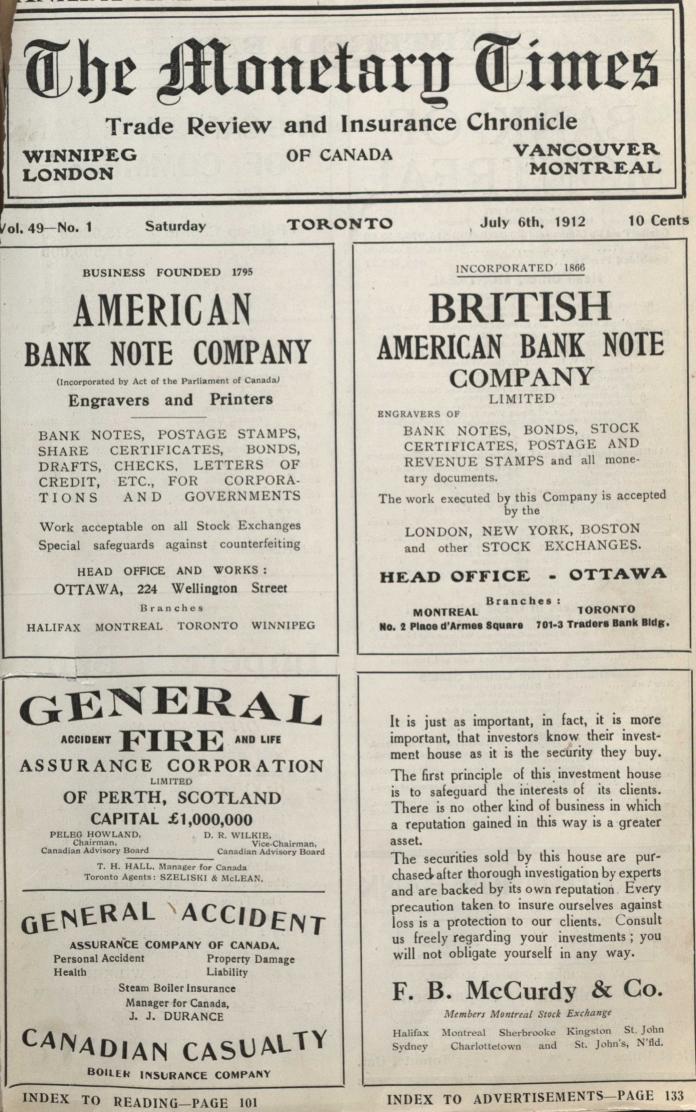


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Established 1817 Incorporated by Act of Parliament

Capital Paid Up (Authori	zed \$16,000,00	0.00) \$15,975,220.00
Rest		16,000,000.00
Undivided Profits		696,463.27

Head Office, MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MT. ROVAL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Honorary President R. B. ANGUS, President. SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, BART., Vice-Pres.

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- Branches

Branches in Canada

At all important Cities and Towns in the following Provinces

2

Province of Ontario Province of Quebec Province of New Brunswick Province of New Brunswick Province of British Columbia

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London, Eng.		47 Threadneedle Street, E.C. F. Williams Taylor, Manager
New York, N.Y.		64 Wall St., R. Y. Hebden, W. A. Bog,
Chicago, Ill.	1990	J. T. Molineux, Agents 108 South La Salle Street
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Birchy Cove		Newfoundland
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		The Bank of England The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd. London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd. The National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd. The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. The British Linen Bank and Branches
Ba	nkers	in the United States
New York		The National City Bank
New IOFR		National Bank of Commerce
		National Park Bank
Philadelphia		Fourth Street National Bank
Boston		The Merchants National Bank
Buffalo		The Marine National Bank
San Francisco		First National Bank
		The Anglo and London Paris National Bank

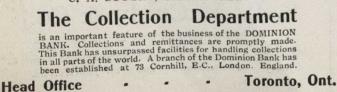
Savings Bank Departments connected with each Canadian Branch, and interest allowed at current rates. Collections at all points of the world undertaken at most favourable rates.

Collections at all points of the world undertaken at most ravourable rates. Travellers' Checks, Limited Checks and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued negotiable in all parts of the world. This Bank, with its Branches at every important point in Canada, offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business.

THE DOMINION BANK

W. D. Matthews, Vice-President. Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., President

al Paid-Up \$ 4,700,000 ve Fund 5,700,000
Assets



OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital Rest

\$15,000,000 \$12,500,000

Volume 40

Board of Directors

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., PRESIDENT VICE-PRESIDENT Z. A. LASH, Esq., K.C., LL.D.

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ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager

With Branches throughout Canada and in the United States, England and Mexico, and Agents and Correspondents throughout the world, this Bank offers unsurpassed facilities for the transaction of every kind of banking business in Canada or in foreign countries.

Collections effected promptly and at reasonable rates.

Imperial Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 88

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent. (12 %) per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st July, 1912, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of August next.

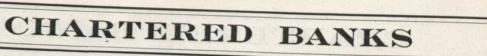
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st July, 1912, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board

D. R. WILKIE General Manage

Toronto, 26th June, 1912.

JOHN AIRD, Asst. General Manager C, July 6, 1912.

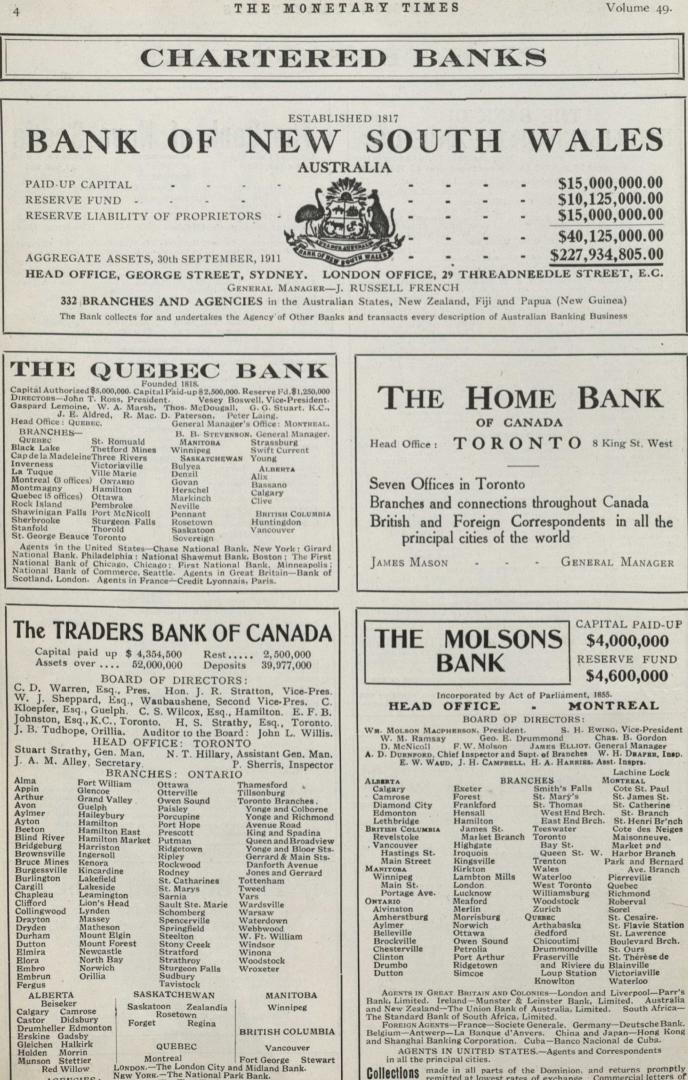


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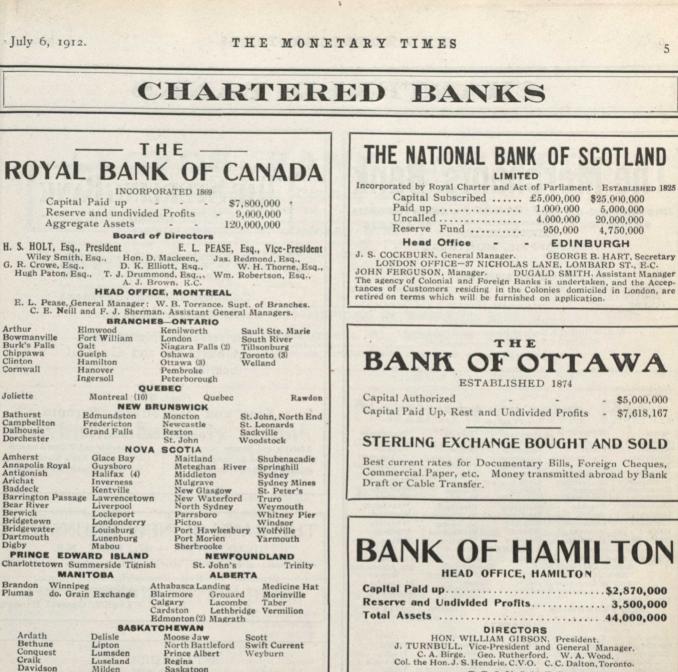
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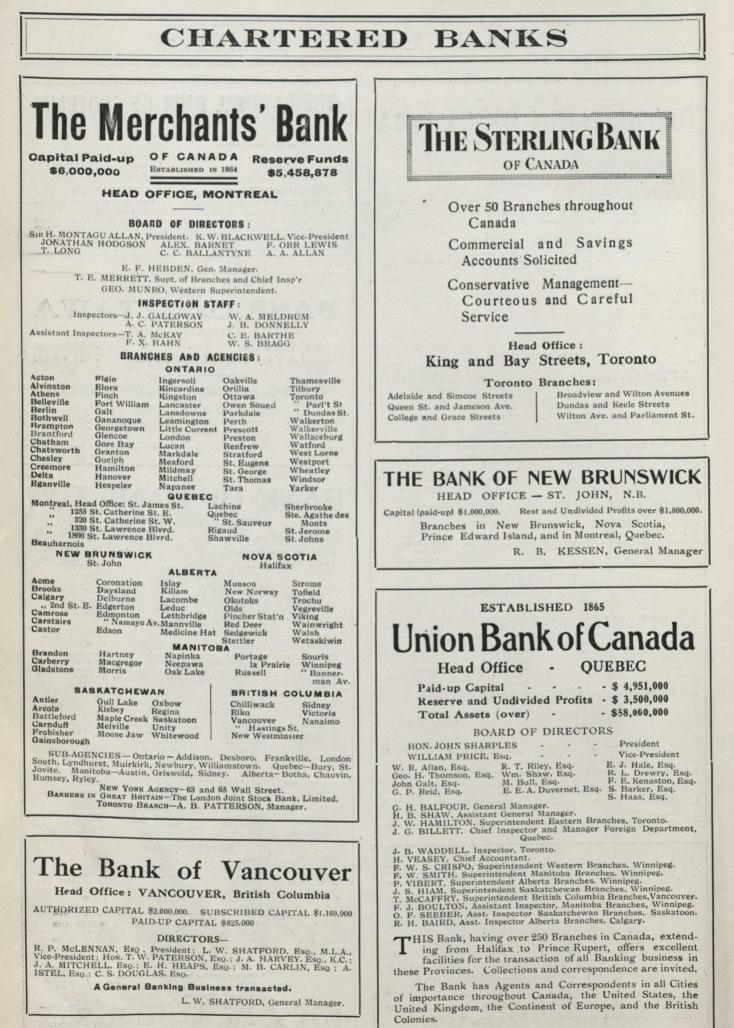
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When in London call on The Monetary Times, Grand Trunk Building, Cockspur St. Branch at 51 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

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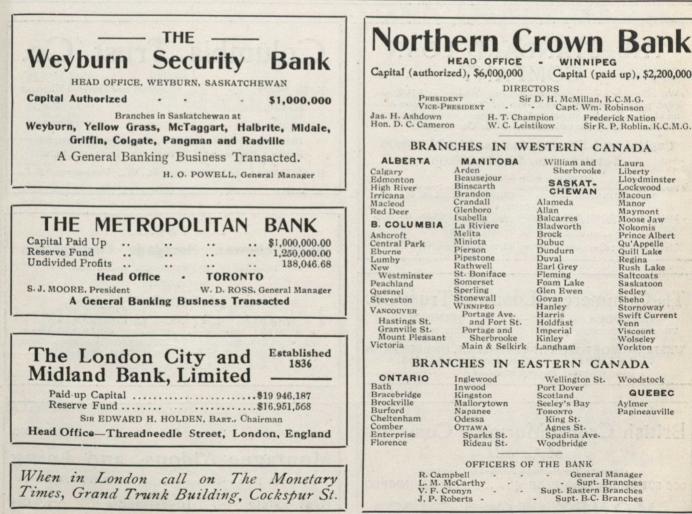
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Volume 49.



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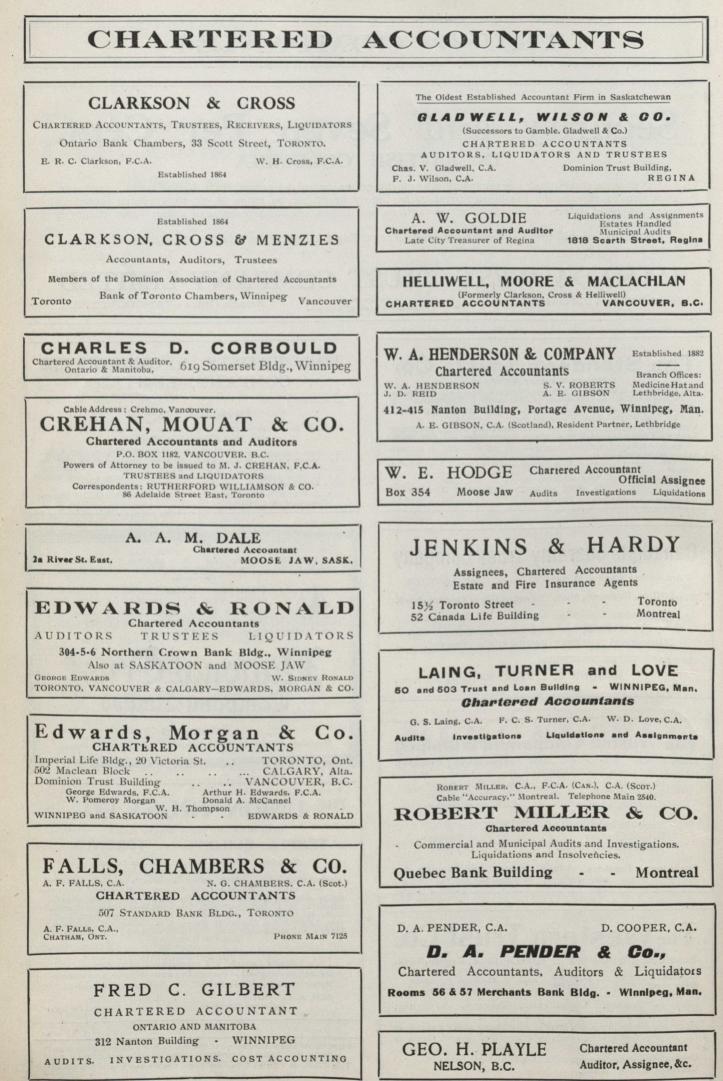
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has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1912, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, and the same will be payable at the offices of the Company, on and after July 2nd, 1912. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 19th to June 30th, both days inclusive. JAS. J. WARREN, President. Toronto, June 4, 1912.



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Volume 49.



12

July 6, 1912.

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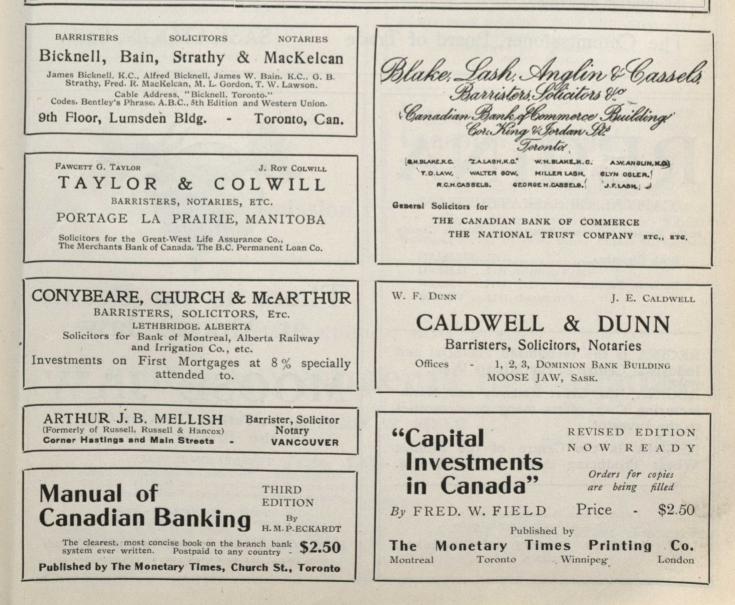
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Volume 49.

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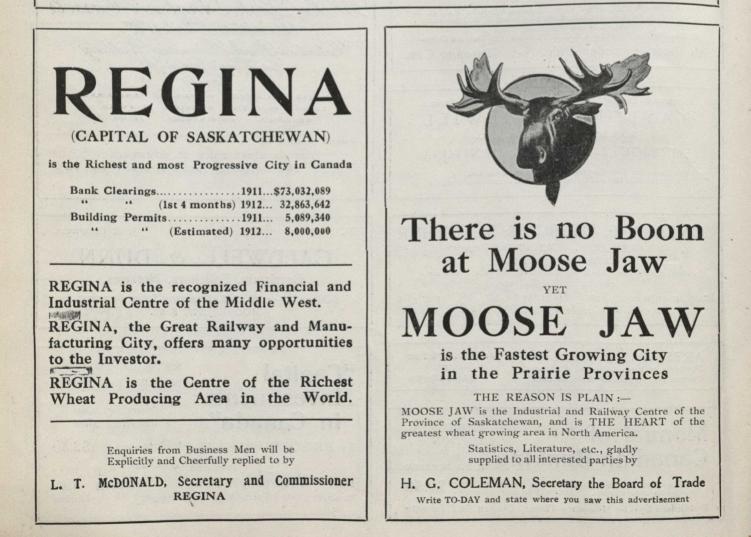
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July 6, 1912.

MISCELLANEOUS



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Volume 49.



The Monetary Times

Trade Review and Insurance Chronicle

Vol. 49-No. 1

Toronto, Canada, July 6, 1912

Ten Cents

The Monetary Times OF CANADA

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

JAMES J. SALMOND, MANAGING DIRECTOR

F. W. FIELD, MANAGING EDITOR	A. E. JENNINGS,	P. G. CHERRY, B.A. Sc.,
	ADVERTISING MANAGER	CIRCULATION MANAGER

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

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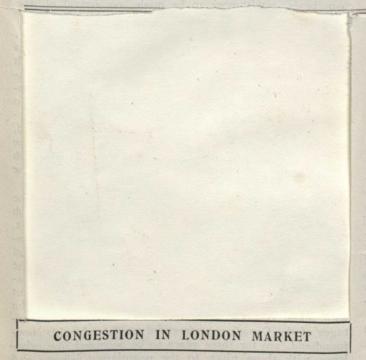
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All authorities are agreed as to the existence of a congestion of securities in the London market. Divergence of opinion is apparent respecting its degree of acuteness and its causes. A correspondent, for instance, says it is quite true that certain Canadian and other loans have had to be taken in part by the underwriters, but those who know the market intimately do not largely ascribe this to the scarcity of money in London or Paris, or to the lack of interest on the part of investors. In London and Paris banks there is probably more money on deposit than ever before. "There is" he continues,

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"the psychological time when an offering should be made, but just now the average English investor wants a higher rate of interest for his money and is not con-tent with 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Even the large insurance and financial corporations overseas are looking for better returns than formerly, and the effect is, for example, seen in prices of English Consols and English railway securities, which for so long had been favorites. This higher rate of interest appears to be the chief reason why our recent government, city and railway 4 per cent. loans have not been an immediate success."

Our correspondent correctly points out that it is not always right to term loans a failure where the public, in response to the advertisement, only takes a portion of the securities. As a matter of fact, the underwritings are, as a rule, gradually placed throughout the Kingdom by the underwriters through their brokers. For instance, the latest Vancouver loan had only a small proportion at first taken by the public, but sometime afterwards the whole balance was placed with nine or ten insurance companies. Further, it often happens that the issuing house does not expect an entirely successful flotation at the start, but secures a quotation on the Stock Exchange and gradually gets rid of the bonds.

While these contentions are true, the reports received by The Monetary Times regarding a large number of Canadian issues in London show, that not only were large amounts left with the underwriters, but the underwriters have had considerable difficulty in getting the securities absorbed, even when allowed many weeks to do so. That is good proof of market congestion. Our contemporary, "Canada," thinks that it looks very much as if we may be on the eve of a return to the conditions obtaining thirty years or so ago-that is, so far as high-grade investments are concerned. That the demand is incapable of keeping up with the supply is proved conclusively by recent experience. There have been a few exceptions, but these only prove the rule. "The position, so far as the Canadian bond market is concerned, is distinctly disconcerting," it continues. "Loan follows loan in rapid succession, and the mischief of it is that most of these are left on the hands of the underwriters, who, of course, have to nurse their hold-ings with the best patience they can command. But each fiasco only serves to increase the trouble, and there must now be an enormous amount of undigested stock. Both Montreal and Toronto are largely responsible for the present position. In the opinion of leading financiers, had these two prominent cities acted on the advice tendered them as to the most suitable opportunity for financing their requirements, the present state of affairs would have been much less acute. Now, it is common knowledge that large sums have to be provided, the greater portion of which will have to be raised by means of short-dated bills. Whilst we shall, of course, continue to finance the requirements of Canadian municipalities, the terms will undoubtedly be increasingly onerous. We can only repeat what we have previously said, viz., that Canadian cities will do well to restrict their expenditure, for the present at all events, to the lowest possible limits. No one questions that this country must for many years to come finance the Dominion, but the persistence with which appeals for funds have been made of late has made it increasingly difficult for those charged with the necessary financial arrangements to ensure their success. Canadian cities and other borrowers are certainly running a great risk of wearing out their welcome in the London market."

Municipalities cannot be too careful in keeping their expenditure within the smallest possible limits. It is a good sign to see the local press advocating this policy. The Calgary News Telegram, as an example, recently asked whether it would not be wise to postpone action regarding some of the proposed improvements for a few months, or until market conditions are more encouraging than they are now-a very proper question with only one answer. Municipal financing has assumed large proportions during the past few years. Although it is inconvenient to put on the brakes at this time, the attitude of the country lending us most money must be taken as a significant warning.

Representatives of the city of Toronto are in London endeavoring to market \$6,000,000 of the Queen City's securities. Not long ago, we understand, that city received an excellent offer for every debenture it had on hand. The offer was refused, and we fear that Toronto must now suffer with the rest of those making a pilgrimage to the London market. The city of Montreal has to float loans amounting to about \$13,000,000. That it has borrowed temporary loans amounting to over \$5,500,000, and that these latter loans may at any time be a source of heavy loss for the corporation are facts that both the city treasurer and the city auditor have brought before the board of control. They are considering another attempt to place a loan of seven or eight millions on the London market through the Bank of Montreal. If it should happen that 95, or even less, is offered the controllers, owing to the large temporary loans which have been contracted, they may be compelled to accept the tenders.

The signs are plain that Canada should keep out of the London market entirely, and for several months.

REGINA

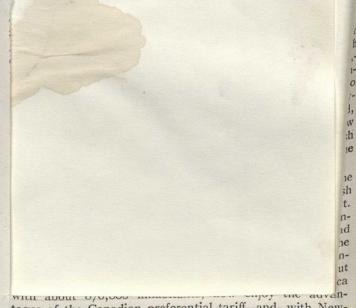
The city of Regina, Saskatchewan, knows that it has world-wide sympathy at this time of disaster. The tragedies of climate in Canada grow less numerous and less severe. Heartfelt condolence goes to those bereaved. The cyclonic incident must not be exaggerated as a typical Saskatchewan event. That province, rapidly becoming one of the finest wheat and grain-growing h

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areas in the world, will, with Alberta, receive a large new population during the next few years. It has gen-erally a genial climate. The cold spell which comes now and again only reminds how civilization has mitigated the old-time terrors of a northern clime. The cyclone was almost an expression of annoyance by the pre-confederation climate, annoyance at Regina's persistence in pushing, year by year, the outskirts of a splendid city further north, south, east and west. The immigrant and the capitalist need not fear that the city of Regina and the province of Saskatchewan will fail to give careers and an adequate yield on investment.

CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES

The reciprocal agreement between Canada and the West Indies will provide a basis for a much larger trade between the parties directly concerned. Mr. E. S. H. Flood, the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Barbados, states that the merchants of the West Indies are looking forward with interest to an extension of trade with Canada, and Canadian agencies might advantageously be placed in these islands in advance of the favored tariff that will follow the enactment of the reciprocity agreement. There will be undoubtedly at that time a considerable extension of the trade, and firms that are desirous to obtain a share of it will do well to consider the matter early. Representatives of Canadian firms will be received in the West Indies. Canadian exporters should be prepared to quote c.i.f., if required. West Indian houses having established connections with London and New York already know the landed cost of goods from these centres, and might at first delay placing orders where there was any uncertainty as to the landing charges. The long-established im-porting houses are generally of good financial standing, and buy for cash or on short credits. Quotations from Canadian exporters are recommended to be on a net cash basis remittances to be made on arrival of the



tages of the Canadian preferential tariff, and, with Newfoundland, are for three years to be accorded like privileges with those given to the negotiating islands and Guiana. At the expiration of that time, Canada, so far as the agreement is concerned, will be free to put them on the same footing as they have put Canada, and the preference in favor of their products may be withdrawn.

When the Panama Canal is open for navigation and our Western provinces are brought within easier market distance of the West Indies, the other islands may find it profitable to take advantage of the terms of the agreement. The parliament of Canada will undoubtedly ratify the arrangement made by their delegates. The other colonies through their legislative houses, will presum-

ably also sanction the agreement. Emissaries of United States interests have been active in the West Indies, working against its ratification, but it seems unlikely that this work will make any impression upon those who think for themselves, or upon the good effects which may be achieved by the treaty.

LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA

The amount of life insurance in force in Canada, according to the government returns recently published, increased last year by almost \$100,000,000. The total for 1911 was \$950,000,000, and for the previous year \$856,000,000. There was an increase of 162,922 policies in force. The number of new policies taken up last year was 27,239 greater than in 1910. The premiums during 1911 exceeded by \$1,847,723 those of the previous year. Claims paid during 1911 totalled \$11,043,274, a gain of \$146,804 over the figures of 1910. These included matured endowments.

From the figures appearing on another page, it will be gathered that the Canadian companies obtained the greater share of premiums for the year. Of the total, \$31,619,000, they got \$20,736,000. The American companies' share was \$9,202,000 and the British companies', \$1,680,000. In the matter of new and taken-up policies, the American companies led in 1911, their number being 223,354. Canadian companies were responsible for 193,341, and British companies for 2,117. Examining the amount of policies, new and taken up, it is seen that the Canadian companies are first with \$111,000,000 compared with \$61,000,000 for the American companies and \$5,000,000 for the British companies.

The American companies at the end of last year had 691,508 policies in force, as against 619,508 of the Canadian companies and 24,031 of the British companies. Of the net amount in force, our own companies have \$627,000,000, the British companies \$50,000,000, and the American companies \$272,000,000.

The following companies appear in the list, but have ceased doing new business in Canada: Edinburgh Life, Life Association of Scotland, London Assurance, Scottish Amicable, Scottish Provident, Connecticut Mutual, National Life of United States, Northwestern Mutual and Phœnix Mutual. In the same order they have the following amounts of life insurance in force in Canada: \$50,899, \$564,044, \$20,192, \$112,525, \$76,-378, \$970,958, \$45,108, \$156,002, and \$393,436.

Eight Canadian and four American companies took premiums exceeding \$1,000,000 during 1911. The highest figure of a British company under this heading was \$798,000.

A large amount was represented in industrial business. The following are the figures :---

Company.	taken-up policies.
London Life	. \$ 4,035,729
Union Life	
Metropolitan	. 16,208,772
Prudential	. 11,592,891

The net amount of industrial insurance in force divided among these four companies is approximately \$100,000,000.

The premiums for the year of the British Columbia Life Insurance Company, one of the latest to the `anadian ranks, totalled \$15,636. The number of policies, new and taken up, was 293, representing \$857,843. The number of policies in force at the end of last year was 329, representing \$646,195.

The Canadian Guardian Life, which has been repeatedly criticized by *The Monetary Times*, had, at the end of 1911, 155 policies in force amounting to \$123,-430. The premiums for the year were \$7,959. The total assets of twenty-six Canadian life companies last year amounted to \$190,717,031. They are classified as follows:--

Nature of assets.	Amount.
Bonds and debentures	\$68,475,565
Loans on real estate	63,565,830
Cash loans and premium obligations on	demoin anob
policies in force	22,960,040
Stocks	14,328,471
Real estate	7,945,156
Outstanding and deferred premiums	4,807,238
Interest and rents due and accrued	3,402,292
Cash on hand and in banks	2,492,960
Loans on collaterals	. 2,389,178
Other assets	350,296

Bonds and debentures still constitute the backbone of the assets, although mortgages are a very close second.

PANAMA CANAL CONFERENCE

The Panama Canal Conference at Calgary is one of the first practical signs that Western Canada and British Columbia will prepare to meet the Canal half way. President Taft has predicted that it will be completed by July 1st, 1913. Even if the date be later, there is not too much time for our Pacific coast ports to prepare the way for new trade channels. If the Pacific coast of America were all Canadian, anxiety would be less necessary. As it is, there will be keen competition between the Canadian and United States outlets on that coast. Those harbors which afford the greatest facilities will naturally attract the largest amount of trade and shipping.

One of the resolutions adopted by the Conference urged that the Dominion government should give direct attention to any plans the cities of the Pacific coast may present for the betterment of their facilities for waterway transportation. The Dominion cannot give too much attention to that important matter, nor can it be too liberal with financial assistance. Canada's Pacific ports, which have admirable natural advantages and generous possibilities, should be raised to their proper level at one of the psychological moments in the commercial world—the opening of the Panama Canal. The Monetary Times proposes to deal adequately with this question in its forthcoming series of articles on its relation of Western Canada to the new waterway.

OFF TO LONDON TOWN

After administering a severe curtain lecture to the newspaper men present at a meeting of the Catholic School Board at Montreal this week, Alderman Giroux hinted that they might in future be excluded therefrom, presumably on account of the critical attitude adopted by some of the papers they represented. This was one of the side issues of a heated discussion respecting a trip to Europe to negotiate a loan for the Board. Commissioner Giroux pointed out that there was already a tendency in municipal circles to have a delegation go in person to attend to the flotation of loans, as, in this way, it was possible for such loans to be effected at a saving of all middlemen's commission charges. Incidentally, better rates were often obtained. Toronto had tried the method and had found it successful, and Montreal would quite possibly follow suit.

The confidence of amateur financiers in negotiating loans overseas, is amusing. Experts, versed in every market method, cannot cleave their way through the present London congestion. That does not discourage Alderman Giroux and several of his confreres. We are inclined to take the same view as Alderman Lapointe, who at the meeting, sketched the humorous picture of the "Bon Canayens" arriving in London, with their carpet bags and umbrellas, bent on interviewing money lenders. Alderman Lapointe hinted that the delegates would cut quite a swath walking down the streets sizing up the "Money to Lend" signs.

Certain Canadians apparently think that the London money market is like an Italian banana standexposed to view, available for all comers, the fruits easy to obtain. It might be worth while to send some of the Montreal aldermen to London to acquire a few modern ideas of finance.

SMALL CHANGE

A street railway system for Bassano is as necessary as a razor for a three-year-old boy.

Both Montreal and Toronto are in need of a corporation counsel. The best men available, at their own price, are not too expensive.

Canada's fire waste during June was at the rate of \$97.90 per minute. That is an appalling record, and one which every Canadian citizen should help to efface. * * * *

The brilliancy of ideas of Mr. Thomas L. Church, Toronto, acting mayor, is exceeded only by the strength of his rumored mayoralty ambitions. These have as much chance of life as a snowball at 90 in the shade.

* * *

New York authorities are discussing the probable effects of the withdrawal of our call loans in that market due to a panic here. We are far distant from that economic halting point. New York can use those Canadian funds for a while yet.

"Under Canadian law, the formation of a new bank is no easy matter. All sorts of rules and regulations have to be complied with and endless rolls of red tape unwound." So says a Western paper. It is better to unwind red tape and have a strong bank than to wind up a bank in the cords of deceit.

*

Mr. Travers, the ex-general manager of the defunct Farmers Bank, should make sure that his memory is doing proper service, especially in view of the un-qualified denial by Mr. Ryan of the statement that he (Mr. Ryan) received the mysterious cheque for \$3,000. We hope Sir William Meredith will level flat contradictions into a name about which there can exist no doubt whatever.

The appointment of Mr. H. L. Drayton, K.C., as chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission has been received with general satisfaction. This is one of the most important positions in the country, and requires, in every sense of the term, a big man to fill it. It calls for a man of sterling character, without political or other bias, of judicial mind, ability in weighing evidence, a fine sense of fairness, a proper appreciation of the rights of the people, and of the just claims of capital. The former chairman fulfilled these and the many other necessary qualifications to a high degree. We believe that no better successor to the late Judge Mabee than Mr. H. L. Drayton could have been named.

