681 13,635	37,696	
fonarch Life futual Life of Can. (Can. business) fational Life of Can. (Can. business)	2,223,201 374,928	4,815 1,834	8,391,676 3,460,750	40,382 7,176	63,595,752 11,173,448	437 46	$623,111 \\ 65,375$	602,083 61,540	41,350 6,000	Non Non
orth American (Canadian business) orthern Life	1,455,284 237,080 94,885	734	4,331,422 955,125 106,000	$26,248 \\ 5,604 \\ 2,394$	38,398,853 6,803,399 3,723,675	31	429,309 34,685 54,312	$\begin{array}{r} 413,146\\ 30,926\\ 45,962\end{array}$	3,000	Non
oyal Victoria overeign Life	146,832 110,791	329	521,500 279,971	3,461 1,443	4,297,985 2,765,002	46 8	55,355 6,725	59,164 7,625	1,055	
ancient Order of Foresters an Life (Can. business) Ordinary Thrift	47,160 2,428,313 45,666	5,846	$334,500 \\ 9,929,353 \\ 64,910$	2,129 45,021 7,520	1,893,029 68,206,325 1,031,083	598	$10,062 \\ 884,899 \\ 16,051$	9,562 851,734 17,139	56,669	Non
Travellers Life of Canada Jnion Life (Ordinary Industrial	3,561 84,471 445,947	93 1,558	350,200 1,005,153 10,247,314	$138 \\ 3,514$	221,850 2,403,137 15,612,165	None 14	None 13,400 74,788	None	None 249	Non
Totals for 1910 " 1909	19,971,666 17,438,780		90,777,566 79,121,977	555,654 505,465			6,482,182 5,642,483	6,445,116 5,651,194		
Increase, <i>i</i> ; decrease, <i>d</i>	i 2,532,886	i 16,198	i 11,655,589	i 50,189	i 50,253,673	i 2,052	i 839,699	i 793,922	d 21,846	i 1,86
British Companies. Commercial Union	26,696 1,196	None	52,500 None	39	77,846	None	10,411 None 80,728	8,829 None 92,313	None	Non Non
Life Association of Scotland iverpool and London and Globe London & Lancashire Life & Gen'l.	12,018 3,238 398,947	None 430	None 971,688	393 73 6,543	$\begin{array}{c} 124,740 \\ 11,935,442 \end{array}$	8 123	13,289 232,791	$13,289 \\ 210,830$	$1,295 \\ 48,150$	Non
London Assurance	200 18,594 3,187	72	None 157,000 None	335 102	812,614	11	12,406 25,064 5,927		6,277	
Norwich Union Life Phœnix Assurance Co Royal	$166,771 \\ 140,875$	58 522	310,009 1,273,179	$1,946 \\ 1,947$	5,565,868 4,320,546	71 18	$ \begin{array}{r} 183,585 \\ 67,121 \\ 2,348 \end{array} $	167,750 64,835 None		Non
Scottish Amicable Scottish Provident standard	$\begin{array}{r} 1,578 \\ 598 \\ 793,788 \\ 12,869 \end{array}$	None 681	None None 1,397,192 9,003	$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 27 \\ 11,453 \\ 217 \end{array}$	78,532 22,780,127	None 296	None 630,507 26,619	None 651,392	None 121,660	Non Non
Totals, for 1910 " 1509	1,580,555 1,590,656		4,170,562 3,930,230	23,319 23,102			1,290,796 1,320,724		259,553 225,884	Non 5,00
Increase, <i>i</i> ; decrease, <i>d</i>	d 10,101	d 102	d 240,332	i 217	i 816,606	i 88	d 29,928	d 14,932	d 33,669	i 5,00
American Companies. Ætna Life Connecticut Mutual	653,335 23,600	None	1,590,597 None 2,051,653	544	936,576	21	592,262 30,765	35,669	329	Non
Equitable Germania	2,000,000	None 9,175	None 10,040,017	141 30,057	234,704 28,919,551	5 239		6,662 209,460	None	
Industrial	1,573,414 1,064,471 491	1,126			30,248,453	223		484,305	42,417	
National Life of United States New York Life North-western Mutual	1,741,602 3,350	2 2,356 None	5,014,583 None	28,321 148	50,498,716 173,681	291 9	549,396 9,439	509,017 9,439	64,057 None	6,20 Non
Phœnix Mutual	92,522	2 5	None 15,000 5,315,152	8,176	2,627,923 8,747,438	40 31	30,229	66,074	17,393	Non Non Non
Prodential {Ordinary Industrial	348,341 38,431 398,324	63	482,671	229	1,457,627	None	35,080 None 142,059	5,125	None	None
Travelers Union Mutual United States	940 679	3 254		4,690	7,381,075	65	116,608	, 89,962	38,594	
Totals for 1910 " 1909	8,239,480 7,476,859		58,229,280 48,686,871		242,629,174 217,956,351		3,212,192 3,168,911	3,199,982 3,107,807	245,878 207,747	
Increase, <i>i</i> ; decrease, <i>d</i>	i 762,627	i 42,772	i 9,542,409	i 96,351	i 24,672,823	i 1,135	i 43,281	i 92,175	i 38,131	i3,13
RECAPITULATION. Canadian Companies British " American "	19,971,666 1,580,555 8,239,486	1,777	90,777,566 4,170,562 58,229,280	23,319	565,669,110 47,801,798 242,629,174	578	1,290,796	1,267,617	259,553	None
Totals for 1910 1909	29,791,707 26,596,295				856,100,082 780,356,980		10,985,170 10,132,168	10,912,715 10,041,550	1,085,997 1,035,823	47,94 47,95
Increase, i; decrease, d	i 3,285,412	i 58,868	i 21,438,330	i 146,757	i 75,743,102	i 3,099	i 853,002	i 871,165	i 50,174	d

Increase, *i*; decrease, *d*..... | i 3,285,412 | i 58,868 | i 21,438,330 | i 146,757 | i 75,743,102 | i 3,099 | i 853,002 | i 871,165 | i 50,174 | d 5 * These Companies have ceased doing new business in Canada.

APRIL FIRE LOSSES.

Many Fire Fatalities — Incendiary Fires Are Increasing.

Canada's fire loss for April as estimated by The Monetary Times amounts to \$1,317,900, as compared with \$1,717,-237 for the corresponding period last year, and \$720,650 for April, 1909.

There were 24 fires at which the damage amounted to \$10,000 and over, the largest being at Vancouver, B.C., where a shingle mill was destroyed, and Amherst, N.S., where considerable damage was done to the machine shops, etc., of the Car Foundry. The loss in each case was estimated at \$200,000. Residences and stores were the principal structures destroyed during the month, there being 46 of the former and 44 of the latter.

The following is an estimate of the April	losses :
Fires exceeding \$10,000	\$1,029,000
Small fires	117,000
Fifteen per cent. for unreported fires	171,900

Total\$1,317,900

The following are the monthly totals compared with 1909 and 1910:--

1909.	1610	1911.
January\$1,500,000	\$1,275,246	\$2,250,550
February 1,203,005	750,625	941,045
March 851,690	1,076,253	852,380
Aprii 740,050	1,717,237	1,317,900
May 3,358,276	2,735,536	
June 1,300,275	1,500,000	
July 1,075,600	6,386,674	
August 2,582,915	1,667,270	
September 1,615,405	894,125	
October 2,208,718	2,195,781	
November 935,191	1,943,708	
D.cember 1,433,813	1,444,860	
Total\$18,905,538	\$23,593,315	\$5,361,875

The fires at which damage to the extent of \$10,000 and over occurred, were as follows :---

er occurred, were as follows:	
Stittsville, Ont., part of town\$	30,000
Guelph, Ont., lumber mill	15,000
Langenburg, Sask., store	30,000
Regina, Sask., business block	40,000
Kelso, Ont., Lusiness block	100,000
Vancouver, B.C., shingle mill	200,000
Strassburg, Sask., store, etc	31,000
Seaforth, Ont., business block	15,000
Portage La Prairie, Man., store	40,000
Montreal, Que., store	10,000
London, Ont, tannery	10,000
Goderich, Ont. factory	50,000
Stickney, N.B., engine room	30,000
Routh, N.B., mill	12,000
Pilot Mound, Man., elevator	30,000
Walkerton, Ont., flour mill	14,000
Colborne, Ont., business block	35,000
Montreal, Que., store	20,000
Kippawa, Que., town destroyed	50,000
Cottam, Que., Foresters' Block	17,000
Thamesville, Ont., town hall, etc	25,000
Port Essington, B.C., stores	10,000
Amherst, N.S., Car Foundry	200,000
Ottawa, Ont., stables and barns	15,000
	Contraction of the second

Total\$1,029,000

What Were Destroyed and Presumed Causes.

The structures damaged and destroyed were: Residences, 46; stores, 44; stable's and barns, 13; factories, 9; lumber mills, 4; business blocks, 3; churches, 4; hotels, 2; elevators, 2, and one each of the following: Business section, university, city hall, oil house, elevator shaft, tug, tannery, town, refrigerator car, brewery, tank, engine room, opera house, gas works, flour mill, motor house, public school, town hall, fire department, etc., foundry. The following animals were destroyed by fire: 500 hops, 18 Jersey cattle, 13 horses, 1 colt, and a quantity of

The following animals were destroyed by fire: 500 hogs, 18 Jer'sey cattle, 13 horses, 1 colt, and a quantity of poultry; also 6,000 bushels of grain, an automobile, and 40 barrels of oil.

barrels of oil. The presumed causes responsible for fires were as follows:—Nine overheated stoves, 9 incendiarism, 4 playing with matches, 4 upset lamps. 3 defective chimneys, 3 spontaneous combustion, 3 sparks from passing engine, 2 gasoline explosion, 2 gas explosion; and one each of the followling:—Cat upset coal oil lamp, hot box, coal oil tank overflowed, sparks from burning charcoal, bursting of incandescent bulb, overheated car, defective wiring, ashes in wooden box, oil boiling over, kerosene explosion, grass fire, lighting gas, window paper caught fire, playing with crackers, overheated bearing, cigarette carelessly thrown, hot ashes.

Many Fire Fatalities.

Twenty deaths were caused by fire during April compared with eighteen for the corresponding period last year, and twenty for April, 1909. The most disastrous fire of the month occurred at Coutts, Alta., where Mrs. Brooks and her four children were burned to death on their homestead.

tal 20

The following are the monthly totals compared with the two previous years :---

1909.	1910.	1011.
January 16	27	27
February 8	15	12
March 16	20	18
April 18	37	20
May 21	15	
June 16	52	
July 4	15	
August	11	1
September	[()]	
October 26	16	
Novemb?r 34	10	
December 33	19	
Total	256	

Incendiary Fires Increasing.