The Northwestern National Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., has been registered to do business in Manitoba.

The Imperial Trade Commission invites communications from those who have suggestions anent the improvements of empire trade, faults of the present legislation, and concrete instances of injury to trade in recent years. Address Scotland House, Thames Embankment.

WEST INDIES TRADE AGREEMENT

Text of Important Commercial Treaty is Published-How Canada Will Benefit

The text of the agreement entered into in April between the Canadian government and a number of the islands in the British West Indies, has been published. It provides for a preference of 20 per cent. of the existing rates of duty on a large number of articles specified in a schedule annexed, with a minimum preference in the case of flour and sugar.

Provision is made for taking in the islands of the West Indies not parties to the agreement, as well as Newfoundland, within three years from the time it comes into force. Any of the parties to the agreement may provide that the concessions granted shall not be applicable unless conveyed by ship direct between the two countries concerned, provision being made in this connection for the regulation of freight rates by the Canadian government. The agreement is to come into force by proclamation after it has been ratified by the parties concerned and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and may be terminated at the end of ten years on a year's notice.

Schedule of Canadian Coods.

Schedule of Canadian goods to enjoy the benefits of the Customs preference tariff when imported into the colony: Fish, canned; fish, dried, salted, or smoked; fish, pickled. Meats, salted or cured; meats, canned; meats, fresh and poultry (dead); wheat, flour; Indian meal; rolled oats and oatmeal; cereal foods; bran and pollard; bread and biscuits of all kinds; oats; beans and peas, whole or split; coal, bituminous; butter; cheese; lard; hay; brooms and brushes; horses, cows, oxen, bulls, sheep, swine and poultry (living); boots and shoes and slippers; cordage; agricultural machin-ery and implements of all kinds, iron and steel nails, spikes, rivets and clinches; wire (including barbed wire), woven wire fencing and metal gates; machinery (including motor and other engines), steam boilers, electric machinery and electric dental appliances of all birds which including other engines), steam boilers, electric machinery and electric dental appliances of all kinds; vehicles, including automo-biles and motor cars; manufactures of India rub-ber, paints, colors and varnishes; paper of all kinds and manufactures of paper; vegetables of all kinds, including potatoes, onions, and canned vegetables; soap; house, office, cabinet or store furniture of wood, iron or other material, including cash registers, coffins, caskets, casket robes and linings and casket hardware; planks, deals, joists, scantling, shingles, shooks, staves and headings; doors, sashes and blinds; pianos and organs; starch; trunks, valises, travelling and tool bags and baskets of all kinds; cement; glass bottles, lamps, lamp chimneys and table glassware; nickel-plated, gilt or electro-plated ware; calcium carbide; inseed oil, cake and linseed oil cake meal; fresh fruits; canned and bottled fruits; condensed milk.

Benefits for the Indies.

Schedule of West Indian products to enjoy the benefits of the Customs preferential tariff when imported into Canada:

Sugar, molasses and syrups, shredded sugar cane, fresh fruits of all kinds, cocoanuts, asphalt and manjak, coffee, cotton, raw, cotton-seed and cotton-seed meal, cotton-seed oil, rice uncleaned, rice cleaned, rice flour, rice meal and rice bran, crude petroleum, oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined petroleum, copra and cocoanut oil, rubber, raw and balata; bulbs, logwood and logwood extract, annatto, turtleshell, unmanufactured ginger, nutmegs and spices un-ground, arrowroot, salt, sponges, vegetables (fresh) of all kinds, tapioca and cassava, tapioca and cassava flour, honey and beeswax; oils essential, including bay oil and otto of limes; tamarinds fresh or preserved, cattle-food containing molasses, peanuts and kolanuts; diamonds uncut; tim-ber or lumber of wood not further manufactured than sawn or split fimber of lumber of wood dressed; vanilla beans; bay leaves; papine, lime juice, fruit syrups and fruit juices, nonalcoholic.

New Duties to be Imposed.

Included in schedule C are cocoa beans, not roasted, crushed or ground; lime juice raw and concentrated, not re-fined; and fresh limes. These are all to enter Canada duty On cocoa from foreign sources entering Canada a duty of not less than 75 cents per hundred pounds is to be imposed, on lime juice one of not less than five cents a gallon, while on fresh lime from foreign countries the new duty is to be not less than ten per cent. ad valorem. There is talk of retaliation by the United States.

Mr. A. F. Campbell of Fort William has been appointed

secretary of the new government grain commission. Lord Montague of London, while in Toronto, announc-ed that National Life Assurance Society of England would materially increase its investments in Canadian railways and industrials which now amount to \$10,000,000.

HAPPENINGS AT MONTREAL

Canadian Pacific Railway's New Station-Quebec and Succession Duties

Monetary Times Office, Montreal, July 3rd.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's new Windsor Street station which, it states, is the largest in the British Empire, will compare favorably with any station in the world. stonework is now complete and the workmen are engaged on the interior finishing, and the work of joining the new building with the old is in progress. Some of the staff have taken up offices in the new building and removal is going on gradually.

There will be a main south entrance at the corner of Windsor and St. Antoine Streets. Here will be a large vestibule 40 feet square with walls of Indiana limestone and huge columns, with a vaulted ceiling. The general waiting room will be nearby and will have dimensions of 52 by 132 feet, with walls and pilasters of marble, and a ladies' waitteet, with walls and plasters of marble, and a ladies' wait-ing room 35 feet by 60 feet, with panelled walls, marble doorways and vaulted ceiling. The nursery will be 13 feet by 34 feet. A smoking room for men, dining room and lunch rooms will be conveniently situated, the former hav-ing a seating capacity of 150. In the space devoted to the arrival and departure of trains will be accommodation for ten tracks, this being nearly 50 per cent. more than a[#] present available. A fine entrance will also be provided op Windsor Street. Somewhere in this vicinity will be located the offices of the president and the different officers of the line.

Death of Mr. A. D. Durnford.

Local banking circles were grieved at the receipt of the Local banking circles were grieved at the receipt of the news, on Tuesday morning last, of the death of Mr. A. D. Durnford, superintendent of branches of the Molsons' Bank. Mr Durnford has been well known in banking circles here for many years. Mr. Durnford was about sixty years of age. He was born in the vicinity of Montreal and was the young-est son of the late Captain Durnford. After being educated in Montreal institutions and in France here ended the in Montreal institutions and in France he entered the Quebec Bank as a clerk. After receiving some experience he joined the Molson's Bank and remained there, he has been forty years with that institution. For fifteen years he has been superintendent of branches with headquarters in Montreal. He was a member of the board of trade and a governor of the Montreal general hospital. His death took place on Sunday night.

Levying of Succession Duties.

An effort is at last about to be made to settle definitely whether or not the Province of Quebec has the right to levy succession duties on property situated outside its confines. and the progress of the action will attract much attention. A case is being taken to the Privy Council, leave to appeal having just been received. The estate concerned is that of the late Henry H. Cotton who died in 1907 after having made a will 2 years previously, the plaintiff, Mr. C. S. Cot-ton, having been named executor, took possession. The wife of the testator, however, had predeceded him. ton, having been named executor, took possession. The wife of the testator, however, had pre-deceased him at Bos-ton in 1902, having previously made a will leaving her whole estate to Henry H. Cotton, her husband. The estate was valued at \$259,441, only \$24,490 of which was located in Quebec. Henry H. Cotton's personal estate in Quebec net-ted only \$6,414. From his wife's property was to be de-ducted \$3,000 as exempt from succession duties. Upon the death of the wife the province claimed from the husband ducted $\phi_{3,000}$ as exempt from succession ductes. Upon the death of the wife, the province claimed from the husband and legatee the sum of $\$_{11,103}$ for succession ductes and forced him to pay this sum. Upon his death the province made another claim upon the estate, this being for the amount of $\$_{21,360}$, and again succeeded in collecting the amount of $\$_{21,360}$, and again succeeded in collecting the The plaintiff from whom the second claim was colamount. amount. The plantin from whom the second claim was collected now protests that these sums were excessive and asserts that on the estate of the wife there should have been paid only 654, and on the other estate the sum of 415-there being thus a total sum of 31,492 collected unduly. The provincial authorities answer that at the time of their decrease the donors of the property were domiciled in The provincial automntes answer that at the time of the decease the donors of the property were domiciled in Quebec and that consequently their estates were governed by the laws of the province. The plaintiff bases his appeal on the case of Woodruff vs. the Attorney-General of Ontario wherein it was declared that the sister province did not have the right to law succession duties on estates situated outthe right to levy succession duties on estates situated out-side the limits of the province.

A branch of the Royal Bank of Canada has been opened at Snowden Junction. Montreal, and the branch at Port Morien, N.S., was closed on July 29th.

RECENT FIRES.

Monetary Times' Weekly Register of Fire Losses and Insurance.

Halifax, N.S.-July 2.-Mr. A. L. Wood's residence. Loss

Hailia, N.S. July 2.—MI. A. E. Wood's residence. Loss and origin unknown.
 Magratn, Alta.—June 21.—Mr. R. Toomer's residence.
 Loss \$1,000. Origin unknown.
 Sarnia, Ont.—June 27.—Electric Light Company's plant.
 Loss \$300,000. Origin unknown.
 Thornloe, Ont.—June 30.—Neely's mill with 550,000 feet

London, Ont.—June 30.—Neely's mill with 550,000 feet lumber destroyed. Loss \$15,000. London, Ont.—July 1.—Mrs. W. Dawson's residence. Loss about \$5,000. Origin unknown. Ottawa, Ont.—June 30.—Mr. A. H. Coplan's brass foundry. Loss \$3,000. Origin unknown. Haliburton, Ont.—July 1.—The William Laking lumber

Haliburton, Ont.—July 1.—The William Laking lumber mill. Loss \$20,000. Origin unknown.
Windsor, Ont.—June 30.—The historic "nunnery." Loss unknown. Origin, struck by lightning.
Oshawa, Ont.—July 1.—Mr. W. J. Trick's car load of shingles. Loss \$1,000. Origin unknown.
Cobalt, Ont.—June 30.—Three hotels, two stores and a laundry destroyed. Loss \$30,000. Origin unknown.
Whitby, Ont.—June 30.—Ontario Ladies' College damaged. Loss \$1,000. Origin unknown.
Ottawa, Ont.—June 27.—Ottawa Electric Company's gasoline truck. Loss \$5,000. Origin unknown.
Hillbank, B.C.—June 28.—Mr. J. Dougan's barns and out-buildings destroyed. Loss \$8,000. Origin, supposed in-cendiary.

cendiary

Three Rivers, Que.—June 30.—Messrs. J. Dufour and P. Baumier's residences. Loss \$5,000. Origin, children playing with crackers.

Saskatoon, Sask.—June 30.—The J. F. Clairn's depart-ment store. Loss \$500,000. Insurance amounts to \$300,000. Origin unknown.

Kenora, Ont.—June 30.—Rat Portage Lumber Company's mill and power plant. Loss \$100,000. Insured with Lloyds, London. Origin unknown.

Hortland, N.B.-Commercial Hotel destroyed. Loss, tents, \$2,000. Insurance \$800 in Sun Company. Building \$3,000, partly insured in Queen Company.

Fort William, Ont.—Great damage has been done along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway, under con-struction east of Superior Junction, by forest fires. Several bridges have been destroyed and thousands of ties have been burned.

Halifax, N.S.-June 26.-Moirs' Foundry. Loss unknown. The insurance on the foundry buildings and machinery was: \$5,000 in Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Company; \$4,000 in W. R. MacInnes & Company's office; \$2,000 in Acadia Fire In-

R. MacInnes & Company's office; \$2,000 in Acadia Fire Insurance Company; \$2,000 in Atlantic Mutual Company, on brick building adjoining; \$750 in Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Company, on dwelling No. 13 Hurd Street. Origin unknown.
St. Scholastique, Que.—June 26.—Two acres devasted. Loss includes the following properties:—Mr. Max Galant, residence and bakery, \$5,000; Mr. Gedeon Sarrazin, brick house, \$2,500; Mr. Isaie Dupras, residence, \$2,500; Mr. Alcide Descarding, cartering analytic \$1,500; Mr. Bod Legault carter residence and backs, paras, residence, \$2,500; Mr. Alcide house, \$2,500; Mr. Isaie Dupras, residence, \$2,500; Mr. Alcide Desjardins, carriage maker, \$1,500; Mr. Rod Legault, carter, \$2,000; Mr. Arthur Legault, barber, \$1,500; Mr. Estom Laurin, V.S., Montreal, \$1,300, and lessee's \$400 with his furniture; Mr. O. Lacombe, tailor, \$1,000; Mr. Joseph Robert, blacksmith, \$3,000; Mr. Nelson Raymond, Montreal; Mr. Euchariste Raymond, \$2,500; Mr. Jos. Clement, \$1,000; Mr. F. Horace Barsalo, buildings and contents, \$3,000. The total

blacksmith, \$3,000; Mr. Nelson Raymond, Montreal; Mr. Euchariste Raymond, \$2,500; Mr. Jos. Clement, \$1,000; Mr. F. Horace Barsalo, buildings and contents, \$3,000. The total loss being about \$28,000. Origin unknown.
Montreal, Que.—June 28.—Fifty houses were burned at Pointe aux Trembles. a suburb of Montreal, with a loss of \$100,000, including Mr. Joachim Dulude, bakery, \$4,000, partially covered by insurance. Laplante Hotel, \$7,000, partially covered by insurance. Laplante Hotel, \$7,000, partially covered by insurance. Madame A. Lachapelle, \$2,000, partially covered by insurance. Miss Adele Mathieu, \$1,000, partially covered by insurance. A vacant house belonging to Mr. J. Beaudry, total loss estimated at \$900. Mr. Hormisdas Monette, residence, \$2,500; one-third covered by insurance. Mr. F. Lapointe, tenant, household effects, all lost, \$4000. Mr. George Gervais, loss \$5,000, partially covered by insurance. Mr. A. Dagenais, residence, \$1,300, partially insured. Mr. J. Galipault, residence, \$2,000, partially covered by insurance. Mr. A. Dagenais, residence, \$1,300, partially insured. Mr. A Beauchamp, \$3,000, for the most part covered by insurance. Mr. A. Dagenais, residence, \$1,300, partially insured. Mr. A. Beauchamp, \$1,300, partially insured. Mr. insured. Origin, overflowing of a pot of soap grease.

CONCERNING CROPS

Conditions Generally Are Favorable -- Farmers Are Trade is Active-St. John is Making Many Improve-**Optimistic**—Moisture Was Opportune

During the fourteen days which have elapsed since the last report was published on June 13, states the Manitoba Free Press, the crop has passed through four days of extreme cold and five days of extreme heat. On this account more than usual anxiety has been expressed as to actual conditions. It is very gratifying, therefore, to be able to report wheat conditions on the whole good, and no damage which good rains within the next week will not repair. Coarse grains are not quite so satisfactory as wheat, owing mainly to the late seeding and the using of damaged seed. As was to be expected, the flax crop is the latest, and much of it is apparently not more than 4 or 5 inches high, while, on the other hand, a few points report flax in bloom.

The great heat has certainly produced some wonderful growth. Two weeks ago the average height of the wheat was 6 inches. The present report shows: 65 points were from 50 to 70 per cent. of the wheat is in the chet blace

the shot blade.

Well Advanced in Saskatchewan.

In Saskatchewan grain is well advanced, and is from one to one and a half feet high.

The acreage as reported shows 15 per cent. in wheat and large increase in other grains, 25 per cent. in all. The new breaking will add 25 per cent. to present

acreage.

Ten per cent. of land is under summer fallow. Moisture is said to be sufficient. Labor though is somewhat scarce.

Mr. Seagar Wheeler, of Rosthern, the producer of the world's best wheat, has a plot of prelude wheat fully head-ed out. Dr. Saunders, of Ottawa, is the originator of Pre-Mr. lude, which is a new variety. The grain is twenty-six inches high.

Alberta may Have Record Crop.

The excellent feature of the Alberta crop reports from all over the province are the splendid growth made in every district following the recent timely rains and the increas-ed acreage under cultivation. Given propitious weather during the next two months, there will probably be a record crop in Alberta. Both in the north and south, spring wheat is heading out, and has reached a growth varying from eight to twenty-four inches.

There is every indication also of a very good hay yield,

the majority of points reporting excellent grass crops. Alfalfa will far exceed any previous year. All crops are about two weeks ahead of the same period last year, and it is estimated that in Southern Alberta the yield will be 60 per cent. greater than last year. Winter wheat is averaging thirty inches and will be ready for harvesting within three weeks. Both oats and barley appear well advanced and in splendid condition.

Damages Not Extensive.

In some wheat fields in the south, where cut-worms have done damage, flax has been substituted, and is com-ing fast. Damage from any source has been slight and none is reported north due to cut-worms.

So far there has been no loss through hail, though t showers have fallen here and there. Farmers everylight showers have fallen here and there. where appear particularly optimistic as to the prospects of a bumper crop, for, up to the present, the amount of moisture from rains and spells of heat following, have been most opportune.

The crops generally in New Brunswick, with the exception of hay, are likely to be smaller than usual this year, be-cause of the continued cold and wet weather, which continued up to a couple of weeks ago. This is said to be especially true with regard to potatoes, oats and other grains. The fruit crop promises to be good. "There will be a Canadian crop of at least 250,000,000

"There will be a Canadian crop of at least 250,000,000 bushels" said Mr. G. T. Smith, Messrs. Smith, Murphy and Company, the largest coarse grain dealers in Winnipeg and one of the largest grain firms in Canada in an interview to-day.

Mr. F. J. J. Stark, who for several years has been assistant manager of the London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Company of Canada, with head office in Toronto, is severing his connection therewith and will be-come manager for Canada of the Dominion Gresham Guar-antee and Cacualty Company. a subsidiary of the Cresher antee and Casualty Company, a subsidiary of the Gresham Life Assurance Company. Mr. Stark, whose headquarters will be at Montreal, will assume his new duties about August 1st.

NEW BRUNSWICK

ments-Wheat Shipments

(Staff Correspondence).

St. John, N.B., July 2nd.

Wholesale trade generally throughout the province is active, with a larger demand than usual for most lines of goods, although the retail dry goods trade has been some-what effected by the cold and wet weather of the early sum-mer. With the large amount of railway construction and other heavy construction work in progress there is a great demand for both labor and supplies. Mr. W. G. Pine-Coffin, an Englishman, lately visited New Purperiod and purphered seven farms aggregation

New Brunswick and purchased seven farms, aggregating 1,061 acres, in three different counties. This is the largest purchase of New Brunswick farms by any outside investor for very many years, A company has been formed in London to purchase a large farm in this province where training may be had in the agriculture of the province. There is a steadily growing interest being shown by the old country in New Brunswick.

St. John Considering Electricity Supply.

An engineer has stated that a head of 100 feet of water could be got at Silver Falls on the line of the city waterworks system, and a constant pressure secured by the con-struction of storage dams. The city council is considering the question of generating electricity at this point, in order that the city might provide its own electric light system. The council has awarded contracts for permanent paving on portions of several streets, and this policy will be continued from year to year. City government under the commission plan is thus far working out satisfactorily in St. John, and much more so than the old city council system with ward representation.

Mr. D. McNicoll, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, visited St. John last week and stated that the plans for the new million-bushel elevator had been completed, and the contract would be awarded very soon. A crib-work has been constructed, and the Maritime Dredging Company has been awarded the contract to fill in a section of the shore flats at West St. John, where the elevator will be built.

Harbor Equipment and Construction.

At East St. John the sub-contractors for the breakwater and the excavation for the drydock have just installed the heaviest construction plant ever seen in St. John. It was brought from Ohio and includes a steam shovel weighing 110 tons. Hundreds of men are now employed there. At West St. John Contractor Michael Connolly has brought from Quebec a complete modern plant for concrete wharf con-struction, and has the heavy crib-work foundations for the

The Furness steamer Rappahannock has just taken from St. John a shipment of fifty thousand bushels of grain for London. It is expected that each steamer of this line during the summer will take about the same quantity, and this will be a test of the suitability of St. John a same quantity. will be a test of the suitability of St. John as a summer port for grain shipments .- W.E.A.

Mr. Lewis M. Wood, of the firm of Messrs. J. & L. M. Wood, has been elected a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange. Mr. Wood was formerly manager in Toronto for the Dominion Bond Company. The firm of J. & L. M. Wood have opened their Montreal office in the Dominion Express Building.

The next congress of the chambers of commerce of the empire will be held in Toronto. It is nine years since a congress of the chambers of commerce of the empire was held in Canada, the last one having been held in Montreal in 1903. The congresses are held every three years, and the one immediately preceding that held in London, Eng-land, this month, was held in Australia.

The following insurance companies have been licensed to do business in British Columbia:—Manitoba Assurance Company, of Montreal, with L. U. Conyers, Victoria, as attorney; Palatine Insurance Company, Limited, of London, with A. T. Von Etlinger, Vancouver, as attorney; New Jersey Fire Insurance Company, of Newark, with H. G. Lawson, Victoria, as attorney; North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, of London, with C. R. Gilbert, Van-couver, as attorney; Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York, with A. T. Von Etlinger, Vancouver, as attorney; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd., of Norwich, England. with B. S. Heisterman, Victoria, as attorney; Equity Fire Insurance Company of Canada, Toronto, with W. S. Holland, Vancouver, as attorney.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Flotations in London - Investment Offerings - Bank Branches Opened and Closed

NEW STOCK LISTING

Ten thousand additional shares of Standard Bank of Canada have been listed on the Montreal Exchange.

CANADIAN FLOTATIONS IN LONDON (JUNE)

The following flotations of interest to Canadians were made in London during June :-

Canadian Northern Railway.-£1,438,356 4 per cent. perpetual consolidated debenture stock at 95.

Calgary Brewing and Malting Company.-£246,500 5 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds at 86.

City of Edmonton.-£595,000 41/2 per cent. debentures at 99 1/2.

Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Limited.-£158,436 6 per cent. first mortgage debentures at 97; and £158,436 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares at 95.

North Vancouver, B.C.-£126,100 41/2 per cent. debentures at 97 1/2.

Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company .- £300,000 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds.

Southern British Columbia Land Company.-£30,000 6 per cent. first mortgage debentures at par.

Canadian-British Engineering Company.-£100,000 7 per cent. preferred ordinary £1 shares.

The following flotations were omitted from the May list :-Algoma Steel Corporation.-£1,130,000 5 per cent. 50-year sinking fund bonds at 93.

Scottish and Dominions Trust, Limited.-£250,000, shares of £10 each at par.

BANK BRANCHES OPENED AND CLOSED DURING JUNE

Twenty-one branches of Canadian chartered banks were opened during June and seven closed; during May, 50 were opened and 6 closed; during April, 24 opened and 8 closed; during March, 38 opened and 6 closed; during February, 16 opened and 3 closed; during January, 20 opened and 5 closed. Houston's Bank Directory gives the following particulars for for June: for June :-

Branches Opened.

Boucherville, Que. ... Bank of British North America. Brantford, Ont. Clive, Alta. Merchants Bank of Canada. Clive, Alta. Edmonton, Alta., First Quebec Bank. Dominion Bank. Bank of Toronto. Royal Bank of Canada. Street Gravelbourg, Sask. ... Street Grouard, Alta. Leeville, Sask. Weyburn Security Bank. Montreal, Que., Ahuntsic Bank Provincia Montreal, Que., Park and Bernard Ave... Molsons Bank. Bank Provinciale du Canada. Notre-Dame-du-Lac, Notre-Dame-du-Lav, Que. Odessa, Sask. Plum Coulee, Man. Port Stanley, Ont. Rosetown, Sask. St. John's, Nfld. Sayabec, Que. Springside. Sask. Sudbury, Ont. Toronto, Ont., Carlton La Banque Nationale. Bank of Toronto. Bank of Montreal. Canadian Bank of Commerce. Quebec Bank. Canadian Bank of Commerce. La Banque Nationale. Bank of Toronto. Canadian Bank of Commerce. Suddury, Ont., Carlton and Yonge Toronto, Ont., Earls-court Branch Westmount, Que., Vic-.. Sterling Bank of Canada. Canadian Bank of Commerce. toria Ave. Bank of Nova Scotia. Branches Closed. Creelman, Sask. Bank of Hamilton. Morrin, Alta. Traders Bank of Canada. Creelman, Sask. Bank of Hamilton. Morrin, Alta. Traders Bank of Cana Parkland, Alta. Bank of Hamilton. Parrsboro, N.S. Bank of Nova Scotia. Rosenfeld, Man. Bank of Montreal. Stellarton, N.S. Royal Bank of Canad Winnipeg. Man., Hig-rins Avenue Banque d'Hochelaga. ... Royal Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND CHANCES

The Guelph and Ontario Savings Society has increased its dividend from 9 to 10 per cent. per annum. The Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company de-clared an initial dividend on the common stock of 1 per cent.

for the quarter ended June 30th.

The Cuba Railroad Company has increased its semi-annual dividend from 21/2 to 3 per cent.

SPECULATIVE AND INVESTMENT OFFERINCS

The following speculative and investment offerings were among those made in Canada during June:-

Eastern Car Company, Limited .- \$1,000,000 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds at par.

Collis Leather Company, Limited.-\$100,000 of capital stock at par.

Yonge Street Cafeterias, Limited.—\$50,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference participating shares with 25 per cent. bonus in common shares, at par.

Canada Brick and Fireproofing Company, Limited.— \$300,000 6 per cent. preferred stock at par, with 50 per cent. bonus of common shares.

Canada Tea Company.—\$125,000 7 per cent. preference stock at par, with 25 per cent. common stock bonus.

Maritime Nail Company, Limited .- Balance of issue of \$150,000 6 per cent. 10-year sinking fund gold bonds at par. 00

BIG GATHERING OF LIFE INSURANCE MEN

Convention to be Held at Montreal in August-Notable Addresses

Arrangements are being completed rapidly for the an-nual convention of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada, to be held at Montreal on August 21st to 24th. A Canada, to be held at Montreal on August 21st to 24th. A large gathering of underwriters from all parts of Canada' is anticipated. A reception will be given the delegates on the first day and the next two days will be devoted to strenuous business sessions. The president's address and the reports of the secretary, treasurer, executive committee and special committees will be received on Thursday, Au-gust 22nd. On the morning of that day, Mr. L. Brackett Bishop, of Chicago, president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, will deliver an address.

of Life Underwriters, will deliver an address. Five minute discussions on "Is a Pension for Long Ser-vice Desirable?" "What are the Best Means of Retaining Agents with the Company?" are to be held on Thursday afternoon. These will be in charge of Mr. W. D. Keddie. Ottawa. During the same afternoon Mr. Haley Fiske, New York, will give an address on "Life Insurance and Social Welfare." Among the speakers at the banquet at the Windsor Hotel, Thursday, evening, will be Honorable W. T. White, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Honorable G. T. Graham-Mr. G. A. Somerville, vice-president of the Life Officers Association, and Honorable S. P. Stearns. Association, and Honorable S. P. Stearns.

Insurance Literature and Advertising.

Discussion of various committees' reports will open pro-ceedings on Friday, August 23rd. "Insurance Literature and Advertising" will form the subject of a five minute dis-cussion in charge of Mr. E. R. Machum, St. John, N.B..

The following points in this connection will be considered :-

(a) To what extent should circulars be used in can-vassing? (b) Newspaper advertising. (c) How can local associations best interest the press in insurance information?

Mr. E. W. Owen, Calgary, will be in charge of a five minute discussion on "How Best to Increase Our Business by Adopting New Forms," divided into (a) Partnership or corporation insurance. (b) Income insurance.

Prize Essays and Cups.

The election of officers, selection of next place of meet-ing and award of various cups will conclude the business sessions. The entertainment committee of the Montreal Life Underwriters' Association is providing a long social programme.

There are three prize essay contests, and at least three essays must be submitted in each before a prize can be awarded. The contests and subjects are as follows:—Allen Purse. Subject:—"A Practical Plan of Co-operative Pub-Cup. Subject:—"A Practical Plan of Co-operative Pub-licity of Life Insurance." Stuart Cup. Subject:—"The Service Rendered by the Life Underwriters' Association to the Public and to its Members."

INVESTMENTS AND THE MARKET

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

Niagara Navigation Company.—A payment of \$10 a share on the new stock of the Niagara Navigation Company was due this week.

Sovereign Bank.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Sovereign Bank will be held at Toronto on July oth. The bank statement for May shows that Sovereign's total assets are \$4,660,654, an increase of about \$45,000 since January, and liabilities \$3,825,791, a decrease of about \$152,000. The meeting on July oth will be for the election of officers and "the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting."

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company .- The June output of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company was the largest for the year for coal, pig iron and steel ingots. The amount of coal was 71,900 tons, that of pig iron 7,074 tons, and that of steel ingots 7,450 tons. The new hydraulic fluid compression plant at Sydney

Mines was started on July 1st, and proved efficient. By it four fluid ingots were simultaneously produced by the application of 1,250 tons pressure. The plant worked satisfactorily.

Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos Company .--The National Trust Company, Limited, trustees for bondholders of the Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos Company, Limited, announces that sealed tenders will be received up to August These consist of the Union Mine, containing about 104 acres; the Southwark mine, various undeveloped lands, and 7,935 shares of the capital stock and \$188,000 first mortgage bonds of the Imperial Asbestos Company, Limited.

Laurentide Paper Company .- The Laurentide Paper **. Laurentide Paper Company.**—The Laurentide Paper Company will carry out a hydraulic power development very shortly, which will give a total of 50,000 horse-power. This will give largely increased earnings, it is hoped, and the expectations in this direction are largely responsible for the recent strength of the stock. It is claimed that the de-velopment will be one of the least costly and most effective developments in the province, when the amount of power obtainable is taken into consideration.

Union Bank of Canada .- Colonel John Carson, of Mont-Bank of Canada.—Colonel John Carson, of Montreal, was elected to the vacancy on the board of the Union Bank of Canada at a meeting of the directors in Quebec.
He takes the place of the late E. J. Hale: Honorable John Sharples, who has been president for many years, was appointed honorary president, and Mr. John Galt, of Winnipeg, succeeds to the presidency. Mr. William Price, Quebec, and Mr. R. T. Riley, Winnipeg, are vice-presidents.

peg, are vice-presidents.

International Milling Company .- The report of the International Milling Company (of Minnesota) for the year ended February 20th, 1912, shows net profits of \$194,461. Bond interest amounted to \$35,556. Cash on hand, as shown

by the balance sheet, was \$569,938. At Moose Jaw the company is rebuilding a concrete mill, and has recently acquired the Calgary Milling Com-pany, with elevators, and a valuable site at Port Mann, to be used in connection with the Pacific export trade.

Illinois Traction Company .- Illinois Traction earnings and expenses for May and for five months to date are :-

Gross earnings Total expenses and taxes		May, 1911. \$535,213 343,606	Increase. \$41,807 30,589
Net profits	\$202,826	\$191,606	\$11,220
	1912. months. 32,930,888 1,796,303	1911. 5 months. \$2,714,140 1,691,735	Increase. \$216,479. 104,568
8	31,134,584	\$1,022,405	\$112,179

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company.-Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, president of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, has announced that the company have decided to enlarge the scope of the business by erecting an additional factory for the exclusive manufacture of automo-bile tires. The president stated that the present plant turned out a certain quantity of tires, but business was so rapidly

increasing that a daily output of five hundred will be pro-vided for when the projected factory is completed. The production will be increased from time to time. Mr. Mc-Gibbon said that the new plant would involve an expendi-ture of a million dollars. The exact location has not yet been decided upon, but the company will decide this matter in the near future.

Twin City Railway Company.-The comparative weekly statement of the passenger earnings of the Twin City Railway interests, shows increase over the same periods in 1911 as follows .-

	Increase.	Decrease.	
First week	\$ 155,163.30	\$ 105.36	
Second week	160,760.86	5,689.58	
Third week	156,404.48		\$5,267.62
Month to date	472,390.64	527.32	
Year to date	3,667,508.42	135,489.67	

Cool weather prevailed, which accounts for small increase in earnings last month up to date.

Imperial Steel and Wire Company .- At the annual meeting of the Imperial Steel and Wire Company, the old board of directors was re-elected.

The members are: President, Major J. A. Currie, M.P., Toronto; vice-presidents, S. H. Lindsay and J. T. Duguid; secretary-treasurer, Dr. McKay, and directors, W. H. Whipp, George Royal and C. L. Currie, all of Collingwood. A stock dividend of twenty per cent. was declared on the preferred stock.

The directors reported a considerable increase in the company's business during the past year and expressed themselves as optimistic as to the future.