Sixteen hundred miles of fire guarding, all in Saskatchewan, is the work which will be done under government supervision this year. The Canadian Pacific Railway does considerable fire-guarding along its line, but this is practically the only work of the kind done outside that paid for by the government. One important new guard line the government will pay for this year will be one to connect with the old guard south of Morse, and to continue to the border. This will protect the district which was largely burned over last year.

Belleville, Ont., has had several fires of an incendiary origin recently. Fortunately the loss in each case has not been large. A man named John Lockwood has been arrested on the charge of firing a barn. The arrest was made in consequence of threats he had uttered. He is also suspected of burning the stables of the Albion and Hastings Hotel. The prisoner came from the United States a few weeks ago. Mr. Leslie Burk, the young man who was arrested some

Mr. Leslie Burk, the young man who was arrested some days ago on suspicion of having fired the express office and adjoining buildings at Colborne, Ont., on April 17th, has been committed for trial on the charge of arson. Burk was found apparently securely bound in the office of the express company, while the flames were raging around him. He explained that he had been knocked down, bound and gagged by a burglar whom he had interrupted in the act of robbing the express office. The robber, he said, had escaped after firing the buildings. Four business firms were burned out by the fire before it was subdued.

caped after firing the buildings. Four business nims were burned out by the fire before it was subdued. Oliver Cox was arrested by High Constable Hughes on the farm of Frank McNeil, at Middlemiss, in Ekfrid Township, on a charge of arson. Recently Mr. McNeil's barn, along with the contents, were destroyed by fire. The loss will total about \$2,400, made up of the buildings, a horse, three cows, two calves, a lot of pigs, and a quantity of hay and grain. The fire was well under way before it was discovered, and there were no facilities at hand to extinguish it.

Many Cattle Were Destroyed.

Rev. James Henry Bell, an Anglican rector of Sutton. Que., was arrested at Hull and arraigned on a charge of burning a house he owns at Kazbazua. Passers-by noticed smoke coming from the windows and found a number of coal oil cans and a metal match case marked "Sutton," near where the fire had apparently started. Some of the villagers

also alleged that they had seen the minister dressed in ordinary clothes and wearing green goggles, boarding the train on the night of the fire. Investigation showed that Rev. Mr. Bell had left his home at Sutton on Wednesday night and had not returned until the following Saturday. He denied any knowledge of how the fire started, and stated that he had spent the night at Montreal hospital with his daughter, and the ensuing days with a brother minister, also at Mon-The alibi was found to be false. treal.

Many cattle were destroyed by fire during April. Messrs. rdman Bros., Hurdman Bridge, near Ottawa, lost be-Hurdman Bros., Hurdman Bridge, near Ottawa, tween five and six hundred hogs, eighteen Jersey cattle, four horses and one colt. The cause of the conflagration, although not known, may be attributed to the carelessness of tramps, many of whom have been seen in the vicinity of late.

RECENT FIRES.

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

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

Cobourg, Ont .- Bush fire in the Haldimand Plains does damage of about \$1,200.

Chatham, Ont .- Barns owned by Mr. Harry Evans destroyed; loss and origin unknown.

Lloydminster, Sask .- Home of Mr. Jubez Martin destroyed; loss unknown; origin, prairie fire.

Waterville, N.B.-Methodist and Reformed Baptist churches destroyed; loss unknown; origin, grass fire.

Montreal, Que.—Mountain View apartment house, Mount Royal, destroyed; loss about \$150,000; origin unknown. Cranbrook, Alta.—Premises of Cranbrook Herald slightly damaged; small loss; origin, overheated stove. Moncton, N.B.—House and barn belonging to Mr. Earl

Ash, Pamsec Junction, destroyed; loss and origin unknown. Niagara Falls, Ont.—Residence of John Cronin, Grey

Street, destroyed; loss unknown; origin, gas leaks in stove. Smith Falls, Ont.—Box car in Canadian Pacific Railway yard damaged; loss unknown; origin, leak in gasoline

tank. New Westminster, B.C.-Pest house at Isolation Hospi-

tal destroyed; loss unknown; origin, started in fumigating room.

New Toronto, Ont .- Barn belonging to Mr. James Douglas, also four cows destroyed; loss about \$5,000; origin unknown.

Trenton, Ont .- Residence of Mrs. Alice Harris Crookston, North Hastings, destroyed; loss about \$1,000; origin unknown

Peterboro', Ont.—Home of Mr. Albert Dorris, 2911/2 Louise Street, damaged; loss small; origin, mice nibbling matches

Melbourne, Ont .- Barn of Mr. Frank McNeil destroyed, also horse, several cows, pigs and calves; loss and origin unknown.

Moosomin, Sask .- Stable and eleven horses owned by Mr. Herbert Swanston, destroyed; loss about \$4,000; origin unknown

Halifax. N.S.-Warehouse owned by Mr. George Boister, North West Arm, destroyed; loss about \$4,000; origin unknown.

Hull, Que.-Stock-room of Messrs. E. B. Eddy and Company badly damaged; loss unknown; origin, spontaneous combustion.

Hamilton, Ont .- Foundry of Messrs. Burrows, Stewart and Milne, Cannon Street, damaged; loss about \$700; origin, overheated cupola.

Stanbridge East, Que.-Brick buildings, belonging to Mrs. S. H. Cornell, destroyed; loss unknown; origin, spon-taneous combustion.

North Sydney, N.S.—Barns owned by Messrs. E. E. Moore and Harry Moore destroyed; loss about \$10,000; orburning refuse

igin, burning refuse. Sheffield, N.B.-Blacksmith shop of Mr. Frank Vandine, Dridges destroyed: loss and six barns, owned by Mr. Wm. Bridges, destroyed; loss crigin unknown. and

Edmonton, Alta .- Oil house of Canadian Northern shops, Twelfth Street, badly damaged; loss about \$10,000; origin, spontaneous combustion.

Davidson, Sask .- Two granaries, barn and contents, owned by Mr. Henry Barton, destroyed; loss unknown; origin, boy playing with matches.

Middlemiss, Ont .- Barn of Mr. Frank McNeil destroyed, also one horse, two cows, seven hogs and agricultural imple-ments; loss and origin unknown.

Saskatoon, Sask .- Gidden's Furniture Company warehouse, Twenty-third and Wall Streets, damaged; loss about \$1,000; origin, supposed defective electric wiring.

Truro, N.S.-Messrs. Stanfield Smith and Company's building, corner of Louise and Prince Streets, destroyed; loss about \$25,000; origin, cigar stub carelessly thrown.

Brantford, Ont .- Cupola at Messrs. Cockshutt's factory damaged; loss about \$300; origin, wood overheated. Cole shoe store damaged, loss and origin unknown. Brantford Screw Works badly damaged; loss about \$3,000; origin unknown.

Keewatin, Ont .- Mr. Cuthbert's livery and residence destroyed, also residences of Messrs. H. Billodeau and S. C. Sweet, and stores of H. Hunter and R. W. Neilson; loss about \$5,000; origin unknown.

Toronto, Ont .- Model Incubator plant, 196 River Street, damaged; loss about \$3,000; origin unknown. Rear of 994 Bathurst Street damaged; loss about \$200; origin, children playing with matches. Workroom of Messrs. J. C. Hall Fur playing with matches. Workroom of Messrs. J. C. Hall Fur Company, 102 Church Street, damaged; loss about \$3,000; origin unknown.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING FIRES ALREADY REPORTED.

Wyoming, Ont .- The Methodist Church sustained damage of only \$10; insurance with London Mutual Fire.

Ottawa, Ont .- Electric motor shed, owned by Ottawa Improvement Commission, damaged to extent of \$200; no insurance.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following are the figures for the Canadian Clearing Houses for the weeks ended May 5th, 1910; April 27th, and May 4th, 1911, with percentage change :--

May 5, '10.	Apr. 27, '11.	May 4, '11.	Chg. %
Montreal \$40,618,221	\$42,558,443	\$51,990,700	+25.5
Toronto 32,936,411	36,971,125	39,036,898	+18.5
Winnipeg 18,006,965	22,617,611	24,707,240	+37.2
Vancouver 9,428,636	10,748,982	10,601,111	+12.4
Ottawa 4,242,722	3,937,226	3,956,959	- 6.7
Calgary 2,765,129	3,708,889	3,849,770	+35.6
Quebec 1,499,512	2,189,618	2,464,961	+64.3
Victoria 1,818,821	4,205,946	2,796,534	+ 53.7
Hamilton 2,099,643	2,319,964	2,704,179	+28.8
Halifax 2,274,881	1,713,681	1,631,606	-28.2
St. John 1,475,199	1,736,929	1,752,469	+18.7
Edmonton 1,381,539	1,993,901	2,231,693	+61.5
London 1,469,286	1,299,411	1,382,538	- 5.9
Regina 813,872	1,294,373	1,420,010	+75.6
Brandon 506,046	468,606	554,574	+ 9.5
Total\$121,336,883	\$137,764,705	\$151,001,151	+24.5
Lethbridge	561,361	957,992	1. 3
Saskatoon	011,706	1,123,500	
Brantford	486,896	537,738	
Moose Jaw	686,247	812,401	

The following are the Clearing House returns for the month of April, 1911, compared with those for the same period last year :-%

					10
		April, 1910.	March, 1911.	April, 1911.	Chg.
		 \$165,688,174	\$194,742,816	\$176,440,366	+ 6.4
		 131,380,131	151,388,024	147,634,272	+12.3
		 70,546,417	77,057,787	82,148,419	+16.4
	Vancouver	36,731,598	44,084,854	41,337,756	+12.5
		 17,612,895	17,090,385	16,603,756	- 5.7
		 14,075,142	16,621,628	14,449,866	+ 2.6
		 9,298,355	9,428,351	9,154,289	- 1.5
	Victoria	 7,239,383	12,358,220	11,693,804	+61.5
		 8,278,313	8,656,763	10,368,770	+25.2
		 8,216,218	6,266,986	7,139,024	
		 6,252,644	6,129,713	6,073,973	- 2.8
	Edmonton	 5,370,143	8,804,702	8,836,437	
		 6,026,360	6,006,154	5,720,037	
		 3,387,005	5,377,415	5,293,281	
	Brandon	 2,075,157	2,071,782	2,133,675	+ 2.3
	Total	 \$492,177,035	\$566,085,580	\$454,027,725	+10.7
	Lethbridge		2,153,100	2,136,127	
	Saskatoon		3,853,317	3,729,255	
	Brantford	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,173,841	2,057,182	
j	Moose Jay		2,886,954	2,927,773	
1	Jul	 	-,000,954	-,9-1,113	

CABLED NEWS FROM LONDON.