Crown Reserve Mining Company .- The Crown Reserve Mining Company's general report for five months from January 1st, 1912, to May 31st, 1912, is as follows: Gross production, 1,143,142 ounces; value.... \$600,847.20

Less all expenses and depreciation	
Royalty for five months \$ 64,346.25	\$559,439.59
Dividends for five months	506,549.75
May 31, 1912 Surplus December 31, 1911 764,851.76	52,889.84

 Surplus as above
 52,889.84

 Total surplus, May 31, 1912
 817,741.60

Tooke Brothers, Limited.-The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Tooke Brothers, Limited, was held recently, when satisfactory reports for the year's operations were presented, the profits for the year being \$106,064.94, from which have been written off for depreciation and reserve, \$11,728.36, and after paying dividends on the preferred stock, the sum of \$45,746.18 was carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account. Last year's profits were \$105,762.31, and those of the previous year \$109,406.10. The president in his remarks, stated that the outlook for the coming year was good, orders on hand being largely in excess of those of a year ago. The old board of directors was re-elected as follows: Messrs. B. Tooke, W. A. Tooke, A. J. Brown, W. F. Heney, G. P. Grant, A. B. Edgar, E. Foster and Dr. F. T. Tooke. At the subsequent meeting of the new directors the following officers were elected: President, Mr. B. Tooke; wice-president, Mr. W. A. Tooke; managing director, Mr. E. Foster; secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. S. Barker. serve, \$11,728.36, and after paying dividends on the preferred

Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company.—The net loss from all sources of the operations of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company for the year 1911 was \$200,654.

The coal mined during the time the mines were in operation-and there was a strike during the greater part of the year—amounted to 359,456 tons, as compared with 1,209,762 tons the previous year. The coke produced during the same period was 60,659 tons, which compares with 194,498

tons in 1910. The amount spent on improvements during the year was \$22,122. Development work was carried on during the strike, and the amount charged to this account during the year was \$11,573.

The net loss from the operations of the Morrissey, Fernie and Michel Railway Company for the year amounted

to \$18,299. The company's outstanding bonds have been reduced from \$37,500 to \$27,500. The Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Com-

pany paid to the parent company a dividend of \$5,998.

Canada Bread Company, Limited.—The Toronto Stock Exchange have listed the following securities of the Canada Bread Company:—Bonds, \$1,250,000; common, \$2,500,000.

The Crown, says a London cable, has approved the supple-mental charter of the Hudson Bay Company, the details of which are now disclosed. If the shareholders assent the ordinary \pounds_{10} shares of the company will be divided into ten shares of £1 each, the capital of the company to be increased by the creation of 200,000 new preference shares of £5 each.

The charter also alters the basis of provision for the re-payment of the capital of the company. Instead of the old provision requiring the proceeds of the sale of the last mil-lion and a half acres of the company's land to be applied to repayment, the company now offers to set aside not less than \$2 for every acre possessed, say \$10,000,000.

The company further secures power to issue debentures up to $f_{2,000,000}$ sterling though it is not intended to use this power at present.

The new preference shares will probably be wholly of-d to the present shareholders. The total remuneration fered to the present shareholders. The total remuneration to the board of directors is to be increased from $\pounds_{3,500}$ to $\pounds_{5,500}$, in view of the onerous character of the work and the increase in the number of directors. The special meeting of the shareholders is to be held July 12th.

Ames-Holden-McCready, Limited .- Net profits of Ames-Holden-McCready, Limited, were \$281,348 for the first year's operation of the amalgamated companies. After deducting After deducting the bond interest and preferred stock dividend, amounting to \$240,000, there remained \$41,348 to be carried to the credit of profit and loss. This was obtained notwithstand-ing the fact that the company's factories in Montreal were closed down for about two months undergoing reorganiza-tion. \$122,963 was written off for depreciation and expenses incurred in the reorganization, leaving a total balance to the credit of profit and loss of \$169,568.

Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, the president, announced that much time had been devoted to reorganization of plants, with a view to effecting economies in operation, production and distribution, and at the same time improving the quality and style of the goods, thereby obtaining the full benefit of the amalgamation. This necessitated closing factories for nearly two months, and in consequence it was necessary to cancel orders for over \$500,000 of goods.

The value of real estate holdings increased from \$143,740

The value of real estate holdings increased from \$143,740 a year and a half ago to \$326,433, but not added to assets. The sales of boots, shoes, rubber and felt goods for the month of May of this year amount to the sum of \$337,937, showing an increase of \$144,949 over the corresponding month of last year. The factories are now turning out 8,000 pairs of shoes per day, and the orders on hand are largely in evense of provine years in excess of previous years.

Last year's directors were re-elected, with Mr. W. S. Louson added to the board. At the subsequent meeting of the directors the old officers were re-elected, with the excep-tion that Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., takes the place of Mr. A. Congdon, as a vice-president.

Quebec Central Railway .- Statutory authority having been granted to the provisional agreement recently entered into between the Quebec Central and the Canadian Pacific Railway Companies, special meetings of the former company were held recently, when the sanction of the various security holders was obtained to the proposed lease. The terms of the agreement are that the Canadian Pacific shall lease the Quebec Central Railway and all its assets for a term of 999 years for a rental sufficient to provide for interest and dividends as follows :-

1. Payment of interest on the four per cent. debenture

 Payment of interest on the four per cent. debenture stock (preserving all existing rights).
 Payment of 3½ per cent. per annum on the three per cent. debenture stock (which is to be converted into a 50-year debenture stock at the new interest rate). Payment of principal guaranteed by lessee.
 Payment of 5 per cent. per annum half-yearly on the seven per cent. income bonds (these bonds being converted into new 50-year bonds at the new rate of interest), and a 10 per cent. cash bonus being given as compensation to the con-verting bondholders for reduction of interest. Payment of verting bondholders for reduction of interest. Payment of

principal guaranteed by lessee. 4. Payment half-yearly of a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum on the shares for the first four years of the lease and a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum thereafter. All these payments of interest and dividends will, in

All these payments of interest and dividends will, in effect, be the direct obligation of the Canadian Pacific Rail-way. The company has, moreover, agreed that the guranteed dividend on the shares at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum shall accrue from June 30 next instead of from December 31,

1912, and six months' interest at that rate will be paid on 1912, and six months' interest at that rate will be paid on January 15, 1913, and thereafter dividends at that rate will be paid on January 15 and July 15 up to and including July 15, 1916. On January 15, 1917, and for the remainder of the term of the lease, the dividend will be at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The interest on the four per cent. debenture stock will be paid on the same dates as heretofore namely. Februe will be paid on the same dates as heretofore, namely, Febru-ary 1 and August 1. The status of the other securities affect-ed, namely, the three per cent. debenture stock and the seven ed, namely, the three per cent. dependure stock and the seven per cent. income bonds, will remain unaltered until December 31 next. As soon as practicable after that date the bonds, stock, and share certificates will be called in and new certifi-cates issued therefor. The cash bonus of 10 per cent. to be received by the seven per cent. income bondholders will be paid at the time of conversion. As received her new three and paid at the time of conversion. As regards the new three-anda-half per cent. 50-year debenture stock and five per cent. co-year bonds, the interest will accrue as from January 1, 1913, and the first payment in each case will fall due on July 15, 1913, and thereafter interest payments will be on January 15 and July 15 in each year up to the date of maturity.

Ontario Power Company.-The Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended December 31st, 1911. The combined income account of the Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls and the On-tario Transmission Company, Limited, (inter-company pay-

and conterts and the believes	1911.	1010.	Increase.
Gross earnings	\$868.052	\$721,001	
Operating expenses	148,304		\$146,151
Net earnings		136,100	12,294
Other in	, ,,,,,,,	585,801	133,856
Tatal	1,9	†22,161	7,533
CL	734,286	607,062	126,324
C	610,226	520,440	89,777
Surplus	*124,060	87.513	26 545

*Equal to 1.59 on \$8,215,000 stock of Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls outstanding.

+Decrease.

The consolidated balance sheet of the Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls and the Ontario Transmission Company, Limited, as of December 31st, 1911, follows :-

Assets.	
Property and plant	\$22,213.057
brocks and bonds of other companies	of the second of the second se
Prepaid insurance	- 3,993
Accounts receivable	-3,4
Dhis receivable	
Cash in sinking fund	0
Contingent assets	16,938
Bills receivable—discounted (see control)	74,747
Cash in hands	500

Total \$22,824,300

Liabilities.

Capital stock Ontario Power Company, Niagara Falls Stock Ontario Transmission Company,	
Limited	1,000,000
Funded debt	13,075,000
Accounts payable	9,022
Bills payable Accrued interest, taxes and rental, not due	30,841
Discounted bills receivable (see contra).	186,923
Reserves	74,747
Miscellaneous	011000
Profit and loss surplus	500
a roat and 1055 sulpius	194,930
T.I.I Part interest faith for a constant	

Total \$22,824,300

President J. J. Albright says :-

The growth of the business during the past year shows a very marked increase over the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that in most lines, business has decreased rather than increased. In every year since the company began business there has been an increase over the previous year, as shown by the following figures :-

Ki	watt hours generated:	K. W. H.
19	(six months)	. 9,133,200
		. 60,837,700
19		. 139,816,000
19		. 226,741,100
19		.310,736,900
19		. 382, 180, 200

The transmission lines over which the power generated have a total length of about 1,226 miles. The most distant point where the power is used is Oswego, which is 196 miles from the power house following the route of the transmission lines.

Classification of the Production-Valuable Figures Showing Imports and Exports

An increase of 5.58 per cent. is shown in the production of pig iron in Canada in 1910 over the production of 1909, as com-pared with an increase of 20 per cent. in 1909 over that of 1908, according to the report of the Department of Mines,

At the close of the year Canada had seventeen completed furnaces and two under construction, grouped in ten separate plants and operated by eight separate companies or corporations

The total production in 1910 was 800,797 short tons (714,-The total production in 1910 was 800,797 short tons (714,-998 long tons), valued at approximately \$11,245,622; as com-pared with 757,162 short tons (676,038 long tons), valued at \$9,581,864, in 1909, and 630,835 short tons (563,246 long tons), valued at \$8,111,194, in 1908. The Londonderry furnace was not in operation during either of the past two years. These figures do not include the output from electric furnaces making ferro-products which are situated at Welland and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Buckingham, Que. Ferro-silicon was made at Welland during 1910, but the Sault Ste. Marie and Buckingham plants were not in operation during the year. Of the total output of pic iron in 1900 17 164 tons valued

Of the total output of pig iron in 1910, 17,164 tons, valued at \$333,956, or \$19.78 per short ton, were made with charcoal as fuel, and 783,633 tons, valued at \$10,911,674, or \$13.92 per ton, with coke. The amount of charcoal iron made in 1909 was 17,003 tons, and in 1908, 6,709 tons; while the quantity made with coke in 1909 was 740,159 tons and in 1908, 624,126 tons.

Classification of the Production. The classification of the production in 1910 according to the purpose for which it was intended was as follows: Besse-mer 219,492 tons, basic 425,400 tons, foundry (including mis-cellaneous) 138,741 tons.

The classification of the production in 1909 was: Bessemer 221,931 tons, basic 400,921 tons, foundry (including mis-cellaneous) 116,307 tons.

Cellaneous) 116,307 tons. The American Iron and Steel Association reported the pro-duction of Bessemer pig iron in 1908 as 126,348 short tons, as against 173,499 tons in 1907; and the production of basic pig iron in 1908 as 375,659 short tons, as against 382,208 tons in

In Nova Scotia a large proportion of the pig iron is direct-ly converted to steel, and as a very small portion of the metal is sold as pig iron it is somewhat difficult to place a satisfactory valuation upon the output. For statistical purposes a value of \$12 per short ton has been placed upon this production in 1910. The Quebec production is entirely charcoal iron, which has for many years commanded a high price.

Prices of Pig Iron.

With respect to prices of pig iron in Canada during 1910, a firm of iron merchants in Montreal gives the following in-formation. It is practically impossible to give information respecting iron prices in detailed form since much depends on respecting iron prices in detailed form since much depends on the quantity purchased, brand of iron, prevailing freight rate, etc.; nevertheless it may be said that good average brands of Scotch iron sold in Montreal during the first three months of 1910 at about \$20 per gross ton. Later in the year, particularly after the opening of navigation, prices eased up somewhat and an average price would be \$19.50 per gross ton. On the other hand good foundry iron of English manufacture could have been purchased during the early part of 1910 at \$18 per gross ton, then shading down to \$17.25 per gross ton during the sum-mer months. There was little competition from Canadian made iron in the Montreal district during 1910, the Sydney furnaces not marketing anything there during that period.

iron in the Montreal district during 1910, the Sydney furnaces not marketing anything there during that period. In Toronto the situation was somewhat different. It costs approximately \$2 per ton more to lay down Scotch and English iron at that point than it does in Montreal, and during the early part of the year such advance in price was obtained. Later in the year, however, the Amreican situation seriously affected prices in Ontario, and United States pig iron compet-ed very keenly in the Toronto-Hamilton district, practically cutting out Scotch and English iron and compeling the local furnaces to reduce their prices to an equivalent of \$18.50 and down to \$18, f.o.b. cars Toronto, for good average grades of foundry iron. foundry iron. In Pittsburgh, Bessemer iron was quoted at \$19 per gross

ton in January, 1910, falling to \$17.50 in March, \$17 in May, \$15.75 in June, and \$15 from the latter part of August to the close of the year. Basic iron ruled from \$1.75 to \$2 per ton

How Pig Iron is Made.

How Pig Iron is Made. Previous to 1896 pig iron was made entirely from Canadian ore. Since that date, however, increasing quantities of im-ported ore have been used as well as imported fuels and fluxes, and in 1910 about 89 per cent. of the ore charged, 49 per cent. of the coke, and 18 per cent. of the limestone, were imported. This condition is due largely to questions of cost and transpor-tation affecting each furnace. The Newfoundland iron ores can be cheaply and conveniently laid down in Sydney, N.S.; in fact the iron industry here has been built up on the basis of these ores and of the local coal supplies. In Ontario, also, large quantities of imported ores are used. In 1910 the im-

ported ores used in Ontario amounted to 681,918 tons and the Canadian ores 143,283 tons, the imported ores being derived from Michigan and Minnesota deposits; thus during 1910 about 83 per cent. of the ore used in the province was imported, as compared with 71 per cent. in 1909, and about 67 per cent. in 1908. The fuel used in Ontario was also almost altogether im-

compared with 71 per cent. in 1909, and about 67 per cent. in 1908. The fuel used in Ontario was also almost altogether im-ported as well as a portion of the limestone flux. According to returns made to the Department of Trade and Commerce in connection with claims for bounty, 84,759 tons only of the total pig iron production in Canada in 1910 were credited to Canadian ore and 659,891 tons to imported ore and bounty paid upon it as such. In 1909 bounty was paid upon 126,298 tons of pig iron from Canadian ore, and 607,718 tons from imported ore. No bounty is paid on the iron cred-ited to the mill einder, scale, etc., charged, so that the above figures do not represent the total output of the furnaces.

Imports and Exports of Pig Iron.

Imports and Exports of Pig Iron. There has been comparatively little pig iron exported from Canada. During 1910, the exports were 9,763 tons, valued at \$296,310, or an average value per ton of \$30.35. The exports during 1909 were 5,063 tons, valued at \$186,778, an average of \$36.89; while during 1908 the exports were 290 tons, valued at \$10,614, an average of \$42.45 per ton. These exports prob-ably include ferro-silicon as well as ordinary pig iron. Considerable quantities of pig iron are annually imported into Canada. During 1910, the imports of ordinary pig iron were 227,753 tons, valued at \$3,122,695, an average of \$13.71 per ton, and of charcoal pig iron 16,106 tons, valued at \$242, 152, an average of \$15.03 per ton; or a total importation of 243,859 tons, valued at \$3,364,847. During 1909 the imports were: ordinary pig iron, 147,925 tons, valued at \$1,798,172, and charcoal pig iron, 143 tons valued at \$5,727; and 1908, the imports were: ordinary pig iron 57,343 tons, valued at \$171,715, and charcoal iron 1,022 tons, valued at \$18,818. The duty, or general tariff, on pig iron is \$2.50 per ton.

CRAND TRUNK TERMINAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY

The Grand Trunk Terminal Warehouse Company has been organized at Montreal and will establish a chain of terminal warehouses from that city to the western coast in connection with the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway systems. Contracts have been made between the new company and the Grand Trunk concerns by which the company undertakes to estab-lish and operate warehouses throughout Canada, the railroad, on the other hand, agreeing to give all its warehousing business at the various points for a period of 30 years. This arrangement is expected to help solve the car shortage problem.

The first chain of warehouses will include Montreal, Toronto, Fort William, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Van-

couver and Prince Rupert. Mr. J. M. Greenshields, K.C., is prominent in the new company, the capital of which is \$16,500,000. Three well-known officials of the railroads will be among the directors.

LOSSES CAUSED BY ENCINE SPARKS

A heavy loss by fire each year is caused by sparks from motives. The United States district forester for Monlocomotives tana and Idaho estimated a loss to government and adjoin-ing timber of 6,000,000,000 feet, or a total of \$21,500,000, caused by 1,679 fires, 56 per cent. of which started on the railroad rights-of-way and in spite of good co-operation by the railroads.

The great forest fires in Minnesota during 1910, which caused such loss of life and suffering in the towns of Spooner and Beaudette, with a million dollars worth of valuable pro-perty and timber, were due to four fires, three of which were started by locomotive sparks.

Four fire insurance companies which make a specialty of insuring flour mills and elevators paid more than \$160,000 in 1910 for losses due to this cause. The Cotton Insurance Association if Georgia has reported that 90 per cent. of cotton fires in transportation are due to locomotive sparks. A grain dealers' mutual fire insurance company reports each year from 17 to 28 per cent. of its losses due to the same cause

The fire records of manufacturing risks which have been published in the quarterlies of the National Fire Protection Association show a very material percentage of fires from locomotive sparks, and yet, taken as a whole, we would not consider manufacturing risks as particularly susceptible to the spark hazard. The record of fires in 15 classes of manu-facturing risks showed about a per cont to be due to this facturing risks showed about 3 per cent. to be due to this cause.

A by-law to bonus the Eastern Car Company, by either the purchase of a site for their plant within the limits of the town of New Glasgow, or the alternative of extending a water service to the plant if land requirements necessitate the works being erected in the town of Trenton, together with free water for twenty years, was carried at New Glasgow.

MUNICIPAL ISSUES FOR LONDON

Patronage of Overseas Market Has Made Less Active the Domestic Market-Nine Flotations This Year

Aside from large issues, the municipal bond market is dull. Montreal cannot make up its mind as to the disposition of a loan approximating \$13,000,000. Toronto next week will endeavor to negotiate a loan of \$6,000,000 in London. Ottawa is advertising an issue of nearly \$1,000,000. These events recall what a large number of Canadian municipal loans are being made overseas as compared with similar issues a few years ago. This year, for instance, no less than nine of our municipalities have raised funds abroad. They are as follow:

City of.	Amount.
Victoria	 £ 308,623
	 400,000
Regina	 117,400
	 991,900
Saskatoon	 229,726
	 960,000
New Westminster	 101,300
Edmonton	 595,000
North Vancouver	 126,100
Total	 6.3.830.040

Only one Canadian municipality, the city of Quebec, issued a loan in London in 1905, not one in 1906, and only Since January, 1905, to the end of June, 1912, three in 1007. Canadian municipalities have borrowed £19,174,161, or approximately \$95,870,805. The attention which growing towns proximately \$95,870,805. The attention which growing towns and cities are paying to the London market has naturally had a tendency to make less active the domestic municipal bond market.

Ottawa's Bond Sale.

As previously noted in The Monetary Times the city of Ottawa has for sale 4 per cent. debentures totalling \$991,929. Tenders are to be opened on August 29th. The bonds will be payable at Ottawa unless otherwise specified by the successful tenderer, who is allowed to exercise his option in this regard before October 1st. The bonds are deliverable on November 1st, and all coupons previous to those payable January 1st, 1913, will be cut off before delivery, the purchaser to pay the accrued interest from July 1st, 1912, in addition to his tender price.

These bonds will not cover the entire outstanding indebtedness of the city, as the local improvements are always a year behind, those sold this year being for the latter part of 1910, and the first half of 1911. Owing to the intricacy of the work of dividing the cost of local improvements, it has been the custom to hold the bonds over until the succeeding year.

Ottawa's Debenture Debt.

The gross debenture debt of the city on December 31st, 1911, was \$9,156,313.21. Invested in the general sinking funds of 1909, and general sinking fund No. 2, and the local improve-ment sinking fund, the city has a total of \$2,603,048.67, so that the net debenture debt amounted then to \$6,553,264.54.

The amount of \$991,929.99 represents the expenditure in civic works and local improvements, such as the new aque-duct, extensions to mains, Bank Street bridge, Dow's Lake drainare system, electric light plant extensions, etc. Last year bonds to the amount of \$940,246.25 were sold, while \$99,o60.81 was paid by the city in redemption of debentures. With the addition of this year's debentures the gross debenture debt of the city will stand at \$10,048,243.20, or about \$100 per head of population. The price secured by the city last year for its bonds was about 98, which price it is hoped to equal this year.

List of Bonds for Sale.

The following is a list of the bonds, term of years and the amounts :-- Waterworks, 30 years, \$60,000; Bank Street bridge, 30 years, \$50,000; waterworks (aqueduct, etc.), 30 years, 30 years, \$50,000; waterworks (aqueduct, etc.), 30 years, \$195,000; city's share local improvements, 20 years, \$65,-563.55; local improvements, 20 years, \$110,966.44; electric plant, 30 years, \$70,000; waterworks, 30 years, \$74,000; hospital refrigerators, 20 years, \$2,400; public lavatories, 20 years, \$20,000; city hall, 30 years, \$3,500; Dow's Lake main extension 20 years, \$00,000; machinery, hall, Landowne years, \$20,000; City nail, 30 years, \$3,500; Dow's Lake main extension, 30 years, \$90,000; machinery hall, Lan-downe Park, 30 years, \$60,000; fire stations, 20 years, \$30,000; Lans-downe Park debts, 20 years, \$5,000; tuberculosis hospital site, 30 years, \$12,500; Sussex Street driveway, 40 years, \$12,000; grand stand, Lansdowne Park, 30 years, \$11,000; smallpox grand stand, Lansdowne Fark, 30 years, \$11,000, Smanpox hospital, 30 years, \$45,000; Preston Street bridge, 20 years, \$8,500; waterworks, 30 years, \$66,500.
The following is a record of the city's previous 4 per

cent. issues :--

September.	Amount.	Sold at.
1909		Par.
1910	630,507.11	97.13
1911	589,000.00	97.57

An attractive list of municipal, school and corporation bond offerings has been published by Messrs. St. Cyr, Gonthier and Frigon, Montreal. Among these is a block of \$160,000 city of Sorel 5 per cent. debentures in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The assessed value of taxable real estate, 1911, of the city was \$2,249,275, and of the non-taxable property, \$1,245,700. The general debenture debt, (including present issue), is \$495,000. The municipality's assets total \$343,480, and the municipality's revenue \$59,548. The population is 8,727, and the rate of taxation ½ per cent.

These debentures are part of an issue of \$210,000 made to pay \$160,000 of debentures due July 1st, 1912, the balance to be applied to local improvements. Sorel is an industrious city situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, forty-five miles below Montreal, at the mouth of the Richelieu River, and is at the head of the only inland water navigation between Montreal and New York. The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, the largest Canadian navigation company, the Sincennes McNaughton Company, who have control of all the Sincemes McNaughton Company, who have control of all the towing of the local boats and ocean liners in the harbor of Montreal, and the Federal Marine & Fisheries Department have all their headquarters, repairs and construction yards at Sorel. The average monthly wages paid by the above-men-tioned concerns, and several smaller ones, amount to \$76,000. The price of the bonds is 104.46, and they yield 4.75 per cent.

Notes of Municipal Bidding.

Six bond firms bid for the \$6,000 5½ per cent. 20-year road construction debentures. As previously noted, the award

was made to Messrs. Nay & James, of Regina. Four Toronto bond houses bid for the Virden, Man., \$8,000 5 per cent. 20-year municipal buildings debentures, which were awarded, as previously noted, to the Dominion Securities Corporation.

Of the \$30,000 5 per cent. 30 years water debentures of Stellarton, N.S., \$7,000 have been sold to J. B. Kenny, and \$5,000 to W. McLean at par. This leaves \$18,000 still for sale.

COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following are the shipments of ore, in pounds, from Cobalt station for the week ended June 28th:—LaRose, 333,-774; Cobalt Lake, 128,100; Crown Reserve, 46,369; Lost and Found, 30,000; McKinley-Darragh, 51,036; total, 589,279 pounds or 294 tons. The total shipments since January ist

points of 294 tons. The total shipments since January ist are now 21,481,140 pounds, or 10,740 tons. In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$316,217; in 1905, 2,144 tons, valued at \$1,437,106; in 1906, 5,835 tons; in 1907, 14,850 tons; in 1908, 29,360 tons; in 1909, 29,941 tons; in 1910, 34,041 tons; in 1911, 25,089 tons.

CANADIAN ACTUARIES IN AMSTERDAM

Among the noted actuaries who will attend the seventh

Among the noted actuaries who will attend the seventh international congress of actuaries in Amsterdam, Holland, from September 9th to 14th, will be Colonel W. C. Macdon-ald, of the Confederation Life Association of Canada;. Colonel Macdonald is president of the Actuarial Society of America. Mr. T. B. Macaulay, managing director of the Sun Life of Canada, will also probably attend the convention. Mr. Robertson G. Hunter, associate actuary of the Ger-mania, is preparing a paper on the subject "An American Method of Loading Premiums." Mr. Arthur Hunter, actuary of the New York Life, will read a paper on "Improvement in Mortality in Tropical Countries." Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential, will speak on "Am-erican Public Pension Systems and Civil Service Retirement Plans." Mr. Miles M. Dawson, consulting actuary of New York, will discuss "Governmental Methods of Providing Old Age Pensions."

In all there are about twelve well-known actuaries from Canada and the United States who will be present at the sessions, either to take part or act as guests. Among the number are also Messrs. Arthur Hunter, actuary of the New York Life; Archibald A. Welch, vice-president and actuary of the Phœnix Mutual Life of Hartford; George B. Woodward, third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life; James D. Craig, assistant actuary of the Metropolitan Life; Herbert N. Sheppard, assistant actuary of the Metropontal Life, Herbert Nork; L. H. Howe, actuary of the John Hancock Mutual Life, and Dr. Lee K. Frankel, manager of the industrial department of the Metropolitan Life.

The International Geological Congress on the joint invitation of the Canadian government, the provincial govern-ment, the department of mines and the Canadian mining institute, will hold its twelfth meeting in Canada during the summer of 1913. The congress will be in session for eight days at Toronto and an extensive series of excursions are being arranged to illustrate the typical geology and mineral resources of Canada.

JUNE MUNICIPAL BOND SALES

Eight Provinces Were in the Market - Majority of Sales Were in Small Blocks

The municipal bond sales for June, as compiled by The Monetary Times, amounted to \$1,690,344, compared with \$1,928,748 for May and \$3,983,670 for the corresponding period last year. Eight provinces were in the market.

The following are the particulars by provinces :----

Ouebec	\$790,000
Saskatchewan	364,500
Ontario	165,344
British Columbia	110,000
Nova Scotia	100,000
Alberta	89,500
Manitoba	38,000
New Brunswick	33,000
-	

\$1,690,344

The following are the monthly totals compared with 1910 and 1911 :-

	1910.	1911.	1912.
January	\$ 881,838	\$ 420,337	\$2,133,531
February		1,037,287	2,596,378
March		6,271,925	1,726,716
April	6,805,078	3,910,288	927,160
May	5,964,896	3,946,047	1,928,748
June	2,187,588	3,983,670	1,690,344
July	1,536,424	1,594,566	
August	1,312,953	1,493,507	
September	2,841,486	1,748,778	
October	2,211,461	1,730,075	
November	2,292,781	2,915,765	
December	566,113	1,243,593	
Total,	\$29,043,325	\$30,295,838	\$11,002,877

The following are the details :---

Ouebec

Sorel	\$210,000	5	1951
Outremont	450,000	: Hard log	
Lachine	130,000	4 1/2	1951
	and the part of the second		

\$790,000

Saskatel	newan		
Craik	\$28,000	6	1031
Weyburn	68,000	5 & 6	1916-1941
Wapella	10,000	6	1941
North Battleford, S.S.D	16,000	6	1941
Broadview	5,000	E.S. M.	A
Tyvan, S.D	2,000	6	1931
Wallace, R.M.	20,000		1931
West Calgary, S.D	5,000	6	1921
Morse, R.M	20,000	6	1931
Newcombe, R.M	12,500	6	
Saskatchewan Schools	37,500	61/2	1921
Strassburg	5,000	6	1931
Salvador, S.D.	3,500	6	1921
Buchanan, S.D.	12,000	5	1931
Tramping Lake, R.M	10,000	51/2	1921
Neudorf, S.D.	10,000	6	. 1931
Lashburn	2,500	51/2	1926
Radville	7,500	6	1931
Saltcoats	17,000	5	1941
Millington, R.M	15,000	4	
Wood Creek	6,000	5 1/2	1931
Norville	43,300	5	1941
Laura Village	1,200	7	1926
Tisdale Village	5,000	5	1926
Colonsay Village	2,500	7	1926
\$	364,500		a te all bas

Ontario

	Intario		
Galt	\$34,426	5	
Bruce County	20,000	4 1/2	1931
Haileybury	15,109	5	1931
Etobicoke		. 5	1923
Port Hope		5 '	1941
		5	1941
Parry Sound Peterboro County		4 1/2	1941
	0	5	1921
Bridgeburg			

Dysart Township 11,000	12.5101%	1922
Arnprior 29,031	5	1931-41
Thorah 10,000	5	1931
\$165,344		(I od)
British Columbia		
Richmond \$20,000	5	1931
Kelowna 90,000	5	1936
\$110,000	19. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Nova Scotia		
	and the second	
New Glasgow\$100,000	4 1/2	1951
Alberta		
Pincher Creek \$25,000	6	1941
Alberta Schools 37,500	61/2	1021
Okotoks, S.D 25,000	5 1/2	1941
Halkirk Village 2,000	7	1921
\$89,500		
Manitoba		
Dauphin \$30,000	5	1931
Virden 8,000	5	1931
	-	-95-
\$38,000		
New Brunswick		
St. Andrews	5	1951
St. John City and County 18,000	3	1951
	and the second	1951
\$33,000		

DEATH OF MR. H. P. DWICHT.

The death of Mr. H. P. Dwight, president of the Great North Western Company of Canada, closes a career of great interest and value. In 1849, a year or two after the introduc-tion into Canada of Morse's electric telegraph, Mr. Dwight was stationed at Toronto in charge of it, and he was soon made Western Superintendent for Ontario and several of the United States for the Montreal Telegraph Company. It was his initiative and his persistent energy mainly which caused the growth of the remarkable network which before 1870 overspread the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec. He was a believer in the future greatness of this country, and responded to almost every overture made for the erection of the wires.

Harvey Prentice Dwight served his day and generation well. One of the most upright of men, he liked to be served by upright people, who must, however, have capacity: no drones were allowed in his hive. For many years of his life his health was delicate, and he imposed upon himself most rigid rules of health and diet. But he lived to the age of 84 and lost surprisingly little time away from his work. In exercise he was most regular, and spent a part of each spring and autumn shooting or fishing among the Muskoka woods and autumn shooting or fishing among the Muskoka woods and lakes.

As a citizen, he took his full share in his duties. Singu-As a citizen, he took his full share in his duties. Singu-larly well-informed upon affairs everywhere, he had a keen eye for municipal delinquencies. And every now and then his old telegraphic signature, "D.W.," in an evening paper at-tested that he was keeping track of the blockheads or the smart-alecks in city hall circles. In the way of his business, Mr. Dwight was thorough. And although he was not given to basefunct he had a right to chain a birth place for Canada to boasting, he had a right to claim a high place for Canada in efficient and low-priced telegraphy, and personally held a high place in its arrangement. There will be few corners of the Dominion in which Mr. Dwight has not left a friend. His own employees, former and latter, would form a host, and the strong features of his character, his fairness, constancy, de-cision kent friends as well as made them cision, kept friends as well as made them.

Mr. Edwin Gissing, foreign accident superintendent of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited, has been appointed accident manaver for Canada with head-quarters at Toronto. Mr. Gissing has travelled extensively for the company. In 1903 he visited South Africa in the company's interest and since then has travelled in Austra-lasia and the United States. In 1907 he was appointed foreign superintendent of the Norwich and London which is incorporated with the Norwich Union. He visited Canada last year to report upon the desirability of extending the last year to report upon the desirability of extending the company's accident business in this country.

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BOND TENDERS INVITED.

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

Macklin Village, Sask.—Until July 22nd for \$5,500 6 per cent. debentures 15 years. Secretary-treasurer, Macklin.

Nelson, B.C .- By-laws to issue debentures for a new fire hall and for extensions to sewers and waterworks were passed.

Halifax, N.S.—Until July 15 for \$352,700 4 per cent. payable July 1st, 1945, to Mr. W. L. Brown, city treasurer.

Biggar, Sask.—Until July 13th for \$16,000 5½ per cent. ear sinking fund debentures. H. F. Turner, secretary-40-year sinking fund debentures. treasurer.

Burlington, Ont.—Until July 11th for \$33,000 30-year 4½ per cent. school debentures. O. T. Springer, municipal clerk and treasurer.

Calt, Ont .- By-laws to raise \$45,000 for completion of the hydro-electric system and \$135,000 for civic improvements were carried.