Mr. Moreing Answers His Porcupine Critics — Press Opinions of President Taft's Speech.

(Cable Correspondence by Special Arrangement with The Montreal Star).

April 29.—Lord Desborough's new company, the British-Canadian and General Investment Company, will be issued next week; capital, £350,000 in ordinary shares of £1. Shareholders will have the right to subscribe at par for one ordinary share for each five shares allotted. Mr. C. A. Moreing, of Bewick-Moreing & Company, replies in the press to the critics who assert that the Ontario

Mr. C. A. Moreing, of Bewick-Moreing & Company, replies in the press to the critics who assert that the Ontario Porcupine Development Company has been paying too much for its claims. He says it is difficult—he might say impossible—to buy one undeveloped claim showing outcrops with gold in the Porcupine district for less than \$250,000.

In explaining the smallness of the working capital, Mr. Moreing says the company only intends to develop claims to such a point that they can be floated into separate working companies. May 1.—What is characterized here as President Taft's

May 1.—What is characterized here as President Taft's indiscretion, is causing no little embarrassment to the government here. By his advocacy of the reciprocity arrangement, as the surest means of killing the movement for closer Empire unity, President Taft proves the case of those here who deplore the agreement for broad Empire reasons.

who deplore the agreement for broad Empire reasons. The Observer, whose editor is a leading Unionist journalist, and whose proprietor is now Mr. William Waldorf Astor, says:—"No blazing indiscretion of which Mr. Roosevelt or Kaiser William have even been accused could rival the discourtesy and unwisdom of President Taft's attack on the Tariff Reform party, which, after all, represent a good half of the English people." The Observer says what almost the whole Unionist press could say, namely, that it has refrained in difficult circumstances from writing one word upon the Canadian-American reciprocity dealings that could pre-

judice, the movement for Anglo-American arbitration and adds:--"This is the right policy for both nations, but if it is to be continued with any chance of success, there must be equal respect on both sides of the Atlantic for the ordinary amenities of international tradition.

Times Reproves Taft.

The Times to-day, in its first editorial, reproves President Taft in its most approved paternal way. It reminds President Taft of those more than Chinese walls, the Dingley and McKinley tariffs, and of the long-continued United States' attempts to coerce or cajole Canada into sacrificing its national birthright to immediate material gain. The Times goes on to argue that under President Taft's present policy, the commercial relations of the Motherland and the most powerful of the Empire's self-governing nations is to be governed by the actions and reactions of American politics, in which the tariff must always play a central part. Canada might, in that event, desire to give better treatment in some respect to her sister states within the Empire, but her ability to do so would depend upon her power to persuade the framers of the American tariff to do the same."

Appeals to Conservatives.

The Daily News, the leading ministerial organ, appeals to the Canadian Conservatives to reconsider their decision, and by accepting reciprocity let Sir Wilfrid Laurier leave, lest they wreck the Imperial Conference.

The Ministerialist Morning Leader speaks of immeasurable loss if the agreement fails. It terms the reciprocity agreement the last and most fatal blow to Imperial Preference, and adds "When the agreement once goes through the ground will be forever irrecoverable."

The Standard, on the other hand, says that it has watched with admiration the stern, relentless opposition to the agreement in the Canadian House of Commons. It surmises that President Taft's "now or never" speech will cause Sir (Continued on Page 1830.)

TRADE OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES.

		MONTH O	F JANUARY.			TEN MONTHS ENDING JANUARY.			
Countries.	191	0.	19	11.	1910.		1911.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports	
British Empire.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
nited Kingdom	7,425,747	9,489,974	8,772,630	6,724,995	76,677,559	135,121,725	90,403,217	.2 5	
ermuda		52,340	25	64,845 190,228	574,365	365,809 1,994,190	8,308	387,15	
ritish Africa	80,425	335,731	13,914	190,220	574,000	1,994,190	664,878	1,836,58	
Australia	53,280	286,672	41,700	178,882	330,869	3,070,158	420,180	3,377,19	
New Zealand	79,867	77,661	126,494	56,760	668,702	751,218	764,774	834,1	
ritish Bast Indies	332,613	10,104	402,411	$12,866 \\ 61,286$	2,674,544 1,966,935	$37,568 \\ 434,021$	3,754,868	95,9	
Guiana	232,877	63,778	283,345 61,805	365,322	5,355,530	2,313,166	2,694,301 6,083,592	176,7	
West Indies	66,137	351,769 8,339	44,470	18,712	150,552	78,755	318,870	3,294,1 83,4	
and Kong	$21,310 \\ 20,861$	160,763	52,451	5,467	176,808	386,830	483,550	431.4	
long Kong ewfoundland.	35,656	240,112	55,640	213,522	1,288,523	3,502,400	1,546,535	3,626,58	
ther British Colonies	112	10,085	122	2,373	23,214	61,914	6,103	26,30	
Totals	8,348,885	11,087,331	9,855,007	7,895,258	89,887,601	148,117,754	107,149,176	137,688,63	
Foreign Countries.	0,040,000	11,001,001							
Foreign Countries.	A State State			101011111111					
rgentine Republic	242,730	83,339	320,700	195,287	1,771,912	2,620,899	1,778,437	2,735,88	
ustria-Hungary	96,965	1,242	90,659	14,479	970,247	24,453	1,141,512	85,00	
elgium	166,467	196,076	146,183	$211,004 \\ 164,621$	2,552.255 579.293	2,794,679 694,501	2,930,491	2,528,43	
razil	152,932	111,995	60,786 1,358	37,474	121.399	78,310	809,750 78,348	896,95	
entral American States	82,835	$11,286 \\ 154,330$	61.240	66,259	591,427	913.065	608,685	307,30	
nile	25,466	32,596	47.901	27,857	134,951	213,334	392.481	360,77 188,26	
uba	31,710	203,630	53,926	103,002	439,510	1,404,153	1,162,257	1,626,8	
enmark	10,149	42,462	9,234	44,411	55,639	330,503	76,172	370,42	
utch E. Indies	34,504	525	44,894	150	629,292	1,920	990,879	1,73	
gypt	2,505	5,488	3,117 953,218	549 230,292	36,843 8,018,897	24,271 2,124,305	27,819	11,68	
rance	836,036	$74,474 \\ 3,047$	300,210	14,205	622	2,124,303	9,403,414 3,828	2,368,10	
rench Africa rench West Indies		1,348		255	286	18,475	0,020	22,41	
ermany	608.379	121,382	1,175,011	126,039	6,550,002	2,207,859	7,963,578	2,428,62	
reece	11,989	24	37,651		362,046	1,224	403,869	133,62	
awaii	1,325	485	5,533	2,358	13,186	69,487	23,001	127,08	
olland	176,328	294,808	126,742	$73,468 \\ 22,240$	1,580,798	1,798,006	1,432,898	1,258,54	
aly	49,822 114,308	66,196 160,909	56,700 186,327	40,658	730,558	770,842	770,825	260.00	
	5,390	158,852	16,714	86,448	474,878	557,090 704,028	2,103,444 430,295	464,38	
exico	0,000	100,002	10,111	00,410	111,010	101,020	400,290	1,091,40	
orway and Sweden : Norway	8,593	58,161	16,906	45,130	126,907	400,200	276,011	330,43	
Consideration and the second s	11,945	4,164	12,392	4,132	136,650	102,698	226,806	94,51	
	14,560	734		47	22,360	12,336	64,624	33,11	
	307 123	$28,376 \\ 44,844$	430	05 041	6,394	112,283	8,818	58,26	
neto Dico	10,787	2,803	15,299	$35,841 \\ 259$	44,417 120,159	420,420	204	358,66	
	1,185	196.886	1,811	361,908	304,852	56,214 359,922	$156.802 \\ 248.085$	60,03	
issia		1,371		4,077	719,313	10,991	102,962	737,92	
	1,015	5,132	316	9,279	6,815	126,124	3,233	22,53 130,43	
	75,943	953	78,953	105	917,493	47,133	1,018,782	22,67	
	272,168	1,835	316,088	2,256	1,913,586	5,149	2,504,947	17,16	
	72,326 18,710,594	890 8,301,138	15,507 22,925,782	$132 \\ 9.823.109$	382,420 179,723,510	2,110	495,614	2.98	
	55.814	13,566	22,020,102	9,823,109 8,278	63,556	$94,643,462 \\ 105,832$	231,081,625 6,194	100,160,21	
nited States ruguay	361	3,378	14,497	1,669	42,124	12,355	67,505	76,75	
ruguay. enezuela ther foreign countries	19,406	70,194	13,075	114,954	177,760	334,285	538,149	24,25 861,92	
Totals	21,904,967	10,458,919	26,808,950	11,872,232	212,162,606	114,118,819	269,332,344	120,260,91	
Totals	30,253,852	21,546,250	36,663,957	19,767,490	302,050,207	262,236,573	376,481,520	257,949,558	
()		0.100							
Grand Totals	\$51,80	0,102	\$56,43	1.447	\$564.2	86,780	\$634,4	21 07=	

Nearly Two Billion Dollars \$1,860,000,000 - - £372,000,000 have been invested by Great Britain in Canada

Beginning in next week's Monetary Times will appear the first of a series of Fifteen Special Articles on

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN CANADA

By FRED. W. FIELD

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

Three articles on the investment of British, American and Foreign capital in Canada were published in The Monetary Times nearly two years ago, and reprinted in pamphlet form. These are out of print and the present series of articles, revised and containing much that is new, will endeavor to satisfy the large demand for reprints of the previous ones.

The first of the fifteen articles will appear in The Monetary Times of May 13th. It will be entitled :

"British Capital Investments in Canada"

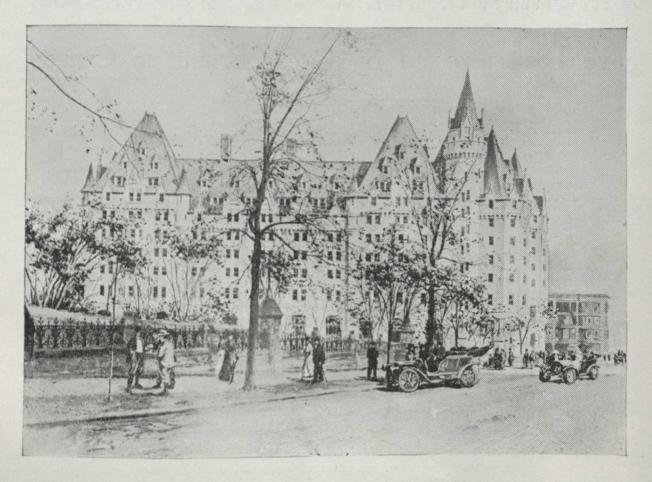
Subscribe now so as to be sure to get these fifteen valuable articles. The Monetary Times will be mailed postpaid weekly to any address in the United Kingdom for \$3.00 per year; \$1.75 for six months; \$1.00 for three months. Or to any address in the United States or any other country for \$3.50 per year; \$2.00 six months; \$1.25 three months.