McTaggart S.D. No. 1143, Sask.—Until August 1st for \$4,000 20-year debentures. R. J. Jackson, secretary-treasurer, McTaggart.

Mitchell, Ont .- The property-holders of Mitchell will vote a by-law on July 17th for the borrowing of \$10,000 for making a park.

Edson, Alta .- Edson debenture by-laws for electric light, street grading, town hall, and cement and plank walks, totalling, \$125,000, were passed.

Lloydminster, Sask .- Tenders are invited for \$5,000 debentures. H. C. Lisle, secretary-treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page).

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Until July 10th for \$65,000 5 per cent. year school debentures. C. Kempton, secretary-treasurer. (Official advertisement appears on another page).

Strassburg Rural Municipality No. 220, Sask.—Until July 20th for \$7,500 6 per cent. debentures. S. L. A. Smyth, secretary-treasurer.

Duck Lake, Sask.—Until July 9th, for \$10,000 5½ per cent. 20-year debentures. F. Hopwood, secretary-treasurer. (Official advertisements appear on another page).

Pas, Man.—Tenders are called for \$200,000 20-year municipal improvement debentures. H. Finger, mayor. (Official advertisement appears on another page).

Ottawa, Ont .- Until August 29th for \$12,000 40-year, \$727,000 30-year, and \$292,429.99 20-year debentures; inter-est, 4 per cent. Charles Hopewell, mayor. (Official advertisement appears on another page.)

Saskatoon, Sask .- Saskatoon passed its \$500,000 by-law in accordance with the terms of which Stone & Webster, the prominent United States engineering firm, will construct the street railway and finance it for a year.

New Westminster, B.C .- The following by-laws were carried :--Street improvement by-law, \$250,000; waterworks ex-tension by-law, \$75,000; municipal gas plant by-law, \$225,000; hospital by-law, \$100,000; parks by-law, \$25,000; storehouse, by-law, \$15,000; harbor by-law, \$500,000.

West Vancouver, B.C .- Until July 16th for \$75,000 year 5 per cent. road; \$25,000 5 per cent. 50-year school; and \$30,000 5 per cent. 20-year ferry debentures. G. H. Peake, C.M.C., 103 Mercantile Building, 318 Homer Street, Vancouver. (Official advertisement appears on another 50page.)

Saanich, B.C.-At a recent meeting of the Saanich council the by-law to raise the sum of \$33,500 for school purposes, (the government contributing \$50,000), was read a third time, the debentures to be for ten years, and paying four per cent. The vote by the ratepayers on the by-laws was fixed for July IIth.

Point Grey Municipality, B.C.—Until July 15th for \$349,-908.50 41/2 per cent. 50-year roads; \$501,259.80 41/2 per cent. 50-year waterworks; \$50,125 4½ per cent. 50-year schools; \$164,890 4½ per cent. 50-year roads; \$257,933.33 4½ per cent. 50-year sewers; and \$41,366.66 4½ per cent. 25-year sidewalks debentures. H. Floyd, comptroller, Kerrisdale, B.C. (Official advertisement appears on another page).

North Vancouver, B.C.—The North Vancouver district council decided to place eleven money by-laws for amounts totalling \$322,823 before the ratepayers on July 13th. The by-laws are as follows:—Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company aid by-law for \$150,000; sidewalk loan by-law, \$10,-000; street loan, \$65,000; park loan, \$15,000; school loan, \$21,000; Dovercourt Road local improvement by-law, \$7,500; Peter's Road L. I., \$8,300; Carisbrook Road, \$5,940; Lynn Valley Road, \$32,243; Lynn Valley section number 3, \$7,840.

LIFE INSURANCE PAYMENTS

Twenty-one Million Dollars Paid in Canada Last Year -Montreal Heads the List.

Life insurance organizations of the United States and Canada distributed \$592,640,000 in 1911, according to compu-tations by The Insurance Press. The payments in the two countries to beneficiaries for death claims, matured endowments and other benefits under the policies of level-premium companies and the certificates of various life insurance organizations-assessment and the like-amounted to \$401,140,-000. The estimated total of the amounts paid by regular companies in dividends to policyholders, for surrender values, to annuitants, and on claims in foreign countries was \$191,500,-

Summation of life insurance payments of all kinds in 1911:

Claims paid in the United States and Canada..... \$401,140,000 Payments for dividends and for surrender values to annuitants and foreign policyholders (esti-

mated)

191,500,000

Grand total\$592,640,000

All Benefits Increased.

All benefits under policies-death claims, endowments, dividends-in the transactions of regular life insurance companies, increased in 1911. The amount of insurance written and revived, by the regular companies alone, was nearly \$3,000,000,000, or about \$400,000,000 more than in 1910.

Something of an index to the general business condi-tions of the country is the amount of life insurance that is surrendered or allowed to lapse. The disbursements in 1911 of the companies that report to the New York insurance department for lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies reached \$75,710,000, an increase of \$2,853,000 over 1910. This compares with a decrease of \$187,000 in 1910, an increase of \$3,pares with a decrease of \$14,543,000 in 1908. More 059,000 in 1909 and an increase of \$14,543,000 in 1908. More persons found it necessary to let go of their life insurance policies in 1911 than in 1910, although financial pressure or the other causes that compel the surrender of life insurance were not so intense nor so generally operative in 1911 as in

Heavy Increase in Dividends.

Last year was remarkable for large distributions to policy-lers in the form of dividends. The New York reports holders in the form of dividends. show that the sum of \$80,095,000 was distributed in dividends against \$72,875,000 in 1910, an increase of \$7,220,000. Millions of dollars of dividends were applied for the purchase of annuities and paid-up additions to insurance carried. In two years more than \$152,000,000 has been disbursed in dividends to policyholders by the life insurance companies whose an-nual statements are filed with the New York insurance depart-

That the dividend payments to policyholders exceeded by several millions the amount of the disbursements for lapsed, surrendered and purchased policies is a notable and a wholesome feature of last year's operations of life insurance com-

In addition to the more than \$80,000,000 paid in dividends in 1911, the large sum of \$84,897,000 was set aside to cover dividends declared or apportioned for payment in 1912.

On the ledgers of the companies the further sum of \$222,-000,000 was credited to policyholders, on December 31, 1911, for dividends calculated or provisionally ascertained under deferred dividend policies.

The records of 1911 show a large increase in the amount paid in death claims but only a small increase of the total payments under endowment policies.

Policy Loans Show Smaller Volume.

Borrowing on life insurance occurred in smaller volume in 1911 than in 1910. On a larger amount of insurance in force the loans on policies increased only \$40,949,000, against an increase in 1910 of \$44,400,000. The use of insurance policies as collateral for loans negotiated with insurance companies was greatest in 1907, in which single year the policy loan account increased \$72,587,000. Loan liens at the close of 1911 amounted to \$482,345,000. This means that settlements under life insurance contracts have been anticipated in this vast sum; and to the extent that the insurance contracts call for payments upon the death of the insured, the loans secured by borrowers must be paid by widows and orphans. The moral is plain-Do not borrow on your life insurance policies if you can help it.

Of the \$482,345,000 of policy loans outstanding on Decem-ber 31, 1911, \$275,629,000 was incurred in the six-year period 1907-1911, both inclusive; \$206,716,000 was incurred prior to 1906.

While the formation of new life insurance companies will take place whenever and wherever opportunity or demand for

such enterprises seems to exist, the reckless promotion of insurance companies is to be frowned upon. Indeed, the insurance departments of the different States have done their duty in warning the people against schemes that have no promise of advantage or profit in them except for the promoters. Twenty-five new life insurance companies began business in the United States in 1911 against 29 in 1910. In the two years, 1910-1911, Texas produced 8 new companies, Illinois 6, Oklahoma 4, California 3, Michigan 3 and Ohio 3. Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin produced two each. Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Da-kota, Utah and Virginia produced one each. the United States in 1911 against 29 in 1910. In the two

Appreciation of life insurance for the protection of business interests showed a steady gain in 1911. Chief executives and managers of departments and corporations, on whose energy and experience successful transactions depend, took insurance against the contingencies of financial loss and interruptions of operations in the event of death.

Conservation of Life and Health.

Last year was a period of extraordinary progress in the social service which life insurance companies have now made a part of their work. The movement for the conservation of life and health is supported by insurance corporations. medico-actuarial investigations and tabulations that have been going on for three or four years are nearing completion and surprising facts and valuable deductions may be announced in the near future-especially regarding the effects of climate and occupation upon longevity.

Fraternal insurance orders are passing through an epoch of stress and reconstruction and early disruption appears to be the fate of some of them.

Investments by Geographical Sections.

The geographical distribution of the investments of life insurance companies shows that the investments are heavily in excess of the amounts of the policy reserves in every section except New England and the Gulf and Mississippi Valley group of States. In New England the investments approxi-mate 62 per cent. of the local reserves, while in the Gulf and Mississippi Valley the investments are 98 per cent. of the local reserve. The section most attractive for investments is the Northwestern group of States where the investments equal 204 per cent. of the local reserve. Nearly \$1,900,000,000 of life insurance funds are accounted for in tables showing the investments by groups of States.

Payments of \$100,000 or more on single lives were recorded in numerous instances.

The largest insurance payment during the year was in New Orleans. Frank T. Howard, a man of large wealth, carried life insurance policies amounting to \$720,288 at the time of his death. Although a very rich man, Mr. Howard was a believer in life insurance. He was prominent in the public affairs of New Orleans and was behind many movements for the welfare of the community. He gave to the city of New Orleans a valuable and extensive library, known as the Howard Library. He gave a building in a conspicuous part of the city to the Confederate veterans to be used as a museum.

Largest Insurances Last Year.

The list of large insurances matured in 1911 contains the es of prominent and influential men

names of prominent and influential men :	
Frank T. Howard, New Orleans, La	. \$720,288
Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford, Mass	385,000
Edward Foerderer, Philadelphia, Pa	. 350,000
W. G. Rodker, New York City	. 325,841
Paul Morton, New York City	301,814
Samuel Woolner, Peoria, Ill	286,267
Gustav E. Kissel, Morristown, N.J	. 275,000
George D. Webb, Worcester, Mass	. 266,037
Walter B. Duffy, Rochester, N.Y.	. 255,322
Jacob Weidmann, Paterson, N.J.	220,157
John J. McCook, New York City	. 219,582
James M. Chittim, San Antonio, Texas	215,000
Julius E. French, New York City	. 215,000
Martin J. Breen, Chicago, Ill.	. 201,626
Joseph F. Burguieres, New Orleans, La.	. 200,000
Millard F. Smith, Brooklyn, N.Y.	190,000
George S. McLaren, Seattle, Wash	. 180,120
Michael Macheca New Orleans, La.	. 104,302
William B Worthen, Little Rock, Ark	159,000
Tamas F Kaldenbaugh, New Philadelphia, Ohio	. 155,323
William C Allison Rosemont, Pa.	. 152,500
Charles P Korintze Denver, Col	. 145,070
II was a Way comb Atlantic City, N.I.	. 142,030
II E Erchman Cincinnati, Uhio	. 139,000
Trutter T Corlin Pittshurgh, Pa.	. 13/,013
Will N Color Ir Summit, N. I	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
The Dealer Newton Mass.	. 133,000
AL 1 Alasham New YORK LILV	. 120,0/5
All of II Fundra Fluching NY.	. 120,000
Leopold Wolff, New York City	. 124,116

Frederick W. Hartwell, Providence, R.I	117,720
John M. Carrere, New York City	115,000
James C. Brooks, West Chester, Pa	110,000
John B. Dutcher, Pawling, N.Y	

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ames C. DIOURS, West Chester, I.d	110,000
John B. Dutcher, Pawling, N.Y	108,370
Julius Debrovsky, New York City	108,000
Arthur W. Eager, New York City	106,000
George E. Matthews, Grand Island, N.Y	105,256
William F. Ladd, Fort Worth, Texas	105,155
Ernest S. T. Richardson, Brooklyn, N.Y.	103,234
Frederick S. Mills, Gloversville, N.Y	101,000
C. Will Chappell, Oneida, N.Y.	100,370
Winfield Scott, Fort Worth, Texas	100,190
Robert Buist, Philadelphia, Pa	100,108
Leser Lehman, Newark, N.J.	100,000
William S. McKinley, Allegheny, Pa	100,000
John Megraw, Philadelphia, Pa	100,000
Max Schoenfeld, New York City	100,000

Liberally Insured Women.

Every year the insurances carried by women are coming more into evidence. Liberally insured women, whose policies matured last year, were the following named :---

Sarah J. Key, Helena, Ark	\$11,000
Julia A. Richards, Modesta, Cal	10,000
Ellen S. Baker, San Francisco, Cal	15,000
Helena B. Walcott, Washington, D.C	10,000
Donna Hale Wilson, Pensacola, Fla	12,500
Stella Bristol Cowles, Woodhull, 111	10,000
Sallie S. McClelland, Lexington, Ky	19,304
Emma Hoss, Hosston, La	20,600
Matilda Burleigh, South Berwick, Me	10,000
Anna T. Rowe, Boston, Mass	71,000
Ann C. Ash, Chicopee Falls, Mass	19,708
S rah A. Rice, Roxbury, Mass	26,000
Emma L. Darling, Binghamton, N.Y	50,000
Pauline Goldstein, Binghamton, N.Y	10,000
Julia R. Santos, New Brighton, N.Y	12,206
Margaret Ritchie, New York City	14,313
Margaret L. Kelly, New York City	10,000
A. Louise Gurley, Troy, N.Y.	15,000
Adelaide M. Lee, Oklahoma City, Okla	10,000
Clara E. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa	35,000
Caroline Watmough, Philadelphia, Pa	15,068
Hattie P. Kahn, Milwaukee, Wis	14,500
Annie M. Hauter, Ripon, Wis	10,000
and the second sec	

Paid in Canada.

In the amount of claims paid by life insurance organiza-tions in Canada during 1911, Montreal led the Dominion. The total amount paid in Canada was \$21,000,000, as follows:-Montreal, \$1,832,000; Toronto, \$764,500; Halifax, \$620,500; Quebec, \$367,000; Ottawa, \$270,870; St. John, \$213,500; Victoria, \$185,500; Vancouver, \$165,000; Winnipeg, \$128,000; Victoria, \$15,500; Vancouver, \$105,000; Winnipeg, \$120,000; Westmount, \$117,000; London, \$112,500; Hamilton, \$83,500; Guelph, \$64,500; Brockville, \$60,500; Calgary, \$59,500; Napanee, \$55,500; Sherbrooke, \$55,000; Dartmouth, \$47,000; Fort William, \$46,000; Prescott, \$45,500.

Less Than Forty Thousand.

Less Than Forty Thousand. The following amounts under \$40,000 were also paid in Canada:—Fort Erie, \$39,500; Edmonton, \$38,500; Sault Ste. Marie, \$38,500; Welland, \$37,500; Berlin, \$35,500; Peter-borough, \$35,500; Neepawa, \$34,500; Richmond, \$34,500; Port Arthur, \$32,500; Frazerville, \$30,000; Charlesbourg, \$28,000; Fredericton, \$28,000; Arthabaska, \$26,000; Hull, \$26,000; Oshawa, \$25,000; Sussex, \$25,000; Three Rivers, \$25,000; Belleville, \$24,000; Brantford, \$24,000; Chateau Richer, \$24,000; Compton, \$24,000; Goderich, \$24,000; Gravenhurst, \$24,000; Louisville, \$24,000; Pointe aux Trembles, \$24,000; Colalt, \$23,000; Amherstburg, \$23,000; Coaticook, \$23,000; Cobalt, \$23,000; Corn Hill, \$23,000; Drummondsville, \$23,000; Harbor Grace, \$23,000; Kingston, \$23,000; Lachute, \$23,000; Levis, \$23,000; Mahone Bay, Coarcook, \$23,000; Cobalt, \$23,000; Corn Hill, \$23,000;
Drummondsville, \$23,000; Harbor Grace, \$23,000; Kingston, \$23,000; Lachute, \$23,000; Levis, \$23,000; Mahone Bay, \$23,000; Petite Riviere, \$23,000; St. Hyacinthe, \$23,000; St. Thomas, \$23,000; Stratford, \$23,000; Thetford Mines, \$23,000; Victoriaville, \$23,000; Moncton, \$22,000; Mount Forest, \$22,000; North Sydney, \$22,000; St. Roch, \$22,000; St. Stephen, \$22,000; Stoney Point, \$22,000; Tilsonburg, \$22,000; Brampton, \$20,500; Woodstock, \$20,500; Centreville, \$17,500; Charlottetown, \$17,500; Broughton, \$15,500; Campbells Creek, \$15,500; Grand Prairie, \$15,500; Listowel, \$15,500; Longueuil; \$15,500; New Glasgow, \$15,500; Rimouski, \$15,500; Robert L'Assomption, \$15,500; Coruna, \$14,500; Crysler, \$14,500; Farnham, \$14,500; Nova Scotia, \$14,500; Breens River, \$13,500; Linton, \$13,500; Melbourne, \$13,500; Mere Side, \$13,500; Outremont, \$13,500; Plessisville, \$13,500; Port Moody, \$13,500; Rothesay, \$13,500; Windsor Mills, \$13,500; St. Alexandre, \$12,500;

ABSTRACT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA

	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	A CONTRACT	et and the		ILAN	191		AND TRAVES			
When the When the second	Premiums	Number of Policies New	Amount of Policies New	Number of Policies	Net	Number of Policies be- come Claims	Net	Claims Paid (in- cluding	Unset		-SP/181
Platte an differen	Year	and Taken up	and Taken up	in Force at Date	in Force	Numh Polici	of Policies become Claims	Matured Endow- ments)	Not Resisted	Resisted	Date of Return
Canadian Companies.	\$	he despect	\$	(denap)	\$	sant	\$	\$	\$	\$	
British Columbia Life	15,636	293	857,843	329	646,195			None	None	None	Dec. 31, 191
Canada Life (Canadian business) Canadian Guardian Life	2,759,993 7,959		8,240,701 None	44,613			1,530,873		241,953	None	"
Confederation (Canadian business)				$155 \\ 32,280$				866	1	None	
Continental Life	240,193		1,542,200							None	
Crown Life	233,303	909				and the second se				None None	
Dominion Life	374,432				11,785,362	60					a state of the
Excelsior Life { Ordinary	455,385 3,905								.18,500		
Federal Life (Canadian business).	783,495										66
Great West (Canadian business)	2,101,741										
Home Life	216,823										
Imperial Life (Canadian business).				17,072							
London Life { Ordinary	372,246					and the second second					
Manufacturers (Canadian business)										None	
Monarch Life	92,730									2,000	
Mutual Life of Canada (Can. bus.)							1 20,000				
National Life of Canada (Can. bus.)		1,443								7,000	1
North American (Canadian bus.)				27,446			1.0,000				
Northern Life	275,804										
Royal Guardians	95,463 5,133			-,001			1			2,000	in the second
Sovereign Life	118,270	139						None	None	None	1
Sudsidiary High Court of the A.O.F.	49,416										
Sun Life (Can. bus.) { Ordinary Thrift	2,840,483		11,659,280	52,653						1,000	
			None	7,093						None None	a
Travellers Life of Canada	21,032		1,103,937	010		None		None	None	None	46
Union Life { Ordinary	104,589	1,702 112,572				20				None	"
(mustriai	020,091	112,572	18,921,723	151,625	22,092,808	1,488	95,733	92,295	5,244	1,040	"
Totals for 1911	20,736,480	193,341	111,017,584	619 508	627,010,972	8,180	6,682,083	6 949 996	011 105		
Totals for 1910	19,952,162	156,958	90,362,678		565,667,110					15,040	
									590,343	36,288	her, werdy,
Increase, <i>i</i> ; decrease, <i>d</i> British Companies.	<i>i</i> 784,318	<i>i</i> 36,383	120,654,906	i 63,855	<i>i</i> 61,343,862	d 374	i 199,901	d 98,951	i 320,792	d21,248	RE STREAM
Commercial Union.	27,863	8	33,973	100	778 160	-	0.140	E 150			
*Edinburgh Life	1,240		None	198 31	776,162 57,899				- I and a		Dec. 31, 1911
*Life Association of Scotland	10,757		None	361	564,044				None	None	
Liverpool and London and Globe.	3,065	2	960						7,799	None	April 5, 1911
London and Lancashire Life and					The second	. Carlas	In Adam	1.1.6	9,562	None	Dec. 31, 1911
General	437,188		1,494,817	7,001	12,861,781	106		255,085	15,985	2,139	
*London Assurance North British and Mercantile	200	None 17	None 40,000	5		None		None	None	None	"
Norwich Union Life	3,481		None	02.	773,908	13			None	None	44
Phœnix, of London	186,132		729,900	97 2,070	102,313 6,120,270		01100		None	None	• • •
Royal	179,633		1,416,910	2,329	5,359,707	49 24		133,629	21,863	None	"
*Scottish Amicable	1,423		None	40				$64,238 \\ 5,005$	6,000 3,609		"
*Scottish Provident	578		None	26			1,689		None	None None	Ran Hand .
Standard Star	798,330 11,564			11,276					88,847	None	Nov. 15, 1911
Star	11,004	None	None	207	300,309	9	20,979	30,356	3,896	None	Dec. 31, 1911
Totals for 1911	1,680,731	2,117	5,605,792	24,031	50,871,419	545	1,278,405	1 222 011		Carlos and	AL AND DE
Totals for 1910	1,580,255	1,777	4,170,562		47,816,775	577		1,333,911 1,255,211	159,095 259,553	2,139 None	
Increase, <i>i</i> ; decrease, <i>d</i>	<i>i</i> 100,476	<i>i</i> 340	<i>i</i> 1,435,230		i 3,054,644				d 100,458	A MARTIN	Aligned State
American Companies. Ætna Life	667,197	710	1 549 960				-,	10000 200 200	a 100,400	1 2,139	
*Connecticut Mutual	22,760	710 None	1,548,332 None	12,583			538,739		29,032	None	Dec. 31, 1911
Equitable	744,821	953		566 10,284	970,958 21,419,501	21	33,591	33,591	329	None	
Germania	7,136		None	10,284	21,419,501 258,004	239 4	578,875		128,914	None	"
Ordinary.	1,225,484	9,652		35,514		231	8,910 157,182	8,910 157,540	None	None	
(Industrial	1,756,032		16,208,772	431,072			375,204	375,425	24,735 993	1,500	"
Mutual Life of New York	1,120,485	1,325		15,462		247	511,828	520,781	35,200	1,254 None	
*National Life of United States New York Life	438		None 6 572 025	65	45,108	and the second second second	3,147	3,147	None	None	"
North Western Mutual	1,906,234 3,113	3,100 None	6,573,025 None	29,892		316	658,952	635,293	91,141	15,540	
*Phœnix Mutual	16,305		None	138 434	156,002 393,436	8	. 11, 151	10,715	439	None	66
Provident Savings	78,698	2	6,000	1,350	2,345,276	$5 \\ 27$	5,000	5,000	None	None	_ " "
(Ordinary.	342,131	4,921	- 5,632,002	11,321	12,914,469	54	$38,000 \\ 52,544$	53,051	3,000	None	**
(Industrial	537,325	88,230	11,592,891	132,320	16,563,644	952	81,641	54,801 79,609	5,000 5,000	None	"
State Life	44,692	32	146,540	221	1,408,947	5	22,846	17,772	5,000	619 None	
Travelers Union Mutual	423,866	587	1,788,592	4,760	12,720,114	103	264,410	260,188	42,976	None	ac in t
	257,537 48,161	$\begin{array}{c} 228 \\ 23 \end{array}$	618,500 67,500	4,669	7,602,627	69	117,193	147,381	6,300	None	
United States Life	10,101			698	1,394,638	10	19,200	17,333	9,000	None	**
United States Life		002 954	61,197,694		272,530,942		3,488,413	3,367,037	387,059	18,913	Constant of the
United States Life Totals for 1911	9,202,415	220,004		043 159	242,629,174	6,812	3,212,192	3,199,982	245,878	11,659	
United States Life Totals for 1911 Totals for 1910	8,239,486	232,838	and the second		Contra Manager and a						
United States Life Totals for 1911 Totals for 1910 Increase, <i>i</i> ; decrease, <i>d</i>	8,239,486	232,838	and the second	Children and	129,901.768	i 453	i 276 991	1 167 055	: 141 191	7.051	Contraction of the second
United States Life Totals for 1911 Totals for 1910 Increase, <i>i</i> ; decrease, <i>d</i> RECAPITULATION	8,239,486 i 962,929	232,838 d 9,484	<i>i</i> 2,968,414	Children and	i29,901,768	<i>i</i> 453	<i>i</i> 276,221	i 167,055	i 141,181 i	7,254	
United States Life Totals for 1911 Totals for 1910 Increase, <i>i</i> ; decrease, <i>d</i> RECAPITULATION. Canadian Companies	8,239,486 962,929 20,736,480	232,838 <i>d</i> 9,484	<i>i</i> 2,968,414	<i>i</i> 98,356	i29,901,768		<i>i</i> 276,221 6,682,083		and the second second		
United States Life Totals for 1911 Totals for 1910 Increase, <i>i</i> ; decrease, <i>d</i> RECAPITULATION. Canadian Companies British Companies	8,239,486 <i>i</i> 962,929 20,736,480 1,680,731	232,838 <i>d</i> 9,484 193,341 2,117	<i>i</i> 2,968,414 111,017,584 5,605,792	<i>i</i> 98,356 619,508 24,031	627,010,972 50,871,419	8,180	6,682,083		i 141,181 $i911,135159,095$	15,040	
United States Life Totals for 1911 Totals for 1910 Increase, <i>i</i> ; decrease, <i>d</i> RECAPITULATION. Canadian Companies British Companies	8,239,486 <i>i</i> 962,929 20,736,480 1,680,731	232,838 <i>d</i> 9,484 193,341 2,117	<i>i</i> 2,968,414 111,017,584	<i>i</i> 98,356 619,508 24,031	627,010,972	8,180 545	6,682,083	6,342,326 1,333,911	911,135		
United States Life Totals for 1911 Totals for 1910 Increase, <i>i</i> ; decrease, <i>d</i> RECAPITULATION. Canadian Companies British Companies American Companies	$\begin{array}{r} 8,239,486\\ i & 962,929\\ 20,736,480\\ 1,680,731\\ 9,202,415 \end{array}$	232,838d 9,484193,3412,117223,354	i 2,968,414 111,017,584 5,605,792 61,197,694	<i>i</i> 98,356 619,508 24,031 691,508	527,010,972 50,871,419 272,530,942	8,180 545 7,265	6,682,083 1,278,405 3,488,413	6,342,326 1,333,911 3,367,037	911,135 159,095 387,059	15,040 2,139 18,913	
United States Life Totals for 1911 Totals for 1910 Increase, <i>i</i> ; decrease, <i>d</i> RECAPITULATION. Canadian Companies British Companies	8,239,486 i 962,929 20,736,480 1,680,731 9,202,415 31,619,626	232,838 d 9,484 193,341 2,117 223,354 418,812	<i>i</i> 2,968,414 111,017,584 5,605,792 61,197,694	<i>i</i> 98,356 619,508 24,031 691,508	627,010,972 50,871,419 272,530,942	8,180 545 7,265	6,682,083 1,278,405 3,488,413	6,342,326 1,333,911 3,367,037	911,135 159,095 387,059	$15,040 \\ 2,139$	

*These Companies have ceased doing new business in Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Power Company s Intention-Transportation Developments-Province's Financial Standing

(Staff Correspondence.)

Vancouver, June 29th.

Application is being made by the International Railway and Development Company for a water right on the Fraser River and for a license to dam that river at a point above Yale at what is known as the canyon. The company is a Yale at what is known as the canyon. The company is a new one, and the idea is also new. Local men are interest-ed, the names of Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., Mr. E. W. Lee-son, of Vancouver, and Mr. H. T. Thrift, of Ladner, are mentioned, with Mr. D. M. MacDuff as the company's con-sulting engineer. It is stated that \$5,000,000 is immediately available for development purposes, and that capital up to "concerne on will be supplied from Great Hritain. The plan \$20,000,000 will be supplied from Great Britain. The plan outlined is to construct lines of electric railway throughout the lower mainland.

Waterpowers abound at different points on the lower mainland, close to Vancouver the centre of activity and where the biggest market for electrical energy would be The promoters of the company must be optimistic, found. or are building on securing noney from Great Britain and or are building on securing noney from Great Britain and going ahead with the project for what there is in it. At present, the field seems covered by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and the Western Canada Power Company. The British Columbia Electric Company is con-stantly increasing its supply and building reserve auxiliary plants to obviate any serious loss or inconvenience loss to its patrons through a breakdown of any of its units. Still it is aggressively in the field after business indicating that it is aggressively in the field after business, indicating that it is able to furnish power for more customers. The West-ern Canada Power Company has its plant thirty-five miles east of Vancouver, considerably less than half the distance to the Yale canyon of the Fraser. This company has spent three million dollars developing the power on the Stave River and is now supplying electrical energy for industrial River and is now supplying electrical energy for industrial purposes. It has a very large amount yet to place before it will have exhausted its capacity. To secure use for its power, the company has agitated the construction of an electric tram line between Vancouver and Mission, parallel-ing the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was in connection with the financing of this that Mr. John Hendry sounded the London market when in the Old Country in the Spring. the London market when in the Old Country in the spring.

Many Sources of Power Available.

In addition to these operating plants close to the lower mainland market, or rather in it, there is power on the Lillooet River, this side of Stave River, which has often been suggested but as yet undeveloped. There is a mag-nificent power on the Squamish River, a little over thirty miles from Vancouver, at the head of Howe Sound. Then there is the big power at Powell River, 80 miles up tha coast, where the pulp and paper mills of the Powell River Pulp and Paper Company are located. All these are easier of development than the Fraser canyon proposition, though, there is no denying the fact that once a dam was built to withstand the turbulent flow of that mighty river at its flood a great amount of power would be available. To secure adequate returns on their money, the company must ex-pect a large increase of population on the lower main-land. In the meantime, the companies already established will not have been inactive. There is no field north or east of the site, proposed, so that what power is placed would In addition to these operating plants close to the lower of the site, proposed, so that what power is placed would have to be utilized in the district lying between Yale and Vancouver. The scheme is no doubt feasible from an en-gineering point of view, though the construction of a dam to restrain the Fraser will be no easy task. The proposal is certainly ambitious.

Harbor Development and the Canadian Northern.

Harbor Development and the canadian Rotation Less than a week ago Mayor Lee of New Wetminster outlined the project of constructing an inland harbor on Annacis Island in the south channel of the Fraser River Realty companies have exploited every other section, but that eastern portion of Lulu Island, while reckoned good property, had not attracted much attention. It is now the property, had not attracted much attention. It is now the centre of notice. The people of New Westminster, have voted half a million dollars to start the harbor project, and voted half a million dollars to start the harbor project, and the work will be carried out on a complete plan. It will bring New Westminster into Greater Vancouver, for the city of Vancouver has invited the municipalities of Point Grey and South Vancouver to join in a Greater Vancouver harbor proposition. This will mean the development of the north arm of the Fraser River, and the docks will come practically together.

In this connection, The Monetary Times was shown to-day the blue print outlining a Canadian Northern extension along the north bank of the Fraser Annacis Island and be-

yond to Woodward's Landing, just east of Steveston. This blue print was attached to an agreement between the Cana-This dian Northern Railway and a property owner on Lulu Island appertaining to the transfer of land for a right-of-way. agreement sets forth that the line must be completed by July 13th, 1913, so that no time is to be lost. A year ago real estate at Steveston and in the vicinity was active fol-lowing a report that the Canadian Northern was seeking a location on the Island, and the story given by The Monetary Times on that occasion is now being corroborated. The supposition is that this extension is the first move to getting into Vancouver. If this is so, the route will doubtless lay through Point Grey. The Canadian Northern would cross the Fraser River bridge at New Westminster and proceed down Front Street through that city. The people voted Wednesday in favor of widening this street, and doubtless it is for this very purpose that more room is needed.

Conditions Cenerally are Bright.

Business men report that business was more satisfactory during the last week. Conditions generally are good. The lumber industry is brisk, mining is improving, much rail-Number industry is brisk, mining is improving, much rail-way construction is being undertaken, and civic improve-ments are so many that Vancouver has exhausted its borrowing powers. Activity resulting from development or the Island will centre in Victoria. Some large schemes are in hand, all of which will mean much to the capital city. Mr. William Farrell, president of the British Columbia Telephone Company, is back from a trip to England. He secured two million dollars for improvements contemplated

secured two million dollars for improvements contemplated by his company, which will include a cable to Nanaimo. Mr. Farrell states that British Columbia is regarded in London as one of the foremost if not the foremost province as regards finances. He states that financial men are chary of propositions which deal solely with the future, but well established business enterprises are accorded warm support.

FOREIGN EXCHANCE.

Glazebrook & Cronyn, Janes Building, (Telephone Main 7517), to-day report exchange rates as follows:-

E	Between Banks.	
Bu	uyers. Sellers.	Counter.
N. Y. Funds1-32 d	is. Par	1/8 to 1/4
Mont. fundsPar	Par	1/8 to 1/4
Sterling-		
60 days'9 1-32	9 1-16 9 5-16	9 7-16
do. demand 19-3.	2 95/8 97/8	IO
Cable trans9 II-I	6 9 23-32 10	101/8
Rates in New York-	Actual.	Posted.
Holiday in New York.		

DEBENTURES AWARDEL.

Berlin, Ont.-\$89,100 41/2 and 5 per cent. to Messrs. H. O'Hara and Company, Toronto.

Tisdale Village, Sask .- \$5,000 5 per cent. 15 years, to

Messrs. Nay and James, Regina. Neudorí S.D., Sask.—\$10,000 6 per cent. 20 years, to Messrs. Nay and James, Regina. Laura Village, Sask.—\$1,200 7 per cent. 15 years, to Messrs. Nay and James, Regina.

Colonsay Village, Sask .- \$2,500 5 per cent. 15 years, to Messrs. Nay and James, Regina.

Messrs. Nay and James, Regina. Virden, Man.—\$8,000 5 per cent. 20 years, to Messrs. Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto. Indian Head, Sask.—\$15,000 5 per cent. 35 instalments, to Ontario Securities Company, Toronto. Wingham, Ont.—\$10,750 5 per cent. 10 years, to Messrs. C. H. Burgess and Company, Toronto. Thereb. Ont...

Thorah, Ont.-\$10,000 5 per cent. 20 instalments, to Messrs. C. H. Burgess and Company, Toronto.

Wessrs. C. H. Burgess and Company, Toronto. Wesston, Ont.—\$30.000 5 per cent. 30 instalments, to Messrs. Br.nt. Noxon and Company, Toronto. Lochiel Township, Ont.—\$6,800 5 per cent. 15 instal-ments, to Messrs. G. A. Stimson and Company, Toronto. Stellarton, N.S.—\$30,000 5 per cent. 30 years; \$7,000 to Mr. J. B. Kenny; \$5,000 to Mr. W. McLean. \$18,000 unsold unsold.

Windsor, Ont.—\$69,500 4½ per cent. 30 instalments; \$30,000 5 per cent. 10 instalments; \$17,000 5 per cent. 10 instalments; \$25,254 4½ per cent. 3 instalments; \$68,801 5 per cent. 10 instalments, to Messrs. Wood, Gundy and 5 per cent. 10 inst Company, Toronto.

A branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce has been opened at St. John's, Newfoundland, under the manage-ment of Mr. F. E. Dench, formerly of Charlottetown. P. E. I.

CANADA'S CULT OF THE AUTOMOBILE

Western Provinces Lead the Way-Heavy Imports of Cars-Canadian Manufacturers Busy-Displacement of the Farm and City Horse

One of the most striking signs of prosperity in Canada, and at the same time an indication of the irrepressible desire for speed, is the common use of the automobile in Canada. The increased employment of the motor vehicle has been forced against the unfortunate possession of poor roads. The good roads movement probably owes its inception largely to the universal motor habit. This has been acquired not only by the wealthy classes, the professional and business men, but also by the Western farmer who is now counted as one of the best buyers of the moderate priced machine.

The extent of the cult of the automobile in this country is clearly reflected in the following table compiled by The Monetary Times from the provincial government's figures:

		the	number of rsons as
Province.	Population.	No. of autos.	below.
Nova Scotia	492,338	578	852
New Brunswick .	351,889	592	594
Quebec	2,002,712	2,500	801
Ontario	2,523,208	7,338	344
Manitoba		3,000	152
Saskatchewan		2,537	194
Alberta		3,000	124
British Columbia	392,480	2,375	165

Alberta Leads the Way.

In comparison to population, Alberta has the greatest number of cars. Last year 700 licenses were issued in Calgary and about 350 in Edmonton. Manitoba comes next with one auto to every 152 people in the province, and British Columbia third with one auto to every 165 persons. Nova Scotia has the smallest number of cars, and the ratio of autos to population there is the lowest. Ontario leads in the number of machines in use and has one car to each 344 of population. Western Canada generally is a far larger buyer than the East.

In addition to the licenses issued to residents of Ontario, 4,001 licenses were granted to tourists. In Manitoba, cars transient through the province are not registered and have 30 days for touring that part of the country. After that time they are considered resident and have to take out a license. Permits are being granted at such a rapid pace in the West that the above figures will likely be a little short of the correct number by the time this story is in print.

Prince Edward Island Bars the Cars.

Prince Edward Island is the only province which prohibits the use of motor vehicles on its highways and public places. This was thought necessary in the public interest and for the safety of the travelling public. The penalty for breaking this law is \$500 or six months in jail. Public highway, in the act, includes any highway, public street, square, alley, lane, park, or public place. The commercial travellers representing automobile

The commercial travellers representing automobile houses in the West this spring had the same story big demand, Canada one of the best sales fields, factories cannot turn out cars rapidly enough. Where are the machines being purchased?

Where We Buy Machines.

The following table shows the value of our imports in this line:-

Year	Unit		From United States.
1908		Carlos a construction of the second	\$714,497
1909		79,954	480,785
1910		114,871	1,644,431
1911	·····	314,182	3,798,589

These figures show an increase in the value of Great Britain's automobile exports to Canada in the four years of 68.7 per cent. and of the United States, 431.6 per cent. The number of cars purchased by Canada from these countries in the same years was as follows:--

Year.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.
1908	101	563
1909	48	469
. 1910		1,345
1911	240	3,207

Average Value of Cars.

This is a gain in number by the United Kingdom of 137.6 per cent, and by the United States of 469.6 per cent. The approximate average value of the machines purchased is tabulated as follows:—

Year		Average value of United States car.
1008	 \$1,843	\$1,269
1909	 1,663	1,026
1910	 I,472	1,223
1911	 1,309	1,887

We obtain a few cars from France and there are prospects of German cars being sold in Canada next year.

Exports of the United States.

The United States, therefore, is the chief source of our supply. It is interesting to know of its manufacturing strength in that direction. Twenty thousand automobiles will be the export record of that country in the fiscal year ended June, 1912, and their value, including parts and accessories, will approximate \$27,000,000. This statement is in very round terms, for the United States Bureau of Statistics, upon whose figures the estimate is based, has at present detailed figures covering but 10 months. They show, however, nearly 17,000 automobiles exported to foreign countries in the 10 months ended with April, valued at 16½ million dollars; parts thereof, 3¼ million dollars'; tires, sent separately from machines under the head of exports of rubber manufactures, over 2 million, and automobile engines two-thirds of a million dollars, making a total for the 10 months of practically 22 million dollars and fully justifying the assertion that for the full 12 months the total will approximate and probably exceed \$27,000,000. This figure includes only the exports to foreign countries and is exclusive of the 900 machines sent to our non-contiguous territory, valued at about \$1,500,000.

This total of \$27,000,000 worth of automobiles sent out of the country in 1912 is in marked contrast with the figures of a decade ago, 1902, which, by the way, was the first year in which the Bureau of Statistics found the exports of automobiles of sufficient importance to justify a separate record, the total for that year being a little less than \$1,000,000, as against \$27,000,000 ten years later.

Big Production in United States.

The growth in exports of automobiles from the United States has been especially marked during the period since 1905, this growth being coincident with the expansion of the domestic industry and a corresponding decrease in imports of automobiles. Thus in the period from 1890 to 1904 the value of domestic manufactures of this class of articles increased about 25 million dollars, from 5 million dollars in 1890 to 30 million in 1904, an increase of 25 million dollars; while in the period from 1904 to 1900 the value of the output increased practically 220 million dollars, from 30 million dollars in 1904 to 240 million in 1909. Accompanying this notable growth in production, the imports of automobiles decreased from 4¼ million dollars in 1906 and 4¾ million in 1907 to approximately 2½ million dollars in 1912.

While France still leads the world in exports of automobiles, the United States surpasses that and all other countries in rapidity of growth of production and exportation. For example, their exports of that class of articles have increased from \$5,000,000 in the calendar year 1908 to nearly \$20,000,000 in 1911; while in the same period those of France increased from \$24,600,000 to \$31,700,000; those of the United Kingdom, from \$7,600,000 to \$15,500,000; those of Germany, from \$3,000,000 to \$11,000,000; and those of Italy, from \$5,500,000 to \$6,100,000. Thus in the brief three-year period from 1908 to 1911 there was an absolute gain of about \$15,000,000, or over 100% in those from the United States; of \$7,900,000, or over 100% in those from the United Kingdom; of \$8,000,000, or 266% in those from Germany; and of \$600,000,or slightly more than 10% in those from Italy.

Twenty-five Per Cent. to Canada.

Approximately 25% of the automobiles exported from the United States are shipped to Canada; about 40% to Europe, chiefly Great Britain; about 20% to British Australia; about 8% to South America; and smaller proportions to Mexico; the West Indies, and various countries in Asia, Oceania, and Africa. During the 10 months ending with April, the latest period for which figures of distribution are available in the Bureau of Statistics, 4,716 automobiles were exported to the United Kingdom, 4,424 to Canada, 3,034 to British Oceania, 1,282 to South America, 849 to Asia, and other Oceania, and 1,502 to all other foreign countries. There were also shipped, during the same period, 410 automobiles to Hawaii, 342 to Porto Rico, and 11 to Alaska.

342 to Porto Rico, and 11 to Alaska. Of the automobiles imported into the United States, France supplies about one-half. Of the · 845 machines imported during the 10 months ending with April, 339 were from France, 170 from the United Kingdom, 115 from Italy, 108 from Germany, and 113 from all other countries.

Decline in Average Price.

The fall in export price of automobiles is an especially striking feature of the United States Bureau of Statistics figures. They show an average valuation for all automobiles exported in 1909 of \$1,800 each, and in 1912 of \$980, the average export price in 1912 being thus but a little more than one-half that of 1909. This remarkable fall in the average valuation of the automobiles exported is due in part to a general reduction in the selling price of automobiles during the period in question, a disposition on the part of manufacturers to reduce the price of the machines to meet popular demand, but more especially to the fact that large numbers of partially used, or "second-hand" machines, are in recent years being exported to Canada, Mexico and the West Indies, thus reducing the average valuation of the entire number exported.

Production This Year.

Statistics compiled by American automobile manufacturers show that 210,000 cars will be produced in the United States in 1912, with a total value of \$321,930,000. They further state that the 1912 models are practically all cleaned out and that they are now concentrating their efforts upon the 1913 output. For the coming year manufacturers are producing more medium and low priced cars, but state that the total number sold, and their value will probably exceed those sold in 1912.

Makers of automobile tires have also had a prosperous season, it being estimated that about 4,000,000 tires will be sold this year, with an aggregate value of \$120,000,000. The Goodyear Company alone figures on producing Over 1,000,-000 tires this year.

During the past few seasons automobile production has varied according to following estimates:

1	Cars Built.	Total Value.
1912	210,000	\$321,030,000
1911	140,000	175,000,000
1910	185,000	242,000,000
1909	82,000	98,400,000
1908		83,100,000
1904	20,100	40,200,000

Output in Canada.

Several United States manufacturers have established assembling plants in Canada and export the various parts from the parent factory. The manufacture of automobiles in Canada is brisk and anticipations for the coming year are optimistic. The Monetary Times has made inquiries among factories and assembling plants and the invariable reply is that the outlook is good. The plans of Tudhope Motor Company, Limited, of Orillia, for the present season embody an output of 700 to 800 cars, and for 1913 they expect to make from 1,000 to 1,200 cars.

from 1,000 to 1,200 cars. The output of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, of Walkerville, for the years named was as follows:

Years.		Cars.
1905 .		114
		IOI
		327
		325
		484
	***************************************	1,265
	••••••••••••	2,675
1912 .		7,500

These figures show that the development of the automobile business from 1905 to 1909 was very slight. Coupled with that was the fact that conditions in Canada were not very good in 1907 and 1908. However, in 1910, 1911 and 1912 the people of this country apparently realized that the automobile has come to stay and is a necessity and while their output for the present year is 7,500 cars it would be safe to say that for next year it will probably be 15,000 cars.

These figures regarding the Ford output include export shipments and probably 25% of their output in each of the last three years has been used for export purposes.

Canadian Cars in New Zealand.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, Mr. W. A. Beddoe, reports that Canadian made cars are popular in that country. In 1909, a Canadian firm exported to New Zealand 19 cars and in 1910, 95. "As an evidence of the expansion of trade," said Mr. Beddoe, "as exemplified by the experiences of this firm, they have landed in New Zealand during the year ended March 31, 1912, no less than 336 cars. The Karamea, just arrived, had on board 53 cars, and the Waimate, next to arrive, has on board 55 cars. The Whakatane, sailing from Montreal on May 15, has 84 cars for New Zealand of this make alone. These cars retail in New Zealand for \pounds_{230} (\$1,150) delivered, so that this shipment alone represents a value approximating \$100,000," What About the Horse?

Motor traction is displacing the horse to a large extent both in the cities and on the farm. This spring, for instance, two men and five drills on a Saskatchewan farm were doing the work formerly done by five men and twenty horses. In another case, six disc machines (burrows) were doing the work of six men and twenty-four horses. Statistics recently compiled show that the horse as a factor in city traffic is declining. This is especially true in the large cities in both Great Britain and the United States, and to a lesser extent in Canada. In the United States there are upwards of 18,ooo truch and delivery wagons in operation, but authorities agree that this number will be more than doubled within the next year. The use of the motor truck or motor delivery wagon has apparently only just commenced, but those used have proven so satisfactory that it is only reasonable to expect a rapid extension of the practice. In London, where the world's greatest street traffic prevails, the number of horses used has decreased from 450 000 to 100 000 within

livery wagon has apparently only just commenced, but those used have proven so satisfactory that it is only reasonable to expect a rapid extension of the practice. In London, where the world's greatest street traffic prevails, the number of horses used has decreased from 450,000 to 110,000 within the past six years. In New York there are now only about 140,000 horses in daily service hauling loads. In Boston, the largest percentage of the freight which is shipped from the trains to boats and vice versa, is handled by motor trucks. The same story is found elsewhere, and those who are in close touch with the situation estimate that in a few years the delivery or truck horse will cease to be a factor in the streets of our large cities.

Another factor which is tending to make the horse disappear is the increasing cost both of horses and of horse feed. On the other hand, the prices of motor vehicles, gasoline, and electricity are declining. It is estimated that a motor truck can be operated at from 10 to 40 per cent. more cheaply than horse vehicles.

INVESTMENTS AUTHORIZED FOR TRUSTEES

In response to numerous inquiries from trustees and executors as to just what powers they have under a will where nothing is specified regarding investments, the Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto, have compiled a summary of the law on the subject in the different provinces. This is an excellent pamphlet and will prove of great assistance and value.

FIFTEEN YEAR'S IMMICRATION STATISTICS.

The immigration branch of the department of the interior has issued a pamphlet entitled "Immigration Facts and Figures," which contains statistics for the last 15 years. During the last 11¾ years 2,118,712 immigrants have come to Canada, apportioned as follows:—Maritime Provinces, 89,474; Quebec, 309,422; Ontario, 504,126; Manitoba, 353,-100; Alberta and Saskatchewan, 608,965; British Columbia, 240,414; not shown, 13,211. Of these, 823,188 were British, 752,120 were from the United States, and 543,404 from Continental countries.

During the fiscal year which ended March 31 last, the immigration was 354,237, of which 138,121 was British, 133,-710 from the United States, and 82,406 from other countries.

Since December, 1902, when the Medical Act went into force, 8,500 immigrants have been debarred at ocean ports; the number in 1911-12 was 972. In addition 5,626 have been deported after being admitted; the number of cases in 1911-12 was 959. Of these 227 were British and 174 Italians. Inspection of immigrants seeking admission to Canada from the United States was begun in April, 1908; rejections since that date have been:--1908-9, 4,580; 1909-10, 8,997; 1910-11, 15,404; 1911-2, 22, 034.

1910-11, 15,404; 1911-2, 22, 034. During the past fiscal year bonus was paid on 23,183 British immigrants, or 16.78 per cent.; on 3,613 American immigrants, or 2.7 per cent.; and on 2,111 continental immigrants, or 2.56 per cent. Eight years ago the proportion was:-British immigrants, .18 per cent.; American, 8.45 per cent.; Continental, 31.8 per cent. The immigration expenditure during 1911-12 was \$1,354,736. Of this \$578,809 was spent in Canada, \$376,726 in the British Isles, \$30,546 in Continental Europe and \$368,655 in the United States.

An interesting booklet entitled "The Hundred Best Investments," has been published by the British Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Limited, 57 Bishopgate, London E.C., England. Copies may be obtained on application to that firm. This house recently offered $\pounds_{101,300}$ city of New Westminster 4½ per cent. debentures at 98%. The issue was not underwritten but was, however, over subscribed by clients and the investing public.

VANCOUVER'S MAY FIRE LOSS.

The fire department responded to a total of 56 alarms dur-The fire department responded to a total of 56 alarms dur-ing the month of May, divided as follows: fires outside city limits, 3; false alarms, 8; chimney fires, 2; fires where damage resulted, 27; rubbish piles, tar pots, and small fires where no damage occurred, 19. The total damage done was \$13,139, with insurance paid \$6,882, leaving the property loss above insur-ance paid \$6,257. The total value of property involved was \$631,695. The loss which occurred outside of the city limits and to which the department responded is not included in the above figures. above figures.

A list of fires where damage occurred follows:-

May 1st—Alarm from Box 843 at 3.20 a.m. Fire in a one story frame building in rear of 625 Fifteenth Avenue East, owned by Mr. Johnston and occupied by Mr. E. Oben, and used as a bakery. Both building and contents were destroyed. Cause of fire unknown. Damage \$1,300, partly covered by insurance.

May 2nd—Telephone alarm at 7.25 a.m. Small fire under the Main Street bridge, caused by electric wires. A hole three feet square was burned through the bridge. Damage \$20.00.

\$20.00. May 3rd—Verbal alarm at 8.31 p.m. to 717 Hamilton Street, a two story frame building occupied by Mr. A. M. Smith and used as a boarding house. The fire started at the back of the range in the kitchen and ran up the partitions to the top part of the house, considerable damage resulting to both building and contents before it was extinguished. Dam-age about \$1,250, covered by insurance. Telephone alarm at 9.10 p.m. Fire in dwelling at 1724 Third Avenue East, owned and occupied by G. J. Saunders. The blaze was caused by an overheated furnace and ran up the partitions between the first and second floors. Damage \$550, covered by insurance.

May 4th—Telephone alarm (Western Union) at 10.24 a.m. An electric motor on fire at the Vancouver Milling Company's elevator, Smythe and Cambie Street, caused by an overload of current. Damage \$300.

May 7th-Telephone alarm at 3.05 a.m. Fire in sewing machine which was stored in the basement at the Cambridge Apartments, 944 Bidwell Street. Cause of fire unknown. Damage \$15.00.

May 8th—Alarm from Box 332 at 7.15 p.m. Fire in wood-work at the side of boiler at Easthope Bros.' boat building plant, 1717 Georgia Street, cause unknown. Damage \$25.00, covered by insurance.

May 9th—Telephone alarm at 10.04 a.m. Fire on roof at 1357 Pender Street West, caused by flying sparks. Building occupied by Mrs. Thomas Middleton and used as a rooming house. Damage \$25.00, covered by insurance. May 10th—Alarm from Box 6 at 6.04 a.m. Fire in a one

May 10th—Alarm from Box 6 at 6.04 a.m. Fire in a one story frame building at 830 Robson Street, owned by Passage and Tomlin and occupied by Mr. Archer and used as a bakery. The blaze started in the rear of the building from some un-known cause and did considerable damage before it was ex-tinguished. Damage about \$1,600, covered by insurance. Tele-phone alarm at 7.48 p.m. Fire on roof at 157 Cordova Street West, owned by S. Gintzburger and occupied by the Cascade Gas and Electric Fixture Company, caused by flying sparks. Damage \$100.00, covered by insurance. May 11th—Telephone alarm at 10.19 a.m. Fire near the elevator shaft at A. MacDonald & Company's wholesale gro-cery warehouse, 40 Powell Street; cause unknown. Building owned by A. MacDonald & Company. Damage \$150.00, covered by insurance.

by insurance.

May 13th—Telephone alarm at 6 p.m. Fire on roof at 547 Bichards Street, caused by sparks from chimney. Building owned by Robertson & Hackett. Damage \$100, covered by insurance.

insurance. May 14th—Alarm from Box 324 at 11.56 a.m. Small fire at 2063 Pendrell Street, caused by paint brushes being placed too close to a gas stove. Building owned and occupied by Mr. Davidson. Damage \$15.00, covered by insurance. Alarm from Box 37 at 6.25 p.m. Fire on roof at 112 Harris Street, caused by flying sparks. Building owned by H. A. Stuart and occupied by G. Young and used as a rooming house. Damage \$420.00, covered by insurance.

by G. Young and used as a rooming nouse. Damage \$420.00, covered by insurance. May 16th—Alarm from Box 8 at 1.16 p.m. Fire in stable in yard at the Patterson Lumber Company's plant, at the north end of Cambie Street bridge, caused by flying sparks. Building owned by the Patterson Lumber Company and occupied by the Cascade Wood Company. Damage \$300, covered by insurance.

Insurance. May 17th—Alarm from Box 25 at 7.15 p.m. Fire at 303 Cordova Street West, owned by The Trustee Company and oc-cupied by D. A. McClelland and used as a furniture store. The blaze, which was of unknown origin, was confined to the The blaze, which was of unknown origin, was confined to the room where it started. Damage \$1,400, covered by insurance. Alarm from Box 318 at 10.50 p.m. Fire at W. Turner's boat building plant, at the foot of Georgia Street. The blaze started from some unknown cause and, owing to their very inflam-mable nature, both building and contents were almost a total loss. Building owned and occupied by W. Turner. Damage \$4,500.

May 18th—Alarm from Box 42 at 2.50 p.m. Small fire at 867 Cambie Street, caused by gas stove being placed too close to the wall. Building owned by Mr. Todd and occupied by Mrs. Bradley. Damage \$45.00, covered by insurance.

May 20th—Alarm from Box 331 at 12.22 p.m. Fire in par-tition of dwelling at 948 Drake Street, caused by a defective furnace pipe. Building owned by Madame Gondeon and occu-pied by Mrs. Mortimore. Damage \$15.00, covered by insurance.

Fied by Mrs. Mortimore. Damage \$15.00, covered by insurance. May 29th—Telephone alarm at 4.30 p.m. A tent on fire at the corner of Cypress and Short Street, caused by an over-heated stove. Tent owned and occupied by W. R. Medill. Damage \$245.000. Telephone alarm at 6.30 p.m. An auto garage on fire at the corner of Second Avenue and Larch Street, caused by spontaneous combustion. Building owned by T. G. Moody. Damage \$60.00, partly covered by insurance. Alarm from Box 263 at 11.30 p.m. Fire in frame building at 1941 Main Street, owned by Mr. Moore and occupied by J. M. Davidson and used as a fish curing establishment. Cause of fire unknown. Damage \$427.00. covered by insurance.

Davission and used as a first curring establishment. Cause of fire unknown. Damage \$427.00, covered by insurance. May 30th—Telephone alarm at 7.37 a.m. Fire on roof of dwelling at 1073 Richards Street, caused by flying sparks. Failding owned by Forbes & Mackinley and occupied by Mr. Cleland. Damage \$25.00, covered by insurance.

BUSINESS MEN AND REAL ESTATE.

Warnings Regarding Subdivisions and Speculation-Central Property Investments Are Sound.

The business man who speculates in real estate was dealt with in plain terms by R. T. Riley, managing director of the Northern Trusts Company, in the course of an address to the members of the Winnipeg branch of the Canadian Credit Men's Association. The occasion was the last monthly meeting of the association for the season, and took the form of an informal dinner in the grill room of the Royal Alexandra, Winnipeg, followed by a discussion, which was held in the ballroom up-stairs. stairs

stairs. Mr. Riley, whose remarks led the discussion, enumerated the causes of failure in business, and their relation to the regu-lation of credit. He estimated that out of Canada's popula-tion of between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000, 80,000 were in business for themselves. He said that in some years the failures were as high as one in 35, and that the loss, falling ultimately on the consumer, was, in effect, a heavy poll tax. "There is no question," he added, "that the man who pays helps to stand the loss to the wholesaler from the failure of the man who cannot pay."

Making Large Sums on Margins.

Although admitting that some businesses had been placed in a good financial position by fortunate real estate invest-ments, Mr. Riley urged upon the credit men the importance of discouraging speculation on the part of their customers. "But before doing this," he said, "it would be well for you to go to the heads of you" firms, many of whom have been, and are making large sums in margins on real estate, by the very me-thods which they concomn in those that owe them money."

Coming nearer home, Mr. Riley mentioned the name of a. Coming nearer home, Mr. Riley mentioned the name of a sub-division placed on the market some time ago by a promin-ent firm of real estate agents. He stated that before it was offered for sale he had said that it was five years ahead of the demand. If he had said fifteen years ahead, he would have been nearer the mark. At the present time there were only three houses on the sub-division. "When the various purchasers are tired of holding their lots, they will be thrown on the market, and it will be impossible to sell them for what they have cost. There is room on the sub-division I have mentioned for 80,000 people to live."

Are Such Advances Justified?

Mr. Riley said he did not wish to be understood as saying that central property investments were not good. He did not believe that it would be possible to buy Portage Avenue or Main Street frontage any cheaper in the future than they could be bought for to-day. What he did want to draw atten-tion to were the hundreds of thousands of dollars which were going into all kinds of real estate investments, which the specu-lators (mostly wage earners) would not see again in the life-time of most of those present. He gave an instance, from his personal knowledge, of a block of property in the west end which had been purchased for \$60,000, sold to a wealthy Eng-lishman for \$55,000 a few weeks later, and sold again in a short time for \$110,000. ''You cannot tell me,'' said Mr. Riley, ''that when nothing has happened in the interval to enhance the value of this land, such an advance in price is justified.'' Mr. Riley said he did not wish to be understood as saying

NORTHERN CROWN BANK.

The statement of the result of the business of the Northern Crown Bank for the five months ended May 31st, 1912, shows net profits for that period of \$119,862. Adding to that sum, the balance at credit of profit and loss account on December 31st, 1911, viz.: \$214,932, there was available for distribution \$334,795. The dividend at 6 per cent. per annum paid on June 3rd, accounted for \$55,187. This left a balance of \$279,608 to be carried forward at credit of profit and loss account.

CANADA'S TRADE RELATIONS

Discussed in England by Mr. Foster-Visit of British Manufacturers.

Reuter's representative had an interview with the Hon. G. E. Foster, the Dominion's Minister of Trade and Commerce, who reached England recently as Canadian Commissioner on the Royal Commission on Imperial Trade. Speaking of the objects and expected results of the Com-mission, the Minister said: ''The people of Canada are inter-ested in the work of the Commission. In a general way it has

Departing of the object of the people of Canada are inter-ested in the work of the Commission. In a general way it has to do with examining into and marshalling the natural re-sources of the British Dominions, so far as they are included in the terms of reference, their productions and their inter-change. The resolution of the Imperial Conference itself and the terms of reference do not contemplate any pronouncement upon or recommendations with regard to financial policy or legislation. The aim is rather to collect information for the consideration of the various countries concerned. The results of the work of the conference must be of great advantage, as they will form the basis for further action, legislation and otherwise. Public interest in Canada will naturally grow as the work goes on. It is, of course, clearly understood that the question of the fiscal policy of the Governments does not come within the scope of the Commission. "Its purpose is to open up natural resources, and inquire

"Its purpose is to open up natural resources, and inquire into the supply of raw material used in the manufacturing processes of the Empire, and this will naturally lead to inquiry and interchange between the sources of supply and demand. The British Empire, taking in all its parts, is particularly rich In these varied natural resources and productions, and is prob-ably the most self-dependent Empire in the world. In pro-portion as these exchanges take place between the different parts of the Empire, they work to the mutual advantage of each, and tend to swell the aggregate of Imperial trade. As a result, Imperial development, strengthening the wealth of production, will follow " production, will follow."

Closer Trade Relations.

Speaking of Canadian policy in the matter of closer trade relations with other parts of the Empire, the Minister said: "We are at present negotiating with Australia with a view to bettering our trade relations on the lines of preferential ex-changes, and these negotiations, I am happy to say, are pro-gressing satisfactorily. I had intended to visit Australia this year in connection with this question, but the Commission ren-ders that at present impossible, but I shall probably go to Australia next year. We have concluded new trade arrange-ments with the West Indies. The particulars of these are not yet made public, but when they are they will be found to be very satisfactory to both countries. We already have a pre-ference with South Africa, but this can probably be enlarged." British Manufacturers' Visit. Speaking of Canadian policy in the matter of closer trade

The departure of a large party of British manufacturers for a tour of Canada, as guests of the Dominion Government, seems to have passed with strangely little notice. This is the opinion of Commercial Intelligence, of London, which con-tinues: "It is an event which may have considerable conse-quences for this country, if it be true that the majority of the party, which includes representatives of many of our biggest manufacturing firms, are looking out for sites on which to manufacturing firms, are looking out for sites on which to erect branch works in the Dominion. There is no occasion, of course, for lament at this natural development of British industrial emigration to the Dominion, but its importance might have been expected, nevertheless, to attract more notice at home.

"The phenomenal rate at which Canada is progressing makes the Dominion at the present time the most attractive field in the world for industrial enterprise, and it is not sur-prising that our manufacturers should be as alive to the oppor-tunities offered there as are British laborers and capitalists. tunities offered there as are British laborers and capitalists. It is not only a market of great potentialities, but a field where British manufacturers are finding it increasingly difficult to compete from this side, and firms that still retain a consider-able connection among Canadian buyers are undoubtedly con-sulting their interests in the best way possible by proposing to set up works on the spot. Most things are generally wanted in a hurry in Canada, which accentuates the American advan-tage of geographical provimity and evolutes British compatitage of geographical proximity, and excludes British competi-tion for important contracts which, but for the element of time, they might compete for successfully.

Railway Contracts and British Capital.

"This is especially true of railway contracts-often paid for out of British capital. Industrial development in the Domfor out of British capital. Industrial development in the Dom-inion, too, is making headway rapidly, and a strong senti-ment in favor of supporting local enterprise is everywhere observable in the Dominion; while industrial practices, being largely copied from America, are so different from those of this country that only manufacturers on the spot, familiar with the details of things and able to adapt their productions ac-cordingly, have generally any chance of extending their con-nection in the Canadian market. Again, enterprising munici-palities are offering substantial attractions for the establish-ment of factories, in the shape of free sites, exemption from taxation, and even loans of capital, so that the present is in an especial degree the time for British firms to start their

branch works in the Dominions, for these municipal offers will not last indefinitely. These branch works might with advan-tage serve not only the Canadian home market, but also Mexico and South America, the West Indies, Australia, and the Far East, to all of which the manufacturers would find Canadian shipping companies ready to carry their goods on favor-able terms and anxious to encourage them in their enterprise in export trade. "With the increase of British industrial emigration to the

Dominions, as their markets develop, the demand for a bigger preference to British goods under their tariffs will grow weaker, and the Dominions will naturally be less inclined to entertain any such proposals. This is an important fact with which British manufacturers who hope to retain their Colonial con-nection for the home factories must reckon."

FINANCES OF NEW WESTMINSTER.

"While some heavy expenditures have been made in im-provements, the property owner has been very materially com-pensated by increased property values and a general stimulus of pensated by increased property values and a general stimulus of trade conditions, making it possible to pay higher wages to the employees, and thereby increase the financial stability of the in-dividual property owner," states Mayor Lee in his introductory remarks to New Westminster annual financial statement. "Everything points to a most successful year during 1912, and the hope is that at the end of the year each and every citizen will feel that the money expended has resulted in no small degree to the advantage of the city generally, and the individual in particular." The assessment for 1912, is as follows: Assessed relevent to the

The assessment for 1912, is as follows: Assessed value of land \$16,482,580, assessed value of improvements \$6,617,600, assessed \$16,482,580, assessed value of improvements \$0,617,000, assessed value of land, exempt \$2,982,580, assessed value of improvements exempt, which includes all buildings and other taxable improve-ments on taxed land, which improvements are not taxed this year \$6,327,600. The balance as taxed this year being \$13,790,000, made up as follows: Land only \$13,500,000, buildings and improve-ments on the city's lands (principally on leased water front lots)

ments on the city's lands (principally on leased water front lots) \$290,000. This is the second year in which this city had adopted this, a practically single tax system. The General Revenue Account for the year ended 31st De-cember, 1911, is as follows: Expenditure. Finance charges \$83,-269, school board \$64,984, board of works \$26,157, water works \$14,114, electric light \$40,914, Lulu Island bridge \$4,457, fire de-partment \$35,297, police department \$17,006, health department \$10,572, market department \$2,752, parks' department \$4,162, li-brary department \$2,479, general debenture interest, less accrued interest \$89,323, general sinking fund \$25,536, local improvement debenture interest, less accrued interest \$11,270, local improvement sinking funds \$8,720. Total \$441,020. Income, Taxes, for schools, general purposes, and uncollected

sinking funds \$8,720. Total \$441,020.
Income, Taxes, for schools, general purposes, and uncollected \$190,575; local improvement taxes, received and uncollected \$20,-208; interest on tax arrears \$771, police and pound (less dog tax) \$6,482, provincial government school grant \$20,260, water department \$67,996, electric light department \$105,372, sundry rentals, licenses, etc. \$40,040. Total \$451,707, giving a surplus of \$10,-627 687.