THE MONETARY TIMES OF CANADA

Toronto	Montreal	Winnipeg	Vancouver	London, Eng.

Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.

Grand Trunk Railway System's Beautiful New Hotel Will Open for Business Next Fall.



owned and operated by the Grand Trunk Railway System, will be, without doubt, the finest hotel on this continent, not only architecturally, but also in regard to its general appointments.

Situated in Major's Hill Park, it faces to the West the Parliament Buildings and grounds, to the North the Ottawa River and the Grand Old Laurentian Hills, in the Province of Quebec. It can truly be said that the location is unsurpassed on this continent.

It is built in the French Chateau style, in the most approved method of fireproof construction. The frame of the building is steel, the walls are of Bedford limestone, surmounted with copper roof, and the whole building presents a majestic as well as picturesque appearance from every viewpoint. The possession of such a structure must prove to be not only a valuable asset to the city of Ottawa, but a credit to the Dominion of Canada.

The hotel will contain, in addition to its regular dining room and cafe, a ladies' dining room, banquet room, ball

The "Chateau Laurier," Ottawa, Ont., which will be room, a state suite, and a number of private dining rooms, as well as three hundred and fifty bedrooms, with two hundred and sixty-two private bathrooms. Each bedroom will have a front outlook, for there is no courtyard to this hotel, and upon three sides it fronts the beautiful Major's Hill Government Park.

> Each feature of drainage, heating, ventilation, lighting and cooking arrangements have received the most detailed consideration, and will be of the most modern form and appointment.

> Besides the ordinary entrance to the "Chateau" from the street, it will be connected with the Grand Trunk Railway's new Central Union Passenger Station by a private passageway.

> Mr. F. W. Bergman, the manager, has had a wide experience in hotel management, both abroad and in this country, and has been selected to make the "Chateau Laurier" the favorite hotel in America. The hotel will be opened for business next fall.

CABLED NEWS FROM LONDON.

(Continued from Page 1828.)

Wilfrid Laurier to revise his opinion that the agreement will not be detrimental to Imperial interests.

Dominion Covernment Financing.

The Bank of Montreal as agent for the Government of Canada, has repaid £1,635,858 of the four per cent. stock, which fell due recently. The amount formed the balance of the original loan of £4,000,000, issued in 1874, which has been reduced by repayments and conversion to the sum

The London Standard says: "That a loan of mentioned. this importance should have been redeemed without raising fresh capital or making any special provision for it speaks well for the finances of Canada, which, of course, are well known to be in a very flourishing condition." The Montreal London Securities Corporation, recently

formed, is about to offer, through Parrs Bank, £205,500 six per cent. thirty years first mortgage sinking funds of the Ames-Holden-McCready Company, Limited, of Montreal.

The Hudson Bay Insurance Company, of Vancouver,

The **General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada** HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Directors' Report and Financial Statement to 31st December, 1910

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors beg to present the Fifth Annual Report to 31st December, 1910. The premiums, less cancelments, returns and reinsurances of every description, amounted to \$274,490.89; interest investments \$6,244.83, making, with the balance of \$4,466.62 carried over from last year, a total revenue of \$285,202.34.

There was also a decrease in the Reserve for unexpired risks (caused by the new Dominion Government method of calculation) of \$19,856.16.

The general expenses, claims paid and outstanding, etc., amounted to \$271,019.06, leaving a balance of \$34,-039.44 as compared with \$4,466.62 at 31st December, 1909. There was an improvement in the business during the year; premium rates were thoroughly revised in the various departments, and prospects generally look well for the future.

PELEC HOWLAND,

Toronto, 18th April, 1911.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1910.

Assets. Liabilities. Capital Subscribed \$200,000.00 | Investments at Cost :--City of Kingston 5½ p.c. Debs.... \$ 3,000.00 Winnipeg 4 p.c. Debs..... 12,955.37 \$ 50,000.00 Capital Paid-up Victoria 4 p.c. " Hamilton 4 p.c. " Sundry Creditors \$615.86 11 5.065.48 Balances due other Companies " 9,794.84 415.20 Town of Brampton 4¼ p.c. Bonds. Niagara Navigation Co. 5 p.c. De-1,031.06 12,459.02 Reserve for Claims awaiting adjustment Reserve for Unearned Premiums as 29,288.53 bentures 9,762.69 Strathcona School District 5 p.c. required by Dominion Government. 67,064.36 4,891.59 Debentures Balance of Revenue Account City of Valleyfield 5 p.c. Debs.... Cranbrook 5 p.c. " Saskatoon 5 p.c. " 34,039.44 5,281.91 4,848.95 5,295.20 .. 5,000.00 66 Wetaskiwin 5 p.c. "Revelstoke 5 p.c. ".... Town of Red Deer 6 p.c. ".... 5,000.00 2,303.50 Canada Landed and National In-vestment Co., Ltd., 41/2 p.c. Debentures Consumers' Gas Co. Stock Canadian Pacific Railway Stock.... 10,000.00 27,150.50 5,433.75 Imperial Bank Stock 4,481.00 \$133,632.80 (Market Value \$134,547.11) Interest Accrued 1,030.01 Deposit with Accident Underwriters' Association. 250.00 Cash in Bank and in Hand 16,288.79 052.07 Bills Receivable Outstanding Premiums (less cost of 68.38 collection) 23,895.94 (Reserve on above included in Liabilities). 25,052.06 Furniture and Fittings (less depreciation) 3,315.86 \$181,423.39 \$181,423.39 REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1910. Revenue. Expenditures. \$ 4,466.62 2,552.47 8,061.58 274,490.89 General Expenses, including Advertising, Print-ing, Stationery, Rent, Salaries, License Fees, Taxes, Commissions, Travelling Expenses, Directors' and Auditors' Fees, etc., etc...... \$113,994.33 Surplus from last Account Premiums \$282,552.47 Less Reinsurances 8,061.58 Interest on Investments Decrease in Reserve for Unexpired Risks Claims Paid and Reserve for Claims Outstanding 157,024.73 6,244.83 19,856.16 Balance 34,039.44 \$305,058.50 \$305.058.50

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I have audited the above Balance Sheet, and in my opinion it is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs. All my requirements as an Auditor have been complied with. Toronto, 2nd February, 1911.

C. NORIE-MILLER,

Manager.

H. D. LOCKHART CORDON, Chartered Accountant.

President.

MUNICIPAL BOND MARKET.

Calgary Bond Sale-Close Bidding for Burnaby Issue-Ontario Four Per Cents. Sold.

The following motion has been adopted by the Montreal City Council: "That the report of the board of commissioners be amended 'so that the offer of the Bank of Montreal, dated April 24th, 1911, to discount City of Montreal treasury bills up to 500,000 sterling net in London on receipt of bills, free of stamps at 234 per cent. per annum for six months, be accepted.'

Calgary is well pleased with its sale of \$1,000,000 41/2 per cent. bond's through the Bank of Montreal at 103. This is one of the highest prices paid in Western Canada for 41/2 per cent. bonds. The money derived from the sale will be available immediately. The interest will be computed from July 1st. The amount realized will be ap tension of variou's municipal improvements. The amount realized will be applied to the ex-

According to the preliminary estimates for civic expenditure in Calgary this year, the general expenses of the city will require a rate of 10 mills on an assessment of about \$52,000,000. The public works account shows a large increase, from \$58,214 to \$112,612. This is necessitated by the extension of the work of the department into the outlying districts which are now included in the city. Extra horses, carts, harness, and other equipment are required. New water carts and automatic street flushers are down for an appropriation of \$7,700. Repairs to sewers call for an appropriation of \$5,000.

Ontario Four Per Cents.

The new issue of \$290,000 Province of Ontario 4 per cent. debentures, maturing May 1st, 1941, has been sold to Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company. These bonds are similar to the recent issue of Ontario Government bonds for Hydro-Electric purposes in that they are exempt from all provincial taxes and succession duties.

Lively competition was in evidence for the issue of \$934,500 40-year 4½ per cent. Burnaby, B.C., debentures. The award was made to Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto, as noted elsewhere. The bid's were as follows :-

Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto	 96.73
Ontario Securities Corporation, Toronto .	 96.70
Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto .	 96.68
Aemilius Jarvis and Company, Toronto .	 95.05
Dominion Trust Company, Vancouver	 93.00

Berlin to Issue Debentures.

The profit from the operation of the Berlin, Ont., waterworks last year was \$14,000. For years past surpluses have been shown by this department, but the money has been spent in extending the system. The same policy has been followed by the Light Commission. There have been repeated protests against the way the council has acted. Hereafter the commission will be required to pay over their profits quarterly to the town treasurer, and extensions will be pro-vided for by issuing debentures, instead of saddling all such expenditures on the present ratepayer's. The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board will on May

9th, at 2.30 in the afternoon, hear the application of the city of Toronto for the approval of its by-law providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of \$793,128 for the extension of the city's waterworks system.

St. Catharines and Vancouver Finances.

The St. Catharines, Ont., city council have received the final report of Mr. H. Vigeon, of Toronto, who has had a staff of men at work auditing the book's of the city since last November. The report shows the city's finances to be in fund of good condition, save for a shortage in the sinking fund of \$201,000, which amount was never raised. The assets exceed the liabilities by \$200,000. The tax collector's roll shows ar rears of \$7,000, of which only \$600 can be collected. The waterworks system shows a surplu's of \$199,000. The city still has a margin of \$132,000 borrowing powers.

The Vancouver aldermen have a financial problem on their hands. The city comptroller has submitted a statement showing general bond issues of \$14,008,751 and \$627,823 on account of local improvements. The city's share of local improvement work on which bonds have not yet been issued is \$1,368,001, making a total liability of \$16,004,666. The debt limit is \$17,914,080. At the last meeting of the city debt milt is \$17,914,000. At the last incerning of the city council by-laws were advanced to the second reading to be submitted to the ratepayers on June 10th, the aggregate amount of which i's \$1,370,000. These were as follows: Sew-er extensions, \$750,000; Clarke Drive Street end, \$35,000; er extensions, \$750,000; Clarke Drive Street end, \$35,000; street improvements in D.L. 301, \$60,000; water system in D.L. 301, \$115,000; street improvements in Hastings, \$75,opo; water system in Hastings, \$75,000; additional fund's for supplying water main along Seymour Creek, \$100,000; street improvements in city proper, \$100,000; isolation hospital,

\$30,000; new jail outside the city, \$30,000. These Leing considered absolutely necesisary were put through, and there remains several more yet. The council always has some matter during the year which calls for special expenditure, and but little margin is allowed for what may come up. The rapid growth of the city has entailed much expense and to make ends meet and remain progressive will be a complex question for a year or two.