ONTARIO'S MINERAL OUTPUT.

During the first three months of 1912 the output of the metalliferous mines and works of Ontario was as follows:

Product.	Quantity.	Value.
		10,266
Silver		4,092,405
Copper		360,799
Nickel	tons 4,722	1,009,702
Pig Iron		1,858,274
Cobalt and Nickel. O		

Cobalt material, etc. lbs. 538,170 100.365

Compared with the first three months of 1911, silver produc-Compared with the first three months of 1911, silver produc-tion showed an increase in value of \$383,861, though the quantity was less by 91,443 ounces. Cobalt proper produced 7,006,842 ounces, South Lorrain 285,042 ounces, and Gowganda 147,103 ounces. Shipments were: Ore 4,346 tons. Concentrates 2,528 tons, Bullion 1,445,834 ounces. Of the total quantity of silver 4,197,-161 ounces were obtained from ore and concentrates treated in Ontario plants. Adding bullion shipped by the mines themselves, over 75 per cent. of the total yield of silver was recovered in Ontario. Ontario.

Ontario. Gold shows a decrease of \$13,274. In the early part of 1911 the experimental stamp mills at Porcupine were at work. Later in the year they were destroyed by fire, and at neither the Dome nor the Hollinger had the new plants begun to produce during the first quarter of 1912. As a consequence Porcupine's contri-bution to the gold output was small. Nickel shows an increase in quantity of 598 tons and in value of \$124,710. The output of copper is greater by 416 tons in muantity and \$57,559 in value.

of \$124,710. The output of copper is greater by 416 tons in quantity and \$57,559 in value. There was an increase in pig iron of 1,370 tons in quantity and \$34,557 in value. In the first quarter of 1911 shipments of iron ore amounted to 11,621 tons; no shipments were reported during the corresponding period in 1912. Practically all the cobalt oxide now used comes from the mines of Cobalt district. Production has for the time being ceased in New Caledonia, whence large quantities of cobalt ore were formerly exported to Europe.

SEVERAL LARGE NEW COMPANIES

Windsor Hotel Company Incorporated-Another Bond Company-Charter Grants Extensive Powers

Company incorporation has not yet assumed its summer stride. Eighty new companies have been incorporated with an aggregate authorized capital of \$23,962,500. Classifying them according to the province in which the head office is situated, the following result is obtained :---

Head Office in	No. of	Companies
Ontario		28
Quebec	 	26
	 	20
Manitoba		5
Alberta	 	1

British Columbia's twenty companies have combined authorized capital amounting to only \$1,769,600. Quebec's 26 companies have aggregate capital of \$10,133,900, and Ontario's 28 corporations \$8,864,000.

There are several companies with authorized capital exceeding \$1,000,000. They are as follows :-

Company.	Head Omce.	Authorized Capital.
Windsor Hotel Company	Montreal	\$6,000,000
Espirito Santo Chartered Company .	Toronto	5,000,000
Calgary Brewing & Malting Company.	Calgary	2,000,000
Alexander Building		·· 1,250,000
Canadian Bond Company	Toronto	··· I,000,000

The Espirito Santo Chartered Company are given authorthe Espirito Santo Chartered Company are given author-ity to construct and operate railway and steamship terminals, stock yards, grain elevators, flour mills, steamships, dry-docks, smelters and furnaces for the treatment of ores, railway equipment plants, cement brick, asphalt, paint, wood-works and power plants. They have also authority to engage in mining. The charter contains twenty-two clauses and gives very wide powers. Members of a Toronto legal firm are named as provisional directors.

The provisional directors of the Canadian Bond Company are Mr. Cawthra Mulock and members of his firm.

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

Kelowna, B.C.-Clement-Riggs, \$20,000.

New Westminster, B.C.-Westminster Properties, \$125,-000.

Prince Rupert, B.C .- Northern Brick and Tile Company, \$50,000.

Port Alberni, B.C .- Alberni Hydro-Electric Power Company, \$100,000.

Chatham, Ont .-- Chatham Theatre Company, \$40,000. J. N. Massey, E. Massey, C. H. Massey.

Blyth, Ont .- Blyth Flax Company, \$2,000. O. Geiger, Hensall; G. Powell, J. McMurchie, Blyth.

North Bay, Ont.—Deer Lake Gold and Silver Mines, \$500,000. J. H. Dixon, B. Hojem, O. Hojem.

St. Flavien, Que.-La Compagnie de Progress de St. Flavien, \$49,900. A. Dumaine, L. Ratte, J. Paquet. Windsor, Ont.—Canadian Frost and Winchester Company,

\$40,000. R. L. Frost, H. T. Winchester, E. P. Frost, Detroit.

Bridgeburg, Ont.—Canadian Jewett Refrigerator Com-pany, \$50,000. E. B. Jewett, J. E. Jewett, R. F. Buckley, Buffalo

Uffington, Ont .- Muskoka, Victoria and Haliburton Telephone Company, \$2,000. J. A. Boyes, G. W. Small, Oakley Township.

Blezard Valley, Ont.—Farmers' Co-operative Company of Blezard Valley, Ont., \$10,000. L. Portelançe, J. B. Belisle, D. Fournier.

Woodstock, Ont.—McKinney Lumber Company, \$40,000. H. F. McComb, Embro; A. J. McKinney, W. G. Rounds, Woodstock.

Fort William, Ont.—Fort William Cold Storage Company, \$100,000. H. R. Drummond-Hay, F. W. Louthood, W. F. Guild, Winnipeg.

Calgary, Alta.—Calgary Brewing and Malting Company, \$2,000,000. A. E. Cross, Calgary; W. R. Hull, Hon. F. A. Macnaughten, Calgary.

Hamilton, Ont.—Open Book Rest Company, \$100,000. R. H. Robinson, F. W. Reinke, W. J. Walsh. Dominion Steel Castings Company, \$500,000. A. C. Taylor, V. E. Gray, Toronto.

Victoria, B.C.—View Street Land Syndicate, \$100,000. Green and Burdick Brothers, \$100,000. Sidney Water and

Power Company, \$25,000. Fort George Hotel Company, \$ 50,000.

Quebec, Que.-Quebec and Saskatchewan Investments, \$90,000. A. Galipeault, L. S. St. Laurent, H. La Ferte. Crown Furniture Company, \$49,000. J. E. Paquet, Quebec; A. H. Thompson, Montreal; L. O. Paquet, Quebec. Paquet & Jacquier, \$45,000. A. Paquet, J. V. Jacquier, W. G. Jolicoeur. Ottawa, Ont.—Crabtree-Trowbridge, \$40,000. B. G. Crabtree W Blood F. F. Helcomb. Grav. Harrow.

Crabtree, W. Blood, E. F. Holcomb. Gray-Harvey Company, \$50,000. G. N. Gray, J. C. Harvey, H. H. Rowatt. Canadian Land Brokers, \$50,000. E. J. Daly, J. P. Ebbs, Miss L. Barber. Great Eastern Realty Company, \$250,000. R. Richardson, J. M. Argue, March Township; R. M. Armstrong, Ottawa Ottawa.

Winnipeg, Man.—Telautophone Company, \$600,000. R.
P. Fournier, M. S. Donovan, A. D. McRae. Dominion Fire-Proofing Company, \$300,000. W. Overpack, Medicine Hat;
E. M. Lundien, Dayton, Ohio; O. T. Dudley, Winnipeg.
Acme Land Company, \$20,000. E. B. Haffner, J. F. Kempster,
D. Paterson. Grain Elevators' Specialties, \$25,000. J. H.
Fitzgerald, A. M. Blackburn, A. H. Smith. Reliance Grain Company, \$250,000. H. R. Drummond-Hay, F. W. Louthood,
M. Anderson. M. Anderson.

M. Anderson.
 Vancouver, B.C.—Fairmont Club, \$10,000. J. J. Frantz Construction Company, \$10,000. British Columbia Coloniza-tion and Townsites Company, \$9,600. Alcock and Downing, \$250,000. Eden Land Company of East Kootenay, \$175,000. Economic Heating and Manufacturing Company, of British Columbia, \$10,000. Groundhog Collieries, \$300,000. British Columbia Warehousing Company, \$50,000. British Develop-ment Company, \$10,000. R. H. Stewart Company, \$25,000. Canadian Properties, \$100,000. Colonial Properties, \$250,000.

Toronto.—Rosevale Realty Company, \$80,000. J. A. Mc-Andrew, W. H. Irving, H. H. Davis. Reliable Furniture Com-pany, \$40,000. H. C. Macdonald, T. J. W. O'Connor, J. W. Broudy. Ontario Engine Company, \$100,000. J. M. Donahue, S. W. C. Scott, J. H. McDonald. Canadian Bond Company, \$1,000,000. C. Mulock, E. H. Laschinger, M. Stobie. Bawden Machine Company, \$40,000. G. H. Sedgewick, A. G. Ross, L. Davis. Rea and Lynch, \$100,000. H. J. Rea, H. A. L. Lynch, P. A. Lynch. Owl Drug Stores, \$200,000. C. L. Snowden, O. E. Austin, J. Parker. Geo. A. Evans, \$40,000. C. L. Fraser, B. H. L. Symmes, G. O. Merson. Broadview Hotel Company, \$100,000. F. J. Newton, R. W. Pike. Oriole Park, \$200,000. C. D. Magee, R. M. Coates, W. G. Flood. Yonge Street Cafeterias, \$150,000. S. Lovelace, C. P. Plax-ton, J. White. Davidge and Lunn, Builders, \$40,000. J. Davidge, Sr., W. E. Lunn, W. J. Davidge. Espirito Santo Chartered Company, \$5,000,000. J. S. Lovell, C. D. Magee, W. Bain. Toronto.-Rosevale Realty Company, \$80,000. W. Bain.

W. Bain. Montreal.—Canadian Publications, \$50,000. T. R. E. Mc-hines, Ottawa; A. K. Crone, H. Bragg, Montreal. P. J. Sul-livan, \$50,000. J. W. Cook, A. A. Magee, J. McFarlane. De-velopment Securities Company, \$30,000. G. W. MacDougall, t. Macfarlane, G. Barclay. Wilson Realties, \$50,000. E. M. McDougall, G. S. Stairs, A. Jodoin. Maspero Freres, Cairo, Expyt, London and Montreal, \$50,000. G. A. Coughlin, E. F. Newcombe, H. H. Scott, St. Lambert. Independent Brewery, \$50,000. V. Mongeau, J. H. David, E. Porcheron. Maple Leaf Realties, \$100,000. W. T. Hood, J. A. T. Rich-ards, A. T. Paul. Alexander Building, \$1,250,000. J. A. Mann, C. G. Mackinnon, T. B. Gould. Quebec, Labrador Pulp & Lumber Company, \$300,000. T. David, J. D. H. Globensky, J. de Champlain. Utility Securities Corporation, \$50,000. W. R. L. Shanks, F. G. Bush, G. R. Drennan. Can-ard Markin, F. W. Lynch, L. O. Pion. Lionne Varnishes and Leather Company, \$100,000. O. Dufresne, T. Dufresne, R. Locke. Regent Construction Company, \$500,000. R. Taschereau, T. Rinfret, J. E. Billette. J. T. Poirier Com-many, \$50,000. L. J. M. Dugas, G. L. Alexander, S. H. R. Mush, Roxborough Estates, \$50,000. A. H. Duff, W. A. Merrill, R. Burnett. St. Lawrence Iron Foundry Company, \$50,000. E. F. Conway, A. J. O'Neill, D. M. Rowat. Thomp-on Shoe Company, \$100,000. A. H. Elder, S. T. Mains, P. Hiner, N. Tremblay. Duchesneau, Duchesneau and Com-pany, \$200,000. L. J. Henrichon, M. E. Duschesneau, J. Duchesneau. Windsor Hotel Company, \$6,000,000. R. C. Me-thier, N. Tremblay. Duchesneau, Duchesneau and Com-pany, \$200,000. L. J. Henrichon, M. E. Duschesneau, J. Duchesneau. Windsor Hotel Company, \$6,000,000. R. C. Me-mon, \$200,000. L. J. Henrichon, M. E. Duschesneau, J. Duchesneau. Windsor Hotel Company, \$6,000,000. R. C. Me-mon, \$200,000. L. J. Henrichon, M. E. Duschesneau, J. Duchesneau. Windsor Hotel Company, \$6,000,000. R. C. Me-mon, \$200,000. L. J. Henrichon, M. E. Duschesneau, J. Duchesneau. Windsor Hotel Company, \$6,000,000. Montreal.-Canadian Publications, \$50,000. T. R. E. Mc-

Mr. H. G. Coleman, secretary of the Moose Jaw board of trade, has resigned and will act as the special western representative of several eastern papers and periodicals.

Mr. Norman S. Jarvis, of Messrs. G. A. Stimson and Company, bond brokers, Toronto, has just arrived in Lon-don where he will assist in the management of the com-pany's office.

JUNE FIRE LOSSES

Over Four and Quarter Million Dollars - Fatalities Were Considerably Less

Estimates for	unreported	fires	551,662

Total \$4,229,412

The following are the monthly totals of the losses by fire in Canada compared with 1910 and 1911 :-

Strate Walkerster	1910.	1911.	1912.
January	\$1,275,246	\$2,250,550	\$3,002,650
February	750,625	941,045	1,640,153
March	1,076,253	852,380	2,261,414
April	1,717,237	1,317,900	1,355,055
May	2,735,536	2,564,500	2,251,815
June	1,500,000	1,151,150	4,229,412
July	6,386,674	5,384,300	
August	1,667,270	920,000	
September	894,125	1,123,550	
October	2,195,781	580,750	
November	1,943,708	1,506,500	
December	1,444,860	2,866,950	
Total 8	323,593,315	\$21,459,575	\$14,740,499

Twenty-Seven Conflagrations.

During June there were many conflagrations, the largest being at Chicoutimi, Que.

The fires at which loss was estimated at \$10,000 and over were as follows :-

Cobalt, Ont Business section & Parkill, Ont Flour mill	15,000
Montreal, Que Hotel	20,000
Brantford, Ont Freight shed	20,000
Toronto, Ont Manufacturing buildings Portage la Prairie,	67,000
Man	50,000
Drummondsville, Que. Power house	30,000
Kamloops, B.C Lumber plant	60,000
Sarnia, Ont Gasoline container, etc	150,000
Winnipeg, Man Soda water works	10,000
Sedgewick, Alta Residences, etc	10,000
West Lahave, N.S Woodworking plant	60,000
Winnipeg, Man Church and seminary	68,000
Chelmsford, Ont Business section	75,000
Teulon, Man Business section	50,000
Edanfort, Sask Village nearly destroyed	200,000
Canning, N.S Business section	68,500
Chicoutimi, Que Business section	1,250,000
Cobalt, Ont Business section	30,000
Kenora, Ont Lumber mill	100,000
Saskatoon, Sask Department store	500,000
Montreal, Que Fifty residences	100,000
St. Scholastique, QueBusiness section	28,000
Sarnia, Ont Electric plant	300,000

Structures Damaged and Destroyed.

The structures damaged and destroyed were 70 resi-The structures damaged and destroyed were 70 resi-dences, 9 business sections, 5 stores, 4 each lumber mills, factories, 3 foundries, 3 each stables, barns, 2 each churches, hotels, freight sheds, 1 each rolling mill, flour mill, railway depot, round house, power house, club house, ice-house, tele-phone exchange, pool room, barber shop, college, soda water works, grain warehouse, gasoline container, electric plant. There were 500,000 staves, 15 tons hay, 6 horses, 2 miles wire fencing, 1 each buggy, motor launch, gasoline truck destroyed.

\$3,586,000

destroyed.

Of the presumed causes 4 were attributed to lamp ex-plosions, 3 children playing with matches, 2 each cigarette stubs, incendiary, sparks, friction, 1 each oil stove explosion, defective chimney, overflowing of a pot of soap grease. Forest fires did much damage and many fires were reported as of unknown origin.

The number of deaths from fire is 6, (the lowest number for a considerable period) making 101 for the first six months

of 1912. The following are the monthly totals compared with 1910 and 1911:-

1. ····································	1910.	1911.	1912.
January	27	27	27
February	15	12	·II
March	20	18	24
April	37	20	15
May	15	28	18
June	52	13	6
July	15	IIO	(100. · · · ·
August	II	22	
September	IO	13	
• October	16	17	
November	19	20	
December	19	17	
Total	256	317	IOI

T

PROMINENT STOCKBROKER PASSES

The death occurred on Saturday of Mr. John Stark, Toronto, of the firm of Messrs. John Stark & Company, stockbrokers. Mr. Stark had been ailing for some time. He was born in Tiverton, Devonshire, England, on June 15th, 1836, and came to Canada about 1854, settling first in Guelph, and afterwards, for brief periods, in Bayfield and Oshawa. In 1857 he came to Toronto, and after two years' experience as a bookkeeper he entered the office of Blaikie & Alexander, brokers. He continued in that business under the firm name of Blaikie & Alexander, Alexander & Stark, and now John Stark & Company, his sons, Charles T., Harry L., and his son-in-law, Mr. E. B. Freeland, being his partners. partners.

Mr. Stark was a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange, of which he was president on two occasions, and was a life member of the Toronto board of trade. In charitable work he was a leader for many years, being connected with the Toronto City Mission, and for many years its president.

EDMONTON INVESTIGATES TOFIELD'S CAS SUPPLY

A heavy flow of natural gas has been struck at the town of Tofield, on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, forty miles east of Edmonton. The town has been conducting of rollerd, of the main mile of the oran has been conducting miles east of Edmonton. The town has been conducting boring operations as a municipal enterprise for about a year past. For some time strong indications of gas were evident, and it was obtained in comparatively small quantities, and could not be considered a commercial proposition until a few days ago, when there was encountered an enormous flow under very heavy pressure. The volume of the flow is variously estimated at from 1½ to 2 million feet per day. Edmonton city council has taken action with a view to ob-taining expert information as to the practicability of piping this gas into the city. The city is about to embark on the installation of a municipal gas plant. The work will be immediately proceeded with so far as the mains are con-cerned; but action on the ordering of the generating plant will be suspended until the possibilities of the Tofield dis-covery have been investigated.

will be suspended until the possibilities of the Foheld dis-covery have been investigated. Practically at the same time a strike of gas in large volume and under heavy pressure was made at Pelican Rapids, about 175 miles north of Edmonton, on the Atha-basca River. Boring has been going on there for oil in basca River. Rapids, about 175 miles north of Edmonton, on the Atha-basca River. Boring has been going on there for oil in the interests of a syndicate of Edmonton capitalists, and will be proceeded with, with the expectation of finding oil in

Strata below. Mr. W. F. Stevens, provincial live stock commissioner, who has just returned from a trip covering a large part of the province, reports live stock conditions as eminently satisfactory throughout Alberta. Pasture has been excellent and there is practical freedom from disease of any kind.

The Imperial Car Company, a branch of the Mager Car Works, Passiac, N.J., will erect a million dollar plant at Hamilton, Ontario, employing 800 hands.

The city of Quebec which was recently authorized to borrow \$800,000 for urgent needs. has found it impracticable at present to sell bonds as the English market is unfavorable.

The Bank of Montreal offered to advance the amount in treasury bills, payable in six months at a rate of 334 per cent., and the city has accepted this offer.

PANAMA CANAL CONFERENCE

Important Resolutions Adopted at Calgary-Western Grain Outlet

Several important resolutions were adopted at the Panama Canal conference held at Calgary the other day. These related to the appointment of a committee to effect a per-manent organization; to alleged excessive railway freight rates; a request for provincial and federal aid in erecting grain elevators on the Pacific coast; and for the direct attention of the Dominion Government to any plans which our Pacific coast cities may present for the betterment of their facilities for waterway transportation. The full text of the resolutions is as follows:

Resolution No. 1. Whereas, there is urgent need that advantage should be taken of every opportunity in order that the possibilities of this route should not be lost too Western Canada, and

Whereas, the present system of endeavoring to exploit places instead of working for the complete plan is liable to result in a loss to the West, and Whereas, it is advisable that steps should be taken to effect a permanent organization which will work to secure the full value of the workern route to the percease of Westers

the full value of the western route to the people of Western Canada.

Therefore, be it resolved that a permanent organization be effected to carry on the work and to bring into force the wishes of this conference and any other matter relating to the development of Western Canada and of the western route;

Further, that a nominating committee be appointed by this conference, so that the executive having in charge the building up of this permanent organization shall be representative of the three western provinces.

As to Freight Rates.

Resolved that this convention, composed of boards of trade, municipal organizations, and farmers of Western Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, express its deep conviction that excessive freight rates between Sas-katchewan and Alberta on the one hand and British Columbia on the other, are seriously hindering and diminishing the interchange of products under present conditions and retarding development in the three provinces. And it is further the conviction of this convention that

the time has now arrived when a substantial reduction in rates should be effected, which will not only be of greatest importance and benefit to the producers and consumers of these provinces but to the railway companies as well.

Want System of Elevators.

Whereas, steps have been taken by the various interests to inaugurate the western shipment of grain, and Whereas, it is recognized that with the rapid develop-ment of the West through the present channels for marketing grain will soon be completely blocked, a conservative. estimate giving the wheat crop alone of Western Canada for the present year at 250,000,000 bushels, and Whereas, the development of the Pacific coast ports and

all other western routes would tend to relieve the congestion in Alberta and Western Saskatchewan by providing facili-ties which would be available the whole year round, and

Whereas, the grain export business by the Pacific routes will materially help conditions providing the facilities are forthcoming, and

Whereas, it is essential that terminal facilities be erect-ed at once if full advantage is to be taken of these routes,

Therefore, this conference of boards of trade, municipal organizations, and farmers of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia do strongly urge upon the Dominion Government and upon the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada, the necessity of at once securing and proceeding with the erection of an up-to-date terminal elevator, with sacking and hospital facilities attached, which will be operated in the interests of the people as a public utility, and that the governments of the three western provinces be occurrent to assist in presenting this method to be be asked to assist in presenting this matter to the Dominion Government so that speedy action can be taken thereon.

Help from Dominion Government.

That in view of the export trade of wheat and the rest of the enormous traffic that will flow through western channels following the opening of the Panama Canal, and also in view of the congestion of the eastern route resulting in in view of the congestion of the eastern foute resulting in heavy loss to the farmers and to the whole population in Canada, the Dominion Government be urged to give its best attention to any places approved by its engineers and en-dorsed by the municipalities immediately interested that will tend to relieve the above situation. A series of articles respecting the relation of Western Canada to the Panama Canal will commence in The Mone-tary Times on July 20th.

tary Times on July 20th.

"Canada and the Panama Canal"

(With especial reference to Western Canada)

Series of Articles

(BY THE EDITOR)

To begin in The Monetary Times on July 20th

- (1) History of the Canal
- Canal Tolls and United States (2) Preference
- Tolls and Their Relation to (3) Commerce
- (4) General Changes the Canal May Effect
- (5) Savings in Distances
- The Canal and the Railroads (6)
- Western Canada Wheat and the (7)Canal
- (8) British Columbia's Just Claims
- (9) Canada's Pacific Grain Ports
- (10) Canada's Pacific Ports, Their Facilities and Shipping.
- (11)Western Coal Resources
- (12) Western Canada's Lumber
- (13)Western Canada's Fisheries

The articles will be illustrated with maps and diagrams to give the reader a clear idea of the ways in which the Panama Canal will likely affect the world's shipping and commerce generally, and particularly its effect on Western Canada.

SPECIAL OFFER.

In order to introduce The Monetary Times, we offer the issues containing these articles, commencing July 20th, for Twenty-Five (25) cents, postpaid. Fill out coupon and return with Twenty-Five (25) cents in stamps or coin to

> THE MONETARY TIMES, 62 CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

COUPON

Enclosed herewith is Twenty-Five Cents for which send to address below, The Monetary Times for specified issues commencing July 20th.

Name.....

CAUSES THAT DIVERT WHEAT TRAFFIC.

Montreal and New York -- Market Conditions and Availability of Ocean Tonnage

Of the 63,641,000 bushels of Canadian wheat which were transported through the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie transported through the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marle during the past year, 43.8 per cent. went to Buffalo, states the annual report on canal statistics for 1911 prepared by Mr. J. L. Payne, comptroller of statistics. Wheat is supposed to follow the channel offering the lowest freight rates, other things being equal. In this instance, however, distance and freight rates were substantially in favor of Montreal, and yet other considerations caused nearly half of the wheat which earned dway last wear from the Canadian West and yet other considerations caused nearly half of the wheat which came down last year from the Canadian West to find an outlet to the ocean through the port of Buffalo. The course of the wheat trade during the month of Novem-ber, 1911, may be taken as illustrating the situation. In that month 18,021,300 bushels of Canadian wheat were pas-sed through the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie, or near-ly one third of the total volume for the year. The all water freight rate from Fort William to Montreal in November was 41/2 cents per bushel.

Comparison of Freight Rates.

The water rate from Fort William to Buffalo was 3¹/₂ cents per bushel plus 5¹/₂ cents by rail from Buffalo to New York. Montreal and New York are the essential points of comparison. Thus in November the freight rate from Fort William to Montreal was 4¹/₂ cents, as compared with 9 cents to New York. This would establish a controlling in-fluence in favor of Montreal, and other things being equal it would be; yet in that month 48.3 per cent. of all the Canadian wheat which came down from the West, including that which passed through the American canal, went out by that which passed through the American canal, went out by way of Buffalo, New York.

Careful inquiries were made as to the conditions which operated in November last and which in some degree operate in all seasons, as a countervail to the lake freight rates in favor of Montreal. They were ascertained to be: First. availability of ocean tonnage at New York; second, lower ocean rates between New York and foreign ports; and third, lower ocean insurance rates from New York. These factors were obviously sufficient to divert, in November last, nearly half of all the Canadian wheat from the West into American channels.

November is the rush month in the wheat trade. ket considerations may under such circumstances, rise above the immediate question of rates. Delivery at a foreign port within a specified time may depend on the choice of the dearest available channel rather than the cheapest, and it is probable that this very situation caused the diversion of millions of bushels from the port of Montreal in 1911. Under such conditions, mere uncertainty as to ocean ton-nage may turn the scale. Marine insurance rates remained unchanged during the year. In November they ran from 65, cents to \$1.10 per \$100 from Montreal as compared with 121/2 to 15 cents from New York.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following are the figures for the Canadian Clearing Houses for the weeks of July 6th, 1911; June 27th and July the tota with perceptage change -

411, 1012,	With	percentage	change.—		
		July 6, '11.	June 27, '12.	*July 4, '12. (Ch'g %
Montreal		\$48,642,646	\$59,996,701	\$56,344,502	+15.8
Toronto		38,528,444	49,597,335	46,471,634	+20.6
Winnipeg		21,489,938	26,111,707	23,984,168	+11.6
Vancouver		10,559,686	13,390,987	12,306,334	+16.5
Ottawa .		4,653,955	4,570,220	4,473,367	- 3.8
Calgary		4,028,893	8,854,090	4,587,362	+13.3
Quebec		3,251,123	2,926,345	4,064,446	+24.7
Victoria		2,669,366	3,505,707	3,100,192	+16.1
Hamilton		2,586,814	3,139,023	4,055,269	+56.7
Halifax .		2,056,125	1,744,725	1,931,624	- 6.0;
St. John		1,561,461	1,588,892	1,458,926	- 6.5
Edmonton		1,995,219	4,010,675	2,272,375	+13.8
London		1,654,168	1,416,425	1,528,985	- 7.5
Regina .		1,337,610	1,879,860	1,522,240	+13.7
Brandon		607,379	546,512	6,39,437	+ 5.2
Lethbridge		583,849	658,568	462,931	-20.5
Saskatoon		1,076,942	2,080,174	1,910,863	+77.4
Brantford		635,568	558,451	527,369	-17.0
Moose Jav	v	796,641	1,417,019	1,107,861	+39.0
Total	\$	148,715,827	\$187,993,416	\$172,749,885	+16.1
Fort Willia			880,991	659,351	
- Letter State					

*Five days only.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE AND **GENERAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED**

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Head Office for Canada: COMPANY'S BUILDING, MONTREAL

LIFE BRANCH

Extract from the Forty-Ninth Annual Report, Year ending December 31st, 1911

New Policies issued during the year were 1,630 for \$4,092,565.00 Income: Premiums and Interest Payments: Claims by death with Bonus additions..... under matured Endowments with Bonus additions Surrenders, Annuities, etc. Management and other Expenditure

2,162,277.00 717,153.00 489,342.00 105,925.00 305,981.00

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED \$14,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Low Rates

Simple Conditions

W. ÆNEAS MACKAY, General Manager and Secretary, London, England World-Wide Policies

ALEX. BISSETT, Manager for Canada, Montreal The Subscription List will open on Tuesday, July 2nd, and close on or before Saturday, 6th July, 1912

\$1,000,000.00

(Of this amount \$750,000 has already been applied for and will be allotted in full)

The City Realty Investing Company of Montreal, Limited

· (Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada)

CONVERTIBLE GOLD

Dated June 1st, 1912

Denomination, \$500

Due June 1st, 1927

Issued

DEBENTURES

Interest payable semi-annually, June and December, at The Molsons Bank, Montreal and Toronto, and Kleinwort Sons & Co., London, England. Debentures may be registered as to principal only.

Bankers: THE MOLSONS BANK Trustees: MONTREAL TRUST CO.

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized Convertible 5% Gold Debentures \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 Common Stock 2,500,000 1,000,000

From a letter of the President of the Company and the Certificate of Price, Waterhouse & Co., we summarize the following salient points :-

1. Debentures are issued under a Deed of Trust to the Montreal Trust Company as Trustee and are direct obligations of the Company chargeable against its entire assets but without specific registration against real estate. The Company covenants, however, not to issue any further bonds or debentures secured by specific registration or otherwise ranking prior to this issue.

2. The Company's assets consist chiefly of revenue producing real estate situated in the City of Montreal, on commercial streets where values are constantly increasing. In every case, the present market values are in excess of the price paid for the properties when acquired.

3. Total net assets, as at May 31st, 1912, exceed \$2,110,000 behind the \$1,000,000 Debentures and \$1,000,000 Common Stock issued.

4. Net profits for the year ending December 31st, 1911, applicable for debenture interest, \$157,666.80-over three times amount required.

5. For The Four Months Ending April 30th, 1912, the net profits amounted to \$334,117.74-over 61/2 times the annual Debenture interest.

6. Convertible at the option of the holder into common stock at par at any time during the life of the debenture upon fifteen days' notice being given to the Company. Debenture holders will be entitled to receive cash for the amount of accrued interest on their debentures up to the date of conversion.

7. One million dollars of the authorized Common Stock is specifically reserved against the conversion of the Debentures, and the Company further covenants not to issue the remaining \$500,000 Common Stock until such time as all the Debentures have been converted or redeemed.

8. Cumulative Sinking Fund of $2\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum commences June 1st, 1913, and if no Debentures are converted this provision is sufficient to retire over 45% by maturity at 105 and accrued Interest.

Redeemable at 105% and accrued interest on any interest date upon two months' notice. In the case of debentures being called for redemption the holder has the right of converting the same into Common shares provided such right is exercised within sixty days following the first notice of the call.

10. The General Manager of the Company is Mr. Jas. E. Wilder, who is recognized as one of the foremost judges of real estate in Montreal.

Negotiable 5% interim certificates will be issued pending delivery of Definitive Debentures.

All legal matters relating to this issue have been approved by Messrs. Lafleur, MacDougall, Macfarlane & Pope, Montreal.

Copies of the Trust Deed, Balance Sheet and Statement showing valuations as made by Mr. Wilder may be seen at our office.

Descriptive Circular, Map showing properties owned and Application Form will be forwarded upon request. All applications received will be subject to allotment.

Price: 97¹/₂ AND INTEREST

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED 164 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

TORONTO

HALIFAX OTTAWA QUEBEC

LONDON, ENG.

Volume 49.

FOR DEBENTURES SALE



TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD LIMIT.

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

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

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

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

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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

W. H. HEARST.

Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. Toronto, Ontario, May 15th, 1912.

TOWN OF DUCK LAKE, SASK.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock p.m. on the 9th day of July, 1912, for the pur-chase of \$6,000.00 five and a half per cent. General Debentures repayable as to principal in twenty equal annual payments with yearly interest.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. HOPWOOD,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Duck Lake, Sask., June 6th, 1912.

TOWN OF DUCK LAKE, SASK.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock p.m. on the 9th day of July, 1912, for the pur-chase of \$4,000.00 five and a half per cent. General Deben-tures repayable as to principal in twenty equal annual payments with yearly interest.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. HOPWOOD,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Duck Lake, Sask., June 6th, 1912.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders for Debentures" will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m., 10th July, 1012, for the purchase of \$65,000 debentures, repayable in thirty equal annual instalments with interest at 5 per cent.

This issue is for the purpose of erecting additions to City of Moose Jaw schools.

Tender price to include accrued interest, bank charges, and cost of printing debentures.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. KEMPTON, CLIFFORD

Secretary-Treasurer.

Moose Jaw Public School Board, Dist. No. 1. June 1st, 1912.