Chinese Loan Arranged.

The Chinese Government at last has signed the fifty million loan originally arranged with a group of American financiers, but subsequently divided among the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany. The terms have been considerably modified since the negotiations were first virtually concluded by the American representative. finally settled, the Chinese Government agrees, in a separate hnally settied, the Chinese Government agrees, in a separate note to the American Government, to the appointment of an "adviser," but the selection will be made from a country not participating in the loan. Each of the four countries named will supply \$12,500,000, and as the loan carries five per cent. interest and will be issued to the lenders at 95, there is no doubt whatever that the offering will prove ac-ceptable to European and American investors. The date of flotation has not yet been announced, but it is understood that subscriptions will not be invited for six months at least that subscriptions will not be invited for six months at least.

DEBENTURES AWARDED.

Weston, Ont.-\$10,000, to Messrs. Brent, Noxon & Com-Toronto. pany.

Revelstoke, B.C .- \$59,000 debentures to Canadian Debenture Corporation, at 97.818.

Village of Spy Hill, Sask.—\$2,000 8 per cent. 10 years, to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina. Village of Eyebrow, Sask.—\$4,000 6 per cent. 15 years.

Village of Eyebrow, Sask.—\$4,000 6 per cent. 15 years, to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina.
Sydney, N.S.—\$45,000 4½ per cent., due 1940, to Messrs.
G. A. Stimson & Company, Toronto.
Coquitlam, B.C.—\$200,000 5 per cent. 30 years, to Messrs.
Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto.
Preston, Ont.—\$21,400 5 per cent. 30 instalments, to Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Company, Toronto.
Brockville, Ont.—\$13,471 4½ per cent. 20 years, to Messrs. G. A. Stimson & Company, Toronto.

Sundry Saskatchewan and Alberta Schools.-\$6,500 6 and

per cent., to Messrs. Nay & James, Regina. 61/4

Souris, Man.—\$95,000 5 per cent. 30 equal instalments. to Messrs. R. C. Matthews & Company, Toronto. St. Thomas, Ont.—\$182,482.50 4½ per cent., 5 to 20 years, to Messrs. Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto.

Small Schools, Saskatchewan and Alberta.—\$20,000 6 per cent. 10-years, to Messrs. H. O'Hara & Company, Toronto.

Township of Dereham, Ont.-\$18,402.50 4 per cent. 4. and 14 instalments to Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Company. Toronto.

Hespeler, Ont.—\$9,114.63 5 per cent. 20 equal annual instalments, to Messrs. Dominion Securities Corporation. Toronto.

Swift Current, Sask.—\$154,830 6 per cent. 40 equal an-nual instalments, to Messrs. Dominion Securities Corpora-tion, Toronto.

tion, Toronto. Victoria, B.C.—\$560,000 4 per cent.; \$175,000, 50 years; \$25,000, 25 years; \$360,000, 10 years, to Messrs. Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto.

Province of Quebec.-\$75,000 41/2 per cent. guaranteed

bonds, due 1929, interest payable half-yearly, to Messrs. Campbell, Thompson & Company, Toronto. New Westminster, B.C.—Have recently concluded the sale of an additional quantity of bonds to Messrs. George A. Stimson & Company, Toronto., who purchased last fall A. Stimson & Company, forone, but on account of an irregular-ity in the by-laws they had to be all re-submitted. The debentures purchased last year, along with the additional bonds, total \$580,000. \$407,000 are general 50-year deben-tures and \$92,000 are 30-year local improvements. Burnaby, B.C.—\$958,000 4½ per cent., maturing 1951, to

Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Company, Toronto. \$500,000 of this issue is being expended for the opening up of new roads; \$350,000 for waterworks; \$75,000 for sidewalks; \$25,000 for bridges, and \$8,000 for schools. Burnaby lies entirely be-tween Vancouver and New Westminster, and has a large frontage on both Vancouver harbor and the Fraser River. River. The assessment is about \$17,000,000, and the population 7,-000. Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Company have also been ap-pointed fiscal agents for the municipality, and propose mak-ing an issue of these bonds in the London market very shortly.

Messrs. Æmilius Jarvis & Company, of Toronto, have been appointed fiscal agents for the city of South Vancouver, B.C.

May 6, 1911.

BOND DEALERS

Province of Ontario 4% Bonds

Free from all taxes and succession duties

Due May 1, 1941 Interest payable 1st May and November, at Toronto, Montreal or New York

Denominations \$1,000

Price on Application

Wood, Gundy & Co. LONDON, England. TORONTO, Canada

THE CANADIAN AGENCY, LIMITED

LONDON, ENGLAND 6 Princes Street, (Bank)

Government, Municipal & Corporation Bonds and Debentures

Bought and Sold. Issues made in London.

BANKERS

Parr's Bank, Limited

26 KING STEAST

TORONTO.

Bank of Montreal

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

BOND **OFFERINGS** May, 1911

> We have just prepared a list of selected bonds. Every security possesses the qualities essential in a sound investment, combining SAFETY OF PRINCIPAL AND IN-TEREST with THE MOST FAVORABLE INTEREST RETURN.

> > Government Bonds to yield 4% Municipal Debenturesto yield 44 to 5% Public Utility Bondsto yield 43 to 5% Proven Industrial Bonds.....to yield 51/2 to 6%

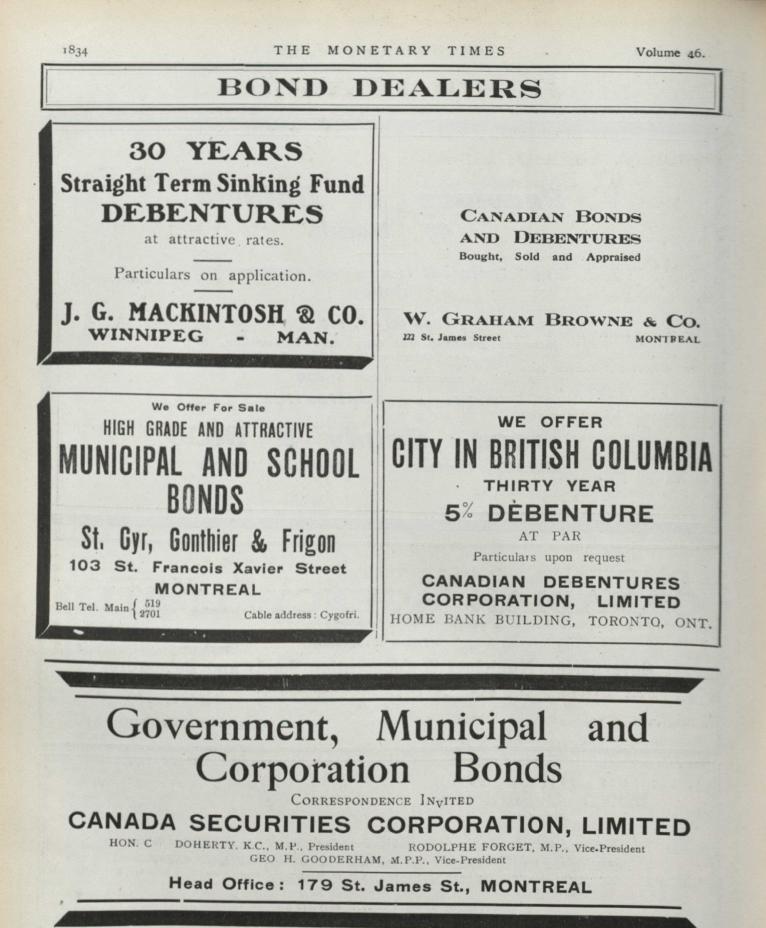
We shall be pleased to aid you in the selection of a desirable investment.



LONDON . ENG.

CANADA LIFE BLDG .. MONTREAL.

1833



Losses aggregating a quarter of a million dollars re- (\$1,000) would cost \$481.02. The principle upon which these

Losses aggregating a quarter of a million dollars re-sulted from three fires in different parts of the State of Maine recently. The heaviest damage was at Fairfield, where the Hume and New Hall sawmills, valued at \$150,000, were destroyed, but the most widespread destruction of property was at Harrington, where twenty-one buildings, including twelve dwelling houses, a church, two schools, the town hall and Grange Hall and other buildings went up in flames. The loss there is estimated at \$80,000. At Livermore Falls, eighteen families were made homeless by a fire. The Imperial Loan and Investment Company is offering a five per cent. cumulative debenture. The word "cumula-tive" describes the method upon which these debentures an ispace is a system of the method upon which these debentures are arrived at 5 per cent. compound interest. The advant-are ive" describes the method upon which these debentures are of a guarantee such as this is apparent, as it provides an immediate means for estates to secure ready money, which, under other circumstances, can often only be obtained at a considerable sacrifice.

May 6, 1911.

THE MONETARY TIMES

1835

BOND DEALERS



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

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

Investment Bonds

Municipal, Public Utility, Industrial

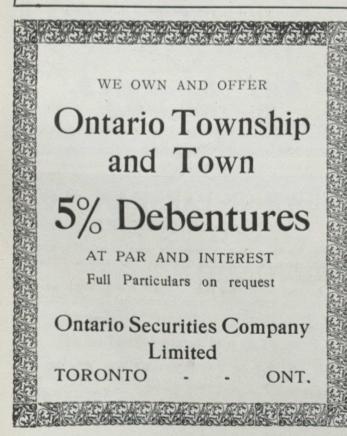
Yielding from 4% To 0%

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.)



TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

SEALED TENDERS marked "TENDERS FOR DE-BENTURES," and addressed to the undersigned, will be re-ceived up till noon of Saturday, May 13th, 1911, for the pur-chase of \$25,000.00 worth of Debentures, as follows:— Cost of Additions and Improvements to Hospital within the Municipality of the Town of Galt, Ontario, \$25,000.00, 20 years, 4½ per cent., Principal repayable April 18th, 1931. Denominations, \$1,000 each. Interest payable semi-annually on October 18th and April 18th, at the office of the Town Treasurer, or Merchants Bank of Canada, Galt, Ontario. The purchaser to place the funds at the Merchants Bank of Canada, Galt. The highest or any tender need not neces-sarily be accepted.

sarily be accepted.

A. M. EDWARDS,

Chairman of Finance Committee, Galt, Ont.

CITY OF REGINA.

Debentures for Sale.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Debentures," will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, May 18th, 1911, for the purchase of the following debentures of the city of Regina:

Water Works	\$ 13,000.00
Sewerage	7,000.00
Power Plant	100,000.00
Water Works	15,000.00
Sewerage	18,000.00
Fire Protection	7,500.00
Street Cleaning Apparatus	22,000.00
Y. W. C. A. Building	15,000.00
Market Building	3,700.00
Sidewalks	28,000.00
Total -	\$220.200.00

Total \$229,200.00

All the above are 4½% debentures, and all except side-walks, \$28,000.00, mature in 30 years; the \$28,000.00 side-walk debentures mature in 20 years. Sealed tenders will also be received up to the same date

for \$200,000.00 Street Railway bonds secured by \$200,000.00 worth of unencumbered city property as collateral security. Full information will be furnished on application to the undersigned,

A. J. McPHERSON, City Commissioner, Regina, April 21, 1911.

TOWN OF NEW LISKEARD.

Sealed tenders will be received, addressed to the under-signed and marked "Tenders for purchase of debentures," up to the 15th day of May, 1911, at 6 p.m. for the purchase of the following debentures of the Town of New Liskeard : -\$13,500.00 authorized by Ontario Legislature by Act Re-specting Town of New Liskeard, with interest of 5% per annum extending over a period of 20 years.

P. R. CRAVEN,

Clerk, Town of New Liskeard.

The British Columbia Life Assurance Company

HEAD OFFICE - VANCOUVER, B.C.

Authorized Capital - \$1,000,000.09 Subscribed Capital - 1,000,000.00

PRESIDENT - Jonathan Rogers ISIDENTS - John J. Banfield, Richard Hall VICE-PRESIDENTS MANAGER AND SECRETARY F. W. Law TREASURER - C. E. Sampson

Liberal contracts offered to genera and special agents.

BIG COMPANY WILL WRITE ACCIDENT AND LIABILITY INSURANCE.

The Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation will shortly write accident and employers' liability insurance in Canada. This company recently entered the Canadian fire underwrit-ing field and appointed Mr. Arthur Barry manager for Can-ada. Mr. Barry has his head office for the Dominion at the Royal Exchange Building, St. Francois Xavier Street, Mont-real. The company will require a manager for its new department. department.

A number of friends and colleagues of Mr. B. Hal Brown,

A number of friends and colleagues of Mr. B. Hal Brown, late Canadian manager of the London and Lancashire Insur-ance Company, met in the Toronto Club last week and presented Mr. Brown with a handsome cabinet of silver. Mr. Rutherford Williamson and Mr. Fred Page Higgins, liquidators, assignees, auditors and trustees, have amalga-mated their business under the firm name of Williamson, Higgins & Company, with offices in the Merchants Fire Chambers, 86 Adelaide Street East, Toronto. This capable amalgamation will undoubtedly increase the good patronage already enjoyed by these gentlemen. already enjoyed by these gentlemen.

1836

BOND DEALERS



THE MONETARY TIMES Volume 46.

	51	ГC
We offer the bonds of one of our most		al and thousa
ONTARIO TOWNS	Sab-	Paid
due at the end of 25 years to yield 4½ per cent. Correspondence Invited HOYHARASSCO. Members Toronto Stock Exchange OFFICES: 6 Drapers' Gardens, London, E.C., England Winnipeg. Toronto, Cobalt, Man. Ont. Ont. Our Bond List' mailed on request	# 4,866 10,000 4,000 8,000 2,500 1,344 5,912 6,000 1,000 4,000 4,000 1,000 2,200 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 4,000 4,000 681	2,000 793 2,207 8 240 3,500 1,000
OUR	1,000 1,000	1,000
APRIL	6,006 2,008 2,500 2,555	6,000 1,009 1,500 2,447
BOND	1,000 2,350 1,500 8,500 889 700	1,825 1,100
LIST	1,000 500 2,000 72 400	1,000 500 -,200 728 4 8
Contains particulars of fifteen issues selected to combine safety of Prin- cipal and adequate In-	180000 12,500 12,000 10,000 3,500 1,500 5,000	180000 12,500 12,000 10,000 3,500 1,400 5,000
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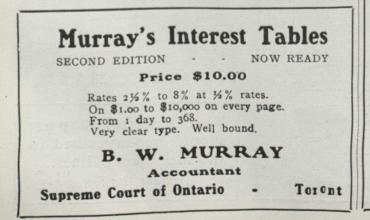
Volume 46.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

PUBLIC DEBT	1910	1911	REVENUE & EXPENDITURE CONSOLIDATED FUND	Month of Mar. 1910	Month of Mar. 1911	Total to 31st Mar. 1910	Total to 31st Mar. 1911
Pavablein Eng., Temp'y Loans. Bank Circul'n Redemp. Fund. Dominion Notes. Savings Banks. Trust Funds.	\$ 4,897,910 257,451,059 17,033,333 4,111,228 87,232,017 56,330,204 9,083,982	4,878,026 275,839,881 4,316,406 89,283,079 56,219,108 9,386,777 11,920,582	REVENUE- Customs Excise Post Office . Public W'ks, incl'g Klys. Miscellaneous	\$ 5,897,839 1,198,703 750,000 794,131 337,839 8,978,514	\$ 6,938,261 1,409,929 800,000 796,753 418,576	\$ 59,581,464 15,108,633 7,551,667	\$ 72,704,010 16,651,118 8,642,090 10,800,628 5,868,379
Miscel, & Banking Accounts	11,920,582 21,813,647	24,305,940	Total	4,981,160		68.857,745	-
Total Gross Debt	169,873,966	476,149,802	EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
Investments—Sinking Funds Other Investments. Province Accounts.	$\substack{14,606.844\\26,216,851\\2,296,429\\100,777,128}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,822,764\\ 27,501,851\\ 2,236,429\\ 102,692,204 \end{array}$	Pub. W'ks, Riys, & Canals Dominion Lands Militia, Capital Railway Subsidies	1,242,651 7,714 94,686 127,098	68,638	25,597,434 746,569 1,016,126 2,048,097 2,053,846	-5,311
Total Assets	143,897,253	148,313,249	Bounties				
Total Net Debt to 31st March	325,976,712 328,658,879	327,836,553 331,355,198	N W. Territories Rebell'n Total	1,472,150	1,842,536	-386 31,461.686	

The capital stock of the Porto Rico Railway Company, Limited, has been increased from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000. The Canadian Independent Telephone Company's cap-

ital stock has been decreased from \$5,000,000 to \$3,415,100. With commendable promptitude the Boy Scouts of Régina, Sask., formed across Hamilton Street, at a recent fire, and by means of their staves made an effective barricade, allowing the fire brigade free access to the burning building and materially assisting the police.





IF you cannot come to Vancouver, you can participate in its prosperity by buying Shares in one of Vancouver's most successful Companies. We have paid dividends and bonus to the extent of 129% in the last four years. The Directors have subscribed for over \$250,000 of the Stock. Further particulars on application.

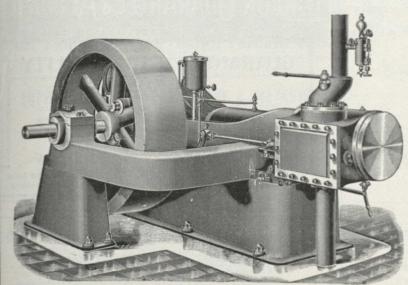
Canadian Financiers LIMITED 632 Granville Street, VANCOUVER, B.C.

PATRICK DONNELLY, General Manager.

BEARINGS IN LINE

LIMITED

N.S.



In sizes up to 125 horse power, the outboard bearing of our side crank engines is connected to the frame by a wing, keeping the bearings perfectly in line.

0 0

These engines are built on the interchangeable system and duplicate parts are kept in stock, ready for shipment, on receipt of order.

0 0

They have our latest improved governor oiling system and are strictly and gh-class in every respect.

Robb Engineering Co. DISTRICT OFFICES:

Canadian Express Building, Montreal R. W. Robb, Manager. Traders Bank Building, Toronto Wm. McKay, Union Bank Building, Winnipeg W. F. Porter, Grain Exchange Bldg., Calgary J. F. Porter,

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AMHERST,

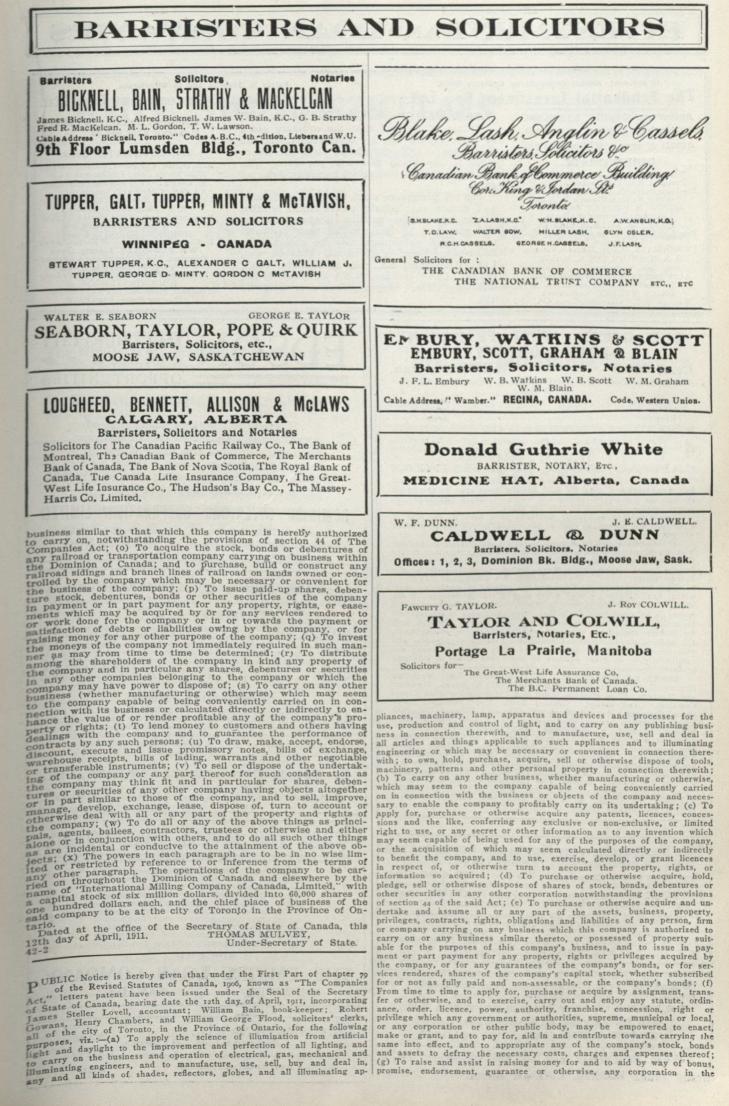
operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise with any person or company, carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or en-gage in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to lend morey to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assite any such person or company, and take or otherwise acquire shares and se-curities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue with or money to guarantee or otherwise deal with the same; (I) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such per-sons; (m) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not mediately required in such manner as from time to time may be reproved to take over the whole or any part of the assets or the shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities of any other with any governments or autorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority with any governments or autorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions (P) to do all or any of the matters hereby authorized, either alone or presenties of persons, or by or through any factors, trustees or agents for any other is estimated by reference to or inference from the terms of any other is estimated by reference to or inference from the terms of the optimation of the optimation of the autorities each, and the chief piaced to the optimation of the autorities of through any factors, trustees or and and elsewhere by the name of "The Nasce Company. Limbo to the optimation of the sector of the optimation of the optimation of the sector of the torus of the company. Limbo to the optimat

42-2 Under-Secretary of State.