MUNICIPALITY OF POINT CREY

(Adjoining the City of Vancouver, British Columbia).

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Tenders will be received until 5 p.m., July 15th, 1912, for all or any of the following bonds on the security of the Corporation at large :-

Purpose	Amount	Rate			Terr	ns		
Roads	\$349,908.50	41/2%	50	years	from	Aug.	1st,	1911
Waterworks	501,259.80	"		34	**			44
Schools	50,125.00	"		"	46	**		**
Roads	164,980.00			41		Feb.	1st.	1912
Sewers	257,933.33	"		**	44			"
Sidewalks	41,366,66	"	25	vears	from	Feb.	1st.	1912

These debentures may be expressed in pounds ster-ling as well as Canadian currency, or may be issued by way of registered stock. Interest is payable half-yearly. Redemption is provided for by sinking fund. Interest and principal payable in Canada, New York or London.

Further information and statistics of the Municipality may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

H. FLOYD,

Comptroller.

Municipal Office. Kerrisdale, B.C., June 1st, 1912.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders for debentures," will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m., 10th July, 1912, for the purchase of \$150,000 debentures, repayable 1st No-vember each year at Canadian Bank of Commerce, Moose Jaw, in thirty equal annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent.

The issue is for the purpose of purchasing site and erecting thereon a twelve-roomed school in the City of Moose

Jaw. Tender price to include interest, bank charges, and cost of printing debentures.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

CLIFFORD KEMPTON, Sec.-Treasurer.

Moose Jaw Public School Board Dist. No. 1.

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

The Town of The Pas, Man., contemplates issuing de-bentures to the amount of \$200,000.00, payable in 20 years. The money to be used in Municipal Improvements. Anyone wishing to tender on these debentures should communicate with H. Finger, Mayor, The Pas, Man.

Corporation of the District of West Vancouver

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on July 16th, 1912, for the purchase of the following debentures :--(a) \$75.000 for Road purposes, 50 year, 5% interest, payable half-yearly (b) \$25,000 for School (c) \$30.000 for Ferry '20 year '' '' ''

Tenders to be marked "Tenders for Debentures The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. H. PEAKE, C.M.C.

Room 102 Mercantile Building, 318 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

MUNICIPALITY OF LLOYDMINSTER, SASK.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Tenders are invited for sale of \$5,000 Debentures. town debentures. Apply for particulars to W. C. LISLE, Lloydminster, Sask.

North Battleford building permits for June were \$35,-200, as compared with \$32,000 for June, 1911.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page will be accepted hereafter at the following rates :- "Positions Wanted" advts. one cent per word each insertion; "Positions Vacant," "Agents or Agencies Wanted" advts. two cents per word each insertion; all other advertisements, three cents per word each insertion. A minimum charge of 50 cents per insertion will be made in each case.

WANTED. — A first-class salesman, first-class proposition, salary or commission. Apply Box 53, Monetary Times Office, Toronto.

WANTED.—A strong Board Company requires the services of a thoroughly competent and experienced Fire Insurance Inspector. Liberal salary and excellent opportunities for advancement will be given to suitable man. Applications will be received in strict confidence. Apply Box 17 Monetary Times. We require representatives in Eastern Canada to handle Regina real estate for us. We are also open to represent a good board fire insurance company. Apply Western Canada Finance Company, Dominion Trust Building, Regina, Sask.

WANTED.—Agency for non-tariff Fire Insurance Company by progressive Trust Company doing business in Vancouver and suburbs. Good business guaranteed. Address Box 59, Monetary Times, Toronto.

DIVIDENDS AND NOTICES

A. E. REA & COMPANY, OTTAWA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and threequarters per cent. upon the paid-up preferred capital stock of the company has been declared for the current quarter, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and the same will be payable at the office of the company, or any branch of the Standard Bank of Canada, on and after the second day of July next.

By order of the board.

GEO. A. WANLESS,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, June 29, 1912.

MEXICO TRAMWAYS COMPANY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. $(1\frac{34}{7}\%)$, (being at the rate of 7% per annum), has been declared on the capital stock of the **Mexico Tramways Company** for the quarter ending June 30th, 1912, payable on the 1st day of August, 1912, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 13th day of July, 1912, and that the transfer books of the company be closed from 15th July to 31st July, 1912, both days inclusive. Dividend cheques for shareholders will be payable at par at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Canada; New York, N.Y.; Mexico City, Mexico; London, England, and branches.

The holders of bearer share warrants on detaching from their share warrant coupon No. 13 and lodging such coupon or coupons at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Montreal, New York, N.Y., or London England, on and

Mr. W. D. Power, who has been traffic manager for the Vancouver board of trade, has joined the British Columbia Electric Railway Company as general freight agent. The company has been laying out freight yards and acquiring property for the purpose, the plan being to engage much more actively in this part of the transportation business.

Mr. C. W. Rowley, of Winnipeg, sends the following Dominion Day thoughts. "We believe in our Country— The Dominion of Canada. We believe in our King, our Flag, our Constitution, our Laws, our Institutions, and the principles for which they stand. We belive in our future we believe in our vast natural resources from the Atlantic to the Pacific, our great possibilities—yea, our wonderful certainties. We believe in the Canadian people, in their honesty, integrity, reliability, genius, in their brain and brawn. We believe that nothing can stand in the way of our advancement and prosperity. The great thing to remember is that we are all Canadians—in our veins runs the blood of many an old and new world nation. We are kin to each and identical with one only. We should keep ever before our eyes the fact that we are a British Canadian people, with high ideals and standards. Let us be true to ourselves, for then we cannot be false to any man. We whe live in Canada should be proud of the fact and live so that Canada will be proud of us." after the 1st day of August, 1912, will receive in exchange for each coupon the sum of \$1.75, representing the amount of the dividend. By order of the board.

W. E. DAVIDSON,

Secretary.

Toronto, Canada, 28th June, 1912.

THE MEXICAN LICHT AND POWER COMPANY, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of one per cent. (1%) has been declared on the ordinary shares in the capital stock of **The Mexican Light and Power Company, Limited**, payable on the 15th day of July, 1912, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of July, 1912;

day of July, 1912; THAT the transfer books of the company for the ordinary shares be closed from the 8th day of July to the 15th day of July, 1912, both days inclusive. By order of the board.

W. E. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

Toronto, Canada, 28th June, 1912.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, 928 Traders Bank Building, Toronto,

Tuesday, the Ninth Day of July Next,

for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

-	-	The second		F. G. JEMMETT,
Toronto,	5th	June,	1912.	General Manager.

The city clerk of North Vancouver is Mr. T. Shepherdnot T. Howard as printed in a recent issue of The Monetary Times.

Mr. G. T. Somers, president of the Sterling Bank, has left for his annual tour of Western Canada and British Columbia.

The shareholders of the Traders Bank at a meeting on Tuesday decided unanimously to accept the terms of agreement by which their institution may be absorbed by the Royal Bank. A meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Bank was held on Thursday in Montreal for the purpose of ratifying the agreement. Application will now be made to the Treasury Board for approval of the merger. The arrangement should be concluded by autumn.

Bank was held on Thursday in Montreal for the purpose of ratifying the agreement. Application will now be made to the Treasury Board for approval of the merger. The arrangement should be concluded by autumn. The Edmonton Life Undewriters Association's president is Mr. J. Bert Morgan, Great West and Mr. Ernest is Reynolds secretary. The executive committee are Messrs. Richardson Young, Manufacturers; DeBlois, Thibadeau, Travelers; J. Kilgour, Excelsior; J. B. Edgett, Metropolitan. The membership at present is thirty and it is expected that the numbers will be increased before the August meeting of the L.U.A.C. Mr. N. T. Truell, Western vicepresident, paid a visit to this association recently and was entertained at an informal dinner. Mr. W. L. Reid, of Ottawa, who is visting the West was also a guest.

Volume 49.

STOCKS AND BONDS MONTREAL

MINI	ING STOC	KS		housa				pu		2 and	TOR	ONT	0				MO	NTE	REAL		1
Cap. in an	COMPANIES	Price July 4 1912	Sub- scribed	Paid- up	Rest	Value	BANKS	Dividend	Pric July 191	76	Pric June 1912	27 J	Price uly 4 1912	Sales Week ended July 4	July	y 6	Jun	ice ne 27 912		ly4	Sales Week ended July 4
scribed a 2,000 1 900 1 2,500 1 5,000 1 8,930 1 1,600 1 2,500 1 7 1 3,000 5 2,247 1 2,500 1 405 1	Cobalt Bailey Beaver Con Buffalo (14) ChamFerland City of Cobalt. Cobalt Central. Cobalt Lake Foster Gifford Green-Mechan- Hargraves Hudson's Bay. Kerr Lake Little Nipissing McKinDarr'gh Nancy Helen. Nova Scotia Otisse	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 4.975\\ 2.975\\ 2.960\\ 1.700\\ 6.000\\ 6.667\\ 1.000\\ 4.000\\ 1.000\\ 2.000\\ 1.000\\ 2.207\\ 4.000\\ 3.5(0\\ 1.000\\ 2.500\\ 1.000\\ 3.5(0\\ 0.5,000\\ 1.062\\ 5.000\\ 5.0$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,000\\ 4,9^{0}4\\ 2,970\\ 2,885\\ 1,285\\ 6,000\\ 6,547\\ 1,000\\ 4,000\\ 15,975\\ 2,000\\ 1,000\\ 2,207\\ 4,000\\ 3,500\\ 1,000\\ 2,500\\ 7,661\\ 2,000\\ 7,661\\ 2,000\\ 994\\ 4,958\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12.500\\ 5.904\\ 3.500\\ 2.650\\ 425\\ 6.000\\ 1.250\\ 4.600\\ 1.250\\ 4.600\\ 1.250\\ 7.500\\ 4.000\\ 5.00\\ 1.250\\ 8.607\\ 2.600\\ 300\\ 5.958\\ 2.548\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 50\\ 1000\\ 1$	British North Am. Commerce. Dominion. Hamilton. Hochelaga. Home Bank (u). Imperial (1). Merchants Bank Metropolitan Bank. Motsons . Montreal. Nationale New Brunswick (u) Northern Crown (u). Nova Scotia. Ottawa. Provincial Bank (u) Quebec . Royal Bank. Standard . Standard . Standard . Toronto. Traders. Union Bank.	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 9 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 7 \\ 13 \\ 6 \\ 14 \\ 12 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 5 \\ 11 \\ \end{array} $	238 200 <u>1</u> 206 273 209 223 <u>1</u> 215	225 197 205 256	227 230	222 220 282 222 282 222 250 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	3 220 200 205 275 210 	10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	$ \begin{array}{c} 199\\ 207\frac{1}{2}\\ 124\frac{1}{2}\\\\ 273\\ 208\\ 138\\ 239\\\\ 215\frac{1}{2}\\ 150\\ \end{array} $	170 267 261 124 2723 200 136 2384 200 136 2384 142	222 166 195 204 <u>1</u> 250 276 133 229 <u>1</u> 229 <u>1</u> 208	$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\$	1934 250 140 276 138 229 208	····· 192 ····· 1354 2534 ····· 275 ····· 1374 2294 ····· 205	11 111 46 1115 30 52 26 17 56 30 28
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3,000 5 2,000 1 200 1	Porcupine Am. Goldfields Apex Crown Charter Dobie Dome Extens'n Eldorado Foley-O' Brien . Gold Reef Hollinger Jupiter Moneta Nor. Explort'n North Dome Pearl Lake Porc. Canada Porc. Central .	211 201 20 1250 1245 301 28 24 202	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.750\\ 2.443\\ 934\\ 2.000\\ 1.166\\ 2.000\\ \hline \\ 735\\ 700\\ 1.000\\ 600\\ 1.750\\ \hline \\\\ 725\\ 1.000\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 740 \\ 1,550 \\ 100 \\ 160 \\ 563 \\ 740 \\ 2,000 \\ \hline \\ 100 \\ 480 \\ 400 \\ 560 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 100\\ 10\\ 50\\ 100\\ 50\\ \hline \\ 100\\ 50\\ \hline \\ 100\\ 50\\ 25\\ 50\\ \hline \\ 50\\ \hline \\ 50\\ 100\\ \end{array}$	Can. Per. Mtge. Cor Can. Ld. & N. Invt Cen. Can. L. & Sav Col. Invest & Loan Dom. Sav. & Inv. Sc Huron Erie L. & S Huron & Erie 20% pd Imp. L. & I. Co., Ltd Landed B. & Loan L. & C. L. & A. Ltd Mont. Loan & Mtge. Ont. Loan 20% pd Toronto Mortgage Real Estate Loan	8 10 4 12 5 9 7 10 11 10 11 7 9 8 7	204	157 195 71 71 130 135 113 	11 73 73 11 72 11 12 13 14 15 16 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	30 35 36 37 34 323 384 384 384 32 33 34	$\begin{array}{c} . 160 \\ . 195 \\ $	18 12 20 13 8 2	145	1423	175	····· ···· 160	175	 160	
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TORONTO AND WESTERN CANADA

Cap	ital					<u>.</u>	-	OROI	UTO			-		-		REAL	a setter	-		-		The second second	-
thous	22.2	r ue	Industrial	Dividend Per Cent.		ice		Price Price			Sales	Pr	ice	1	ice		ice	Sales	WINNI		IPEG STOCK I	EXCHANGE	:
Sub- scribed	up	Valu	(Continued)	Div	Jul 19	y 6	Jun		Jul	ly 4 012	ended July 4	Ju	ly 6	Jun		Jul	1 A 1 A 1		Cap. in	lue	1.2	Duine Duin	-
13,500	13,500	100	Canada Cement Can. Cement pref.	7	21			27 88	28	88	50	221 844	22 84	28 91	276 90	273	271	51	thou'ds	tr val	LISTED	Price Price June 18 June 1912 1912	21
2,715 3 575	3,575	$100 \\ 100$	Can. Cotton	6								21 87	16 65	721	25 72	89¥	80 25 721	343	scribed	-		140 150 .	_
2,805 1,980	2,805 1,980	100	Can. Con. Rubber pref. Can. Converters	47								99 	911 	461	86 45)		86	570	2,008 200,235	$100 \\ 100$	Canada Landed		
1,733 7.640 2,000	1,733 7,581 2,000	100	Can. Gen. Electric	7				40	1000	40	325					118	117± 395	260	1,000	100	City & Pro. Ln 10 Com. L'n & Trust. Com.Loan Part pd	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$.08
1,500 6,534	1,500 6,534	$ 160 \\ 100 \\ 100 $	Can. Loco pref. Can. Machinery	7			2.7	961	25 85	901	93							60			Empire Loan	108 110 104 1 110 115 106 1	10 15
9,088 655 700	9.088 666 700	$100 \\ 10 \\ 100$	Can Salt	82	40	391	55		55	53									1,350 2,398	100	G. W. Life 55% pd 13 G. West P. L. & S.	5 300 315 280 30 125 130 126 13	
450 6,212	450 6,212	100 100	City Dairy com. pref. Crow's Nest Pass Dia. Flint Glass	7		98 <u>1</u>	100 ¹ / ₂ 80												2,500	100	North. Crown 6 Crown Cert	37 90	95
2,148 2,170	2,148 2,170	100	Dominion Canners pref Dom. I. & S. Copref.	7	105	661	103		102	100%	2	661	651		65	651	641	108 48	1.500		North. Cert Nort.Mort. 20% pd Northern Trust	$100 \dots 100$. $120 \dots 120$.	
5,000 3,000 400	5,000 3,000 400	100	Dom. I. & S. Copref. Dom. Coal Co pref. Dom. Park	11				1		••••		72	671				104 110 106	114 45 25		50	S. African Script	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	300
35,277 5 000	35,277 5,000	100 100	Dom. Steel Corp'n Dom. Textilecom.		58		65	611			302	57	56Å	65g 68	65	643	648	2205		100	Winnipeg Electric 1 Wpg. Land & Mort 4 Wpg.Pa't & GI's pf.	3 150 150	15
1,864 1,500 3,000	1,864 1,500 2,894	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	" "pref. ECan. P. & P Elec. Dev. of Ont. pref.	6								55	49		1015	101	100	23 25					
750 750	750 750	100	Gould Mfg. Co		••••						2	102	98			125	110		VAN		DUVER STOCK	EVOUCE	
500 219 2,500	$500 \\ 219 \\ 2,100$	100 100 100	Interc. Coalpref. Lake of Woods Mill pref.	1 8		1401	1.1.1.1			1.0		142	110	136			194		VAR		JUVER STUCE	A EACH GE	•
1,500	1,500		Lake Superior			221	338	331		33	120	120						16	Cap. in thou'ds	alue	hend	June 21 June	
2,705 894 2,500	2,705 894 2,500	100	Maple Leaf Milling											202		1963	1964	816	Auth- orized	Jar V	LISTED	1911 1912 Bd. Ask. Bd. A	
2,500 1,275	$2,500 \\ 1,275$	100 100 100	Monarchcom.				93	923		005	15							•••••	\$ 2,000		Alberta Can. Oil		3
750 3,000 3,000	750 3,000 3,000	100	Mont. Cotton	8								159	1581	····· 551		561		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,500 3,000 1,000	1	Alberta Coal International Cl (Portland Canal	3 43 46 45	47
3,000 700	3,000 700 800	100 100	Montreal Cottons Ltd. pref. Mont. Steelpref.									164		105	104	105	104	250	$100 \\ 2,500$	$\frac{1}{10}$	Stewart Mining	40 2	40 200
800 6,000 1,030	6,000 1,030	100	N. S. Steel & Coal	8		993	941			914	10	99	981			931	93	32	5,000	$\frac{100}{100}$	Great West Perm.	8 125 128 125 1 9 126 131 128 1	30 34
2,500 2,000	2,500 2,000 650	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	Ogilvie Flourpref. Pacific Burt	7					47			130		130	127	129	127	···ii	500	1	Nugget Van- Nan- Co	31 35 30	35 30
650 650 600	650 600	100	Paton Mfg pret.		923	92	93	••••	93	••••	15	75	• •	75	521	75	521		1,500	1	UNLISTED Red Cliff		45
2,150 1,075	2,150 1,075 1.337	100	Penmancom. pref.	O	180	57 84	175	561	58 861	174	200		57	.58		59 	57	50 100	1.511	100	Stewart Land B.C. Pack. Com B.C. Per. Ln(A) 10	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10
1,500 900 800	900 800	100 100	Wm. A. Rogerscom. Russell M.Cpref.	7	110	 98 1031	112 113		115 112	••••	$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 126 \end{array}$	100							1,000	100 100	B. C. Trust 10 National Finance *10	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12 60
800 1,500 1,500	800 1,500 1,500	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	Sawyer-Massey	····· ····	32	105 <u>1</u> 90 <u>1</u>		···· 42 931		41	17	321		42	40	••••			1.000		Crown Cert	95 100 94 98 102 100 1	98 102 133
1,000 1,000 3,000	3,000	100	Sherwin Williams	7			•••)							100	993		422	77 82	2,000	100	Pacific Coast Fire. Pacific Loan 10 Prudential Inv. Co. 10	2 115 1	12
8,750 1,250 450	$8,750 \\ 1,250 \\ 450$	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	Shredded Wheat pref. Smart Bag Co	6 7	963 964	021					10			118			 iii		5,000	1	Am Can. Oil	2 21 3	61 38 191
600 2,000	600 2,000	100	Spanish River pref.	1			62		62 921	61	365			110 61	601	110 611		136	2,000	1	Can. Pacific Oil	145 160 147 .	321
1,500 11,500 6,496	1,500 11,500 6,496	$100 \\ 100$	Steel of Canpref.	7	29 90		301	30 89		30 88	331	28 904	273			293	29	85 60 91	390 3,000 7,500	5	B.C. Refining B. C. Copper Can. Consol	. 53 55 .	
12,500 12,500	6,500 8,000	100	Tooke Bros pref. West Can. F.M	7				881	41	881				421		40	393	51	$ \begin{array}{r} 15,000 \\ 2,500 \end{array} $	100	Granby	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22
1,500 1,000	1,500 1000		Windsor Hotel						••••										1,500 1,750 3,000	111	Nicola Coal Ram. Cari Royal Col	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	40 72 71
4,000		5	Mining Coniagas Crown Reserve	‡6 16†9	335		345	700		398		335		335				835			S.A Script	1350	=
2,000 7,493 6,000	7,493	2000	La Rose Nipissing (6)‡ Trethewey	1 10		±20	000	010	350	342	100	1010	1006						VIC	ro	RIA STOCK H	YCHANCE	
1,000 3,000		1 1	Int. Coal & Coke	6	661	63						70	64						VIC		RIA STOCK I	ACHANGE	
Issue	C. S. C. C.	.500	BONDS Bell Tel.	5									1024					moisni Indiana	Cap. in thou'ds	value	pue	June 21 June	
4,899 1,230		500 1000	Black Lake Canada Bread	6	66		22				26000	63				35		1000	Author- ized	Parv	LISTED	1912 1912 Bd Ask Bd; A	
8,257	1,929		Can. Car. Fdy Can. Cement Can. Col. Cotton	6								100					106 <u>1</u> 99	8500 12700	\$ 1,000	-	Am. Can. Oil	10 5	10
2.600 3,800	1940	+	Can. Con. Rubber Can. Cottons Can. Conv.	65								991	99 	98 86	973 85	98	971	1000 1000	500 3,500	.50	Can. N. West Oil Can. P. Oil of B.C	. 31 31 3.	15
750	1940		Can. Felt Can. Loco	66										88 	86 97	88 88 981	85 97	1000	3,500 3,000 1,500	1	Maricopa Oil Inter. C. & C 69	6 44 50 43 50	50 50
20,000			C. N. R. W. R Com'l Cable Dominion Canners	1	0.505	26.36		90		90			或新能力	1031					2,500	10	Nic. Val. C. & C	225 2.	10 25
997 7,000 2,229	1940 1922	500 1000	Dom. Coal Dom. Cotton	56								98 1013	 101	991	99	99 <u>1</u>	$ \begin{array}{c} 103 \\ 991 \\ 104 \end{array} $	9000 5000 5000	2.500	5	B. C. Pack'rs Com. C. N. P. Fisheries. 69 B.C. Perm. Loan. 99	6 275 350 275 3	95 50 45
8,000 758	1929	$1000 \\ 100$	Dom. Iron & Steel Dom. Textile a	0								90	327	95		941	94 98	3000 3500 4000	5,000	100	B.C. Perm. Loan. 99 Dominion Trust . 89 Gt. West Perm. (a) 99 Decide Loan	6 1202 100 .	
$1.162 \\ 1,000 \\ 450$	1925 1925	100 100	" C	6									91	981	98		98 98	500	20 3.000	5	Pacific Loan 10 Stewart Land 60 B. C. Copper	10 16 6 16	10 61
1,500 10,000 600	1930 1933 1916	500	E. Canada P. &. P Elec. Dev. of Ont Halifax Elect	65				913			4060	81	80 100						7,500 15,000	$100 \\ 100$	Can. Consd. S. & R Granby	53 60 54 0	60 45
7,823 237	1952 1918	$ 1000 \\ 500$	Havana Elect Intercolonial Coal	55								80							$500 \\ 250 \\ 2,500$	1 1 1	Kootenay Gold Lucky Jim Zinc	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	25 38
1,968 750 1,000	1937 1916 1923	500 1000	Kaministiquia Keewatin Flour Mills. Lake of Woods Mill	66						••••			102					1000	500 1,750 2,000	1	Rambler Cariboo	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	38
1,200 6,000	1920 1935	1000	Laurentide Paper Mex. Elec. Light	65	871	100		108 83		108 83		115 85							500 1,000	50	Glacier Creek	11 11 1	21
10,000 11,500 500	1933 1932 1932 1922	100	Mex. L. & P Mont. L. H. & P Mont. St. Ry	4			96		96							1001	89 100	8000	1,500 100 100	1 1 1	Red Cliff Stewart M. & D Klaskino Gold	. 7 01	
1.960	1936 1959	100	Mont. Wareh'n	. 5															1,500		Snowstorm	. 50 511	••••
1,000	, 1992	1000	Ogilvie Milling	. 6							INUE	1134	1000 C			AND PARAMETERS I	24571108024						-

CONTINUE ON PAGE 132

Volume 49.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON

Dom , Prov. & Mun. Government Issues	P.c't	Price June 2	Railroads	Price June 20	Railroads-(Cont'd)	Price June 20	Miscellaneous-(Cont'd)	Price June 20
Dominion Canada, 1913 Ditto, 1909-34 Ditto, 1938 Ditto, 1947 Ditto, Can. Pac. L.G. stock Ditto, debs. 1912 Ditto, 1930-50 stock Ditto, 1914-19	312 33 212 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 4 3 2	771 7	mort. bonds Alberta Railway, \$100 Do. 5% deb. st'k 7 Algoma Central 5% bonds. 1 Algoma Eastern 5% Bonds. 5 Atlantic & NW. 5% bonds.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Shuswap & Okanagon.4% bds Temiscouata, 5% pr. lien bds Ditto, committee certs Toronto, Grey & Bruce,4% bds White Pass & Yukon, sh., £10 Ditto, 5% 1st mort. deb. stk Ditto, 6% deben	$\begin{array}{cccc} 99 & 101 \\ 30 & 33 \\ 101 & 103 \\ 2\frac{1}{2} & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
PROVINCIAL Alberta, 1938 British Columbia, 1917. Ditto, 1941. Manitoba, 1923 Ditto, 1928. Ditto, 1947. Ditto, 1947. Ditto, 1950 stock	44235444	98 10 102 10 833 8 107 10 99 10	Buffalo & L. Huron, 1st mor 5½% bds Ditto, 2nd mor. 5½% bond Ditto, ord. shares, £10 Calg. & Edm'n. 4% deb. st'cl Can. Atlantic, 4% bonds. C. N 4% (Man.) guar, bond 2 Do., 4% (On.D.) ist m. b'd	$\begin{array}{c} 131 & 134 \\ s & 131 & 134 \\ 12\frac{1}{2} & 13 \\ k & 99 & *101 \\ 94 & 96 \\ s & 99 & 101 \\ s & 99 & 101 \\ \end{array}$	Banks Bank of Brit. North Am., £50 Can. Bk. of Commerce, \$50 Land Companies	£221 231	Canadian Collieries, 5% debs Can. Cotton 5% Bonds Can. Gen. Electric ord., §100 Ditto, 7% pref. stock Can. Min'r'l Rub'r.6% deb.st'k Can. N. Pac-Fish 5% deb.stock Can. Pacific Lumber 6% bds. Can. Pacific Sulphite, £1 Can. Steel F'nd's 6% 1st mor	$\begin{array}{c} 9\frac{1}{2} & 91\frac{1}{2} \\ 89\frac{1}{2} & 91\frac{1}{2} \\ 112 & 116 \\ 118 & 122 \\ 91 & *93 \\ 84\frac{1}{2} & 86\frac{1}{2} \\ 86\frac{1}{2} & 88\frac{1}{2} \\ \end{array}$
New Brunswick, 1934.44 Nova Scotia, 1942 Ditto, 1949 Ditto, 1954 Ontario. 1946 Ditto, 1947 Quebec, 1919 Ditto, 1912	4 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 5	98 10 89 9 77 7 89 9 91 9 99 10 101 10 100 10	 Do., 3% (Dom.) guar. stoci Do., 4% Land Grant bond Do., Alberta, 4% deb. stoci Do., Saskatchewan. 4% db stock Ditto 3%% stock Ditto 5% deb. stock Ditto Alberta.34% deb. st' 	k <u>\$2</u>] 83 s 100 102 k 96 98 . 96 98 . 92] 93 . 106 108 k 92] 93	Brit. Col. Fruit Lands, £1 Calgary & Edmonton Ld., 1s. Canada Company, £1 Can. North-West Land, \$1 Can. City & Town Properties pref. 12/6 Can. North Prairie Lands \$5.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Can. W.L'mb'r,5% Deb.stock Cascade Water & Power 4½ bonds. Cockshutt Plow, 7% pref Col. Rr. Lumber 5% deb. Sk Dom.Iron & Steel,5%con.b'ds Dom.Iron & Steel,5%con.b'ds Elec.Develop.of Ont.,5% debs Imp'ITobacco of Can6%pref	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Ditto, 1928 Ditto, 1934 Saskatchewan, 1949 Ditto, 1951 stock MUNICIPAL Burnaby, 1950 Calgary, 1930-40	4344	100 10 83 8 100 10 981 *9 97 9	 Do., 3½% deb. stock, 1938. Do., 4% deb. stock. Ditto, 3½% debent. stocl Q.C.N.Pacific,4% stock Can. Nor. Que, 4% deb. st'cl Do., 4% lst mort. bonds Canadian Pacific, 5% bonds. Ditto, 4% deb. stock. 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hudson's Bay, £10 Investment of Canada Ditto, 4% pref stock	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\125_{2}&126_{7}\\105&*108\\93&96\\3&3\\1\frac{1}{4}&1\frac{3}{7}\\1&1\frac{1}{4}\\95&96\\94\frac{1}{4}&96\frac{1}{2}\end{array}$	Kaministiquia Power "5% gold bd's Lake Superior.common Ditto.5% gold bonds Ditto.5% income bonds Lake Superior Ifon,6% bonds Lake Superior Ifon,6% gold bds Mond Nickel, 7% pref., £5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Ditto, 1928-37 Ditto, 1932-42 Edmonton, 1915-47 Ditto, 1917-29-49 Ditto, 1917-29-49 Ditto, 1918-30-50 Fort William, 1925-4 Hamilton, 1930-40 Maisonneuve, 1949.	415 415 444 4 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 Ditto, Algoma 5% bonds. Ditto, 4% pref, stock Ditto, shares \$100 Central Counties. 4% debs Central Ontario, 5% 1st mor bonds. Central Vermont 4% bonds. Daw. Grand Forks.6% d. st¹ Detroit. Grd. Haven. couin 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Scottish Ont. & Man. L'd £3 £2 paid. Southern Alberta Land. £1 Ditto, 5% deb. stock West. Can. Invest.5% pref.£1 Western Canada Land. £1. Ditto, 5% deb. stock	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ditto 5% deb. stock Monterey Rly., Power 5% 1st mort. stock Montreal Catton, 5% debs Mont. Lt., Heat & Power, \$100 Montreal Street Railway. Ditto. 4% debs Ditto. ditto (1908).	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Moncton, 1925 Montreal, permanent db. st'k Ditto, 1932. Ditto, 1942. Ditto, 1948-50. Ditto (St., Louis). Moose Jaw 1950. New Westminster, 1931-61.	4343344444	97 9 76 7 100 10 89 9 89 9	6% bonds Bitto, con. mort. 6% bond Dom. Atlan. 4% 1st deb. st ⁻¹ Ditto, 4% 2nd deb. stock . Duluth, Winnipeg, 4% d. st ⁻¹ G.T.P., 3% guar. bonds Do., 4% n. b'ds A Do., 4% 1 m. b'ds (L.Sup.br.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Loan Companies. British Can. Trust, £5 41% pref. £5 Brit. Emp. Tr'st, pref. ord.£1 Can. & American Mort., £10. Ditto, ditto. £2 paid. Ditto, 41% pref. £10 Ditto, 4% deb. stock	23 20 20 94 94	Mont. Water, &c., 44% pr.lien Northern Light & Power 5% gold bonds. Nova Scotia Steel, 5% bonds. Ocean Falls, 6% bonds. Ogilvie Flour Mills. Penmans, 5% gold bonds. Price Bros., 5% 1st Mort. bds. Pryce Jones. 6% pref.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
North Vancouver Ottawa, 1913 Ditto, 1928-46. Point Grey, 1930-61. Port Arthur, 1930-40. Quebec, 1914-18. Ditto, 1923. Ditto, 1958. Ditto, 1958. Ditto, 1962.	144444444444444444444444444444444444444	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 2 G. T. P., Br'nch Lines, 4% b'di G. T. 6% 2nd equip. bonds . Do., 5% deb, stock. Do., 4% deb, stock. Do., Gt. West. 5% deb, st'l Do., W., G'y& Br'e, 7% b'ds 		Lan. & Empire Trust Do., 5% pref. stock In. Cor. of Can. £10 L'dn & B N. Am. Co. £10 N. Brit. Can. Inves£5, £2 pd N. of Scot. Can. Mortgage, £10, £2 pd Ditto. 4% deb. stock.	971 981 93 95 95 98 95 98 9 10 2 2 21 58 58 98 99	Ditto. 6% 1st mort. bonds Richelieu & Ont. Navig new 5% debs Rio de Janeiro Tram. & Light Royal Elec. of Montreal, 43% del s Shawinigan Water & Power, \$100 Ditto, 5% bonds	97 99
Ditto, 1961 Regina 1923-38 Ditto, 1940-50. St. Catherine's, 1926 St. John, N.B., 1934. Ditto, 1946-51 Saskatoon 1938. Ditto, 1940.	451244451	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Do., 5% 1st pref. stock Do., 5% 2nd pref. stock Do., 4% 3rd pref. stock Do., ord. stock G. T. Junction, 5% mort. bds G.T. West'n, 4% 1st mort.bds Ditto, 4% dollar bonds Manitoba S. West'rn, 5% bds	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Trust & Loan of Canada, £20, £5 pd. Ditto, do., £3 paid. Ditto, do., £1 paid. Mining Companies. Casey Cobalt, £1. Cobait Town Site Silver, £1.	21 21	Ditto. 44% deb. stock Spanish River Pulp, 6% gold bonds Standard Chemical of Canada 7% pref. stock Steel of Canada, 6% bonds Toronto Power, 44% deb. stk Ditto, 44% Con. Deb. Stk	103 105 981 1001 96 99 1011 1031 982 *1001 984 1001
Ditto, 1941-61 Sherbrooke 1933 South Vancouver, 1961 Toronto, 1919-20. Ditto, 1922-28 Ditto, 1929-13. Ditto, 1929. Ditto, 1929. Ditto, 1928	44454	98 99 98 100 92 94 104 106 98 100 98 100 98 100 98 100 98 100	Minn. S.P. & S.S. Marie, 1st mort. bonds (Atlantic) Ditto, 1st cons.mort, 4%bds Ditto, 2nd mort. 4% bonds. Ditto, 7% pref., \$100 Ditto, 7% pref., \$100 Ditto, 4% Leased Line stk. Nakusp & Slocan, 4% bonds.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hollinger, \$5. Kerr Lake, \$5. La Rose. Le Roi No. 2. £5. North Ont. Exploration£1 Miscellaneous Co's.	11 21 21 11 21 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	Toronto Railway, 41% bonds Toronto Sub. Rly, 44% debstk West Can. Collieries, 6% debs W. Kootenay Power 6% bds, W. Can. Flour Mills, 6% bds. W. Dom. Collieries, 6% debs. Win'p'g Elec. 41% d'b. stk.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Ditto, 1936. Vancouver, 1931. Ditto, 1932. Ditto, 1924-47. Ditto, 1947-48. Ditto, 1950-51. Ditto, 1952. Victoria 1920-60. Ditto, 1952.	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ditto, 4% deb. stock. Ont. & Que, 5% deb. stock. Ditto, shares, \$100 6%. Qu'Appelle, Long Lake, 4% deb. stock Q. & L. St.J., pr. lien bds	\$\$99 \$101 122 124 145 148 02 \$24	Acadia Sugar Refining. ord. £1 Ditto, pref Ames-Holden-McCready, 6% Gold Bonds Asbestos and Asbestic, £10. Bell Telephone 5% Bonds B.Col. Electric Ry.,4% debs.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Newfoundland Securities Newfoundland Gov'm't. 34% bds, 1941-7-8 and 1951 Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1913.38 Ditto, 4% ins. stock, 1936 Ditto. 4% cons. stock, 1938 Ditto. 4% cons. stock, 1938	$\begin{array}{cccc} 90 & 92 \\ 99 & 101 \\ 103 & *105 \\ 101 & *103 \end{array}$
Westmount 1954 Winnipeg. 1914 Ditto, 1913-36 Ditto, 1913-36 Ditto, 1940 Ditto, 1940 60 Ditto, £48 paid	54444	97 99 101 102 98 100 97 99 96 98 46½ 47	Que. Central, 4% deb. stock. Ditto, 3% 2nd deb. stock. Ditto, income bonds. Ditto. shares, £25. St. Lawrence & Ottawa, 4%	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	B. Col. Electric Ry, 45% debs. Do, 44% perp. cons. deb. stk. Do. Vanc'v'Pow'r, 4½% d'bs Ditto, 5% pref. ord. stock Ditto, 6f. ord. stock Ditto, 5% pref. stock Calgary Power, 5% bonds	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ditto, 3% bonds, 1947, Ditto, 3% ins. stock, 1945. Ditto, 34% stock, 1950, Anglo-Newfoundl'd Develop- ment, 5% deb. stock * Ex Dividend	951 *961