A Chicago dispatch says that a new financial power in Western Canada, the Western Agencies & Development Com-pany, is revealed by the announcement there of its stock-holders, officers, directors and plans. American and British, as well as Canadian capital, is back of the company, and the various development projects it has undertaken. Minnea-polis, Chicago and New York men are associated with Sir John Langman, of London; Messrs. R. B. Angus, president of the Bank of Montreal; James Ross, director of that bank; D. McNicoll, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad; J. S. Dennis, manager of the irrigation and colonization de-partment of the Canadian Pacific Railroad for Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; James W. Davidson, presi-dent of the Crown Lumber Company, and others prominent in Canada, in launching this company. Mr. J. S. Dennis is president, and Mr. James W. Davidson, vice-president and managing director.

Volume 46.





Volume 46.



12 per cent. Annual Dividends on Ordinary Stock. Safety in Security and in Directorate. The Prudential Investment Co., Ltd. The Prudential Investment Co., Ltd. Head Office, VANCOUVER, B.C. Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.

Subscribed Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets of over a Million Dollars

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; Minite B.C. Permanent Loan Co.

Owing to the fact that the ordinary stock of the 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 hands at \$160 per share.

The 7% preference stock will yield an income 50% greater than equally secure stocks or other financial securities usually listed on the ex-changes, and is available on very favorable changes, and is available on very favorable terms. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing Dept. 1, National Finance Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.; or at Toronto, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; Halifax, N.S.; St. John, N.B.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; or Calgary, Alta.

Paid-up Capital \$550,000.00 Reserve \$100,000.00

DIRECTORATE-cont.

DIRECTORATE—cont. R.H. DUKE, Vancouver; General Manager The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Co. M. Des BRISAY, Vancouver, Merchant, JAS. A. MCNAIR, Vancouver; Vice.President Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co. E. W. LEESON, Vancouver; President, Leeson, 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, The Dundas & Flavelle's Ltd. JOHN FIRSTBROOK, President, Firstbrook Box Co., Toronto. Director Metropolitan Bank.

THE GREAT - WEST PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY WINNIPEG, Man. -

Eead Office

Branches: Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Fort William. Paid-up Capital

Assets Reserve 4,000,000 S20,000 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 \$1:8 to \$1:30 per share. The last seven half-yearly dividends have been at the rate of \$ per cent, per annum, so that, at the current prices, the Investment will net 7 per cent.

will not 7 per cont. The Company will be pleased to furnish prospective purchasers with its Financial Statement or other information bearing on the Company, and, if so desired, the Company will purchase the Stock for the investor through the Stock Exchange, or privately, at the current prices.

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.

Indoubtedy be in great demand by those who desife a Managing profitable investment.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W. T. Alexander, Esq., Managing Director The Canada National Fire Insurance Company, President and Manager; E. S. Popham, Esq., M.D., Director Standard Trusts Company, Vice-President; Nicholas Bawlf, Esq., President Bawlf Grain Company, Director Bank of Toronto, Director Standard Trusts Company, Second Vice-President; Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., London, England; E. D. Martin, Esq., Wholesale Druggist, er President Winnipeg Board of Trade, Director The Canada National Fire Insurance Company; James Stuart, Esq., President James Stuart Electric Company; E. L. Taylor, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Second Vice-President Minniped Fire Insurance Company; F. H. Alexander, Director The Canada National Fire Insurance Company, 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.



When in London call on The Monetary Times, Grand Trunk Building, Cockspur Street.

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

705 Dominion Trust Building Vancouver, British Columbia

or Room 202 Windsor Block,

Edmonton, Alberta

SASKATOON

SASKATOON

The Largest City in the World The City of Railways, Wholesales, for its age. and pay rolls.

SASKATOON is the geographical centre of the great middle west, and is surrounded on all sides for 45,000 miles by the finest agricultural land in Western Canada, embracing 150 thriving towns and villages, and is destined to become the greatest distributing centre west of Winnipeg. It has nine operating lines of railways and it has cheap transportation facilities, and on the completion of the damming back of the Saskatchewan River it will have the cheapest power in Western Canada; these advantages will ensure a large city.

Brevoort Park

BREVOORT PARK is situated just outside the two mile circle in the direction in which the greatest development has taken place, and is only half a mile from the Saskatchewan University site. We are selling lots at One Hundred dollars (\$100) each, on the easy terms of Ten dollars (\$100) cash and Five dollars (\$5) per month Correspondence solicited.

Saskatoon Development Company, Ltd.

OFFICES : 810 Second Street, East, Calgary ; 447 Main Street, Winnipeg.

WHEN YOU INVEST YOUR MONEY

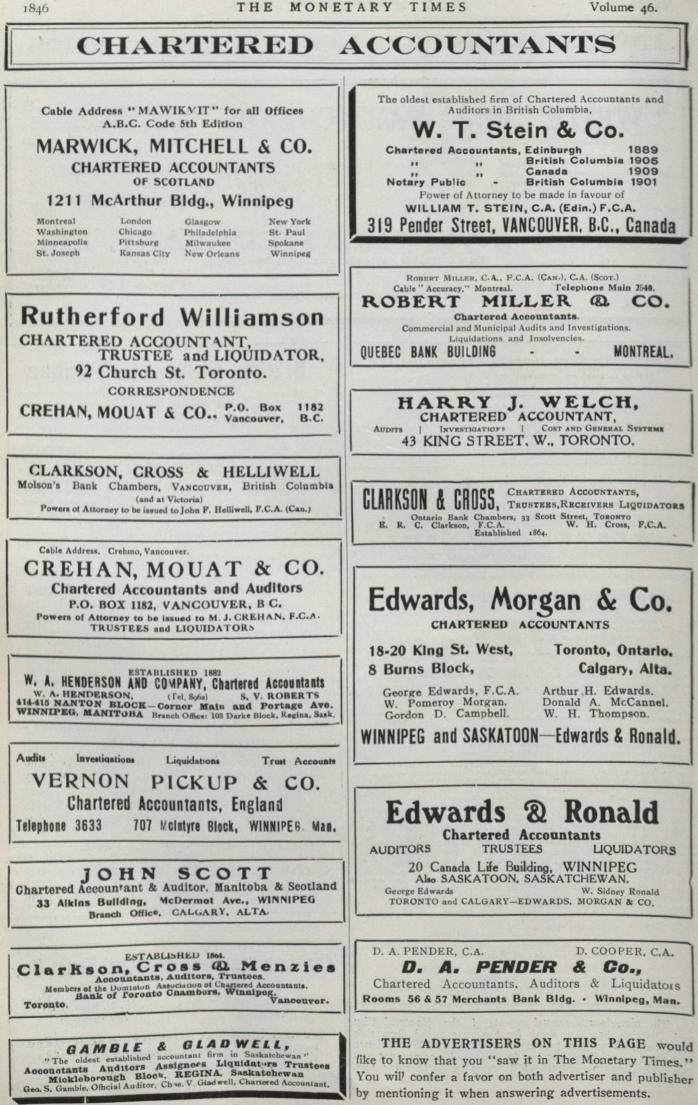
In our short term debentures bearing 5 per cent, you secure the benefits of first mortgage security and in addition a larger margin of security than you could hope to obtain in loaning your own funds, we depositing with a trustee mortgages on PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE WORTH THREE TIMES THE AMOUNT OF YOUR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

APPLY TO THE EMPIRE LOAN COMPANY WINNIPEG, - - - CANADA

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



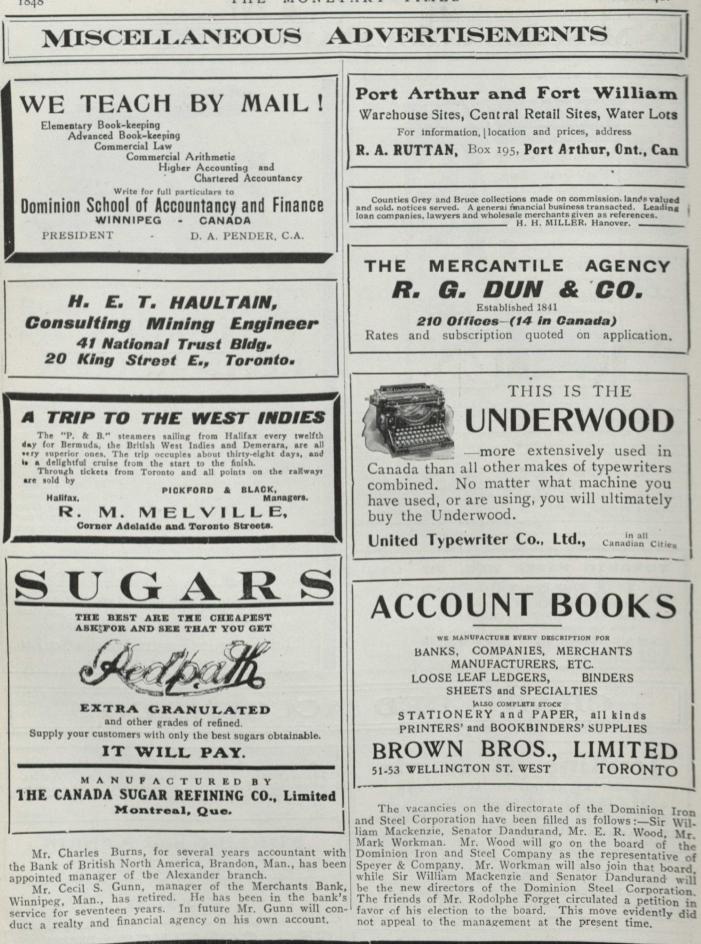


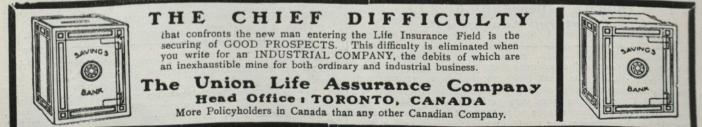


MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS



1848





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Advertisements under this heading will be accepted hereafter at the following rates: "Position Wanted" advs., one cent per word each insertion; "Men 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.