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

GUVI	EKNMEN	LAND REVENUE (May, 1912)			
PUBLIC DEBT	1912	REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON AC- COUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND	Total to 31st May 1912	Source of Revenue	Amounts
LIABILITIES- Payable in Canada. Payable in England Bank Circui'n Redemp. Fund Dominion Notes. Savings Banks. Trust Funds. Province Accounts. Miscel. and Banking Accounts Debt Assets- Investments-Sinking Funds	264,680,166 42 4,661,616 85 113,329,633 40 57,232,633 11 9 601,473 73 11,920,486 67 22,912,671 71 189,143,155 64 12 362,185 08	Customs Excise Post Office Public Works, Railways & Canals Miscellaneous Total Expenditure Expenditure Expenditure on Capital Account, Etc.	\$ cts. 17,703,594 88 3,094,160 45 1,500,000 00 1,648,908 22 709,500 32 24,656,163 87 6,551,751 74	Spirits Malt Liquor Malt Liquor Mat. Tobacco. Cigars Manufactures in Bond Acetic Acid. Seizures. Other Receipts.	$\begin{array}{c} 8,885 \ 38 \\ 175,236 \ 32 \\ 779,010 \ 39 \\ 48,700 \ 16 \\ \odot 9,976 \ 71 \\ 1.114 \ 93 \\ 113 \ 60 \end{array}$
Other Investments Province Accounts Miscel. and Banking Accounts	30,551,851 20 2,296,332 77 121,860,018 52	Public Works, Railways & Canals. Railway Subsidies	303,286 36	Total Excise Revenue Methylated Spirits Ferries	1,755,390 45 10,325 14
Total Assets	167,070,387 57	and the second		Gas Inspection	7,702 46
Total Net Debt to 31st May Total Net Debt to 31st Mar	322,072,768 07 339,882,796 86	ANT A REAL PROPERTY		Electric Light Inspection Law Stamps	6 505 70
Derrease of Debt	17,810,028 79	Total	303,286 36	Grand Total Revenue	1,784,872 85

UNREVISED STATEMENT of IN-

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TRADE OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES

	Statisfier and	MONTH O	F FEBRUARY		ELI	EVEN MONTHS	ENDING FEBRU	JARY
COUNTRIES	19	11.	191	12.	19	11.	1912.	
MONDER X HATEROM	Imports.	Exports	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports	Imports	Exports
British Empire.	8	\$	8		\$	s	8	8
Jnited Kingdom	8,685,221	5,731,225	10,036,941	7,351,217	99,088,438	128,949,801	104,609,297	141,638,70
ustralia		209,140	47,082			3,586,339		
Bermuda	36,352 717	35,632	\$1,054	217,978	456,532	422,756	389,549	3,578,87
British Africa :	111	00,002		46,170	9,025	\$22,100	7,509	419,65
East		5,589		5,834	477 741	10.654	240,271	18,57
South	12,913	192,719	0.000		477,741			
West	12,010	1,802	9,268	98,885	196,668	2,006,107 19,938	140,546	2,211,24
ritish East Indies	352,533	14,802	542,325	10,141	3,382		4,460,488	276,31
Guiana	549,003	80,169	1,373,335	41,100	4,107,401	110,795		
" West Indies	96,982	391,028	56,784	47,942	3,243,304	556,942	5,115,014	489,20 3,478,75
iji	36,364	10,548	62,697	352,314	6,180,574	3,685,214	5,288,657	
long Kong	37,640	12,439	83,046	$ \begin{array}{r} 16,665 \\ 22,673 \end{array} $	355,234 521,190	94,010 443,849	$169,801 \\ 676,841$	$116,31 \\ 539,70$
ewfoundland	161,419	122,316	43,230	131.844	1,707,954	3,748,905	1,726,809	4,153,31
ew Zealand	71,473	91,561	269,735	109,611	836,247	925,993	1,074,701	4,155,51
ther British Colonies	91	694	159	5,912	6,194	26,999	14,564	49,6
	10,040,708	and the second se	and and a state of the local division of the	NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.	And and the owner of the local division of t	The Person names and a state of the second sta	And and the other designs and the other desi	
Totals, British Empire		6,899,664	12.524,602	8,458,586	117,189,884	144,588,302	123,914,047	158,231,2
Foreign Countries.	170344813	1. 2.00 S.G.M.						stall in
rgentine Republic	217,436 91,349	119,916	746,120	96,731	1,995,873	2,855,799	2,647,411	2,830,86
ustria-Hungary	324,616	21,741	97,414	13,323	32,861	106,801	1,432,630	34,8
lelgium	63.840	48,749	308,991	520,831	3,255,107	2,577,184	3,419,246	3,381,5
Brazil	03,810	112,830	74,825	91,707	873,590	1,009,754	923,723	737,0
entral American States	27,731	8,419	2,824	20,033	78,348	88,131	138,173	115,3
hina	21,101	62,527	31,578	79,536	636,416	423,305	553,887	347,5
hileuba	53,016	31,918	23,604	18,576	392,481	\$20,185	305,637	141,9
uba Denmark	2,963	$115,216 \\ 22,628$	73,805	148,741	1,215,273	1,742,114	850,073	1,867,23
Dan. W. Indies	4,000	1,252	6,775	57,208	79,135	393,055	44,300	538,34
Dutch E. Indies	159,856	1,252	513.520	551	144.184	15,438	76,579	9,99
Dutch Guiana	100,000	2,908	43,507	1,842	1,150,735	1,830 38,241	1,568,093	48,9
gypt	1,969	2,000	2,553	3,763	29,788	38,241 11,669	47,980 38,371	4.9
rance	1,129,258	179,421	1,066,544	110,638	10,532,672	2,547,523	10,697,441	1,956,5
French Africa		1,183	1,000,011	52,377	3,828	23.601	10,007,331	220,3
rench West Indies		1.052	112	5,745	0,020	2,504	616	12,1
lermany	888,164	63,154	873.858	295,554	8,851,742	2,491,780	9,873,162	3,501,7
*****	10,762		8,020	200,001	414,631	133,621	.532,297	1,2
Iawaii	1,600	2,725	191	2,551	24,601	129,812	29,658	119.0
Javti		3,815		462		36,840	98	22,7
Iolland	140,956	60,741	170,385	136,753	1.573.854	1,319,290	2,237,220	1.662.2
taly	94,161	61,967	83,553	57,414	864,986	321,976	1,037,379	259,8
2000	136,944	40.718	153,794	76,431	2,240,388	505,100	2,201,608	370,5
Aexico	28,904	71,903	45,033	55,499	459,199	1,163,306	922,872	371.4
lorway	13,595	42,447	16,619	31,828	289,606	372,884	295,967	576.4
Danama		34,433		26,932		262,052		199,6
and the second		370		500	64,624	33,488	167,136	12,3
philippine Islands	12,093		250	2,694	20,911	58,265	70,385	- 21.2
Porto Rico		84,386	472	54,835	204	443,049	833	591,1
Portugal	8,811	28,010	19,199	2,250	165,613	88,040	238,382	70,3
Portugese Africa		2,405		8,357		166,935		49,8
Roumania	100	27,736		2,751	2,510	125,669	743	62,1
Russia	13.467	292.317	34,750	164,412	261,552	1,030,245	318,210	1,217,0
SanDomingo	104,783	3.604	49,527.	1,194	207,745	26,143	940,149	22,6
t. Pierre	189 55,939	4,512	569	4,632	3,422	134,951	11,900	132,6
sweden	35,028	4,676	49,478	30,967	1,074,721	22,672	1,206,419	106,9
Sweden Switzerland	248.817	9.745	32,189	8,568	261,834	99,186	294,320	125,7
Company .	32,182	3,745 7,809	424,083	942 7,645	2,753,764 527,796	20,914 10,793	3,083,927	17,8
Taited States	21,629,739	8,854,804	27,414 25,019,858	11,170,804	252.711.364	109.015.014	450,918 316,254,887	28,3
Alacka	13,700	22,735	20,019,858	21,171	236,396	432,858	154,150	
TE of Colombia	3.605	3,073	46,254	1,772	96,582	35,597	96,299	336,7
Tendulor	a second to a second to	0,010	14,803	11,291	6,194	76,750	232,289	17,4
Tanazuela	and the second second	3,269	2 571	2,363	67,505	27,526	98,113	183,1
ther foreign countries	1,832	2,176	2,571 1,076	394	77.714	76,477	45,344	19,1
Totals, foreign countries	25,547.405	10,457,500	30,069,143	13,402,568	294,879,749	130,718,417	363,539,825	129.969.5
and the second sec	35,588,113	17,357,164	12.593.745	21.861,154	412,069,633	275.306,719	487,453,872	288,200,8
Creard Totals	\$520	915,277		154 000				
Grand Totals	004,3	10,011	\$01.4	154,899	\$687.	376,352	\$775	,654,701

DOMINION GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS Statement of the Balance at Credit of Depositors on May 31st, 1912.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT (APRIL 1912).

-

Notice of the particular	Deposits	T	Withdraw-	Balance on	DR.	Contrad in	Carlo detrato ha	CR.
BANK	for May, 1912	Total Deposits	als for May, 1912	31st May 1912.	the second second second	\$ cts.		cts.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st March 1912		WITHDRAWALS during the month	1,352,718.83
Ianitoba : Winnipeg	17,399.07	73,219.76	25,995,02	706,202.74	DEPOSITS in the Post Office Sav- ings Bank during month	859,017.10	and the second second	h-general
British Columbia :	40,139.00	1,210,753.89	62,313,54	1,148,440.35	TRANSFERS from Dominion Gov- ernment Savings Bank during		S terri terri ferri	
Charlottetown	27,697.00	2,180,927.40	32,091.23	2,149,836.17	month :	ha der a	and a strength of	
Vew Brunswick: Newcastle St. John	1,216.00 76.576.13	306,492.45 5,794,843.05		302,224.98 5,702,179.03	INTEREST accrued from 1st April to date of transfer	all an h	A see the seal of the	
Vova Scotia :- Acadia Mines. Amherst. Arichat.	730.00 7,655.04 50.00	35,392.68 400,937.51 135,942.71	9,535.90 2,502.00	391,401.61 133,440.71	TRANSFERS from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office	TRAFFIC		
Barrington Guysboro' Halifax	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.00 \\ 330.00 \\ 33,052.61 \end{array} $	151,154.53 123,547.70 2,4?4,360.93	749.71	122,797.99	Savings Bank of Canada	34,148.17	and the second state of th	
Kentville Lunenberg Pictou	4,173.53 2,942.00	268,114.83	8,659.93	259,454.90	accounts and made principal on 31st March		etter alfestellingsy Typesa barnessa	pain-15
Pictou Port Hood	335.06 4,438.00 585.00	222,850.62 90.473.85	2,963.93 413.35	219,881.69 90,060.50	INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts during month	Sara - Sara	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' ac- counts on 30th Apr. 1912.	A REAL PROPERTY
Totals	4,615.06	130,515.93 14,774,843.62		$\frac{128,122.07}{14,486,666.35}$	Di BAR BULLER ANN PRO	44,456,932.47	all hus others!	44,456,932,47

· Volume 49.

STOCKS AND BONDS-CONTINUED FROM PAGE 129

000 omi		-The	and the second second	t.	pd. 2. T	TORC	NTO			MONTR	EAL	Suche of	
Issue	Due	Par Value	Bonds (Continued)	Dividend per cent.	Price July 6 1911	Price June 27 1912		Sales Week ended July 1	Price July 6	Price June 27 1912	Price July 4 1912	Sales Week ended July 4	MONETARY TIMES
750	1932	1000	Ogilvie Milling B	6						109	109		MONETARY TIMES
3,500 2,000 3,000 €1,000 €1,000 €5,000 6,000 2,450 2,450 2,450 2,450 2,500	1926 1936 1940 1939 1916 1935 1958 1929 1941 1931	1000 1000 100 500 †	Ontario Loan Penmans Porto Rico Price Bros. Ltd. Quebec Rly. L. H. & P. Rich. & Ont. Nav Rio. de Janeiro Rio. 2nd Mtg. Sao Paulo Sherwin Williams Spanish River. St. John Rly.	54 55 55 5 5 5 6	84 99 161		i 103 102 102	5500	83 82 	711 71 	71 70 100g 100	17000 4000 2500	BOOK DEPARTMENT Manual of Canadian Banking Practice. By H. M. P. Eckardt Capital Investments in Canada. By Fred. W. Field. These two useful volumes for \$5.00
7,500 600 1,000	1919 1928 1931	1000 100	St. John Rly. Steel of Can. Tor. York Rad'l West India Elect. Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elect. Rly	5					101 99		and the second second	and the second se	

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

	SHIPMENTS 1911-12											
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	Total	September, 1911	(Rail	Wheat 1,527,270	Oats 2.027,446	Barley 45,396	Flax 53,346	Total 3,653,50
September, 1911	Bush. 3,122,734	Bush. 1,775,477	Bush. 48,923	Bush. 18,387	Bush. 4,965,521	October, 1911	Lake Rail	2,119,947 1,156,035 2,929,762	515,449 1,425,905 475,210	65.923 91.678	1,000	2,635,39 2,648,86 3,496,65
October 1911	5,066,105	1,252,854	201,068	27,541		November, 1911	Lake Rail Lake.	2,443,160 4,222,019	1,715,740 589,316	91,608 320,326	79,236 35,597	4,329,74 4,967,25
November, 1911	8,566,958	3,568,279	365,044	99,336	12,599,617	December, 1911	Rail Lake.	3,638,501 1,931,742 1,179,965	2,509,224 96,891 514,995	283,831 28,480 48,033		6,579,34 2,057,111 1,742,99
December. 1911	6,473,344	1,755,505	383,919	136,740	New York Contract	January, 1912 February, 1912	Lake .	1,709,446 1,055,679	$\frac{114,005}{500,400}$	27,470 21,836		1,742,99 1,850,92 1,577,91
January, 1912	1,786,498 1,781,926	228,769 63,148	4,413 7,554	2,134 896	The state of the state of the	March, 1912	Lake . Rail Lake.	1,437,957 1,283.471 1,477,480	9,664 415,167 30,135	$ 41,429 \\ 77,886 \\ 28,659 $	3,030	1,489,05 1,779.55 1,636,27
March. 1912	1,805,273	244,926	59,648		2,109,847	April, 1912	Rail Lake	612 126 1,668,653	190,987 137,601	33,353 44,809		836,46 1,851,06
pril, 1912	1,4?2,344	204,694	6,266	6,323	1,639,527	Total, eight months,-	Rail	12,896,207	9,299,914	667,866	284,397	23,148,38
Total, eight months	30,025,082	9,093,652	1,079,835	291,357	40,489,926	rotai, eight months.	6 · · ·	17,597,006	1,968,265	382,851	35,597	19,983,71
Same period, 1911	31,361,958	6,406,472	631,803	266,004	38,666,237	Same period, 1911		$\frac{13,881,284}{17,073,527}$	6,437,337 1,639,733	363,361 397.641		20,937,54 19,121,34

Wheat and Oats in Store at Terminals and Eastern Transfer Elevators for the Week ended June 14, 1912.

Wheat-Grades	Terminals	Eastern Transfers	Totals	Oats-Grades	Terminals	Eastern Transfers	Totals
No. 1 Hard No. 1 Northern No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5 No. 5 No. 6 Other	Bushels 1,295 122,636 567,742 786,956 947,372 672,476 2,891,446	Bushels 169,849 510,148 825,918 95,733 396,858 419,208 706,141	Bushels 1,295 292,485 1,077,890 1,612,874 1,907,105 1,069,334 419,208 3,597,587	No. 1, C. W. No. 2 " Extra 1, Feed. No. 2, Feed. No. 2, Feed. Other.	Bushels 52,258 1,106,677 75,494 211,651 193,033 54,750 317,553	Bushels 3,870 980,052 271,968 357,236 242,159 78,018 575,270	Bushels 56,125 2,086,729 347,462 568,887 435,199 132,768 892,823
Totals, Wheat	5,989,923	3,987,855	9,977,778	Totals, Oats	2,611,416	2,508,573	4,519,98

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE AND GENERAL Assurance association, limited.

Unusual interest is attached to the latest report, for the year ended December 31st, 1911, of the London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association, Limited, of London, England, as that company will shortly celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

The new life business of the association during 1911 amounted to \$4,092,565, being a large increase of \$800,000over 1910. There was a total new premium income of \$156,833 compared with \$146,576 in 1910. The total net life premium income was \$1,623,450, showing a gain over that for 1910. Claims by death, with bonus additions, amounted to \$717,153. Matured endowments with bonus additions totalled \$489,342. After payment of all outgoings, the life and annuity fund exhibited an increase of \$513,433, raising it to an aggregate of \$13,469,745. The total assets of the company exceed \$14,500,000. This is a good showing and the chairman of the company at the annual meeting held in London recently, congratulated the Canadian branch upon the result of its operations last year.

An exceptionally satisfactory feature of the company's forty-ninth annual report is that, coincident with an increase in the life insurance business, there was also a reduction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the expense ratio. That is not only a pleasing but also a strong feature of the report.

The London and Lancashire Life was established in 1863 and is regarded as one of the substantial companies of our time. Two years ago, the Canadian management, which has its head office at Montreal, was taken over by Mr. Alex. Bissett, who had been associated with the company for many years previously. The London and Lancashire Life has a good organization throughout the Dominion, under the able management of Mr. Bissett. The office for Ontario is at 79 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, where the branch manager is Mr. Walter J. Morris. Mr. Morris has been keenly alive to the interests of his company in that province. The directors of the Canadian organization are: Lord Strathcona, H. Stikeman, A. J. Daws, Hugh Paton and E. L. Pease. The directors of the central Canada branch, Winnipeg, are: W. R. Allan, C. C. Chipman, A. L. Johnson, D. E. Sprague.

To encourage mixed farming in the prairie provinces and prove to the farmers generally that this class of agricultural industry can be made to pay handsomely, and incidentally to start every farmer in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba along the line of mixed farming, the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Department has inaugurated a campaign of locating mixed farming demonstration farms in the three prairie provinces. These farms have already been located. Work has commeced on the breaking of the ground and building of houses, and in Calgary, Mr. James Hart, superintendent of improved farms for the C.P.I. announced that ten of the new demonstration farms would be located in Alberta, ten in Saskatchewan and five in Manitoba.

The International Railway Company has applied to the government for permission to dam the Fraser River near Yale, B.C., to develop power for the operation of tramways on the lower mainland. United States capital is behind the project.

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Yorkton Board of Trade.....

The value of any paper as an advertising medium is the circulation multiplied by the purchasing power per subscriber, then divided by the rate. The reasonable advertising rates and good circulation of The Monetary Times are strong points in its favor, but the unusually high purchasing power per subscriber makes it one of the very best advertising mediums obtainable in Canada.

PAGE

Estimated

GRAND TRUNK WAREHOUSE BONDS

New Company is Making Large Issue-Land Company Places Debentures in London.

The Grand Trunk Terminal Warehouse Company, Limited, with headquarters at Montreal, which will establish a chain of terminal warehouses from that city to the Pacific Coast, in connection with the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway systems, has capital of \$16,500,000. Of that sum \$10,000,000 is bonds and the remainder common stock. The first offering of the bonds was made privately this week by the Quebec Savings & Trust Company, and it was stated that although there had so far been no public announcement of the issue, upwards of \$1,000,000 of the issue had been taken during the first day taken during the first day.

More Issues in London.

The Southern British Columbia Land Company has offered in London at par $\pm 30,000$ six per cent. first mortgage debentures, redeemable at 105 per cent. The company proposes to acquire as a going concern the Baynes Lake Estate, East Kootenay, and develop by irrigation fruit and other crops.

Leading British engineering firms are making a serious and united effort to secure a larger share of Canadian con-British Engineering Company, offering £100,000 seven per cent. preferred ordinary pound shares. The firms for whom the new concern will hold the sole agency in Canada are Armstrong-Whitworth, Cammell-Laird Company, Dorman-Long Company, Power Cas Corporation Bansomes Sime & Long Company, Power Gas Corporation, Ransomes, Sims & Jeffries, Sandy Croft Foundry Company, Williams & Robin-son Company. The managing director in Canada is Mr. William A. Martin, Toronto, and in London, Mr. Leonard Andrew.

An issue of £200,000 five per cent. refunding general mortgage bonds of the Porto Rico Railway Company was re-cently offered in London at 92½ by the Royal Securities Corporation, Limited, (of Canada).

Applications have been made to list the following on the London Stock Exchange: Central Railway Company of Can-ada £152,000 fives, City Estates of Canada £155,000 sixes.

Realty Debentures Offered.

A million dollars 5 per cent. convertible gold debentures of the City Realty Investing Company of Montreal, Limited, are being offered by the Royal Securities Corporation, Limited, at 97½ and interest. The company has an author-ized capital of \$3,500,000, of which \$2,500,000 is common stock and the remainder debentures. One million of each has been issued. This company has an information of the security stock and the remainder debentures. One million of each has been issued. This company was incorporated last year and subsequently acquired the assets and liabilities of the City Realty Investing Company, Limited, which began operations in 1910. The old company had met with success and it was thought advisable to operate with additional capital on a much larger scale. One million dollars of the authorized common stock is specially reserved against the conversion of the debentures and the company further coven. conversion of the debentures, and the company further covenants not to issue the remaining \$500,000 common stock until such time as all the debentures have been converted or redeemed.

Commencing on June 1st, 1913, and annually thereafter, a cash sinking fund of 2½ per cent. on all debentures issued, with the exception of those converted into common stock plus an amount equal to the annual interest on all debentures redeemed through the action of the sinking fund or con-verted, is to be paid to the trustees and used by them to purchase and retire the outstanding debentures at a price not exceeding 105 per cent. and accrued interest and deben-tures will be called for redemption at that price if not otherwise purchasable on the market at a lower price.

Assets and Earnings.

The company's assets consist chiefly of revenue pro-ducing real estate situated in the city of Montreal, on comducing real estate situated in the city of Montreal, on com-mercial streets where values are increasing. In every case, the present market values are in excess of the price paid for the property when acquired. The company has, since De-cember 31st, 1911, sold one of its properties at a profit of \$310,000, which was \$100,000 in excess of its appraised value by the company. The total net assets of the company including real estate, mortgages, and unpaid balances on properties sold, cash on hand, etc., as at May 31st, 1912, top properties sold, cash on hand, etc., as at may 31st, 1912, together with the proceeds of the present debenture issue, and after deducting liabilities, including mortgages out-standing, amount to over \$2,110,000. The net earnings of the City Realty Investing Company, Limited, for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1911, after providing for the naveent of commissions taxes in

after providing for the payment of commissions, taxes, in-surance and all other expenses, but before charging bank interest, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co.,

amounted to \$157,666.80. For the four months ended April amounted to \$157,666.80. For the four months ended April 30th, 1912, the net earnings amounted to \$334,117.74, which is equal to over 18 per cent. on the common stock, after paying all salaries and the entire annual bond interest and sinking fund. The proceeds of this issue will be used for retiring current liabilities and for further purchases which can be profitably made at the present time. The directors are: Messrs. J. E. Wilder, president, Wilders, Limited; F. P. Jones, general manager, Canada Cement Company, Limited; A. R. Doble, director, Western Canada Power Company, Limited; R. A. Dunton, notary; V. M. Drury, secretary.

Sale of Maritime Nail Company's Bonds.

Sale of Maritime Nail Company's bonds. The balance of a block of \$150,000 6 per cent. 10-year first mortgage gold bonds of the Maritime Nail Company, Limited, are being offered at 100 and interest by Messrs. J. G. MacIntosh and Company. Their denomination is \$500. They are redeemable at 105 per cent. The company finds it impossible to take care of its orders with their present equipment and the money from the sale of their bonds will allow for betterments and extension of plant. The company earned in 1011 over three times the bond interest and amount earned in 1911 over three times the bond interest and amount required for sinking fund each year. Their net earnings for the first five months of 1912 show an increase of 25 per cent. over the earnings of the same period of 1911.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN MAY

Industrial accidents occurring to 331 individual work people in Canada during the month of May, 1912, were recorded by the Department of Labor. Of these, 90 were fatal and 241 resulted in serious injuries.

In the preceding month there were 62 fatal and 227 non-In the preceding month there were 62 fatal and 227 non-fatal accidents recorded, a total of 289, and in May, 1911, there were 52 fatal and 121 non-fatal accidents, a total of 173. The number of fatal accidents recorded in May, 1912, was, therefore, 28 more than in the preceding month, and 38 more than in May, 1911. The number of non-fatal acci-dents recorded in May, 1912, was 14 more than in the pre-ceding month and 120 more than in May, 1911. Altogether there were 42 more industrial accidents reported in May, 1912, than in the preceding month and 158 more than in the same month of the preceding year. same month of the preceding year.

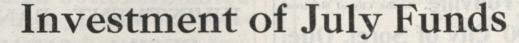
GENERAL CROP DATA

A cablegram received from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, gives the following data respecting the 1912 cereal crops :--

All wheat winter and spring. Spain France Hungary India Japan Algeria Tunis	Area sown, 1912, acres. 9,582,000 16,180,000 9,404,000 20,387,000 1,248,000 3,372,000 1,263,000	production, 1912, bus. 117,374,000 366,371,000 24,453,000
All rye—		
Belgium Spain France Hungary	642,000 1,994,000 2,998,000 2,949,000	27,960,000
All barley—		
Spain France Hungary Japan Tunis Algeria All oats—	3,614,000 1,869,000 2,804,000 3,123,000 1,102,000 3,160,000	63,481,000 95,590,000 6,146,000
Spain France Hungary Algeria	1,230,000 9,896,000 2,724,000 506,000	23,630,000
Corn—		
Spain France Hungary Italy	1,147,000 732,000 7,188,000 4,066,000	·····

Crop conditions in a percentage of a condition promising an average yield per unit of area. All wheat, Hungary 105, Roumania 133, Tunis 100. All rye, Belgium 107, Hun-gary 102, Roumania 120. All barley, Hungary 100, Japan 116. All oats, Hungary 100. Corn, Spain 100, Hungary 110, Roumania 120.

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Volume 49.



THE MONETARY TIMES

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Principal and interest payable at the Royal Trust Co., Montreal, or at the Bank of Montreal, London and New York.

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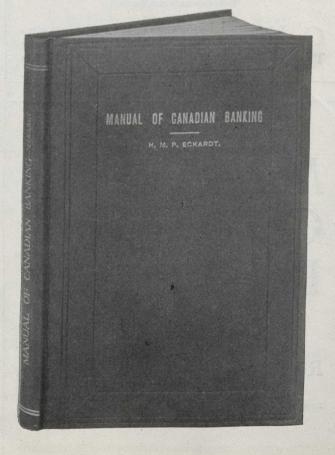
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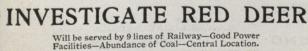
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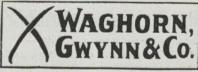
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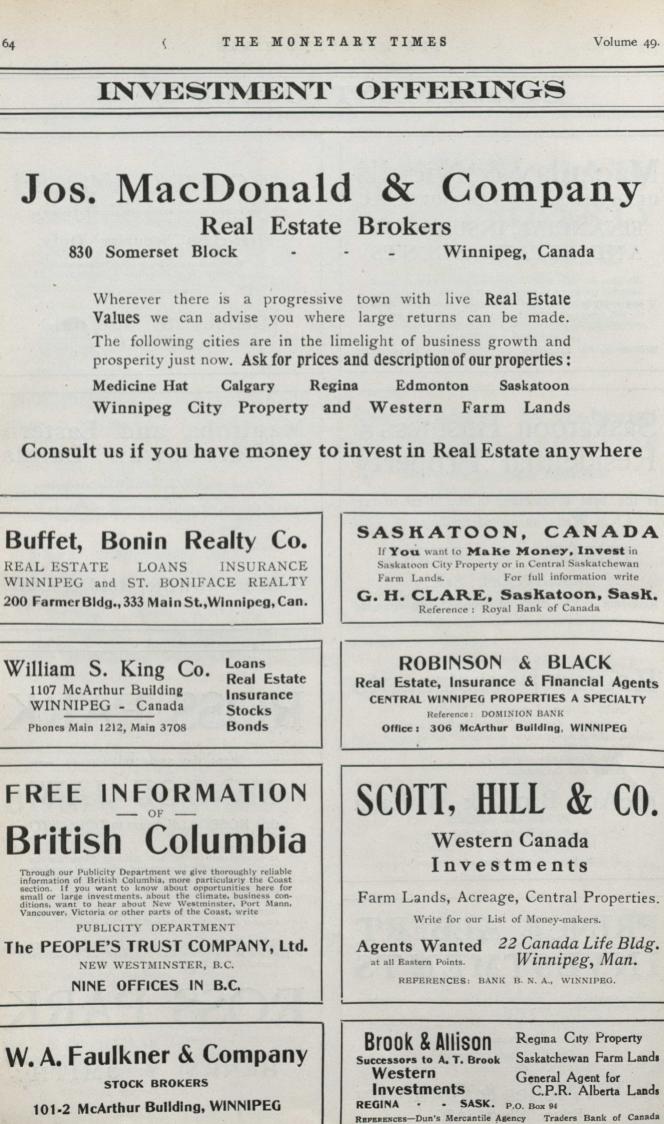
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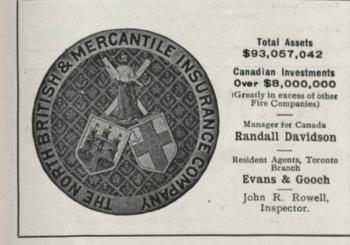


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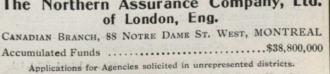


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