INSPECTOR WANTED .- Wanted, an Inspector with experience, for the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Apply, stating experience and salary. Box 311, Monetary Times.

Capable Accountant, Bookkeeper, middle age, now disengaged, desires permanent position. References permitted to Messrs. Clarkson and Cross, Accountants, Toronto; Messrs. Henry Barber and Company, Accountants, Toronto, and Mr. Daniel Miller, formerly bank manager, 90 Charles Street West, Toronto. Address F. G. Cockburn, 615 Crawford Street, Toronto.

INSPECTOR WANTED.

By a British Fire Office, to inspect and supervise their business in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskat-chewan, and North West Territories, with headquarters at Winnipeg. Applications will be treated confidentially. Apply P. O. Box 2349, Montreal.

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

ADVERTISER (26). Six years' experience with Tariff Advertiser (20). Six years' experience with Tariff Company in England, (3½ years as surveyor), and twelve months' experience with important non-tariff company in Toronto, desires position with good opportunity for advance-ment. Good executive ability, thoroughly conversant with the various inside departments, and a competent surveyor. Address, Box 307, Monetary Times.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

Dividend No. 119.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and three-quarters per cent. for the current Quarter, and an ad-ditional amount of one-quarter of one per cent. for the half year ending 31st May, being at the rate of Eleven per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the 1st day of June next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of May next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-fifth days of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

THOMAS F. HOW,

General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, April 26th, 1911.

B. C. PACKERS ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Notice is hereby given that a half-yearly dividend of three and one-half per cent. $(3\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2})$, has been declared on the preferred shares of this Company, payable on the 20th of May next. Also a dividend of two per cent. $(2\frac{1}{2})$, on the common shares of the Capital Stock of this Company, pay-the on the 20th of May next. able on the 20th of May next. The books of the Company close from the 10th to the 20th of May, both dates inclusive.

Æmilius Jarvis, Vice-President.

Dated at Toronto, May 1st, 1911.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS EMPOWERED TO BORROW MONEY.

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

Saskatchewan.

Chaplin, No. 1694, \$775. W. R. Macdonald, Chaplin. Murney, No. 2599, \$1,500. D. McKenzie, Semans. Kokesch, No. 2617, \$1,200. J. F. Kokesch, Grosswerder. Antonio, No. 2621, \$1,200. J. F. P. Barschel, Canora. Tweedyside, No. 2645, \$1,800. C. J. Keppel. Pense, No. 712, \$12,000. P. F. Weiss, Pense. Strassburg Station, No. 1542, \$15,000. E. F. Stedman,

Strassburg.

Adamson, No. 1885, \$2,000. A. H. Abbott, Foam Lake. Hartsburg, No. 2670, \$450. R. H. Rudd, Kerr Robert. Kildrum, No. 2695, \$1,200. R. B. Harvey, Bruno.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Dividend No. 97.

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 31st May next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday 1st June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to 31st

May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board. ALEXANDER LAIRD,

General Manager.

Toronto, 25th April, 1911.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 97.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current quarter. and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

G. H. BALFOUR. General Manager.

Quebec, April 25th, 1911.

Alberta.

Red Deer, No. 104, \$6,000. M. A. Munro, Red Deer. Partridge Hill, No. 280, \$2,000. R. I. Houston, Part-

ridge Hill. Ribstone Hill, No. 1810, \$800. L. C. Rugland, Viking. Lake Geneva, No. 1979, \$1,050. A. Golisch, Lake Geneva.

Tennessee, No. 2157, \$600. L. J. Boag, Pincher Station. Crooked Creek, No. 2231, \$700. W. E. Benson, Kevisville.

Leo, No. 2279, \$1,500. R. Sanderson, Leo. Willow Prairie, No. 2284, \$800. J. A. Williams, Castor. Bryn Mawr, No. 2326, \$1,600. R. G. Jones, Dalroy. Netherby, No. 2348, \$1,400. J. W. Taylor, Garden Plains

Albert, No. 2358, \$1,400. H. Oakley, Orbindale.

The capital stock of A. E. Rea & Company, Montreal, Limited, has been increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Volume 46.

FACTORY LOCATIONS

WINNIPEG

The Supply City of WESTERN CANADA

Offers Greater Combined Advantages to Manufacturers

and capitalists than any city in Canada. The remarkable development of this GREAT CENTRAL MARKET is creating unprecedented demand for home industries.

Winnipeg Wants These Manufacturers

and offers **CHEAP POWER**, cheap sites, low taxation, varied raw materials, backed by the best labor conditions and unexcelled railway facilities for receiving and distribution of goods.

The Manufacturer Makes no Mistake By Getting Close to This Market

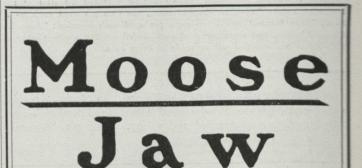
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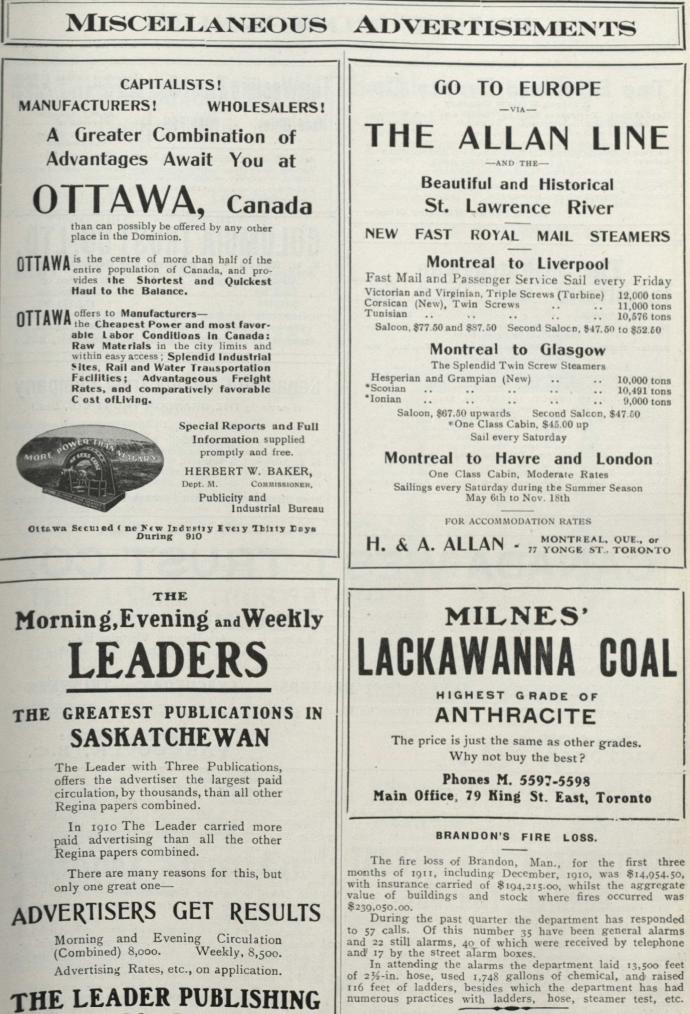
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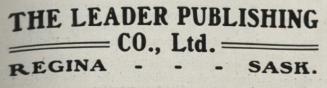
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Pending the erection of the Home Bank branch office building, on the north-west corner of Broadview Avenue and Elliott Street, Toronto, and which will be completed in October next, a temporary office has been opened at 243 Broadview Avenue.

Volume 46.



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TRUE BILLS IN FARMERS BANK CASES.

True bills were returned by the Grand Jury this week against John Watson, John Ferguson, Alex. Fraser, A. S. Lown, J. J. Warren, J. R. Stratton, C. H. Smith and W. Beat-tie Nesbitt for conspiracy to obtain the Farmers Bank charter by fraud at the May Criminal Assize Court held in Toronto. W. R. Travers, the former general manager, who was sentenced to a term of six years in Kingston, was one of the chief figures of interest when the court opened.

The witnesses sworn before the grand jury were: John Knight, W. R. Travers, D. Mitchell, W. R. Shaver and W. R. Morrison.

R. Morrison. The officers of the Trust and Guarantee Company— Messrs. Stratton, Warren and Morden—were represented by Mr. T. C. Robinette, K.C., G. H. Watson, K.C., W. N. Til-ley, K.C., and R R. Hall, K.C., Peterboro. The provisional directors of the Farmers Bank are repre-sented by Mr. M. K. Cowan, K.C., and H. S. Rose. K.C., while Mr. T. Hellmuth, K.C., is defending Matthew Wilson. Both Dr. Beattie Nesbitt and Clark H. Smith were unre-mented by: counsel and the reward of \$200 for the appre-tion.

presented by counsel, and the reward of \$200 for the appre-hension of the doctor still holds good.

On the grounds of the absence of material witnesses in the persons of Messrs. W. J. Lindsay and C. H. Smith, and

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of the present prejudiced condition of the public mind against any persons connected with the Farmers Bank, Mr. H. E Rose, K.C., applied to have the two cases, namely, the charge of conspiracy to obtain the charter of the bank by fraud against Messrs. J. R. Stratton, M.P., J. J. Warren, John Wat-son, A. S. Lown, Alex. Fraser and Dr. John Ferguson, and of illegally obtaining a sum of money from the funds of the Farmers Bank against the four provisional directors post-roned. The application was granted by Chief Justice Sir William Meredith, at the Criminal Assizes court, Toronto, on Wednesday. The cases therefore will not be heard until the Autumn Assizes.

Charging them in 14 counts with theft, misappropriation and misappropriation as trustees, and with conspiring to-rether to commit each of these offences the Grand Jury brought in a true bill against the four provisional directors of the Farmers Bank, at Toronto on Wednesday.

The Standard Life Assurance Company, of Edinburgh, Scotland, has been registered in Alberta.

President McBride, of the Dominion Life Underwriters' Association, addressed the members of the Nova Scotia Life Underwriters' Association, Halifax, recently.

THE MONETARY TIMES







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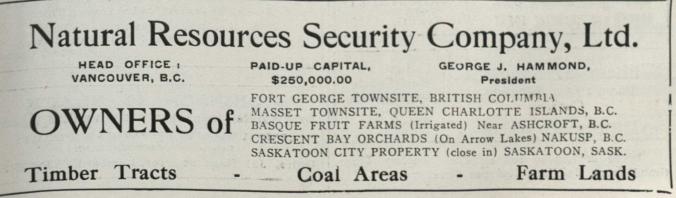
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